

RESETTLEMENT

1986

JANUARY - APRIL

Squatters: SA. Ciskei clash

DISPATCH

EAST LONDON — Ciskei and South Africa clashed yesterday over the resettlement of people evicted from Welcomewood in Ciskei.

Pretoria's ambassador to Ciskei, Lieutenant-General A. van Deventer, said the people had not been resettled because the Department of Home Affairs, which was handling the matter, was waiting for Ciskei to pin-point the area where the people had to be resettled.

He was reacting to a statement by Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. Pityi, who said it was sad to note that South Africa had not responded to several messages sent to it by Ciskei about the illegal squatters in Welcomewood.

General Van Deventer said it was correct that South Africa had undertaken to resettle the people in Ciskei, but this could not be done until Ciskei pin-pointed the area where it wanted the people resettled.

"A joint committee between the two governments has been set up to do this but we have not been given the exact area. This is why there has been no response."

But the Ciskei director

of communications, Mr Headman Somtunzi, rejected General Van Deventer's statement and said the government knew nothing about a joint committee.

"The Ciskei government has complied with what is required of it in this matter. We earmarked Crossroads on the way to Peddie as one site and Yellowwoods as another. We even gave Crossroads as a preference because it was felt that the people could be absorbed into the pineapple industry.

"It is a pity the ambassador has to talk like a politician without having all the facts at his disposal. We certainly take exception."

Meanwhile, late yesterday afternoon, an attorney acting for the Welcomewood people said they had refused to board transport sent by the South African Embassy to take them to a site near Kidd's Beach in South Africa.

This was confirmed by the priest in charge at the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in King William's Town, Father Paul Fahy. The people are being sheltered in the church hall.

Fr Fahy also said that eight men detained dur-

ing the eviction had been released yesterday afternoon and joined their families at the church hall.

He said the people had refused to board the trucks because they wanted to negotiate the matter and did not want decisions to be taken for them.

The attorney said the people had not boarded the trucks as they wanted clarity from the South African Government on where they would be resettled, the permanency of the resettlement, whether they would be allowed to build their houses and whether they would be allowed to recover the cattle they had left at Welcomewood when they were evicted.

They also wanted to know about grazing rights at the new settlement.

The SA Embassy was closed yesterday afternoon and Lieut-Gen van Deventer could not be contacted.

DISPATCH

Families to be evicted from Ciskei

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Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — About 1 000 families living in Kuni location in the Kidd's Beach area are to be evicted from Ciskei

A statement released by the Ciskeian Directorate of Communications yesterday said the Khambashe Tribal Authority decided unanimously on December 30 that "Kuni location be removed as soon as possible."

A report submitted by the deputy chief of the tribe, Mr V Goxani, and the chairman, Mr L. Mpalala, said the reason for the decision was that six people had been killed. Two were burnt alive with tyres and one was stoned to death

The people killed were Mr Mzane, Mr Bolani, Mr Marwaluga, Mrs Mona, the son of Mr Blouada and the son of Mr Mkolo.

The house of the headman, Mr J. Nyaniso, and the houses of Mr Blouw, Mr Mzane and Mr Hlangani were also petrol-bombed.

The tribal authority report said. "The people of Kuni location, which adjoins Welcomewood, are going to spoil the whole Khambashe area. At Welcomewood a house and the clinic have already been burnt. Now they plan to burn the Khambashe Tribal Authority".

The Ciskeian director of communications, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday around 1 000 families lived at Kuni location. He said they used to work on white farms in the Kidd's Beach area before the land was ceded to Ciskei

Mr Somtunzi said the people who were recently evicted from Welcomewood originated from Kuni location. He said the Kuni people had no leader with whom the tribal authority could discuss problems and that the Ciskei Government could not interfere with tribal land issues

"This is a problem for the South African Government. These people mainly used to work on farms in South Africa

The South African Government must solve the problem. The answer does not lie in them issuing denials to the press. They have to sit down with us and talk it out," Mr Somtunzi said

The South African Ambassador to Ciskei, Lieut-General A. van Deventer, said he had no comment except that South Africa would be glad to hear from the Ciskei Government

He said he did not think it right that two governments should communicate through the press

Ten more feared dead on eve of incorporation

Fierce battles push Moutse deaths to 9

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NINE people, including two policemen, have died and another 10 are feared dead in the Moutse area where battles have been raging since New Year's Day, the planned date for the incorporation of the district into kwanDebele.

The mutilated bodies of two black policemen, who disappeared on Wednesday while investigating an arson case in Moutse, north-east of Pretoria were found in the open veld yesterday, according to police reports.

Two men injured in a shootout with police are being held in hospital in connection with the suspected murders.

The peaceful rural area turned into a battleground on Wednesday when about 500 "vigilantes" from kwanDebele re-

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

portedly attacked a number of Moutse villages.

Police have confirmed the deaths of nine people.

One of the MPs for Moutse, Maredi Chueu, said yesterday the vigilantes had abducted 60 men to kwanDebele.

Speaking at a press conference organised by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), Maredi said: "Since January 1 we have seen what amounts to an invading army. We feel this is only the beginning if incorporation goes through."

He said many of the residents had gone into hiding because they feared for their lives.

He said the proclamation of incorpora-

tion had not yet been gazetted.

Government spokesmen could not be contacted last night.

Maredi said he believed the motive for the attacks was the belief of impoverished kwanDebele residents that the richer Moutse area had just become theirs.

A man who witnessed the first and major battle on Wednesday morning said the kwanDebele vigilantes had been shouting "Imbokotho", the name of an organisation which was allegedly formed in kwanDebele to silence those opposed to incorporation.

Roughly 5% of the residents in Moutse are Ndebele. The rest are of different tribes.

Chueu, however, stressed the issue was not a tribal one, but a question of ideological opposition to incorporation because the residents feared losing their South African citizenship once kwanDebele gained its independence.

SIPHO NGCOBO reports that unrest and faction fights over the festive period claimed at least 103 lives.

A record 63 died in faction fighting between Pondos and Zulus in the Umbumbulu area of Natal.

A further two died yesterday in Alexandra township, Sandton, as the fighting between Pondos and Zulus spread.

Residents of New Crossroads and KTC near Cape Town fear further violence in the wake of incidents earlier this week when four died when about 300 "fathers" — older men in the township — went on the rampage.

In Durban, a black man, injured when police fired teargas and birdshot to control unruly stone-throwing mobs on the rampage on the Durban beachfront on New Year's day, has since died. Nine others were also admitted to hospital.

The list of injured also included a young white holidaymaker who was stabbed in the back, while a white grandmother had glass removed from her eye and two children were treated for cuts after their car was stoned.

Police stressed the unrest was not racial and stemmed from over-congestion and lack of facilities on the beaches during the traditional New Year's Day "invasion".

The death toll from both faction fights and unrest since December 23 is:

□ December 23: Two bodies found in Soweto after police had earlier fired tear-

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Nine die in Moutse

gas and birdshot to disperse a crowd;
□ December 24 and 25: 63 people killed during a faction fight at Umbumbulu. A police unrest report indicated that a further six died on Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Three people were also killed during clashes between members of Azapo and the UDF in the Paarl area.

The charred body of an unknown man was found by police in Khayelitsha near Cape Town. Another charred body was found by police in Soweto.

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A pitched battle which erupted between the Dobsonville Hostel inmates and the youths on Christmas Day resulted in five deaths;

□ December 27: Three people died in Steynsburg after police had fired birdshot and teargas;

□ December 28 to January 1: At least 24 people died in incidents of unrest in Durban, Nyanga (near Cape Town) and the Eastern Transvaal.

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Moutse: we'll fight to the bitter end

By Jo-Anne Collinge

As the discovery of two mutilated bodies of policemen brings the official New Year death toll to eight in strife-torn Moutse, conflict in this north-eastern Transvaal region threatens to grow.

And community leaders claim that the number killed is closer to 20

The Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning, which is responsible for the decision to incorporate Moutse's 120 000 people into kwaNdebele — the action which has triggered the conflict — remained silent this morning in the wake of the bloodshed.

But a spokesman said a statement on Moutse would be issued shortly

Pretoria police said yesterday afternoon that the bodies of two black policemen, who disappeared earlier in the week while investigating an arson case in Moutse, had been found in the veld

Earlier in the day, police had fired pistols to repulse a stoning attack on their vehicle killing one man and wounding two others

The other five victims known to the police have all died in clashes between Moutse residents and "invaders" from kwaNdebele. The attack appears to have been triggered by the arrival of January 1 — the day on which Pretoria had said Moutse would be incorporated into kwaNdebele.

Two MPs for the Moutse area, Mr Maredi Chueu and Chief T G Mathebe,

said in Johannesburg yesterday that the kwaNdebele "invaders" were not ordinary residents of the township but a particular vigilante group known as the Imbokothos.

Mr Chueu said that Moutse people had been expecting the publication of a proclamation incorporating them and that they would challenge that in the courts. They had not expected incorporation to take the form of a pre-dawn "invasion" by vigilantes.

"We want Minister (of Constitutional Development and Planning) Chris Heunis to declare whether by incorporation he meant this kind of invasion," said Mr Chueu.

He said the Moutse people would resist such brutality "to the bitter end".

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Moutse calls reform pledge into question

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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

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

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

Cost of remaining South African

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

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

The blood that has flowed in Moutse in the last two days represents an ideological battle against apartheid, not a tribal squabble, insists Mr Maredi Chueu, one of the area's two elected members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. (Although Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1980 in preparation for transfer to kwaNdebele and has been administered directly by Pretoria, it has retained representation in the Lebowa Assembly).

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

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

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

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

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

Resistance

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

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

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

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

US hits at land deal that led to violence

The Star Bureau

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

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

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

CONCERN

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

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

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

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

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

7 die in Moutse clashes

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — At least seven, though possibly as many as 18, people have been killed and 60 abducted following a New Year raid by Ndebele vigilantes into the largely Pedi-speaking Moutse district north-east of Pretoria.

Moutse with about 120 000 people was incorporated into KwaNdebele on New Year's Day — against the wishes of the residents and following widespread warnings of bloodshed if the move went ahead.

The decision was announced three weeks ago by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, who could not be reached for comment.

'Bitter end'

As fighting continued to rage in isolated rural areas of Moutse yesterday, spreading into KwaNdebele, chiefs and officials of Moutse held an urgent news conference here and said they would resist incorporation to the "bitter end".
Witnesses at the scene

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said yesterday that about 60 Moutse men had been abducted in an "invasion" in the early hours of the new year by vigilantes who had come to "take the land given to them by Pretoria".

They said that after a call to arms by the Pedi people, seven allegedly armed vigilantes had been "burnt to ashes" as their vans were stopped by stone-throwing youths in Moutse.

Policemen

Police confirmed the death of six men and said that, in addition, the mutilated bodies of two policemen who disappeared while investigating arson had also been found.

A Lebowa MP, Mr Moradi Cheue, said at the news conference that the South African Police had appeared "indifferent" to the KwaNdebele vigilantes who had rampaged into Moutse, looting and attacking people, unhindered.

Mr Cheue said the vigilantes were suspected of

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being "imbabatha" members of a Mafia-type organization formed by one of the KwaNdebele cabinet ministers to crush opposition to KwaNdebele "independence" next year.

The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, was not available for comment yesterday.

A resident of Siyabuswa, the capital of KwaNdebele, said that Ndebele vigilantes, with pink crosses marked on their foreheads, began massing outside a hall in Siyabuswa on New Year's Eve.

"When they gather like that, that's a sign that they're going to war," she said.

And a resident of a Moutse village — who was scared of being identified — described how he hid in a house while vigilantes looted and smashed up houses, abducting men while women and children ran into the hills.

Out of more than 60 men believed abducted, two escaped, with wounds from sjambok beatings.

Four Ndebele tribesmen who arrived at Chief T G Mathebe's village in Dennilton claiming the area was theirs were beaten to death and their van was set alight by angry residents.

And a section of the road between Dennilton and Quaggasfontein was virtually impassable yesterday as Pedi men attacked all KwaNdebele cars.

According to unconfirmed eyewitness reports, up to 18 people died in the ongoing fighting.

A spokesperson for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee of the Black Sash, Miss Joanne Yawitch, said that ever since the government had announced it would proceed with the incorporation there had been repeated warnings it would result in bloodshed and loss of life.

"Unless the government reverses its decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele, it could turn Moutse into a battleground more bloody than any urban township in South Africa," she said.

Alternative given by Heunis

4/1/86

CAPE TOWN — Provision had been made in the Salieslout/Immerpan area near Roedtan for residents of Moutse who did not want to remain under the kwaNdebele Government

This was announced yesterday in a statement issued in Cape Town by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, after at least eight people were killed and about 60 abducted in a New Year raid by Ndebele vigilantes into the largely Pedi-speaking Moutse district north-east of Pretoria.

Mr Heunis said families that relocated themselves of their own free will to the Salieslout/Immerpan area would receive compensation for their property, and their possessions would be transported free of charge.

He considered it essential, in the light of events that had taken place in the district and confusing reports and points of view, to place on record the historical course of events

"The Commission for Co-operation and Development recommended that, in accordance with the 1975 consolidation proposals, the district of Moutse be excised from the Legislative Assem-

bly of Lebowa and added to kwaNdebele."

After this decision was taken, discussions took place between South Africa and Lebowa, and with the people of Moutse.

In 1980 the area was excised from Lebowa. The Department of Co-Operation and Development then took over control.

Further talks were held but agreement could not be reached.

Mr Heunis said that under his direction a document had been drawn up containing a number of alternatives and the matter was discussed with both Chief Ministers in May 1985

"The final consolidation proposals for Lebowa, announced on September 25 1985 by me, clearly stated that the Moutse district would be added to the territory of the Legislative Assembly of kwaNdebele

"Although a Press statement to this effect was issued, officials nevertheless visited the leaders of Moutse on October 1 1985 and informed them what the proposals embraced," Mr Heunis said

The Government had decided it was in the best interest of all concerned that the area be included in kwaNdebele. — Sapa.

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STAR

Top police fly to Moutse

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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Senior police officers yesterday flew into the North-Eastern Transvaal area of Moutse, where homeland consolidation has triggered off bloodshed, resulting in loss of life.

A SAP brigadier landed by helicopter at the Moutse tribal office, sending the cattle scattering, but drawing scores of interested villagers.

He and two other senior officers met with the chairman of the Moutse regional authority, Chief T G Mathebe, and a Moutse representative to the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Mr Godfrey Mathebe.

More than a hundred villagers waited outside the office under the watchful eye of a score of armed police.

At the end of the meeting, the brigadier declined to comment, but Chief Mathebe addressed the crowd, which swelled to sev-

eral hundred immediately the police departed.

The chief reported that the brigadier had said that

● He had visited kwaNdebele earlier in the day and had made an urgent appeal to the authorities to control vigilantes, who allegedly invaded Moutse on New Year's Day

INCORPORATION

● He was unable to comment on the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele — a decision by Pretoria, which has led directly to the vigilante invasion and to violent resistance by Moutse youth.

● More police protection was to be provided to the people of Moutse

● All community action should be authorised by the chief. The youths should be discouraged from taking the initiative

Chief Mathebe said he had

made it clear to the police Moutse residents had no intention of going to kwaNdebele to attack people. But they would defend themselves if they were invaded as on New Year's Day

He said he had told the police there were strong rumours a fresh attack by kwaNdebele vigilantes seeking to avenge their dead was imminent

The New Year's Day attack by armed vigilantes on the 120 000-strong Moutse community was triggered by Pretoria's promise that Moutse would be transferred to the homeland on January 1. The Moutse community is bitterly opposed to incorporation in a homeland soon to gain independence and has resisted it for more than five years.

The official death toll in the area since December 20 is 10, but residents put it at more than 20. Most of these are believed to be kwaNdebele vigilantes

Tension mounts in strife-torn Moutse

THE strife-torn Moutse area suffered its 21st fatality this weekend as pro and anti-consolidation factions clashed, and police gunfire claimed another victim.

Thousands of people have fled to the hills. Yesterday, police armoured vehicles patrolled the dusty roads of Moutse, which the Government says *must* go to KwaNdebele and the local residents say *will not*.

The area is rife with allegations that KwaNdebele vigilantes — led by senior KwaNdebele Government officials — have abducted and tortured Moutse people opposing incorporation.

On Friday, senior police officers visited the area and announced they would be sending in reinforcements in a bid to stop the battles which have broken out between KwaNdebele vigilantes — known as "imbokotho" — and the Moutse people.

Gatherings

Sixteen people were arrested on Friday night after holding illegal gatherings. Later, rioting broke out and a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle. A man was fatally wounded when police fired birdshot at the crowds.

Hundreds of women and children fled the village of Soetmelkfontein on the border of KwaNdebele, fearing further attacks from vigilantes.

The 120 000 people living in Moutse in the north eastern Transvaal have been living in fear ever since the Government announced in September that the area must be incorporated in KwaNdebele.

In the weeks before January 1 — the date set by Pretoria for incorporation — Moutse residents set fire to shops owned by "collaborators".

Tension flared and on January 1, KwaNdebele vigilantes invaded bordering villages. They were met with fierce resistance.

More than 20 people were killed, most of them KwaNdebele vigilantes.

"I don't think they realised we would be so prepared. We have so much to lose and are prepared to fight to the last," said one of the residents.

In Soetmelkfontein, vigilantes rounded up all the

By SARAH SUSSENS

young men

They were taken to a hall in Siyabusa in KwaNdebele and allegedly beaten and interrogated.

"We were told to accept the rules of KwaNdebele and to go back to Moutse and persuade others," said one of the youths who was abducted.

"We were beaten and made to sit in water."

"The next day we were released. Because we did not do what they told us. We feared they would attack again and the women and children were told to leave the village," he said.

At a Press conference this week, a Lebowa Government MP for the area, Mr Maredi Chueu, said the people of Moutse were waiting for the proclamation for incorporation to be gazetted and then they would challenge it in court.

Violence

"We did not want this violence and we did not expect this invasion," he said.

This weekend the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said provision had been made in the Saliesloot/Immerpan area near Roedtan for residents who did not want to remain under the KwaNdebele Government.

He confirmed that plans would go ahead with incorporation, saying, "It is in the best interests of all concerned that the area be included in KwaNdebele."

In the meantime, Moutse youths have vowed to fight to the death to keep their ancestral land.

"We will never be incorporated into KwaNdebele and are prepared to die to prevent this," said a youth.



The 700 St Wendollin's residents on their way home from Mr Bhengu's funeral

22 claimed dead in Moutse raids

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From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — Veteran civil-rights MP Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday condemned as "scandalous" the government's incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, ignoring the opposition of the 120 000 Moutse residents.

And Moutse people among the 261 residents who claim they were kidnapped by KwaNdebele vigilantes on New Year's Day and allegedly flogged and beaten are considering legal action.

According to signed statements, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, and his Minister of Interior and Justice, Mr Piet Ntuli, were present at the floggings.

Mrs Suzman made a weekend tour of the district where officially 11 have died in fighting since New Year. Residents say 22 have died.

Mrs Suzman, who held consultations with Chief Mathebe of Moutse on Saturday and made an inspection of the area, said the government would "rue the day" it had taken this decision.

Mrs Suzman said people were worried

about their title deeds, their trading licences, the medium of instruction in their schools and "above all, further attacks by the KwaNdebele vigilantes".

In a statement on Friday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the government would not reverse the incorporation, which took place on New Year's Day.

Meanwhile, a number of Moutse residents who were allegedly taken from their homes in the early hours of New Year's Day and flogged in the Community Hall at Siyabuswa, the capital of KwaNdebele, have made signed statements.

Naked

Two of those who were flogged are believed to have died in Philadelphia Hospital. Others who made statements in Moutse on Saturday displayed multiple sjambok wounds and fractured limbs.

They stated that:

● They were made to lie naked in soap water, while they were sjambokked and kicked by vigilantes.

● The men were

forced to do physical jerks throughout the day or lie in the water and shout "Imbokotha", allegedly the name of the vigilante group.

● Several mentioned seeing Mr Skosana with a sjambok in his hand, and Mr Ntuli, at the hall.

Fled

Meanwhile, businessmen known to be against incorporation have been forced to flee their shops and several shops in the area have been burnt out.

At Keerom in the far north of Moutse, where two policemen were killed on New Year's Day, several hundred youths have fled into the mountains to escape the SA Defence Force and SA Police.

● Asked to comment last week on allegations that he was involved in the floggings, Mr Skosana said "That is a government secret" and slammed the telephone down.

Mr Skosana could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but SABC reported that he had warned journalists that if they entered KwaNdebele they would be liable to arrest.

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BRIEFS

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Police arrest 89 in Moutse

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have arrested 89 people in Moutse, the north-eastern Transvaal settlement torn by violence since its 120 000 people were incorporated involuntarily into Kwandebele on New Year's Eve.

The arrests came in the wake of the discovery of the mutilated bodies of two policemen last week. Residents in the area where the bodies were found were said to have fled to the hills when police moved into the area.

The atmosphere in Moutse has been described as "one of grim insecurity" by Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, who visited the area at the weekend.

Star 7/1/86

Skosana: Moutse residents not subjected to force

KWANDEBELE — The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, has described as a "gross deviation from the truth" statements that kwaNdebele is forcing residents of trouble-torn Moutse "to be subject to the authority of the kwaNdebele Government".

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators is devoid of all truth and can rather be ascribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse," Mr Skosana said.

He said that, as far back as 1975, the Commission of Co-operation and Development had recommended that Moutse be removed from Lebowa's jurisdiction and incorporated into kwaNdebele.

About 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated in kwaNdebele, he said.

The Chief Minister said "the needs, wishes and aspirations of all people" in Moutse would be taken into consideration.

"The only stipulation made by the government of kwaNdebele is that all residents refrain from unlawful or violent actions," he said.

Mr Skosana said that after the announcement that Moutse was to be incorporated into kwaNdebele, unlawful meetings had been held by prominent leaders of Moutse at which, he claimed, it had been decid-

ed that Moutse youths would damage government property in the area.

The targets were the property of "people well disposed towards kwaNdebele ... shops belonging to businessmen obtaining supplies from kwaNdebele".

He alleged it had also been decided at the meetings that no vehicles bearing kwaNdebele registration numbers would be allowed in Moutse and that people would be intimidated.

"The decision resulted in the burning down of various businesses and shops in Moutse, damage to vehicles in the area and the murder of Ndebeles, as well as the murder of two detectives of the South African police who were investigating an arson case.

"The latter, ironically, were North Sothos stationed in the Moutse area.

"Since the unrest started, no vehicle has been safe in the Moutse area, although vehicles in the kwaNdebele area remain unhindered."

He said not a single resident of Moutse had been killed by kwaNdebele residents.

"As a result of lawlessness and violent action by residents of Moutse, encouraged by prominent political figures in the area, the South African police were forced to take action which resulted in two people being killed," he said. — Sapa.

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CAPT TOPIC 9/1/86
Evicted families living in SA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Fifteen families evicted by the Ciskei Government from Welcomewood Camp here two weeks ago have been resettled at Needs Camp in South Africa.

This was confirmed by Father Paul Fahy, the priest in charge of a church where the 15 families took refuge after they were evicted.

Trucks from the South African Department of Home Affairs transported the families' belongings from the church in Ciskei to the new camp near East London on Tuesday.

Father Fahy said the families had told Home Affairs officials they wished to have permanent residence in South Africa.

Ciskei alleged the families had "caused trouble" by defying channels of communication.

The families allegedly defied the tribal authority by building shacks without permission. They also allegedly intimidated supporters of the tribal authority. — Sapa

Yoking together those who'd rather be apart

THE chief's aide leaned forward in his chair and said vehemently "The apartheid system is working backwards and forwards. It is so confused it is impossible to understand." Chief Tokwe Mathebe and his councillors nodded in agreement.

They were protesting at the illogicality of Pretoria's decision to cede the predominantly Sotho-speaking region of Moutse to KwaNdebele, the designated "homeland" of the 800 000-strong Nguni-speaking Ndebele people.

The chief's aide, Elias Makitla, leaned even further forward in the simple office which served as the tribal administration centre. "They used to say, 'No people, however small, should be dominated by another.' But now they say we must become part of KwaNdebele."

Earlier in the day, in a far more comfortable office in Siyabuswa, capital of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, South African Commissioner-General to KwaNdebele, declined an invitation to explain why the nearly 120 000 Sotho-speaking people of Moutse had been placed under KwaNdebele rule. "I could answer you if I was still a politician," he said, smiling knowingly. "All I can say now is that it makes administration much easier."

Until the task of consolidating South Africa's "black homelands" was taken over by Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, separate development, or apartheid, used to be justified as a process of — in the words of the former Prime Minister D F Malan — "bringing together those who belong together." Heunis van der Walt, who was previously responsible for homeland consolidation, used to speak of "ethnic consolidation."

A clue to the switch in policy hung on the wall over Van der Merwe's head. It was KwaNdebele's coat of arms. The inscription underneath it read "Independence — 1986".

KwaNdebele, which lies about 80km north-east of Pretoria, is due to become South Africa's fifth supposedly independent homeland. No date has been set, but the common assumption is that it will be soon, with 1986, as the framed coat of arms indicated, the target date.

One reason for abandoning the slow process of "ethnic consolidation" is the need to give KwaNdebele a credible territorial base as soon as possible. Hence Moutse, which will substantially increase the size of KwaNdebele, has been added in the teeth of opposition from the majority of Moutse's Sotho-speaking inhabitants.

Officially Moutse ceased to exist on January 1, when it formally became part of KwaNdebele. But its legal incorporation has been marked by bloodshed. At least 16 people have been killed since the New Year, including two black police constables.

A burnt-out van adorned the entrance to Chief Mathebe's kraal at Kwani-laagie. Three of the van's six Ndebele occupants were killed on New Year's Day. Two of their lucky fellow tribesmen escaped. A third is still missing.

Chief Mathebe's powerfully built kinsman, M M Mathebe, charged that the Ndebeles were armed and on a mission to abduct his leader when they were intercepted and killed. But Brigadier Chris van Niekerk, who was present during the earlier interview with Van der Merwe, insisted that the Ndebeles were on a peaceful mission to a monument to one of their tribal heroes when they were attacked and murdered.

Whatever the truth behind that killing, there is no doubt that tempers were still running high in Moutse. The arrival of police reinforcements under Brigadier D J van Wyk was one indicator, Makitla's resignation to the prospect of continuing conflict was another. "We live in a bloody situation," he said. "We are not going to move and we are not going to allow incorporation."

The decision of KwaNdebele to opt for independence has exacerbated tribal opposition from Moutse's Sotho people to rule by Ndebele. They fear they will be deprived of their South African citizenship when KwaNdebele becomes independent.

President P W Botha has pledged either to restore or to protect the South African citizenship of all blacks living in South Africa and, with it, their right to a share in the central government. But when KwaNdebele becomes independent Moutse's inhabitants will be living in

Has apartheid forgotten its own credo? That those who are different must live apart? Pretoria has certainly let slip its own ideology at Sotho-speaking Moutse, ceded amidst bloodshed to KwaNdebele

PATRICK LAURENCE reports



A Moutse resident shows weals on his back as he tells Black Sash members and Helen Suzman of his sjambok beating (See story below)

Picture ERIC MILLER

KwaNdebele. Their position, and right to South African citizenship, is ambiguous.

Many Sotho-speakers despise the KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana, because of his limited formal education. They see him as a "puppet" who is manipulated by Pretoria for its own ideological ends.

Makitla referred contemptuously to Skhosana's rudimentary education. "Skhosana only has standard four. He is a blind man. How can he guide people who can see when he is blind?"

The earlier interview at Siyabuswa with Van der Merwe and Brigadier van Niekerk took place in Skhosana's office. He sat behind a large desk, nonchalantly flipping through a book with pictures, content to leave the talking to the white men. He replied to questions when they were directed to him specifically. His responses were short, even monosyllabic.

He became animated only once. It was when he interpreted a question to imply he should negotiate with Moutse's leaders on a government to government basis. His hands flailed dangerously near his nose as he belittled the status of Moutse's leaders. Eventually he knocked his gold-rimmed spectacles from his nose. It brought the outburst to an end as he grabbed for his glasses. He began to flip desultorily through the book again.

Towards the end of the interview in Skhosana's office, Van der Merwe disclosed, apparently unintentionally, that the new industrial growth point of Ekangala and its twin black township of Ekangala would become part of KwaNdebele on April 1. Situated only about 40km from Pretoria, Ekangala has been earmarked as the site of a black township the size of Soweto, near Johannesburg.

Soweto is South Africa's largest township. But the ideologues in the corridors of power seem determined that the next black township of that size will fall just inside an "independent homeland". It will mean a million fewer black people to accommodate politically in South Africa.



Faces from Moutse. Community leader Jack Makitla breaks the news that the government

Enter the Chief Minister

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A NEW and vicious authoritarianism appears to have taken hold in the overcrowded, poverty-stricken homeland of KwaNdebele which is to take its "independence" from Pretoria this year.

"Independence" for KwaNdebele — an entity created through massive resettlement of blacks from cities, farms and the movement of Ndebeles from other homelands — is a dubious concept in itself.

But the alleged behaviour of KwaNdebele vigilantes, the notorious *Imbolotho*, in Moutse on New Year's Day has provided scant comfort that the men appointed by Pretoria to rule KwaNdebele will create a beacon of peace and democracy.

The incorporation of the 120 000-strong Moutse and the "independence" of KwaNdebele is seen as proof that, regardless of its reform promises, Pretoria is not deviating from the homelands policy, the cornerstone of grand apartheid.

Even after the fighting at the New Year — which left an estimated 22 dead and which came after a decade of warnings that incorporation would lead to bloodshed — Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, stuck to his guns and insisted that incorporation was in the "best interests of all concerned".

Commented Joanne Yawitch, of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac): "Unless the government reverses its decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele, it could turn Moutse into a battleground more bloody than any urban township in South Africa."

According to eye-witness reports, fighting in Moutse started with an "invasion" by KwaNdebele government vigilantes in the early hours of the morning on New Year's Day, when some 261 men from the district were abducted from their homes.

They were taken to the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, where they were flogged and made to lie naked in soapy, and increasingly bloodied, water while vigilantes kicked and beat them. Two men reportedly died.

In sworn affidavits, a number of the men who were beaten have claimed that the Chief Minister and soon-to-be Prime Minister, Simon Skhosana, and his Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, oversaw and participated in the floggings.

Asked to comment on allegations that he was involved, Skhosana said "That is a secret of government," and slammed the telephone down. Later, in a carefully prepared statement, Skhosana said it was a "gross deviation from the truth" to say KwaNdebele was forcing residents of Moutse "to be subject to the authority of the KwaNdebele government".

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators, is devoid of all truth and can rather be subscribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse."

He said about 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated into KwaNdebele.

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Pictures: WENDY SCHWEGMANN, Reuters

Community leader Jack Makilla breaks the news that the government will push ahead with incorporation. Nearby, armed soldiers stand watch

the Chief Minister, bearing his whip ...

authoritarianism appears to be overcrowded, poverty-stricken KwaNdebele which is to take Pretoria this year. KwaNdebele — an entity resettlement of blacks — the movement of Ndebeles — is a dubious concept in behaviour of KwaNdebele Imbolotho, in Moutse on provided scant comfort that by Pretoria to rule create a beacon of peace and the 120 000-strong Moutse of KwaNdebele is seen as of its reform promises, from the homelands of grand apartheid at the New Year — 22 dead and which came warnings that incorporation was a "gross deviation from the truth" — Constitutional Planning Minister, Chris ... guns and insisted that the "best interests of all Yawitch, of the Transvaal (Trac). "Unless the its decision to incorporate KwaNdebele, it could turn Moutse more bloody than any urban Africa."

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He said about 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated into KwaNdebele.

But one young man who was kidnapped from his home on New Year's Day — and who is scared of being named — described how he was beaten with a hammer before being carted with others in a truck to the Siyabusa Community Hall where they were addressed by Skhosana.

"Mr. Skhosana was standing next to a strongman at the door of the hall. Skhosana had a whip in his hand and as we were marched in he asked us where we were from. Those from Johannesburg — whom he considered to be outsiders and troublemakers — he flogged heavily.

"After we were all in the hall, the door was shut and Skhosana addressed us. He said he was not fighting us, provided we accepted his rule. He said we must fight the whites, not each other."

"After he left we were asked to strip naked, a hosepipe was put through the window and soap powder sprinkled on the floor."

"Then Skhosana put his head through the window and said we must put underpants on in case the children see us naked."

"We were made to lie down in the water while the vigilantes flogged and kicked us so that we slipped around the floor, unable to hold onto anything. We were made to do physical jerks while the vigilantes hurled insults at us."

"When we were released, we were given petrol bombs and told to use them against our chiefs and leaders."

The Moutse invasion was just the latest occasion in which the vigilantes were set loose on the population of KwaNdebele and the surrounding areas. People from Ekangala, also due to be

incorporated into KwaNdebele, are reported to be fleeing the area for fear of being beaten up.

The one by-product of Pretoria's insistence on incorporation is the development of militant youth organisations.

Militant youths from Moutse say the incorporation and independence — in which several hundred thousand people will be deprived of their South African citizenship — is like changing from a "stuck to a scorpion."

They say, however, they are attempting to politicise people into seeing that it is not just Skhosana, but the central government in Pretoria, who is responsible for the poverty and repression.

KwaNdebele is the last and probably the poorest of the 10 homelands, a vast rural squatter slum where the population has tripled since 1975. In 1980 there were 1.5 people per hectare. By 1984, the ratio had climbed to almost three per hectare.

People have been forced off white farms in the surrounding area and Ndebele-speakers have been squeezed out of other black homelands in terms of Pretoria's ideology of ethnic separation.

In its summary on KwaNdebele, the Surplus People's Project says "KwaNdebele is a rural ghetto where the unemployed and old are forced to live in dire poverty. For those who manage to find work, life is lived in factories and in buses with little respite from either."

It is this entity that Simon Skhosana and his cohorts will be leading into "independence" this year — whether the local population likes it or not.

Homeland 'does not intend losing Moutse'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

10/1/86

Despite bloodshed, the kwaNdebele Government has no intention of losing the Moutse area around Dennilton, which was awarded to it by Pretoria recently, and looks forward to the incorporation of Ekangala and Rust de Winter land at some future date.

This was said by the homeland's Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P J M Kunutu, at a Press conference. He explained that kwaNdebele did not "lust for territorial gain" but it was "needy" of land.

Mr Kunutu said kwaNdebele had lost 11 lives in fighting between Moutse residents and long-standing homeland residents since New Year. He claimed that those from kwaNdebele had not killed anyone.

Replying to allegations that Moutse residents had been captured by kwaNdebele "invaders" who had assaulted and sjambokked them during the time they were kept prisoner in Siyabuswa Community Hall, Mr Kunutu first denied that anyone had been assaulted.

CAPTIVES

Captives had been taken, he acknowledged, from the Soetmelkfontein area of Moutse where kwaNdebele taxis had allegedly been intercepted and their passengers harassed by Moutse youths.

He later conceded that unsp-

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cified "traditional Ndebele" ways of extracting information might have been used.

Mr Kunutu was reluctant to speak about the Imbokotho movement which was allegedly involved in the abductions.

Mr Kunutu said kwaNdebele had taken over 57 schools and more than 700 teachers in Moutse. Schools in kwaNdebele opened on Monday.

Moutse's teachers, despite their reluctance last year to sign release forms from the Department of Education and Training and to take up employment with kwaNdebele, were "all at their posts", he said.

CITIZENSHIP

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, released a Press statement pledging:

- Nobody would be forced to take up kwaNdebele citizenship.
- Private property rights would be preserved in Moutse.
- The medium of instruction in schools would not be restricted to siNdebele. Where the dominant population was Sotho- or Tswana-speaking, these languages would be used in schools.
- All serving chiefs, including those in Moutse, would retain their positions.
- Moutse would have parliamentary representation through chief's nominees and representatives chosen by the community authority.

● See Page 4.

16/1/86 (27) STAR
kwaNdebele will not force citizenship

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

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

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

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

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

PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SOUTHERN AFRICA (SA) FM 10/1/86

ANC talks crucial

"Talking to the African National Congress (ANC) will have to come — not because of capitulation to growing violent pressure, but because of the ANC's internal support. It is an important actor on the SA scene."

This view, which is increasingly being heard across a wide spectrum of South African society, was expressed by SA Institute of International Affairs director, John Barratt. It comes in the wake of the latest ANC bomb attacks — at Amanzimtoti and landmines in the northern Transvaal which killed 14 civilians (black and white), and which has raised regional tension as the prospect of SA over-border reprisal strikes loomed.

The more terror attacks there are, the harder it becomes for government to move because of local (white) pressure not to be seen to be capitulating. "So the sooner government moves, the better," advises Barratt.

Simple retaliation, which has not succeeded in stemming ANC attacks or infiltration, further causes wider adverse international repercussions. Indeed, both Britain and America were quick to express concern in order to head off a possible retaliatory strike by the SADF again into Botswana, from whence, Pretoria maintains, the ANC cadres responsible for the Ellisras landmine blast came. From Lusaka, the ANC tells the FM that its units *inside* SA were responsible.

In view of the location of the recent landmines, Barratt says, there can be little doubt that there is infiltration from Botswana, Zimbabwe and even Mozambique.

The big question, however, is how to stop it. For even if they were to deny refuge to South African exiles, the infiltration and/or terror strikes are unlikely to stop, says Barratt. For one thing, their security forces are clearly much smaller and less capable than ours. This is a major problem. After all, he observes, "our security forces can't control the South African side of the border (a point Botswana made after the Gaborone raid last June) so how can you expect the neighbouring states to succeed? It seems to me that both our security forces theirs are unable to seal off the borders."

However, despite repeated government warnings to these states that it reserves the right to protect its citizens by going in to wipe out ANC personnel, a measure of cau-

tion is discernible.

According to Barratt, it has to be accepted that SA's neighbours do not allow ANC bases in their countries — which is clearly not in their interests.

In the meantime, the stalemate (and the cycle of terror) persists and is highly inflammable, Barratt points out. This is especially so when there are political groups at home demanding retaliatory action against the ANC. He adds that there is a "tendency" among some to view the matter rather simplistically. Yet, "we know from past experience that such raids have not stopped ANC infiltration."

The situation is getting worse, says Barratt, who sees "no way out of this dilemma short of a political settlement in SA itself. We have to have a political situation in which there is no support for violent acts."

The point is perhaps underlined by the fact that, to mark the ANC's 74th anniversary this Wednesday, ANC president Oliver Tambo was expected to declare 1986 "the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe." This refers to the "Spear of the Nation," the ANC's armed wing, and obviously means an escalation of the guerrilla war. The FM was told that Tambo would make direct calls to all South Africans for apartheid to go *or it will be put to the torch*.

To save the country from the spiral of violence, said an ANC spokesman, it is only the government that can take the initiative, otherwise, he warned, "the struggle" would continue until it is violently resolved. The "Year of Umkhonto," reckons the ANC, will include the formation of more "units" inside SA to "take the war to the enemy." It will include increasing Umkhonto cadres' military strength, the political struggle (demands and boycotts), and "armed propaganda." Further, it plans to take the fight into the rural areas, including the homelands.

The ANC spokesman denies that the organisation has adopted a deliberate resolution to hit "soft targets" such as schools, cinemas and supermarkets, even though it is aware that "in any war civilians are going to die." He claimed that South African security forces, not the ANC, were responsible for hitting soft targets. Asked about the Amanzimtoti bomb which exploded outside a supermarket on Christmas Eve, the spokesman said it was difficult for them to comment as none of their units had, as is usual, contacted them to confirm the attack as theirs. ■

REMOVALS

Moutse erupts

Predictions that Moutse would erupt into violence if Pretoria went ahead with the plan to incorporate the area into KwaNdebele have been proved all too correct. Within days of the incorporation, gazetted on December 31, 1985, the unofficial death toll as result of violent opposition in the area was 25.

Most of the dead are KwaNdebele men,

allegedly belonging to a vigilante group called "Imbokhotho." According to Moutse residents, members of "Imbokhotho" invaded Moutse early on January 1 and fighting broke out. A number of battles have been fought and three residents of Moutse have been killed by police trying to control the fighting. It is alleged that KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, and his deputy personally took part in abducting and assaulting Moutse resisters.

Two policemen were found hacked to death after they had gone to investigate a charge of arson. According to lawyers acting for the Moutse residents, 89 people have been arrested in connection with the deaths of the policemen. Senior police officers have visited the area and announced they would be sending in reinforcements to protect the Moutse people. A police report released on Monday said the area was quiet.

The onerous task of transferring the administration of Moutse to KwaNdebele has already begun. According to a resident in the area, the Magistrate and Commissioner's offices opened on Monday fully equipped with KwaNdebele "stamps."

Moutse leaders and residents have sworn to resist the incorporation. If they can take the matter to court, as KwaZulu did over the mooted Ingwavuma cession to Swaziland, they will. Otherwise they hope to thwart KwaNdebele's attempts to take control of the administration of Moutse.

At the time of going to press, teachers in the area were meeting to decide their fate. Last month, before the incorporation was gazetted on December 31, the teachers were told to sign up with KwaNdebele or lose their jobs. All have refused to do so and it's unclear whether the schools in the area will open this week. Community leaders have said they will not let KwaNdebele take over their schools and will boycott if it tries to do so.

Thousands of people fearing further attacks from the vigilantes have left their homes and are reported to be in hiding. Many now say they will move because they fear for their lives if they remain in KwaNdebele.

Pretoria is adamant that the re-drawing of the KwaNdebele boundary to include the 60 000 ha area — as well as its 120 000 population — cannot be regarded as a "removal." But Maredi Cheue, an MP for Moutse in the Lebowa Assembly, does not agree. He says it is like telling people sitting in a truck that you are not taking them anywhere, but are only driving the truck to its destination.

Moutse residents against incorporation have been given the option of moving to Immerpan. In a change of tactic, however, Pretoria will pay people to move. A statement released by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) says the offer of voluntary removal shows Heunis's awareness that the Moutse population rejects incorporation.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis's solution of "vo-

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luntary removal" appears to have shattered hopes that government's policy of resettlement has been shelved for thousands who are still threatened with removal in different parts of the country. ■

[Handwritten scribble]

Brits dwellers determined to resist removal

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Residents of Brits township are not only determined to resist removal to Letlhabile on the Bophuthatswana border — they plan to mount an all-out campaign to buy up their rundown settlement under freehold rights promised by the Government.

At an anti-removals meeting of the Brits Action Committee (BAC) yesterday about 800 residents also resolved to embark on an immediate boycott of all taxis operated by people who had "sold out" and gone to live at Letlhabile while running their businesses in Brits.

Apart from the demand that they be allowed to buy their stands and remain in Brits, residents will campaign for:

- The upgrading of the township, including the tarring of the main road and the installation of drains.
- The improvement of schools.
- The establishment of a new graveyard at Brits and the transferring of bodies from Letlhabile where families were forced to bury their dead because the existing Brits cemetery is full.

The BAC aims to co-ordinate several self-help projects. Residents are to embark immediately on a clean-up campaign and will find methods of support for lodgers whose landlords have moved to Letlhabile, leaving their tenants open to eviction.

'Cops stood by as we were tortured'

By MUDINI MAIYHA
and SELLO SERIPE

MOUTSE villagers - invaded by vigilantes from KwaNdebele on New Year's Day - have given gruesome accounts of killings and torture during the invasion.

Startling claims of collaboration between cops and vigilantes were this week made in affidavits being compiled by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee

Residents claim they were not only subjected to brutality by the vigilantes, but many were victims of police shootings during December.

Some of the affidavits allege cops raided residents at night, forcing people - including couples - from their beds.

Many were assaulted, and youths were chased into the veld, where they were later given food by girls from the village, say the affidavits.

"The police also entered an initiation ceremony for girls, and disrupted it.

"On December 31 they chased a man from Keerom. They shot him.

"I tried to pick him up, but he was dead - so I left him and ran away," said one resident.

Some give accounts of villagers being locked in a van and teargassed.

Villagers say the vigilantes attacked them with assegais, kieres, pangas, axes and iron bars.

In his affidavit, one man said vigilantes broke down his door and destroyed his furniture and all his possessions.

When he reached his house he found everything had been smashed and R400 had been taken.

"I did not report this to the police because when I saw the vigilantes attacking the houses, the police were also there firing teargas into the area," he said.

Villagers were taken to a big truck at Corner Stop Garage by vigilantes and driven to Siyabiswa Hall.

Water was thrown into the hall, and soap used to make it slippery.

They were stripped naked, and beaten in groups of five.

A 45-year-old man from Moutse's Vaalkraal Village said he ran into his house when he was attacked with kieres. His assailants broke the door.

He jumped through the window, but the group later caught him.

"At Siyabuswa Hall we were forced to sing Mbogodo KwaNdebele Siyabuswa throughout the night, and continually beaten," he said.

Several said they saw KwaNdebele cabinet ministers, including Chief Minister Simon Skhosana and Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, at the hall.

The residents were told by Ntuli to "go back home and kill all who were against incorporation into KwaNdebele."

Moutse villagers who were taken to the hall also said they were given petrol bombs to attack other residents.

Residents also claim that while they were being held in Siyabuswa the SADF arrived, and were told of their plight, but simply kept quiet and left.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said until the allegations were investigated the SAP rejected claims that its members had shot people indiscriminately and forced them out of bed.

"We are not prepared to respond to complaints and rumours made through the media. Complaints should be lodged with the police," he said.

The United Democratic Front this week pledged solidarity with the decision by Moutse residents to reject the Government's plan to incorporate the village into the KwaNdebele bantustan.

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said the incorporation of Moutse into the poverty-stricken bantustan was "another atrocious act by the SA Government".

"It is treasonous and hypocritical for a government to raise such an outcry because landmines have been found on the borders, yet they continue to forcibly remove settled communities," said Morobe.

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Care for Moutse
Police detain Moutse man

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lebowa Legislative Assembly's former member for Moutse, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, was detained on Friday night, a spokeswoman for the Black Sash said at the weekend.

She said the police at Dennilton had confirmed by telephone the detention.

Mr Mathebe is reportedly being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. — Sapa

Sunrise news

Reverse Moutse cession, PFP's Soal urges Govt

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the Government to take note of Lehowa's opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele, and to seek ways to reverse the decision.

Mr Peter Soal MP, the party's spokesman on Transvaal homelands, said the decision to incorporate Moutse into kwaNdebele was in any event in contrast to the Government's own ethnic policy.

"I call on the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Hennis, who has a reputation of being a 'great negotiator', to demonstrate his skills with regard to this problem," Mr Soal said.

The Chief Minister of Lehowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said on Thursday that his government was trying to open negotiations with Pretoria in order to rescind the decision.

"As far as we are concerned Pretoria created the tiger and they will have to sort out the mess," he said.

It is estimated that 20 people died in rioting at Moutse as tension, anxiety and protest over the incorporation of the region into kwaNdebele came to a head at the beginning of the year.

January 14, 1986

TWO weeks have passed since the New Year's Day bloodshed in Moutse. Tension is rising as the 120 000-strong community awaits the final knell — the independence of KwaNdebele.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1, the day violence broke out between the Pedi and Ndebele. Residents alleged that about 27 people have died since then.

The men of Moteti Village, one of the 16 that comprise Moutse, about 30 km west of Groblersdal, Eastern Transvaal, speak of lost pride.

It was in Moteti, they say, where men were attacked in their sleep, assaulted, bundled into trucks by vigilantes and driven to KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa, where they were further tortured on New Year's Day.

They say they were accused of conspiring to resist incorporation and the homeland's independence.

Terror

The sjambok weals on the body of Mr Philemon Tjiane (41), a father of seven, tell a story of terror which he says he was subjected to for two days and nights.

Mr Tjiane says he and his brother Jimmy (13) were taken from his house. Jimmy was buried on Saturday.

They were driven to a community hall in Siyabuswa. They and many other men were then tortured and assaulted on a floor covered with soap and water.

Jimmy Tjiane died in hospital after being released from his "detention".

Mr Tjiane's cousin, Mr Joel Ntiantleng (39), says men were "packed

Tension rises in Moutse as independence looms

SOWETA 14/1/86

FOCUS
By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

like sardines" in the hall and were made to shout "Mbogodo Siyabuswa KwaNdebele" while men sjambokked them.

Many Moutse people claim to have suffered at the hands of the KwaNdebele vigilantes.

They include Miss Francinah Lehlomela, who says she was among the few women assaulted. Her face has deep sjambok weals which she says she got when a car she was travelling in was accosted by vigilantes.

Miss Lehlomela and her two children Johanna (8) and Ronnie (4) managed to run away from their attackers.

The car, belonging to her brother Max, is still missing.

The Moutse men's feelings are best summed up by Frans Kotelo who says he

has lived in Moteti since World War I started.

"I did not come to Moutse begging for land, neither was I transported here from another place," Mr Kotelo said

There is fear and uncertainty as KwaNdebele's independence nears.

The once peaceful rural area now has daily roadblocks manned by the South African Police. The place is a hive



Miss FRANCINAH LEHLOMELA . . . sjambokked.

of activity as Casspirs patrol the gravel roads.

Villagers say their problems started when about 5 000 Ndebele-speaking people came to Moutse in 1979.

Chief T G Mathebe, Moutse's headman, gave the Ndebeles land after the South African Government removed them from Doornkop, near Middelburg.

There was peace between the two groups until the Government announced the area would be consolidated.

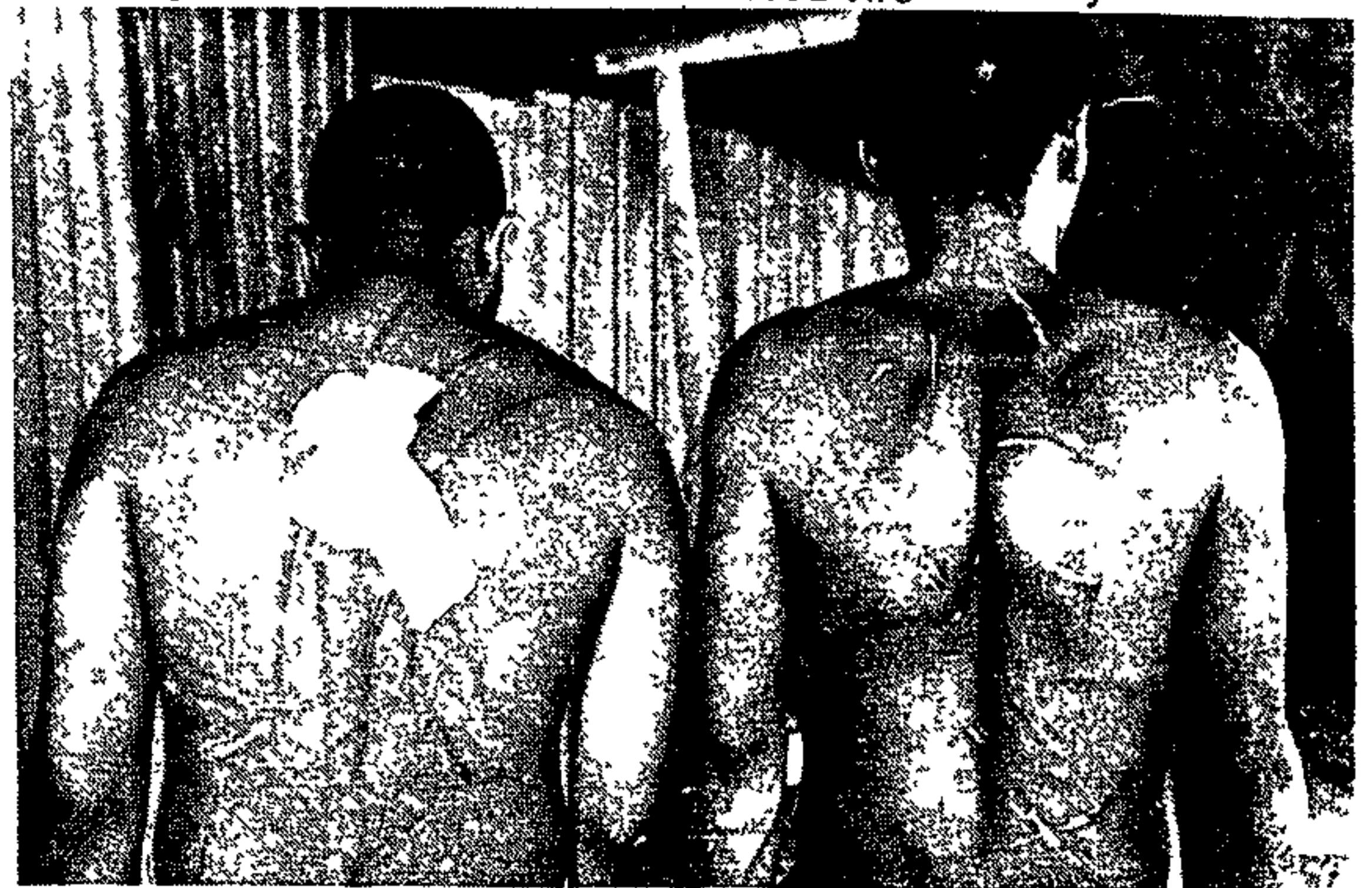
Moutse villagers face another threat: the South African Government announced two

years ago that Moutse had been declared a "white spot" and that the community would be moved to Saliespoort, about 150 km away in the Northern Transvaal.

This has not yet been done but villagers claim they have received notices to the effect, authorised by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

A drive along the Bronkhorstspuit-Groblersdal road echoes residents' feelings.

The sign-posts bear slogans such as "Azania", "This is our land" and "Bring back our country".



Mr PHILEMON TJIANE (left) and Mr Joel Ntiantleng . . . bodies covered with sjambok weals after assaults.

What on earth is the Govt playing at in kwaNdebele?

STAR 16/1/86

271

Somebody please explain why, at a time when the Government is trying to persuade the world that it is moving away from apartheid, it is going to such extraordinary lengths to launch another independent "homeland" in kwaNdebele

Why, at a time when it is trying to persuade the world that it has stopped forced removals, it is forcing 120 000 people in the adjoining tribal territory to become part of that prospective state against their will

And why, at a time when the country is grappling with widespread racial unrest which has resulted in more than 1 000 deaths and led to the declaration of a state of emergency, Pretoria has gratuitously created a new trouble spot in a previously placid area

Annexation

At least 21 people, including two policemen, have died so far in the clashes that have been sparked off by the forced annexation of Moutse. It has given South Africa another spat of bad publicity abroad. And a once deeply conservative tribal community has been radicalised.

A few years ago a couple of ANC insurgents turned up in Moutse. They were pounced on by the local community, trussed up with wire, loaded in a truck and driven to the police station at Bronkhorstpruit.

Today if more insurgents were to turn up there, the chances are they would be given the warmest of welcomes — such is the level of fury which the Government's action



Allister Sparks



Mr Simon Skosana

has generated among these easy-going folk whose ancestors have been living on that land for more than two centuries

Godfrey Mathebe is typical of the kind of conservative leadership the Moutse community once had. He was deeply respectful of the local chief. He accepted the "homeland" system and was a member of the Lebowa Parliament.

Detained

In other words, Mr Mathebe was part of the Government's administrative system. He is what the young black radicals disparagingly call a "system black", a collaborator, the kind of person who has been a primary target during the past 16 months of unrest.

Last weekend Mr Mathebe was detained under the Internal Security Act. I met him a few days before his detention and found him to be an

angry, bitter, disillusioned man. The radicals now regard him as an ally.

Do the policy planners in Pretoria imagine they have served South Africa's interests by turning the conservative Mr Mathebe into a radical?

Has the future survival of the Afrikaner nation been made more secure by the alienation of 120 000 conservative black people living just north of Pretoria?

For that matter, has the future stability of the independent state of kwaNdebele been promoted by the forced inclusion of 120 000 grievously disaffected inhabitants, more than a third of the "homeland's" total population?

I would like someone to give me one sensible reason for what has been done. The annexation does not even make sense in terms of the Government's own ideology. The people of Moutse are

Sotho-speaking members of the Pedi tribe

According to the logic of apartheid's insistence on ethnic compartmentalisation, they should form part of the North Sotho "homeland" of Lebowa.

But the Government has removed them from Lebowa and forced them to join the "homeland" for the Ndebele, with whom they have no ethnic or linguistic compatibility whatsoever.

Why?

For that matter, the whole of kwaNdebele makes little sense according to the Government's own criteria of ethnicity and "tradition".

Fewer than half its population are Ndebeles, and more and more non-Ndebeles are being forced to join it.

As for "tradition", it is questionable whether there is any part of the Transvaal which can legitimately be regarded as a traditional Ndebele "homeland".

Plundered

The Ndebeles were a marauder tribe who broke away from Shaka's Zulus and plundered the Transvaal for a few brief, bloody years before Hendrik Potgieter's Trekkers drove them across the Limpopo into what is today the Zimbabwean province of Matabeleland. That is their "homeland". They never set down roots in the Transvaal.

To establish a traditional "homeland" for the scattered remnants who remained here is a travesty. kwaNdebele is a wholly artificial creation.

It was formed by buying up 19 white farms, building an instant capital called Siyabuswa, finding a compliant member of the Ndebele tribe named Simon Skosana who was willing to play ball, making him Chief Minister of a nominated legislative assembly, then, on his say-so, declaring that the "people" of kwaNdebele had opted for independence.

All of which we must presumably regard as "moving away from apartheid".

the small society

by Brickman



7-22

BRICKMAN - Yates

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CHIEF TIMES 17/1/86

'Govt caused Moutse tiger'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected in the strongest terms the excision of the disputed Moutse district from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

The extraordinary session of the assembly was called to discuss the crisis in Moutse where an estimated 20 people died in fighting over New Year.

The session was attended by more than 10 busloads of Moutse people who came to demonstrate their opposition to incorporation.

Open negotiations with govt

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in an interview that Lebowa would strive to open negotiations with Pretoria as soon as possible to force them to rescind the decision.

"As far as we are concerned Pretoria created the tiger and they will have to sort out the mess," he said.

Dr Phatudi denied reports that he had secretly agreed to the incorporation. He said he had been virulently opposed to the move from the outset.

"It is a vicious distortion to say we should have negotiated with KwaNdebele over this issue. Pretoria is causing the trouble, using KwaNdebele as a shield."

Moutse headmen detained

It was not true that, because KwaNdebele was close to Pretoria, Moutse should be attached to KwaNdebele. "Alaska is not attached to the United States mainland, but is part of the US. Why can't Moutse be part of us?" he said.

● Two headmen in Moutse, Mr Jim Mathebe and Mr Skwayi Boroko, were yesterday detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

They join Mr Godfrey Mathebe, the former Lebowa MP for Moutse, who was detained under the same section. The section allows for 14 days in detention.

Villagers flock to Lebowa Assembly meeting

SA under fire on Moutse issue

STAR
271
17/11/86

Special Correspondent

SESHEGO — The hall of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was packed to capacity yesterday with 18 busloads of Moutse villagers who had come to attend a one-day special session of the Assembly convened to consider the controversial incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

Members of the Assembly met behind closed doors and passed a number of resolutions on the issue.

The session was held despite a request from Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa refrain from public debate on the matter because it "could conceivably cause more harm than good".

Mr Heunis's request, conveyed via the Lebowa Commissioner-General by telex, said: "In the circumstances, the Minister feels the matter can be

much better discussed on an executive basis. Understandable problems will be handled with the utmost sympathy and compassion."

Mr Maredi Chueu, an elected member for Moutse, told the packed hall that the Assembly had rejected the decision by South Africa to transfer Moutse to kwaNdebele.

He added it had been resolved that:

- Pretoria should be told to withdraw the Commissioner-General for Lebowa, Mr P J V E Pretorius, until the Moutse issue had been satisfactorily resolved.

Services

- All public services which had been transferred to kwaNdebele should be handed back to Lebowa and taxes from Moutse should flow into the coffers of Lebowa.

- Moutse would retain representation in the Lebowa Assembly.

- Subsidies for teachers and old-age pensioners should be paid to Lebowa instead of kwaNdebele.

- Mr Godfrey Mathebe "who has been arrested by Pretoria on behalf of (kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon) Skosana" should be immediately released or brought before a court of law.

- Supervision of the Dennilton police station at Moutse should be transferred from the kwaNdebele capital of Siyabuswa back to Middelburg.

- Pretoria should be asked to reprimand Mr Skosana, his Minister of Education and his Commissioner-General, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, for claiming that 80 percent of Moutse people were in favour of incorporation into kwaNdebele. "For five years we have asked for a referendum to establish whether the people of Moutse favoured excision and kwaNdebele has consistently refused this. Where do they now get their 80 percent?" asked Mr Chueu.

Retaliation'

He concluded by saying that four Moutse people had died and "in retaliation we have unfortunately killed over 15 Ndebeles, some of whom were caught trying to kidnap Chief T G Mathebe".

Lebowa Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi said he hoped that Pretoria would re-open negotiations with Lebowa on Moutse.

"We are not slaves and we are determined to oppose injustice and abuse of power by Pretoria," he said.



Mr Joseph Montsho (62) is one of the Vlakfontein Farm squatters who face eviction on Thursday.

200 SQUATTERS IN LENZ MAY BE EVICTED

SOKETIAN

LC
2/1/86

MORE than 200 squatters — including children — face eviction from the Vlakfontein Farm, about 10 kilometres south-west of Lenasia, on Thursday. They have not been offered alternate accommodation.

The squatters were served with notices last week by the West Rand Development Board (Wradebo) to leave the area within seven days or their corrugated-iron shacks would be demolished.

A number of shacks were pulled down last week, leaving several families homeless and destitute.

Most of the squatters, who work in Lenasia, come from the homelands and have no relatives in Soweto.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of Wradebo, yesterday confirmed notices.

By SY MAKARINGE

Mr Knoetze said the board had received requests from the health authorities to take action because "squatting was not conducive to good health".

One of the squatters, Mrs Lisbeth Mofokeng (39), from the Free State, said she moved to the farm with her husband in 1978 after they came to Johannesburg to look for jobs.

"Unlike in the Free State, we were living happily because my husband (Mr Piet Mofokeng), until six months ago, was working. There is hardly any work in the Free state. We will have nowhere to go if the board carries out its threat to raze the shacks," she said.

She said they could not even think of going back to the Free State as her husband is unemployed.

Moutse 'assaults' described

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, supervised the alleged assault and torture of 261 Moutse residents abducted by vigilantes on New Year's Day, according to affidavits released yesterday.

Mr Skosana and two other KwaNdebele ministers — all carrying guns — encouraged young vigilantes who were sjambokking the abducted men, according to affidavits made at the Dennilton police station by five Moutse residents.

Opposition

The alleged abductions followed opposition by Moutse residents to their territory being incorporated into KwaNdebele which is due to be granted independence later this year.

The KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, beat some of the men with a sjambok, one resident said.

During the assaults,

Mr Skosana asked some of the abducted men: "Why are you refusing me my land which was given to me in 1981. I want my land. Your chance is over. I'm banning all the meetings in the district," Mr John Sakukhuna said.

He said he was abducted at 6am on January 1, and released about 28 hours later.

"I was at home and heard noises outside. The people said I must open the door. They then smashed it down with an axe.

"They started beating me with assegais. I was sjambokked on the back and chopped on the head with an axe. My whole face was covered with blood. They just said 'Kill the animals'."

Mr Sakukhuna said he was put in a bakkie with other injured people and taken to the Siyabusa Community Hall where he saw Mr Skosana, Mr Ntuli, and Mr Kunudu, the Minister of Education.

'Divided'

"The old men were separated from the young ones and were spoken to by Skosana. He told us that we must not let our kids burn his cars.

"He then said that he is now going to deal severely with the young ones.

"I saw the young ones being stripped. Water and soap was then thrown on to the floor. The young men were beaten with sjamboks and were made to jump up and down like frogs.

"Skosana was instructing the people to hit the young men. The other ministers were also giving encouragement. All the ministers were carrying guns."

The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

CAPE Times 23/1/86

University blamed for deaths

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The main cause of the tragedy on the campus of the University of Zululand on October 29, 1983, in which six people died in disturbances, appeared to be the failure of the university authorities to confine the crowd to the immediate vicinity of the Bhokuzulu Hall on the campus.

This is the finding of Professor A J Middleton, head of Criminal Law at the University of South Africa, whose one-man commission investigated the deaths.

His report says evidence suggested that acts since 1980 by radical students, backed by certain staff members, were aimed at demonstrating that "in the heartland of KwaZulu", Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the homeland, was rejected by a university of which he is the chancellor.

"The ceremony commemorating the centenary of the death of King Cetswayo appears to have been regarded by these students as a further opportunity to denigrate Chief Buthelezi and the Inkatha movement and to stage a demonstration of their views."

Disruptive of academic activities

Professor Middleton said there had been no conclusive evidence of a clash between supporters of Inkatha and the United Democratic Front.

The commission recommended:

- The expulsion of students guilty of "wrongful conduct which is disruptive of the academic activities of the university and infringes the rights of others on the campus".

- That public gatherings be confined to the immediate vicinity of the Bhokuzulu Hall and that the university's chief security officer be charged with taking the necessary steps.

- That students and staff be prevented from making "irresponsible statements to the media concerning the official affairs of the university".

- Election of a "responsible Students' Representative Council".

Moutse men lay assault charges against Skosana

By MUDINI MAIVHA

FIVE Moutse residents - allegedly abducted and tortured in KwaNdebele on New Year's Day - have laid charges against top-ranking KwaNdebele government officials, including Chief Minister Simon Skosana.

Frans Malatsi, Lenaka Ditshego, John Sakhukhuna, Simon Detshego and Joel Nkadimeng claimed they were dragged from their beds on New Year's Day, whipped and stabbed, loaded into trucks and then driven to the Siyabuswa Community Hall.

Inside the hall they were stripped naked, assaulted and threatened that they would be set alight. They were also instructed to help Ndebeles attack Chief Mathebe, they said.

Lawyer Nicholas Haysom for the five men - said residents were reluctant to lay charges because they feared Skosana.

He said they feared identification and victimisation by the future "head of

★ THERE was a complete work stayaway in Khutson on Monday when residents attended the funeral of a student shot dead by police on January 8 at the local development board offices.

Badirile High School student Shadrack Goliath, 21, was shot during township unrest when schools reopened on January 8.

state" when KwaNdebele becomes independent soon.

Statements by the five men to the Dennilton police named Skosana, Interior Minister Piet Ntuh, Education Minister Placid Kuntu and Works Minister KM Mtsweni as those involved in the assaults

More than 100 people have made statements to the Black Sash-sponsored

Transvaal Rural Action Committee, claiming abductions and assaults

Haysom said he had also sent a telex to Deputy Education Minister Sam de Beer asking for an urgent meeting with Moutse teachers.

Teachers and school authorities were not sure about their future after they were given transfer forms to sign

28/11/86 SOW/ETAN (271)

Reprieve for families

THE eviction of 40 families from the Vlaktefontein Farm, near Lenasia, has been suspended indefinitely.

The chairman of the West Rand Development Board (Wradebo), Mr John Knoetze, yesterday said: "We have not evicted the Vlaktefontein Farm people as their case is still being reviewed by the board."

The owners of the farm, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, and Wradebo met on Thursday over the fate of the 40 families. Notices served on the families to leave the farm within seven days expired on the day of the meeting. The notices were served by the Westonaria office of Wradebo.

Two of the five families who had their mud houses demolished two weeks ago have moved into tents pro-

vided by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Islamic Relief Agency in Lenasia.

One of the victims, Mrs Jobi Eleki, said she was in Durban with her employers when her house was razed by Wradebo officials.

She returned at the weekend to find her son, Zolani, staying in a tent.

An official of Azapo, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, said the Wradebo officials' insistence that the conditions "were not conducive to good health" was incorrect.

He visited the farm regularly since the five houses were demolished.

"The State Health Department in Johannesburg has been conducting a health education campaign since September last year on the farm," said Dr Asvat.

CAPE TOWN 30/1/86
Ciskei evicts 3 000
because of 'misdeeds'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — More than 3 000 squatters were evicted by the Ciskeian Government from their Kuni squatter camp near Kidd's Beach on Tuesday, loaded on to government trucks and deposited along the road on the South African side of the border.

The Ciskei Director of Communications, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the squatters had been evicted because of their "misdeeds".

He said they did not belong to the Ciskei but

the Kuni camp did.

The squatters had created instability in the area by killing people, assaulting government officials and burning their properties, he said.

The Ciskeian Government had negotiated with the South African Government on behalf of the squatters so they could be settled elsewhere, but the squatters had adopted a "negative attitude" towards Ciskei.

Ciskei had reached a point where it had to evict them, Mr Somtunzi said.

CAH Tavis
1/2/86

SACC 271
**predicts
Huhudi
evictions**

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 800 residents of Huhudi, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape, would be evicted from their homes in coming weeks, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

"We believe these actions are a denial of the assurance of non- eviction of settled people as given by Dr Gerrit Viljoen," said Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC.

Dr Naude said Mr Khotso Cruse, an executive member of the Huhudi Civic Association (HUCA) and a leading member of the United Democratic Front (UDF), had told the SACC the evictions were aimed mainly at "politically conscious" residents.

"It is the politically conscious people who refuse to pay the exorbitant rents and therefore are the first people to be kicked out," Mr Cruse told the SACC.

In a statement to Sapa, the SACC said 141 families in the township of 14 000 residents had refused to pay rent to the local administration board since 1982 in protest at large rent increases.

According to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, a project of the Black Sash, rents and other rates have increased by 90 percent since 1982.

No building and repairs had been allowed for 15 years, old houses had not been renovated and no capital had been made available for the development of the township.

The SACC said the evictions had to be seen against the background of a "14 year old struggle" by residents against forced removal to Pudi-moe in Bophuthatswana.

— Sapa

Dumped squatters tell of taxes, tension and threats

10/16 Argus 1/2/86

271

Ciskei corruption claim

From KEN VERNON,
Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Squatters from a Ciskeian resettlement camp who were dumped beside the road in South Africa this week have brought with them allegations of rampant corruption in the homeland.

The squatters told Weekend Argus that certain Ciskeian officials had withheld their pensions, refused to issue receipts for taxes and forced youths to buy membership cards of President Lennox Sebe's Ciskeian National Independence Party (CNIP).

Frustration over this led to tension and violence. A headman's house and a clinic were burnt to the ground and 3 000 squatters were suddenly evicted from their hillside shanty town, they said.

Ciskeian police and soldiers told residents of the Kuni resettlement camp 30km from East London to pack and climb into waiting lorries.

They then dumped the squatters and their possessions beside the road 6km away, over the South African border.

Ironically, the squatters are part of the human floesam thrown up by the process of consolidation that was carried out nearly a decade ago in order to create the Ciskeian state.

Forced to move

Most of those affected are elderly. There are also young women, but young men are away from the settlement, working in other centres.

Many have stories to tell. Mr Mchine Mcengani says he spent his working life on farms in the Kidd's Beach area, which was bought in stages from its white owners for incorporation in the Ciskei.

As the new black owners arrived they brought their own workers. Mr Mcengani said he was forced to move to Kuni.

He was angry about his treatment at the hands of the Ciskeians and complained bitterly that late last year he had been forced to pay local Ciskeian officials a R5,50 tax, without getting a receipt.

Later, he said, he was arrested by police and fined R10 for not paying his tax because he could not produce a receipt.

Mr Pokhlan Mroshie, 68, says his pension for December was withheld by officials. He said his money was "gone for good".

Some youths from Kuni alleged they were forced to buy CNIP membership cards or else be beaten by Ciskeian police or soldiers.

A spokesman for the Youth Association, Mr Sitwell Booli, said the youths were annoyed because Kuni officials were appointed only by the Ciskeian Government.

"We, the residents of Kuni, had no say in the way our lives were governed, just as now we have no say in where we shall live."

In spite of being forced to build new shacks in barren veld almost overnight, everyone spoken to said they were happy to be out of the Ciskei and



Some of the 3 000 squatters removed from a Ciskeian resettlement camp and dumped in South Africa this week erect shelters at the roadside. The squatters will soon be moved again to a relief camp on a nearby State-owned farm before being settled permanently on another State-owned farm.

back in South Africa

This was not because of politics but because they said they had been treated as strangers and interlopers by Ciskeian officials and residents.

"They never did anything, but take our money. They gave nothing in return," he said.

A large-scale relief operation is at present underway by several South African Government departments under the co-ordination of the Department of Development Aid.

Several hundred tents have arrived at the site from Pretoria and food is being distributed. Up to 1 000 squatters remained at the Kuni Camp yesterday. They were under almost constant surveillance by Ciskeian soldiers, armed yesterday with a sneeze machine in addition to their usual weapons.

Shop, bank petrol-bombed

PRETORIA. — A large chain-store in Randfontein on the West Rand was petrol-bombed today, a police spokesman said.

"Two black men, one of them carrying a brown paper bag, approached OK Bazaars in Hoofdrift Road, Randfontein this morning," he said.

"One of the men hurled a petrol-bomb through a display window and the other threw a

bomb into the clothing department."

The men then went to Ned-bank, alongside OK Bazaars, and threw a large object through the window.

Man stabbed

A passer-by, Mr T C Botha of Lotz Residence, James Park was stabbed in the thigh and back when he tried to approach the men.

Mr Botha, who is in his early twenties, was admitted to Jonbert Park Nursing Home. The police spokesman described his condition as serious.

No arrests have been made and police are investigating

Damage amounting to R10 500 was caused to the two buildings — Sapa

SA aids
Kuni
squatters

EAST LONDON. — The fate of the 3 000 squatters evicted from Kuni, near Ciskei's Kidds Beach, has been resolved and extensive aid for the squatters was being provided by the South African Government from Friday, according to the First Secretary at the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr K Brennan.

Mr Brennan said that in the short term the squatters would be given temporary accommodation at a State-owned farm adjacent to the road between Mount Coke and East London, where the squatters were taken to by the Ciskei Government last week.

The government would provide tents, food and water, Mr Brennan said.

In the long term the squatters would be permanently settled on another State farm north of the temporary camp.

The government would provide 1 200 site-and-service plots, 40 hectares of farmland near the Buffalo River and water for consumption would be pumped from the river. Provision for the erection of schools, shopping centres, churches and other amenities had been made in the settlement plan, he said.

There were about 900 squatters at the roadside camp last night. — Sapa

Moutse (271) leaders ask to be heard in Parliament

Political Correspondent
5/2/86

CAPE TOWN — The embattled Moutse community has made a dramatic appeal to argue its case directly before Parliament.

A petition requesting that two eminent members of the community be allowed to appear at the Bar of the House of Assembly has been tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party.

Mrs Suzman said today the petition was in reaction to the tabling of the proclamation of the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

The two community members are Chief Tloke Mathebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both former elected representatives of the Moutse district in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Chief Mathebe is also chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority.

In their petition, the two Moutse representatives have prayed to be heard at the Bar of the House, Mrs Suzman said.

She added that she would be urging the House to disapprove of the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele when she entered the No-Confidence Debate this afternoon.

If the House disapproved, the proclamation in fact would have no effect, she said.

Mrs Suzman is also to deal extensively with the state of emergency and the role of the police during her speech this afternoon.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, is expected to reply tomorrow.

Petition on Moutse transfer submitted

By BARRY STRECK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A petition was submitted to the House of Assembly yesterday on behalf of two former Lehova MPs to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to the controversial transfer of the Moutse area to the KwaNdebele homeland.

The petition, which was presented by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP), is the fourth to be submitted in South African history.

Chief T G Mathebe and Mr M W Chuen, former members of the homeland's legislative assembly, have petitioned to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to

the December 31, 1985, proclamation transferring the area to KwaNdebele.

The last time such a petition was submitted to Parliament was in 1976 when a group of white people in Transkei submitted a petition to be heard at the Bar in connection with the protection of their properties after the homeland's independence that year.

However, after a debate, Parliament voted then not to hear the petition from the white people in Transkei. On two previous occasions, in 1914 and 1946, petitioners were heard at the Bar of the House. In 1914, Iqoyr leaders



Parliament and Politics

threatened against their deportation under the Indemnity and Undesirables Special Deportation Bill and in 1946, an Indian delegation was heard in opposi-

tion to the Indian Land Tenure Bill. Parliament will first have to decide whether or not to hear Chief Mathebe and Mr Chuen at the Bar before they

will be allowed to present their petition.

There has been no indication yet whether the National Party majority will support the petition to be heard at the Bar.

Mrs Suzman said she hoped similar petitions would be submitted to the other two Houses of Parliament as soon as possible.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, Mrs Suzman said the decision to transfer Moutse was "utterly reprehensible and incomprehensible".

She said she had telephoned the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hennis, during the recess to complain about

the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, but Mr Hennis had told her the decision was irreversible.

However, the Constitution provided a procedure to reverse "the idiotic decision taken by the Cabinet" and Mrs Suzman said she intended introducing a motion of disapproval as soon as possible.

The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele did not fall into the category of a physical forced removal but in every other aspect, it was a forced removal.

"This is the sort of callous action which totally disregards the wishes of

the people concerned and which earns Pretoria the condemnation of the entire world.

"It certainly makes the task of our few remaining friends in the West infinitely more difficult."

She said the Moutse decision was a provocative action which would bring the threat of sanctions nearer.

"What this government fails to realize is that the Western world has finally lost patience with South Africa and very little is needed to tip the balance that will lead to the total isolation of South Africa," Mrs Suzman said.

845 DAY
6/27/86

Suzman presents Moutse petition to House

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A petition, opposing the controversial transfer of the Moutse area to KwaNdebele was submitted to the Assembly yesterday on behalf of two former Lebowa MPs.

The petition, presented by PFP MP Helen Suzman, is the fourth in SA history.

The two former MPs, Chief T G Mathebe and M W Chueu, have petitioned to be heard at the Bar of

BARRY STREEK

the House in opposition to December's order transferring Moutse to KwaNdebele.

Suzman, calling the decision to transfer Moutse "utterly reprehensible and incomprehensible", said she hoped similar petitions would be submitted to the other two Houses as soon as possible.

She said she had telephoned the Minister of Constitutional Develop-

ment and Planning, Mr. Chris Heunis, during the recess to complain about the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele but Mr Heunis had told her the decision was irreversible.

However, the Constitution provided a procedure to reverse "the idiotic decision taken by the Cabinet" said Mrs Suzman, and she intended introducing a motion of disapproval as soon as possible.

11665 7/2/86

Removal squad moves in on Moutse

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Government removal squad, backed by police armoured vehicles, has moved into the tiny village of Uityvlucht on the edge of the disputed territory of Moutse — signalling the start of removals to the Immerpan area in Lebowa.

Immerpan and Saliesloot are the areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says have been set aside for Moutse residents who refuse to live under Kwandebele rule.

The huge area of Moutse, accommodating about 120,000 people — was incorporated into Kwandebele on New Year's Eve against the will of most residents.

IN CHARGE

A white official at Uityvlucht confirmed yesterday that he was in charge of the removals but added that he had been forbidden to speak to the Press. The relevant liaison officer of the Department of Constitutional Development could not be reached for comment.

The Government stated categorically last year that there would be no forced removals except where health hazards existed.

● Moutse leaders Chief T G Mathebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both still members of the Lebowa Assembly, were scheduled to meet police counter-insurgency chief Major-General A J Wandrag in Pretoria today. They will be raising the "imbalance in the administration of justice" in the area since incorporation.

Moutse

STAK

move

7.2.80

begins

By Jo Anne Collinge

A Government removals squad, backed by police armoured vehicles, yesterday moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht on the edge of the disputed territory of Moutse — signalling the start of removals to the Lebowa area of Immerpan.

Immerpan and Saliesloot are the areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Chris Heunis, says have been set aside for Moutse residents who refuse to live under kwaNdebele rule.

A white official at Uitvlucht confirmed that he was in charge of the removal but added that he had been forbidden to speak to the Press. The relevant liaison officer of the Department of Constitutional Development could not be reached for comment this morning.

A spokesman for the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said that the picture at Uitvlucht was not quite clear but there were signs it was not a voluntary removal.



Mr Samuel Modishe and his wife Johanna, who were among the 19 families moved from Uitvlucht, Moutse, yesterday.

Moutse: 19 families moved

Transvaal Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — South African removal squads moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht, in Moutse yesterday, demolishing the houses of 19 families who were shipped to a removals camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall.

Residents said they were going "voluntarily", to escape the Ndebeles and because they had been told they would receive large cash sums if they moved.

The largely Sotho-speaking area of Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 against the wishes of the 120 000 population.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said at the time that those people who did not wish to remain could move to Immerpan if they wanted to.

At New Year conflict, which left more than 20 people dead, erupted over the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

One of the worst hit areas was Uitvlucht.

Government officials, armed with crowbars and winches, helped residents pull down their houses and load their goods onto the back of the trucks.

The houses of families due for removal had numbers painted on the front.

A white official from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, who oversaw the removal, said the vehicles being used were the "old black sports removals trucks".

He said the 19 families being moved yesterday were just the beginning. Many more would be moved this week.

(271)

DISPATCH

7/2/86

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — An application for a Ciskei Supreme Court interdict by 178 evicted Kuni Village squatters was postponed here yesterday after the court was told it had no jurisdiction over the matter in terms of the Ciskei Indemnity Act, promulgated in a Government Gazette on Wednesday afternoon.

Counsel for the respondents, the Ciskei Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police, told Chief Justice De Wet that in terms of the indemnity act, no court could adjudicate on the lawfulness of the actions of the respondents.

The squatters had applied for an order directing the respondents to restore them to the sites and structures they previously occupied at Kuni.

Indemnity Act gazetted: Kuni hearing postponed

7/2/86 (271) DISPATCH

They further sought an order restraining the respondents or their agents from destroying their structures at Kuni and also preventing them from evicting those still in the village.

Mr Louis Dison, SC, for the respondents, argued that the actions of the respondents had been executed in good faith for public safety, maintenance of order or national security.

The act, which was passed at a special session of the Ciskei National Assembly in November last year but promulgated only on Wednesday, indemnifies the state from any criminal or civil action in any court of law if the actions of the state were executed in good faith for public safety, maintenance of order or national security.

Mr Dison said the respondents had filed affidavits in which they stated that their actions were done in terms of the indemnity act to deal with persons who were lawless and ungovernable, and had resorted to acts of terrorism.

He said the decision of the Minister of Justice was therefore not judicial, and asked for the application to be dismissed with costs.

Counsel for the applicants, Mr David Gordon, SC, said that although the submission by the respondents' counsel that the promulgation of the act on Wednesday was a coincidence and not meant for this particular case might be true, it was true that the respondents were using the act as a defence.

Mr Gordon submitted that in order to be indemnified in terms of the law, the respondents would have to show that the removal of each and every resident of the village had been done in good faith to maintain good order or national security.

It was submitted that nowhere in the act was community guilt contemplated, and it could never have been the intention of the legislature that the act could be used against women, children, pensioners, cripples and the infirm.

"Although one should not be emotional about the issues, the last time this was done was some 40 years ago under Nazi rule," he said.

Mr Gordon said the courts were careful to ensure that if the executive purported to exercise their jurisdiction, this must be strictly construed, and if the

ported exclusion must be done expressly and in clear terms.

Courts in Natal and elsewhere had held that their jurisdiction was not excluded by clauses similar to the one in the Ciskei Indemnity Act.

Chief Justice De Wet remarked that he was the first one to pass such a decision in Transkei and had also given a similar decision in Ciskei.

He ruled that both parties should file such further affidavits they deemed fit, and postponed the matter to Wednesday next week. The question of costs was reserved.

Chief Justice De Wet was on the bench Mr David Gordon, SC, and Mr Deva Pillay, instructed by Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden, appeared for the applicants; Mr Louis-Dison, SC, and Mr P.J. de Bruyn, instructed by I C Clark Incorporated, appeared for the respondents.

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CONCESSION
Moutse homes are razed

7/2/86
Own Correspondent

REMOVAL squads moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht, in Moutse yesterday, demolishing the houses of 19 families who were shipped to a removals camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall.

Residents said they were going voluntarily to escape the Ndebele and because they had been told they would receive large cash sums.

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Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Hennis said at the time

that those who did not wish to remain could move to Immerpan.

At New Year conflict, which left more than 20 dead, erupted over the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele. One of the worst-hit areas was Uitvlucht. Government officials, armed with crowbars and winches, helped residents pull down their houses yesterday.

A white official from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, who oversaw the removal, said the 19 families-being moved were just the beginning. Many more would be moved this week.

BMW promises more new models

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7/2/86
SOWETAN
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Hundreds moved from Moutse

By THEMBA MOLEFE

HUNDREDS of villagers in Moutse, eastern Transvaal, were yesterday forcibly removed to an arid area about 90 km away and housed in tents.

The removal to Immerpan caught Uitvlig villagers by surprise.

Women and children were loaded into buses and taken to the new area while their husbands were still at work.

Most Moutse men were last night not aware that their families had been moved.

This development comes after Cabinet Minister Mr Chris Heunis and several other top government officials announced that forced removals had been stopped.

Moutse has seethed with discontent since residents were told their area would be incorporated into an independent KwaNdebele.

Many Moutse residents died in clashes which broke out after the decision was announced.

A businessman, Mr Clive Lekanakana, had his shop closed and sold. He is still puzzled by this.

By late yesterday he still did not know how much his shop had been sold for and what his plans were.

Moutse has more than 120 000 people in 20 villages.

800 residents expecting to be evicted

More than 800 residents of Huhudi, near Vryburg, Northern Cape, would be evicted from their homes over the next few weeks, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

"We believe these actions are a denial of the assurance of non-eviction of settled people as given by Dr Gerrit Viljoen," said Dr Beyers Naude, the general secretary of the SACC.

Dr Naude said Mr Khotso Cruse, an executive member of the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) and a leading member of the United Democratic Front (UDF), told the SACC the evictions were aimed mainly at "politically conscious" residents to force them out of the township.

"It is the politically conscious people who refuse to pay the exorbitant rents and therefore are the first people to be kicked out," Mr Cruse told the SACC.

In a statement to Sapa, the SACC said 141 families in the township of 14 000 residents had refused to pay rent to the local board since 1982 in protest at large rent increases.

According to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), a project of the Black Sash, rents and other rates have increased by 90 per cent in the township since 1982.

No building and repairs have been allowed for 15 years, houses have not been renovated and no capital had been made available for development of the township.

The SACC said the evictions had to be seen against the background of a "14-year-old struggle" by residents against forced removal by the Government to Pudimoe in Boputhatswana.

The SACC said the township had been terrorised by a group of "vigilantes" since the middle of last year. "They have already killed two young men and brutally assaulted many residents on the streets at night, with no police intervention." — Sapa.

Case Files 8/2/86

Viljoen: Removals not forced

THE government was not putting pressure on any people in the Moutse area to move elsewhere, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

He said in a statement: "The whole operation is a voluntary one." It was therefore not dependent on a parliamentary debate on the proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele.

At least 20 people died at the New Year in the Moutse area in violence stemming from the decision.

Some 19 families were moved from the troubled village of Uitvlucht — one of the areas worst hit by the conflict — on Thursday to a camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall. It was alleged that they had all signed statements saying they wanted to move to Immerpan — which is under the control of the SA Development Trust and designated to become part of Lebowa.

Members of the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) allege that many of the families were coerced into signing the statements. They said a removal squad accompa-

nied by nine Hippo armoured vehicles moved into the community of 5 000 at first light on Thursday, and that officials armed with crow-bars and winches helped pull the houses down.

Dr Viljoen yesterday said that there were confusing and incorrect reports about the removal.

He said the government had undertaken to compensate those who moved and was also providing temporary housing and all basic services at the Immerpan site.

"Persons who voluntarily request to move will be provided with the necessary transport and will be assisted."

Intimidation

About 107 families in the Uitvlucht area had applied for assistance in moving and the government was "duty bound" to help and to protect them from intimidation.

"I wish to give the assurance that the government is not exercising any pressure on any resident in the Moutse area to move elsewhere," Dr Viljoen said.

Police yesterday denied coercing anyone at Uitvlucht into signing statements. — Sapa



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Squatters hit back

PORT ELIZABETH. — Ciskeian squatters forcibly evicted over the past week are seeking an urgent interdict from the Ciskei Supreme Court to stop the ongoing removals and return to the Ciskei those already moved.

However, in a counter-move the Ciskei Government has gazetted a notice indemnifying the State and the State President from any "civil or criminal action" arising out of its "maintenance of public order or national security".

The notice in the Government Gazette this week is seen as an attempt to forestall the interdict and exclude this or any other removal from the jurisdiction of the court.

The legal manoeuvres are a sequel to the eviction of about 6 000 squatters from the Kuni resettlement camp in the Ciskei, 30 km from East London.

Without warning

Ciskeian army and police began evicting squatters from their homes without warning almost two weeks ago. They loaded them and their meagre possessions on to trucks and dumped them beside the road 6 km away on the South African side of the border.

It was claimed that the squatters had defied Ciskeian authorities and had attacked officials and burnt their houses and a clinic.

The squatters alleged in turn that they had been the victims of official

Weekend Argus Bureau

corruption, having been forced to join President Sebe's Ciskeian National Independence Party and of being refused receipts for taxes they had to pay.

On Monday a King William's Town firm of lawyers, acting on behalf of the Kuni Residents' Association, notified the Ciskei Supreme Court that the squatters intended contesting their eviction. The indemnity notice appeared in the Government Gazette on Wednesday.

Ironically, when spoken to last week, the squatters, without exception, said they were glad to be out of the Ciskei and back in South Africa.

On Thursday, at a hearing before the Chief Justice of the Ciskei, Mr Justice Daniel de Wet, the State's attorney, Mr Louis Dison, requested that the squatters' application be dismissed with costs, arguing that the matter had been excluded from the court's jurisdiction by the gazetted notice.

However, Mr David Gordon, appearing for the squatters, said any attempt by the executive to exclude itself and its actions from the jurisdiction of the courts needed to be carefully considered.

(271)

W/E ARCA
P/2/86

Praise for cop

CIT 9/2/86

CP Correspondent
DURBAN'S deputy security police chief was buried with full military honours this week.

Colonel Robert Welman died late last week from burn wounds he suffered in the double bomb blast at a Jacobs/electricity sub-station in January.

He was critically injured when a second limpet mine detonated as he was investigating an earlier blast. The second explosion started a fire and his clothes were burnt off his body.

The Jacobs blasts were the first in a series of "double bombs" - labelled "booby traps" by cops - to hit Durban.

E TVI councillor accused of killing youth

BY SILEO SERRA

A KWAZENELE councillor has been blamed for shooting two kids in the past three weeks - one of whom has died.

The councillor - whose name is being withheld - allegedly fatally wounded the first youth, Dymisane Zwane, on January 25.

This week, at Zwane's funeral, the councillor allegedly shot a second youth, Sibanyoni Boyana, 18, critically wounding him.

According to lawyer Phineas Mojapelo, the same councillor was responsible for both shootings.

Cops confirmed that a youth was wounded when the councillor opened fire on a group of youths alleg-

Teach on the beach

CIT 9/2/86

CP Correspondent

A DURBAN City Councillor wants the KwaZulu government to help "educate Zulus on beach rules".

Philip Kautz said the council must act quickly to ensure good race relations on the beaches in future.

Among his suggestions is that the city police force be expanded and issued with loudhailers to "advise and control crowds in an orderly way".

He proposed an "education program" with signs in the "three main languages" warning about the penalties for indecent exposure and other "unacceptable behaviour".

Evicted 3 000 take Ciskei to Supreme Court

CIT 9/2/86

CP Correspondent

IN a case similar to the Ingwavuma row, 3 000 Kuni squatters are battling the Ciskei government in court over their forcible eviction last week.

Ciskei soldiers and cops removed them from an area where the Ciskei president is chief of the Kambashe tribal authority.

Yesterday the validity of the Ciskei government's action was tested in the Ciskei Supreme Court.

Squatters' lawyer Dudley van Heerden said his clients had asked the court to order that the Ciskei government immediately restore them at Kuni Village.

The squatters want an interdict restraining the homeland from evicting them.

Plane sailing to Ulundi...

CP Correspondent

A REGULAR weekly air service is to be established between KwaZulu capital Ulundi and Durban.

Five return trips a week will be run by the National Airways Corporation and the KwaZulu Finance Corporation at a cost of R150 a return ticket.

Armed guards on the buses?

PRETORIA mayor Dr Pieter Kruger has backed the presence of armed guards on Pretoria's municipal buses.

He pointed out that the armed guards had been placed on the buses on a trial basis. Several city councillors believe the step is in preparation for possible ANC onslaughts on

"soft targets". Commenting on a report that the council was placing guards on some buses, Kruger admitted there was currently no need for this, because there was "no large scale urban terrorism in South Africa". "It's a pity that trials of this nature are deemed necessary, though," Kruger

said. "But we'd rather be safe than sorry. One should make arrangements in time, as far as possible, as loss of life of school children may be concerned."

He added that armed guards among school children and other passengers should be highly trained. Herstigje Nasionale Party chief whip in the Pretoria

City Council Joseph Chiole said it was clear the authorities expected ANC onslaughts on soft targets. Unrest was spreading over to white areas as a result of the Government's unwillingness to take strong action against "black agitators", he said.

The HNP agreed that white commuters had to be urged security measures.

Five return trips a week will be run by the National Airways Corporation and the KwaZulu Finance Corporation at a cost of R150 a return ticket.



THE tent village at Immerpan where families from Uitvlucht were resettled last week.

A tent village has sprung up at Immerpan, near Zebediela in the Northern Transvaal, where families from a Moutse village were transported by government trucks and buses last week.

The question still to be answered is whether the families already at Immerpan left their village, Uitvlucht — one of the 20 villages comprising the disputed Moutse territory — voluntarily.

Government sources have denied that the removals were forced but said 19 families were "helped" to move after they had indicated their wishes to the authorities in Groblersdal about 90 km from Immerpan.

Moutse was formerly a Lebowa territory with a population of 120 000 living on 66 000 ha of land.

They depend largely on subsistence farming. Their leader, Chief Tlokwe Mathebe, owns 11 trust farms in the district.

There are 58 schools which serve 36 000 children with 748 teachers.

Moutse's problems began on January 1 when their territory was incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland which will attain independence on December 4.

Goodbye Moutse!

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

FOCUS

Violence, which claimed lives and saw many people injured, broke out on New Year's Day in Moteti village when KwaNdebele vigilantes attacked the villagers at night to counter resistance to incorporation.

This followed a protest meeting on December 15 where 15 000 villagers rejected the incorporation.

Reject

Community leader and Lebowa MP, Mr Maredi Choenu, said of the meeting: "If I have to die I will never forget the unity expressed by the Moutse people and their leaders on December 15, 1985.

"We all rejected as one incorporation into KwaNdebele."

In the background are the assurances by Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis,

that the Government had stopped removals of communities.

However, Moutse villagers say they received letters informing them that the territory was declared a "white spot" and that they would be moved to a new settlement at Immerpan.

The move had until February 6 — when the Uitvlucht villagers were "helped" to trek — not been implemented.

More than 500 villagers at Uitvlucht on Friday resolved at an open-air meeting to seek advice from their leader, Chief Mathebe, regarding the removal.

Many said they had signed letters in which they consented to being moved to Uitvlucht. Although many said they did not want to settle at Immerpan some said



Mr MAREDİ CHOENU MP: "The removals were authorised by Pretoria. Pic. JOE MOLEFE

they had no choice because the removals had already started.

The Immerpan tent settlement is situated on a dry piece of land and water is brought by Government trucks in storage tanks.

Furniture and other belongings are left outside the tents because the canvas dwellings are

too small to accommodate goods and people at the same time.

Meanwhile Moutse leaders say the removals have been authorised in Pretoria.

Said Mr Choenu: "This is a Pretoria exercise intended to pressurise those who resist incorporation to move out of Moutse."

Removal rumours scotched

Rumours of plans to re-settle the Indian community of Palm Ridge, Germiston, in another area, have been dispelled by authorities.

The House of Delegates' Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said such rumours were false.

He said Palm Ridge had already been declared Germiston's new area, and Indians from the old area, Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar, were being resettled there.

People had started moving to Palm Ridge towards the end of 1984.

The Minister recently held a meeting with the House of Delegates' National People's Party MP for Central Rand, Mr S Collakoppen; Germiston's municipality; and the Germiston Indian Consultative Committee concerning development of the area.

Members at the meeting resolved that Palm Ridge had to be developed in phases to provide adequate facilities and amenities for the residents.

At present, 44 homes are occupied and a further 130 will be ready by March this year.

Private enterprises have also started development in the area.

Mgwali refugees moved to Ciskei

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South African Government trucks yesterday began moving about 50 residents of Mgwali to Frankfort, in Ciskei.

South Africa's ambassador to Ciskei, General A. J. van Deventer, said the move followed the sit-in staged by 25 people outside the South African embassy on January 20.

The demonstrators, who later became known as the Mgwali refugees, demanded to be resettled in Ciskei, claiming assaults and harassment by opponents of resettlement. Mgwali is a "black spot" near Stutterheim, which was for many years under threat of removal to Frankfort.

The Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA), representing the majority of residents, has waged a long struggle against removal which culminated when they took the South African Government to court last year, contesting its right to award administration of the area to Ciskei.

An out of court settlement was reached, and since January 1 this year, the area has once again fallen under South African administration.

In early January, there were clashes between the majority of residents and the minority of Ciskei supporters. The clashes left three people dead, Mr Mike Gija, of the MRA, said.

After the January 20 demonstration, Ciskei at first said it was not prepared to accept the group, claiming the onus was on South Africa to solve the "domestic problems" of the people of Mgwali.

However, Ciskei's Director-General for Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday there had been negotiations between South African and Ciskeian officials and representatives of the group since then.

The group was at first given temporary accommodation in the Kidd's Beach area. Yesterday, they returned to fetch their belongings and take them to Frankfort. Members of their families who had stayed behind also joined the move.

General Van Deventer said South Africa would provide the group, which he estimated consisted of between 40 and 50 families, with tents and food to tide them over the initial period.

He said other families might decide to join the group, which made it difficult to give an exact figure of the numbers involved.

He said the move would continue today, as building materials and stock had to be moved as well as furniture.

Mr Somtunzi confirmed the people would be settled at the site at Frankfort originally set aside for the whole Mgwali community.

11/21/86
209/10/86

Judgment reserved on squatters' application

13/2/86
DISPATCH

BISHO — Judgment on the application by the Kuni squatters to be restored to their homes was reserved in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Chief Justice De Wet said he would give his decision as soon as he could.

The squatters have applied for an order directing the minister of justice and commissioner of police to restore them to the sites and structures they previously occupied at Kuni.

The respondents are opposing the application.

Mr David Gordon SC, counsel for the 180 applicants, argued that the Ciskei Indemnity Act, which was promulgated the day after the papers were served on the respondents, in itself did not authorise the conduct of the respondents.

It was common cause from the affidavits that the acts were and would continue to be deliberate.

He submitted the acts constituted unlawful injury to property and unlawful assaults and threats.

In terms of the Indemnity Act, legal proceedings were not excluded in respect of all and any acts.

Before the provisions of the Act were able to perform a guillotine function, the court must be satisfied that the relevant jurisdictional facts existed, because if they were not present the jurisdiction of the court to remedy the wrong was not excluded.

Mr Gordon submitted that the legislative purpose underlying the Indemnity Act was as reflected in the wording of

the statute itself, namely to afford the executive's servants of the state protection from the harmful consequences of Acts done in good faith in furtherance of endeavours to restore, maintain or promote what might generally be described as law and order.

Manifestly, therefore, the acts which were not protected were those done without good faith, even if with requisite intent or with good faith but without the requisite intent, he said.

He submitted the acts could not have been accompanied by good faith and the acts could not have been done with requisite intent.

"In regard to determining whether or not jurisdictional facts exist, the court is able to analyse the complained of conduct with a view to determining whether or not that conduct was reasonably capable of achieving the expressed aim, in the present case the intention to prevent and so on," he said.

"Unless, therefore, objectively speaking the desired result could have been attained, the actions cannot be said to have been done with requisite intent."

In this regard, the applicants asked the court to take into consideration that no evidence had been adduced by the respondents who had all the power of the state at their command, to specifically implicate any applicant in any particular criminal activity.

No explanation had been furnished to the court as to why existing statutory legal machinery had not been used to achieve the desired regime of law and order.

Mr Gordon said the acts had been indiscriminate and directed against manifestly innocent persons.

The actions were taken without warning or notice.

The acts had proceeded from a standpoint of "community guilt", which he submitted was fatal to claim of good faith because every individual was entitled to assume his person and property would be secured by the state. If

the state was to attack and destroy that security then a case must be made out against each applicant demonstrating or illustrating why it was necessary to act "in good faith and with requisite intent" against such applicant and how such action would have contributed to good order.

Mr Louis Dison SC, for the respondents, submitted the respondents had produced evidence that the actions in question were performed for reasons of national security.

The consequence was that any right to judicial review which the applicants might have had, had been overridden.

In the alternative, and in any event, he submitted the applicants failed to rebut the statutory presumption that the actions in question were performed in good faith and with requisite intent.

Mr Dison said in performing and directing the acts in question, the respondents clearly exercised prerogative powers, namely that the discretionary powers exercisable by the executive for the public good in circumstances which the law had made no express provision.

"On the evidence in the present case, the government has taken steps against civil commotion, disorder and a clear threat to lives and property," he said.

"That it has power to do so, cannot be doubted."

He said in the course of exercising such a power, an unavoidable consequence might be the commission of breaches of contract or delicts.

These consequences were legitimised neither by state necessity nor in advance by statutory licence. They were however specifically indemnified by statute in order to safeguard the doer against subsequent legal proceedings.

He submitted the application should be dismissed with costs of two counsel.

Chief Justice De Wet was on the bench. Mr David Gordon SC and Mr Deva Pillay, instructed by Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden, appeared for the applicants. Mr Louis Dison SC, and Mr J Gauntlett, instructed by I. C. Lark Incorp, appeared for the respondents.

Lebowa cuts SA ties over Moutse

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Lebowa is to sever relations with SA, Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi said yesterday.

The break would last until the disputed Moutse area was returned the homeland, he said.

Phathudi said he was extremely dissatisfied with SA's response to Lebowa's Moutse proposals, which were discussed at a meeting yesterday with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen.

"Until this matter of Moutse is satisfactorily settled, we are severing dip-

lomatic relations with Pretoria," Phathudi said after the talks at Jan Smuts Airport.

Relations would be cut immediately and would be reinstated as soon as Moutse was back.

"KwaNdebele must keep its hands out of Moutse," he said.

Asked about the SA response to Lebowa's termination of diplomatic relations, Phathudi replied: "They didn't like it."

Lebowa had submitted a memorandum to SA government in which it rejected Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

SA responded to the proposals yesterday.

Lebowa would now consider Pretoria's reaction, Dr Phathudi said.

Lebowa's memorandum also demanded the release or charging of a recently detained MP, Geoffrey Mathebe, who was freed after the document was drafted.

If Pretoria wanted to do things right they must hold a referendum on the question of incorporation into KwaNdebele among the residents of Moutse, Phathudi said. — Sapa.

● See Page 8.

Residents resettled 'forcibly'

THOUSANDS of people in the trouble-torn Eastern Transvaal area of Moutse are being removed forcibly by government, says the Transvaal Action Committee.

The Black Sash affiliate monitoring developments in the area adds that more than 100 000 Moutse residents are being moved to the remote Immerpan settlement after refusing to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The plan recently sparked a wave of violence and caused several deaths.

The committee, known as Trac, says Moutse is being besieged by police who do not allow any gatherings.

Police say they are at Moutse only to maintain law and order.

According to Trac, squads have been moving people forcibly from the Moutse district of Uitvlugt to Immerpan since last Thursday.

Trac said: "In spite of government denial that this is a forced

removal, our understanding of the situation is different. We believe a forced removal is taking place."

Trac gave the following reasons to substantiate its claims:

- There is a heavy police presence in the area. This in itself has caused considerable fear and insecurity and has been mentioned by some residents as a reason for leaving;
- Police are not allowing any meetings to be held so no opportunity exists for the community to discuss the issue freely and then decide what to do. On February 6 groups of more than two or three people were dispersed and discouraged from being in the streets;
- People have been offered huge amounts of cash if they agree to move; and
- One resident was approached by an official to sign a form

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agreeing to move. When he asked what would happen if he did not, he was told Moutse would be levelled anyway.

"All these incidents contradict government's claim that only those families which requested removals are being assisted," Trac added.

"If the removals were completely voluntary, why was the removal squad accompanied by a squad of armed police?"

"After the squad's arrival, why did police disperse groups of more than two people who attempted to discuss the invasion of the village? Why was it necessary for the squad, accompanied by police, to go door to door if the people had requested removal?"

"If one is told that one may as well sign a piece of paper because the village is going anyway, is one signing voluntarily?" Trac asked.

SIPHO NGCOSO

Petition, Lebowa stand may halt Moutse move

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Moutse issue is threatening to blow up in the Government's face.

There are two developments which could put Pretoria in an increasingly embarrassing position over its handling of the incorporation of the territory and its 120 000 inhabitants into kwaNdebele.

These are yesterday's "diplomatic break" between Lebowa and South Africa and the petition before Parliament asking for two Moutse representatives to be allowed to plead the territory's case before the Bar of the various Houses.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, announced after a conference with senior South African Ministers yesterday that he had asked that Pretoria's representative be withdrawn from the territory until the Moutse decision had been reversed.

He also called for a referendum of Moutse residents to determine whether the area should be left in kwaNdebele or returned to the administration of Lebowa.

The Progressive Federal Party is still trying to arrange time for Parliament to discuss the Moutse petition which was tabled in the House of Assembly last week.

The petition, from Chief Tloko Malhebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both former elected representatives of the district in the Le-

bowa Legislative Assembly, is also to be tabled in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

If it is accepted by any House the State President's proclamation incorporating Moutse in kwaNdebele on December 31 will effectively be disapproved by Parliament.

This would mean that the entire issue would have to be taken up by the President's Council and the Government could be in the position of having to enforce a decision unpopular with not only 120 000 Moutse residents and the Lebowa Government, but also the coloured and Indian administrations.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, who tabled the petition in the Assembly, said today the Lebowa development made it more urgent that Parliament hear the Moutse case.

"In the meantime it is absolutely essential that all moves to hand over the administration of Moutse to kwaNdebele be suspended," she said.

The latest developments have put the Government on the spot, particularly as spokesmen have insisted that the Moutse decision is "irreversible".

However, sources today indicated that the Government would try to find a face-saving solution to what threatens to become a major stumbling block to its entire reform programme.

Moutse move not voluntary, says Trac

THE Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) this week refuted claims by the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the removal of people from the village of Uitvlugt in Moutse was "voluntary".

Trac has released two signed statements from residents of Uitvlugt, alleging coercion and promises of large amounts of money if they agreed to move.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 against the wishes of the largely North Sotho-speaking area's 120 000-strong population.

The government offered those residents who did not wish to remain under KwaNdebele the choice of moving to resettlement camps at Immerpan and Saheesloot.

Removal squads began transporting people and their goods from Uitvlugt last week.

Dr Viljoen defended the removals, saying they were not "putting any pressure on any people in the Moutse area to move elsewhere."

However, Trac said there was a heavy police presence, meetings were not allowed, people in the streets at night were teargassed and many residents reported that officials had come to their homes to ask them if they wanted to move.

One man had been told he would get R20 000 and another R50 000 for their houses. People were told there was good grazing land in Immerpan, but, said Trac, people were living in tents in Immerpan and the water is shipped in daily.

Trac said: "If the removals were completely voluntary why was the removal squad accompanied by armed police?"

"Why were villagers not informed in advance and given a chance to discuss the issue?"

A Sma Win for the S&A... 200 years on

THE San (Bushmen) last week won one of their very few victories in a 200-year battle to survive.

A statement from the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Windhoek could avert what would have been the final act in the tragedy.

Speaking for the Council of Ministers, Andreas Shipanga announced: "Rumours have it that the government intended to proclaim a section of Bushmanland as a nature reserve. The cabinet has taken no decision whatsoever in this respect. At this stage, the cabinet is already conscious of the fact that any change in the status quo may entail far reaching consequences."

At issue is the fate of about 250 Ju/Wasi people in four different groups successfully practising a mixed economy of traditional foraging and cattle husbandry in Eastern Bushmanland.

Against all odds, the 250 are providing a small core of hope for the future. Back in the bush, away from the army and administrative posts, they are developing reasonably stable, productive communities by supporting themselves once again. Others are joining in.

It is these people who are threatened by the central recommendation of a recent government paper entitled "Report of the Bushman Population of

By CLIFF BESTALL, Cape Town

SWA", which proposed the proclamation of a game reserve in eastern Bushmanland. If this recommendation were to be realised, efforts by the Ju/Wasi to develop a subsistence will be crushed.

An old couple living a thousand kilometres away on the southern bank of the Orange River bear testimony to a people who have lost their land to "conservationists". They are the last two South African San left of a group that once numbered perhaps as much as 300 000. Their forebears were the victims of

a grim and successful war of extermination. In 1941 there were just 27 survivors.

On May 20, 1934 members of their clan marched to parliament in Cape Town to obtain land rights and permission to hunt. The Smuts government responded sympathetically by purchasing two farms adjoining the Kalahari-Gembok Park as a sanctuary for them. But the National Parks Board later incorporated the farms into the park, thus restricting their hunting.

The Minister of Native Affairs at that time had this to say in parliament: "It would be a biological crime if we allowed this peculiar race to die out

because it is a race that looks more like a baboon than a baboon itself does. So far we have about 20 that are just about genuine. We intend letting them stay (in the park as a tourist attraction) and allow them to hunt with bows and arrows but without dogs. We regard them as part of the fauna of this country."

Against this prejudice, it is ironical that conservationists have considered the San people incompatible with the natural resources they wish to preserve, and thus dispensable.

In 1920, the Bows and Arrows Act made it a criminal offence for a San to possess these weapons in Namibia. The population was reduced to working for farmers for rations of mealie meal; those caught hunting were sent to jail — or shot.

By the end of the 1950s, the Ju/Wa people of the isolated Nyae Nyae region roamed 45 000 square kilometers along the Namibia/Botswana border. They were the last with land, and the last hunter-gatherers in Southern Africa.

As a result of the largest single appropriation of San lands by the administration in 1970, the Ju/Wasi lost 70 percent of the Nyae Nyae region and were confined to the "homeland" of Bushmanland which was drawn on the map. Unable to follow game over traditional hunting grounds, they lost their subsistence base.

In the past 10 years, the Ju/Wasi have gone through wrenching and irrevocable changes. Not only have they been dispossessed of their land, they have also become militarised. They are inducted into the SA Army where in learning the art of war they forget the art of hunting.

Almost 40 percent of the Ju/Wa population is now supported at Army camps. The rest rely on military handouts in the form of food rations. The anthropologist has described their position as having been reduced to that of a "subsidised plastic stone age".

It is this life-style the 250 have shunned — and last week, they seem to have found a champion in Shi Jan

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Moutse: Heunis tells of anxiety

THE Lebowa Government must take full responsibility for all disruption arising from its rejection of the decision by Pretoria to excise Moutse from Lebowa and to incorporate it into KwaNdebele, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

Reacting to resolutions regarding the South African Government's views on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly stand over Moutse, Mr Heunis said the problem of Moutse was a difficult matter and had caused the government great anxiety.

"In finally carrying out its conviction that this area can best be served by its incorporation into KwaNdebele, the SA Government was acutely aware that it asked for a sacrifice by Lebowa. It resolved in consequence that, as far as is humanly possible, Lebowa should be adequately compen-



Mr Chris Heunis

sated for the loss of Moutse.

"As a result, a consolidation package was put together which is eminently favourable to Lebowa and its people."

On Thursday it was reported that the Chief

Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, had broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa until the Moutse issue had been resolved.

However, the Black Sash has claimed that thousands of people in Moutse are being removed forcibly by the government.

The Transvaal Action Committee, a Black Sash affiliate monitoring developments in the area, said that more than 100 000 Moutse residents are being moved to the remote Immerpan settlement after refusing to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The plan recently sparked a wave of violence and caused several deaths.

The TAC says Moutse is being besieged by police who do not allow any gatherings.

Police have said that they are only there to keep law and order. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

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Forced removals at Moutse — Trac

PEOPLE are being forcefully moved out of Moutse and there is evidence to that, said the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee in a Press statement last week.

Trac notes that since last Thursday, there is a heavy police presence in the area and this in itself has caused considerable fear and insecurity and has been mentioned by some residents as one of their reasons for leaving.

The police are not allowing any meetings to be held in which the removal could be dis-

By MANDLA NDLAZI

cussed, said Trac in the statement

"Thus no opportunity exists for the community as a whole to freely discuss the issue and then decide what to do."

Since the removals last Thursday, groups of more than three people are dispersed by the police and discouraged from being in the streets.

There are reports, said Trac, that people in the streets at night are

tear-gassed so that an undeclared curfew is in operation

Many people have reported that officials have come to their homes to ask them if they want to move. One man was offered R20 000 and the other R50 000 for houses made of concrete blocks and mud.

These men were given no written guarantees that these amounts of money

would be paid.

Residents have been told that at Immerpan/Saliesloot, they would be given big quantities of grazing land and that there is plenty of water.

Members of the Black Sash went to the area and found people living in tents and that water was trucked in daily.

One resident was approached by an official to sign a form agreeing to move. When he asked what if he did not, he was told the place will be "levelled".

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SO WETAN

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LP, NPP unite to oppose Govt on Moutse removals

17/2/86
By Tos Wentzel
Political Correspondent

A DETERMINED move to block future consolidation or removal plans such as the controversial Moutse scheme were announced today by the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

The first major confrontation between the Government and the coloured and Indian Houses could come about as a result of a plan to block Government moves to incorporate Moutse into Kwandebele.

A strategy worked out between the Labour Party and the National Peoples' Party may wreck the Government's plans go ahead with the controversial Moutse scheme.

It is the first time the two parties will join forces to oppose all consolidations and removals in terms of the Bantustan policy, including recent plans for Kwazulu.

The two Houses will receive petitions from Moutse residents opposing the move to excise the area from Lebowa and to incorporate it into Kwandebele which is to become independent soon.

Petitioners will also be allowed to appear at the Bars of these Houses to plead their case.

In the House of Assembly a similar petition has been lodged by Mrs Helen Suzman. The petitions to the other two Houses have come through her.

Details of the latest moves were today announced by Mr T Abrahams, chairman of the standing committee on Education and Development Aid in the House of Representatives and Mr S Pachai, his counterpart in the House of Delegates.

Mr Abrahams said the parties had decided to fight apartheid and its manifestations together.

Suspend Moutse move Suzman

By BARRY STREEK

THE controversial transfer of Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland should be suspended, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She was commenting after the ruling parties in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates introduced measures to oppose the move.

The government has so far refused to reconsider its decision and it has refused to hold a referendum among residents about the issue.

But opposition to the move is mounting and last week the Lebowa Legislative Assembly "broke off" diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Yesterday, the Labour Party and the National People's Party introduced motions opposing the Moutse deal and petitions for the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly to be heard at the Bar of the House. They have been submitted to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mrs Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, has already submitted a similar petition in the House of Assembly.

No decision has yet been taken on whether the petition will be heard at the Bar of the House of Assembly but with the backing of the Labour Party and the NPP it is likely that the petitions will have majority support in those two Houses.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday that the removal of people from Moutse should be suspended until the matter had been debated in Parliament.

She said the Moutse affair should be left in abeyance for the time being.

Mrs Suzman said conflicting reports had been received about the removal of people from Uitylgt in Moutse.

"Among them are allegations of intimidation from both sides and of inducements of sums of money being offered as compensation for moving," she said.

PARLIAMENT

Threatened people feature in three petitions

Suspend transfer of Moutse area — Suzman

PARLIAMENT — The controversial transfer of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland should be suspended, Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She said this after the ruling parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates introduced measures to oppose the move.

Government has so far refused to reconsider the decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele and has refused to hold a poll among residents about the issue.

But opposition to the move is mounting and last week the Lebowa broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa over the matter.

Yesterday, the Labour Party and the National People's Party introduced motions opposing the Moutse deal. Petitions that the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly be heard at the



● SUZMAN

BARRY STREEK

Bar of the House have been submitted to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, has already submitted a similar petition in the House of Assembly.

No decision has yet been taken on whether the petition will be heard at the Bar of the House of Assembly, but with the backing of the Labour Party and the NPP it is likely that the petitions will have majority support in those two

Houses.

Suzman said yesterday that the removal of people from Moutse should be suspended until the matter had been debated in Parliament.

Suzman said that totally conflicting reports had been received about the removal of people from Uityvlugt, in Moutse.

"Among them are allegations of intimidation from both sides and of inducements of sums of money being offered as compensation for moving.

"It is obvious that these amounts will never be paid.

"In view of the petition I presented from Moutse people praying to be heard at the Bar of the House, and in view of the motion disapproving of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, I believe the whole Moutse affair should be, at least, left in abeyance," Suzman said.

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Labour Party, NPP join forces on Moutse

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THE Labour Party and the National People's Party have joined forces to oppose the recently-published government proclamation transferring the Moutse area of Lebowa to KwaNdebele.

At a Press conference in Cape Town, the chairmen of the Select Committees for Education and Development Aid in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates, Tommy Abrahams and Somaroo Pachai, said the two parties were "against consolidation of homelands".

"It is a white initiative and we didn't come to Parliament to support relics of the past," Pachai said.

The parties were looking into the possibility of blocking the proclamation, which was published in December, by withholding approval of their respective houses from it.

"We are not playing games. This is serious business," said Pachai.

He said representatives of the parties were making arrangements to visit the area.

Pachai appealed to government, if

it were going to treat their two Houses "with any respect", to suspend the incorporation "while we talk".

Abrahams said the two parties also demanded the release of detained Moutse community leader Godfrey Mathebe.

He said the two parties did not have a mandate from people in the Moutse area to act on their behalf.

Abrahams said this was because their participation in the tricameral Parliament was seen in an unfavourable light.

There was, however, recognition of the Progressive Federal Party.

The people had "approached us via Mrs (Helen) Suzman with a petition", said Abrahams.

This was the first time there had been a joint effort of this nature between the ruling parties of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives.

He said they had agreed to the holding of joint caucuses on matters like this. — Sapa.

● See Page 4

two years ago.

Morning Star residents protest over removals

Tygerberg Bureau

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RESIDENTS of Morning Star, the tiny coloured enclave in Durbanville, have protested to the Government against the proposed removal of the community to a site 7km away.

Mrs A V Bonthuys, a high school teacher who was born in Morning Star, collected the signatures of 80 percent of the tenants and all four ratepayers which she has sent to the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry.

Copies of the petition have gone to the Town Clerk of Durbanville, Mr Dennis Smit, and the Group Areas Board in Pretoria.

Mrs Bonthuys said in a letter to Mr Curry the Morning Star Management Committee had not consulted all residents properly before deciding that Morning Star should be moved.

"The Management Committee simply decided the issue on behalf of all 2 500 residents without the consent of the majority," she said.

"I came to this conclusion after I canvassed all the residents and found the older generation want to remain

in Morning Star and have it upgraded.

"All of us have strong links with Durbanville. Most of us are inter-related and we are a close-knit group with a unique community spirit."

The chairman of the Morning Star Management Committee, Mr D J Lucas, denied Mrs Bonthuys's allegations. He said the committee had never thought of moving en masse — and did not want to vacate Morning Star.

The Phisantekraal site 7km outside town was proposed by a Cabinet Minister whose name he refused to divulge.

Many residents, crammed into tiny houses had urged the committee to get more land for expansion.

"We initially investigated the possibility of expanding within Durbanville. However, the Minister told us it would be better to get a larger area outside town which would provide room to expand for many generations.

"There were never any conditions Morning Star would have to be vacated during our discussions," Mr Lucas said.

Mr Smit, approached for comment, said Durbanville Town Council had nothing to do with the Management Committee decision.

(4) to (6) During the period 25 February 1985 to 15 July 1985, 59 complaints in respect of assault, murder, attempted murder and public violence were lodged against members of the Council. In one case, the accused have already been charged; 2 formal inquiries ordered; in 18 cases the Attorney-General's decision is awaited; 12 cases were undetected; 24 cases were withdrawn; 1 case was unfounded and in 1 case the accused was acquitted.

(7) No.

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *17. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Q. COL 91
 Whether he received any written representations in 1985 from detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, relating to their detention or release; if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many cases did the representations result in the release of the detainees concerned?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- Yes.
- (a) 69.
- (b) None.

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *18. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Q. COL 91
 (1) Whether the South African Police have held an investigation into any matters arising out of the report of the Kannemeyer Commission; if not, why not; if so, into what matters;

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

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(3) whether any action has been taken against any members of the South African Police as a result of this investigation; if so, what action in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, into all the matters which in any way apply to the police.
- (2) Not entirely and the findings will not be divulged by me because it is of a purely departmental nature.
- (3) Regarding the matter which is completed, departmental steps were already taken against three officers, while suitable remedying steps were also taken with regard to the partially completed matters. Because departmental steps which were taken thus far may be of preliminary nature and also because the investigation is of an internal nature, particulars thereof will not be divulged.

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *19. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many applications for employment of Black labour in the Western Cape were refused in 1985;
- (2) how many potential Black workers were affected by these refusals?

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower):

- (1) Three.
- (2) Three.

Strikes

*20. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1985, (b) in how

many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower):

- (a) 381.
- (b) 144.
- (c) Disciplinary measures. Conditions of employment other than wages. Trade union matters. Unknown reasons.

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *21. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 18 June 1985, a final decision has been taken regarding the resettlement of Black communities; 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 this decision;
- (2) whether any Black communities scheduled to be resettled are still to be moved; if so, (a) why and (b) which Black communities (i) will and (ii) will no longer be resettled;
- (3) whether any provision will be made for residents of these communities who do not wish to move; if not, why not; if so, what provision in each case;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes, in regard to various towns. No, in regard to others.
- (a) Because the investigation concerning

ing removal or retention of certain towns (which is done mainly on a regional basis) has as yet not been completed and/or negotiations in regard to certain towns have as yet not been completed.

(b) In view of the reply to question (1)(a), no indication can be given at this stage. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) and (3) This will depend on the result of the investigation and the agreements referred to in the reply to question (1). Each case will be treated on its own merits and no definite reply can therefore be furnished at this stage. I will however do it as soon as possible.

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *22. Mr R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the (a) teledata service and (b) teledata decoder; if not, who is responsible for them; if so, (a) whether these decoders have been advertised to the public; if not, when will they be advertised; if so, as from what date;
- (2) whether these decoders can decode information in Afrikaans; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will Afrikaans decoders be available?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1)(a) and (b) No; the South African Broadcasting Corporation. (2) and (3) Fall away.

*23. Mr P R C ROGERS—Defence [Reply standing over.]

HoA

(2) (a) and (b): Yes, after the receipt of the representations, but as pointed out in the reply to question (1) (c) (ii), the position is that once a mark has been registered, only a court of law can order expungement if it is satisfied, after hearing the evidence submitted in the prescribed way, that the mark should be removed from the register.

(3) No.

~~HANS W V R~~ Group Areas Act
*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications from couples who entered into mixed marriages for the issue of permits in terms of section 26(3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to reside in White areas permanently and exempt from the provisions of the said Act; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any applications have been granted; if not, why not; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any applications have been refused; if so, what was the reason for the refusal in each case;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Min-

HoA

ister, if that is not the case how is it possible that the hon member for Sandton has already indicated in this House that an application has been granted?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I want to ask the hon member to please Table the question as I am acting on behalf of the hon the Deputy Minister.

~~HANS W V R~~ Reserves for combating inflation
*30. Mr L F STONBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†
18/2/86 Q. Co 104.

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services have obtained permission to build up special reserves for combating inflation; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) (a) what such reserves are at present available in respect of the South African Transport Services, (i) including and (ii) excluding the South African Airways, and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, surely he is aware of the fact that there is a special depreciation allowance for the SATS which creates a reserve in order to be able to purchase goods at current prices and which is in effect a protection device against inflation? If so, does he not consider the answer he has just given to be an incorrect one?

The MINISTER: It has nothing to do with inflation. There is a reserve, but it is not for combating inflation.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I must ask him if prices would go up if inflation did not exist? Surely we would not need the reserve that we currently have?

The MINISTER: How can we have a reserve if we showed a loss of R400 million this year? There is no reserve. I do not argue that inflation does not exist, but we do not have a reserve to cover inflation. It is a reserve to cover the ordinary deterioration of stock.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, surely the provision of double depreciation instead of single depreciation that everybody allows, is for the purpose of combating inflation?

The MINISTER: We can argue this point in the Budget next week, and I think I shall then explain it to these hon members because they do not seem to understand it.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there is a higher replacement cost fund in the SATS accounts or not?

The MINISTER: The replacement provision made on Boeing aircraft for instance is based on 20 years, but it takes 40 years to replace a railway truck. It varies from commodity to commodity and it is quite a complicated matter to work out the replacement value of something according to the amount of wear and tear it has been subjected to.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, there are two depreciation costs. As I understand the situation, the one is the 20% per annum he was talking about on a Boeing 747, but in addition to that there is a further depreciation cost which in fact allows for a higher replacement value reserve. This is a depreciation reserve which is not allowed in the private sector's accounts, and I want to know what is the amount of that reserve and how much is being taken for that reserve in this financial year?

The MINISTER: I can spell that out. The hon member is perfectly right, it has nothing to do with inflation. The question dealt with inflation. Why does this hon member take up this matter? The hon temporary member for Sasolburg asked this question. Why does this hon member now ask all these questions?

HoA

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what the difference is between inflation and prices going up all the time?

*31. Mr ~~HANS W V R~~ DAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any requests from the residents of Moutse for the opinion of the residents of that area regarding the incorporation of Moutse 1, 2 and 3 into KwaNdebele to be tested by means of a referendum or poll; if so, on what dates were these requests received;

(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (i) when is this referendum or poll to take place and (ii) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether any member of the Lebowa Government has requested that such a referendum or poll be held; if so, (a) who made the request and (b) what was the response thereto;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, but a request was received from an erstwhile member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at a meeting on 18 November 1985.

(2) No.

(a) In view of the fact that the Government's decision announced by me on 25th September 1985 was preceded by a 10 year period of consultation and investigation by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and by virtue of the report of Dr P S Rautenbach DMS I was con-

HoA

vinced that the Government was fully aware of the views of the residents of Moutse regarding incorporation into KwaNdebele.

(b) Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. (i) and (ii) fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) Chief Minister of Lebowa during the investigation of the Rautenbach Commission and during a meeting on 13 February 1986.

(b) As in (2)(a).

(4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister does he not believe it would have been appropriate to allow a referendum on this matter as people are in effect being forcibly removed from the jurisdiction of Lebowa to the jurisdiction of KwaNdebele?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is not correct in saying that people are being forcibly removed from that area. That is not true. That people have indeed moved voluntarily from that area and that the Government has indeed rendered assistance in that regard, is correct. As regards the testing of such right, that has been answered in this question. It is not always possible to test the general view of the communities by way of a referendum. For that reason it is done by way of extensive consultations. A decision is then taken by the Government. [Interjections.] The decision of the Government is as was announced by the hon member.

Moutse/KwaNdebele: meetings

*32. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department has held any meetings with any (a) chiefs of, (b) leaders of, and (c) members of the Legis-

lation Assembly of Lebowa representing, the Moutse area concerning the proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) who was present on each occasion, (iii) what were the issues discussed and (iv) what decisions were reached on each occasion;

(2) whether any further meetings are to be held with the residents or leaders of Moutse on this issue; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

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

(i) 11 and 18 November 1985.

(ii) On 11 November 1985:

Dep Min B H Wilkens—Chief T G Mathebe;
Dep Min P J Badenhorst—Chief M H Matlala;
Mr M T Cilliers—Chief M Mashung;
Mr E D Maartens—Headman G Kekana;
Mr J N H Grobler—Mr L P Legogaba;
Mr M J Snyman—Mr P L Matlala, Mr E Zwane, Mr S Mogodi, Mr M Chueu, Mr M G Mathebe, Mr P Kgophane, Chief M M Matlala, Mr B L Matlala, Mr D T Matlala.

On 18 November 1985:

Minister J C Hennis—Chief T G Mathebe;
Dep Min B H Wilkens—Chief M Mashung;
Dep Min P J Badenhorst—Chief M M Matlala;
Dr J J van Tonder—Headman G Kekana;
Mr M T Cilliers—Mr L P Legogaba;

Mr P W van Niekerk—Mr P Matlala;
Mr E D Maartens—Mr E Zwane;
Mr M J Snyman—Mr M Chueu, Mr M G Mathebe, Mr P Kgothane, Mr B L Matlala, Mr D T Matlala, Mr P Ngobeni, Mr J Nkosi, Mr L Matlala, Mr L Mogadima, Mr S K Tjane, Mr S M Phahlane, Mr S Mtimunye.

(iii) The proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

(iv) No specific decisions were taken at the meetings.

(2) Yes, if the need arises and in collaboration with the KwaNdebele Government.

(3) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, did he gain the impression that the people of Moutse were willing to be removed from the jurisdiction of Lebowa and, if so, did he convey his impressions to the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, at the first meeting the hon the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and myself met the people concerned and had discussions. At the second meeting the hon the Minister himself was present. The impression that we gained was that all of the Chiefs present were not prepared to move out of Moutse. They also indicated that they were not in agreement with the idea of Moutse being incorporated in KwaNdebele. That is correct. After the meeting, however, some indicated that they were prepared to move and were prepared to be incorporated into Moutse. There is a difference of opinion among the inhabitants of that area.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether in view of the differ-

ence of opinion it would not have been wise to accede to the request for a referendum in order to ascertain exactly what proportion of the people were in fact prepared to be moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with the permission of the hon member I will answer in Afrikaans. As regards a referendum and the honest testing of the opinion of the people by way of a referendum, the Government is not convinced that with all the intimidation going on the correct testing and opinion would necessarily be achieved. A total package is involved, and the Government has studied all the aspects. On account of that it has taken the best decision with the total package in mind.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is it as a result of these meetings that the Lebowa Government have decided to suspend relations with the South African Government? If so, what does that mean and has the Commissioner-General been withdrawn?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer to both questions is yes. The Lebowa Government did have a meeting and did take a resolution. The Commissioner-General was also involved. On the other hand it is also correct to say that many meetings were held with the Government of Lebowa and that a package deal was finally agreed upon.

Mr P G SOAL: Has the Commissioner-General been withdrawn?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I will ask the hon member to Table the question, and the hon Minister responsible for the matter will personally reply in due course.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I should like to ask him whether, in view of the obvious differences of opinion, he can prevail on the Whips of the House to make time available and grant the petition of the Chief Minister, Chief Mathebe, and Mr Chueu, a leading member of the Moutse community, to be heard at the Bar of this House?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think that should be left to the discretion of the House to decide.

*33. Mr P G SOAL—Law and Order [Reply standing over.]

Trout

*34. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether his Department has a policy in regard to the (a) breeding, (b) development and (c) propagation of trout in inland streams; if not, why not; if so, what is the policy.

- (2) whether he will make a statement on his Department's attitude in regard to the sport of trout fishing as a tourist attraction?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1)(a), (b) and (c). No. The responsibility rests with the respective Provincial Administrations.

- (2) No, but I draw the attention of the hon member to the statement made by the Administrator of the Cape Province a few days ago.

Louis Botha Airport

*35. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) What is the latest target date for the completion of the current programme for the upgrading of passenger and baggage facilities at Louis Botha Airport;

- (2) whether he will take steps to expedite the upgrading of these facilities; if so, what steps;

- (3) what is the estimated total final cost of all the phases of the above-mentioned programme?

HOA

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) July 1987.

- (2) No.

- (3) R16,12 million.

La Mercy International Airport

*36. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 45 on 5 March 1985, the completion date for the La Mercy International Airport is still 1995; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the amended date;

- (2) whether the latest estimate of the amount required to complete this airport is still R168 million; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the latest estimate?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.

- (a) The need to develop an international airport at La Mercy without undue delay remains an urgent objective. However, circumstances presently necessitate that development be postponed for economic reasons. Apart from financial considerations it is pointed out that the latest statistics in respect of Louis Botha Airport namely those for the period 1 April 1985 to 31 October 1985 show a decline of 18,67 per cent in—

— domestic and foreign passengers;

— domestic and foreign freight carriage; and

— the number of aircraft using the airport.

- (b) In view of the aforementioned it will be misleading to predict a completion date for La Mercy Airport at this stage but the situation is being monitored constantly and will be reviewed if circumstances so demand.

- (2) No.

- (a) and (b) In view of the uncertainty with regard to the completion date of the airport estimates which are directly dependent on unknowns such as the inflation rate over a prolonged period will be mere speculation.

Letter of State President
HANS W. VAN DER MERWE
Minister of Information:†
Mr T LANGLEY asked the Deputy
Minister of Information:†
18/2/86

- Whether the Bureau for Information is concerned with a letter by the State President which recently appeared in South African publications; if so, (a) in what publications did this letter appear and (b) what was the total cost of the planning, preparation and publication of this letter;

- (2) whether the Bureau for Information is bearing the full cost in this connection; if not, (a) which agencies are making financial contributions in this connection and (b) what is the total amount of these contributions;

- (3) whether this letter has appeared or will appear in foreign publications; if so, (a) in what publications and (b) what agencies will bear the cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) If the question refers to the advertisement in the form of a statement, signed by the State President, the answer is "Yes".

- (a) The advertisement appeared in

the following publications: Vaalderand, Transvaler, The Star, Sunday Star, Business Day, Pretoria News, The Citizen, Beeld, Die Volksblad, Diamond Fields Advertiser, The Natal Witness, The Daily News, The Natal Mercury, Oostering, Eastern Province Herald, Evening Post, Daily Dispatch, The Cape Times, Die Burger, The Argus, Sowetan, O Seculo de Joanesburgo, Post Natal, The Plainsman, Cape Herald, Echo, Rodepoort Records, Randfontein Herald, Krugersdorp News, Highveld Ridge, Rapport, Sunday Times, Carltonville Herald, De Echo, District Mail, Eastern Transvaal Advertiser, Ekkestadmus, Escourt Gazette, Gensbok, Graaff-Reinet Advertiser, Grocotts Mail, Highveld Herald, Kokstad Advertiser, Ladysmith Gazette, Lebowa Gazankulu Venda Times, Lentswa, The Mercury Kingwilliamstown, Middleburg Observer, Newcastle Advertiser, Die Noord Transvaler, Noord-rystaatse Herald, Die Noord-wester, Northern Natal Courier, Northern Times, Paarl Post, Potchefstroom Herald, The Representative, South Coast Herald, Springs African Reporter, Stellenlander, Swarland Monitor, Uitenhage Despatch, Vista, Vryheid Gazette, Western Transvaal Record, Witbank News, Worcester Standard, Zululand Observer, Brakpan Herald, Brits Pos, Rustenburg Herald, Benoni City Times, Boksburg Advertiser, Vaal Sier, Noordkaap, George Herald, KrystalPlett, Herald, Goldfields Forum, Die Basvelder, Imvo Zulu, Indaba, Ilanga, City Press, Die Daller, Gensbok Courier, Die Lowvelder.

(b) R268 358.

- (2) Yes.

(a) and (b): Fall away.

HOA

Moutse moves to fight land partition

AKC 2-5
8/2/86
271
①
②

Political Staff

MOUTSE representatives may appear before the Bar of two Houses of Parliament to plead their case as early as this week.

The governing parties in the coloured and Indian Houses announced yesterday that they had tabled petitions from the community asking Parliament to disapprove of the proclamation incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele.

According to parliamentary sources, the Houses would require only a day's notice to put such an appearance on the relevant order papers and the chances are that they will do so before the end of the week.

Labour Party and National People's Party spokesmen said yesterday they were giving urgent priority to the Moutse issue.

Meanwhile, in the House of Assembly, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party is still seeking Government time to debate the issue of Moutse representatives appearing at its Bar.

She has also tabled a motion of disapproval of the proclamation in order to give the Assembly the opportunity to express its disapproval of Moutse's incorporation.

There is much uncertainty about the legal effectiveness of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates disapproving the proclamation when the Assembly does not also do so.

Labour and the NPP are still investigating whether such a deadlock qualifies for arbitration by the President's Council.

It is generally thought that in order for the proclamation to be negated, all three Houses must disapprove.

PARLIAMENT *Bus Day*

27
Govt firm over
Moutse decision

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The government has again refused to conduct a referendum among the residents of Moutse on the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele.

Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens said yesterday in reply to a series of questions that because of the difference of views and intimidation, a referendum would not be possible.

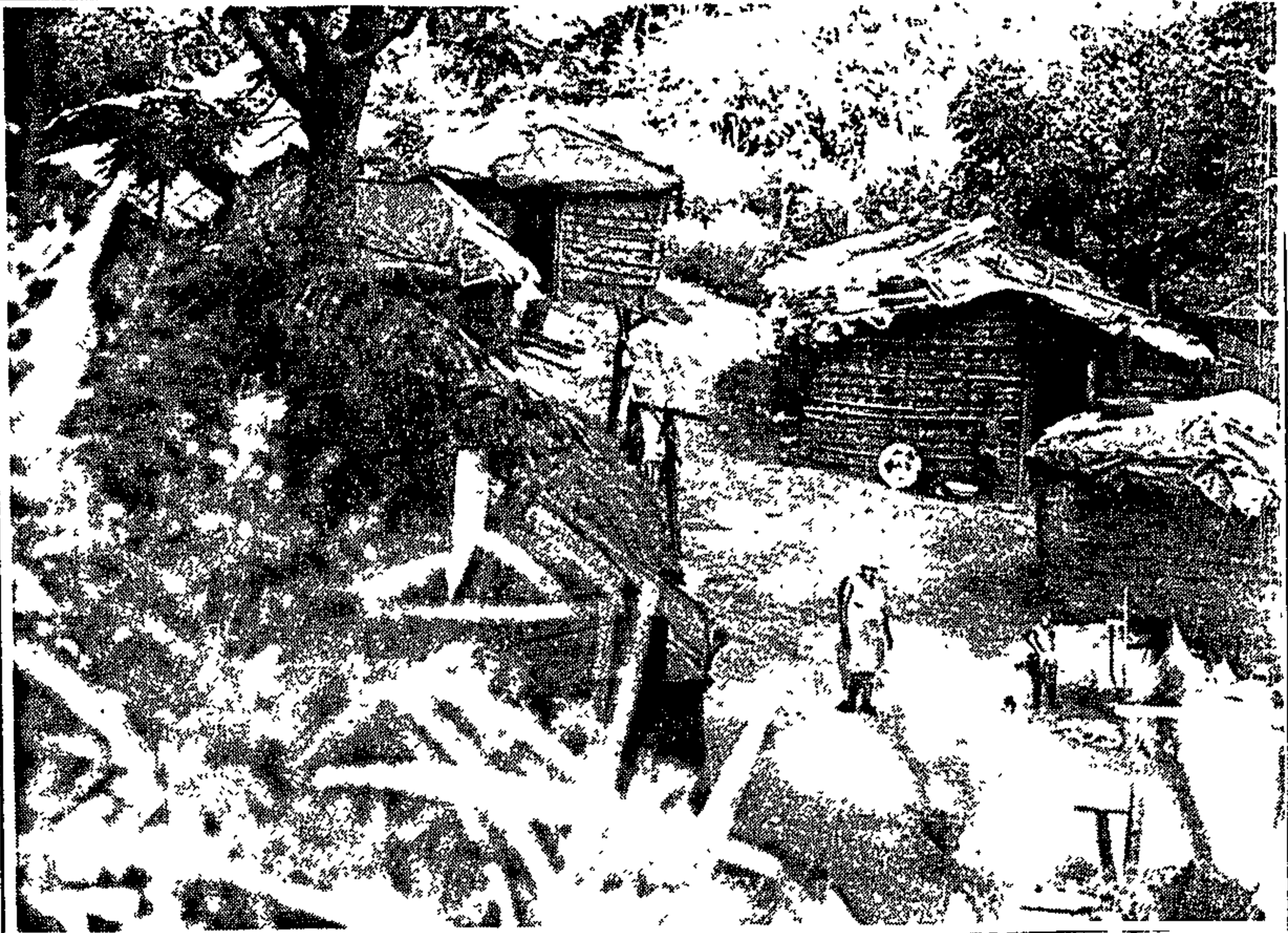
"A referendum would not be the best method," he said.

Political Staff

He said a referendum had been requested by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Wilkens also said future meetings with the residents of Moutse would only be held "if the need arises and in collaboration with the KwaNdebele government".

Wilkens also confirmed that Lebowa had broken off diplomatic relations with SA as a result of the Moutse decision.



The shanty settlement at Melmoth which will be replaced by the new housing scheme.

Mercury 20/1/86
Housing scheme for blacks at Melmoth

African Affairs Correspondent

A R350 000 core housing project for blacks has been launched at Melmoth. This will replace the existing shack settlement which adjoins the town.

The acting chairman of the Natalia Development Board, Prof Louis de Clerq, said yesterday the scheme had been on the cards for the past 10 years. The ravages of Cyclone Demoina at the beginning of 1984 had precipitated some action, however, he said.

Prof de Clerq said the main intention was to provide a basic infrastructure with toilet systems and adequate roads. He said there was a power line to provide electricity.

He said 123 of the 125 families living in the shanty settlement had expressed a desire to move to the new township.

Prof de Clerq said a school was to be provided on the site and there were plans for a community centre, shops and a creche.

Many desperate but sites empty

By JIMMY MATYU

WHILE thousands of desperate people in Port Elizabeth's crowded black townships are waiting for houses, more than 400 serviced sites stand unoccupied at the city's new Neighbourhood Unit One (NU1) Motherwell township.

Some have stood empty for months.

Why?

Nobody could answer this week.

Many of the new sites have already been vandalised.

The sites have water and flush toilets. Eighty of them were completed and handed over by the end of last year. Since then another 460 have

been finished and handed over, and by the end of March a total of 2 772 units in NU1 will be ready.

But so far only 137 have been allocated.

Attempts over the last six days to reach Mr Louis Koch, Director of the East Cape Development Board (ECDB), have failed and calls have not been returned.

When the Evening Post visited the township this week it found workers from a construction company fencing off sites and women plastering the toilets.

Because of vandalism on the unattended plots, the development board has now employed men

to guard the toilets.

Reports that cash was not available to move people and property from the established black townships into the new one could not be confirmed.

It was also suggested by blacks that some could not afford to build proper homes on the new sites and saw no sense in moving from one shack to another so far from town.

One new occupant of NU1, Miss Lungiswa Mpolongwana, of 98 Mpolongwana Street, paid R6 to ECDB on December 12 for her site, built her shack and moved in.

She had previously been staying with her mother.

"I believe many people in the nearby transit camp of Motherwell and in other shack areas like Soweto are refusing to move from one shack to another," she said.

Miss Mpolongwana said people wanted properly built sub-economic houses with rents they could afford.

She said people with sites in NU1 were free to build either shacks or brick houses.

Squatters interviewed at the Railway Reserve in New Brighton this week complained that Motherwell was too far from their places of employment and said they couldn't meet the high bus fares.

The present picture of NU1 is a forlorn one —

scores of toilets standing in rows on the windswept crown of the hill.

"We are paid R2 for each toilet we complete," one of the women busy plastering more toilets said.

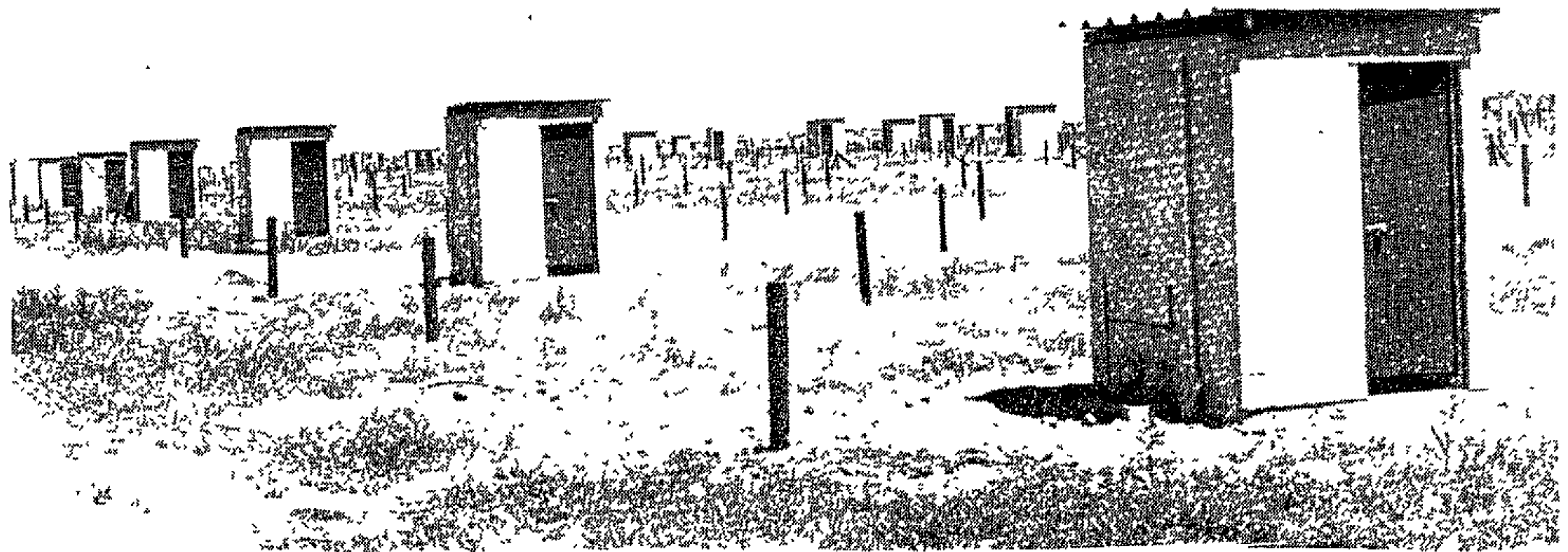
"It's not enough but we can't find work as domestics.

"I can only manage to complete two a day, meaning I get R4 a day," she said.

She said they had to mix the cement themselves.

The sites were of different sizes and about 25 shacks already constructed in this section.

● There is a reported shortage of more than 30 000 houses for blacks in Port Elizabeth.



Chief Matanz
al "A stern, b
administrator

LOOK UP
20

Evictions at Kuni completed



20/2/86 DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The eviction of squatters from the Kuni camp by the Ciskei police to a South African Government farm near Kidd's Beach, had been completed, the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr K. Brennen, said yesterday.

Mr Brennen said the last five families were transported to the temporary settlement camp on Tuesday.

Mr Brennen paid tribute to the organisations which had provided humanitarian aid to the squatters, adding that several organisations and private individuals had come to the squatters' aid.

However, he expressed concern at the rumour that squatters

were selling some of the materials donated to them and promised that investigations by a co-ordinating committee of government departments would be undertaken in that regard.

Yesterday, he did not know whether the squatters had received their pension money from the Ciskei Government.

The Ciskei Director-General of Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, was also not aware of the payment of the pensions. On Tuesday, he promised to investigate the matter but had not replied yesterday.

The Kuni squatters were evicted on January 28, loaded onto government trucks and left

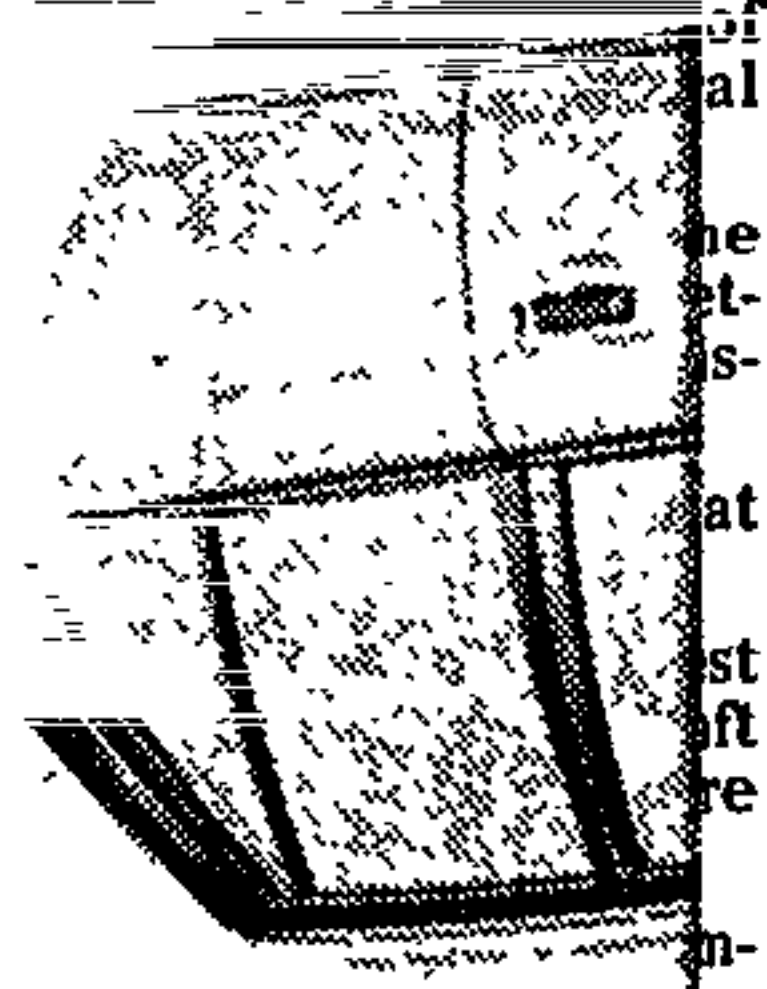
along the roadside on the South African side of the border.

The Ciskei Government alleged that the squatters had been evicted because of their misdeeds.

The squatters had created instability in the area by killing people, assaulting government officials and burning their property, the Ciskei government alleged.

This was however denied by the squatters who said there had been only one murder and two arson incidents in the camp. Both incidents were justified since the victims had done the squatter community wrong, the squatters said.

Mdantsane's



The Town Hall call. Blacks out!

By NORMAN GREENBERG
THE citizens of Krugersdorp are revolting.

It's true. At a meeting in their Town Hall on Wednesday they adopted a near-unanimous motion of no-confidence in the entire town council and in their MP, Leon Wessels.

"Resign!" was the call .. and Munsieville was the issue.

Verging on the suburb of Dan Pienaarville, Munsieville is a black residential area. Conflict there has now spilled on to white streets. Residents of Dan Pienaarville complain bitterly of plummeting property values and — in spite of constant armed patrols in their neighbourhood — a rising crime rate and even petrol-bomb attacks on their homes.

Accordingly, a Munsieville Action Group has been formed, to demand nothing less than the removal of the entire black community to nearby (but comfortably further) Kagiso.

In three months, the anti-Munsievillers have collected more than 10 000 signatures for a petition urging that the township be wiped off the map. This total, they point out, exceeds the total number of votes cast in Krugersdorp in the last general election.

And indeed, their campaign — though seemingly directed at a local problem — has now entered the arena of party politics. At the well-attended meeting, speaker after speaker launched scathing attacks on the holy cows of Afrikanerdom. President PW Botha was laid into with ferocity, as was Deputy Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok. The police and the SADF were accused of being unable to do their jobs.

One speaker warned what would happen if the petition were neglected by Cape Town. "We will shoot," he said. This the audience loved; almost as much as the threat that the scrapping of the Group Areas Act would lead to the "biggest bloodbath ever". And when the name of the Conservative Party was ultimately sung, the applause was overwhelming.

Mgwali instability denied

Dispatch Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mgwali Residents' Association has denied that there was any instability at Mgwali and claimed that there was only confusion among certain residents caused by Ciskei supporters.

The association has also rejected claims that the village was the ancestral land of the Rarabe tribe under Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile.

The secretary of the MRA, Mr M. Gija, asked why the Ciskei Government had agreed to pay nine residents who had been wrongfully arrested by the Ciskei police if the village fell under its jurisdiction

The association was reacting to a statement issued by the Ciskei supreme council of chiefs last week in which it claimed there was instability in Mgwali and that

Chieftainess Nolizwe should not leave Mgwali because it was her ancestral place.

Mr Gija said the MRA knew nothing about the supreme council of chiefs and said they would like to know the composition of this council.

"Where was this council all along? What role has it played in the past?" he asked.

Mr Gija said he would like to remind the council that Mgwali was administered by Ciskei since the inception of the present government, and that during that time the MRA was aware of the presence of the Rarabe council which used to meet at the Great Place, Mngqesh, while Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile was still alive and ruling.

"What has prompted this supreme council to meet and petition the

State President?"

The council said last week that it would seek an interview with President P W. Botha to ask that Chieftainess Nolizwe should not be moved from Mgwali.

Mr Gija asked why the supreme council laid the blame for the ejection of Chieftainess Nolizwe on the MRA

He said that on June 3, 1981, President Lennox Sebe, who was then Chief Minister, visited Mgwali and told the residents to leave for Frankfort

He said Pres Sebe even threatened those who were opposed to the removal that they would be "crushed".

He said Chieftainess Nolizwe echoed the same instructions that Mgwali residents should agree to the removal. She told them she had already left Mgwali and

had established a Great Place at Frankfort.

"If the Mgwali residents had left for Frankfort, where would the ancestral place be? It is Ciskei that attempted to destroy Mgwali and misled and ill-treated Nolizwe

"Again Ciskei is leading Chieftainess Nolizwe to believe that Mgwali is her ancestral place"

Mr Gija said Sandile's great places were at Nobhlukwana and Ncemene.

He said Mgwali was a missionary station which was established by the Reverend Tiyo Soga in about 1857. Mgwali was given to the Church of Scotland by Chief Sandile so that Mr Soga should practise his ministry there without interference from chiefs

An agreement to this effect was concluded by

the chief and the government on behalf of the church.

"A plan and title deeds for the possession of the land were laid down and conditions were set that people who lived at Mgwali should be Christians and churchgoing people. Even those who did not live on the mission village were given building sites and garden sites on condition they should be God-fearing."

Mr Gija said there was no truth that there was instability in Mgwali. He said there was prosperity instead.

Only ten people out of 152 who owned title deeds had left Mgwali. The other people who had left were landless people who had "invaded Mgwali" from surrounding farms. They were looking for land and greener pastures, and the MRA wished them success.

Residents criticise sudden removal

DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mgwali Residents' Association has criticised the sudden and unannounced removal of some people from Mgwali to Frankfort last week

In a letter written to their lawyer, Mr Geoff Budlender, the association said the residents had expected Pretoria

or Ciskei to warn them that there was going to be a removal of people from Mgwali

"It would have been proper and polite to have fore-warned us since the removal was not programmed," the letter said

The letter said some of the residents tried to ask officials from Pretoria what was happening and

who was being removed and why

"But the harassment we got was most disturbing"

Another point was that a number of kraal heads found their families had gone without their knowledge

"When they rushed to Frankfort to bring them back, they were

threatened by Ciskei officials and told to put up their own tents.

"The removal therefore ceased to be voluntary but forceful."

The letter said the residents were suspicious that members of the Ciskei planning committee were piloting the removal and were aiming at ultimately removing everybody in Mgwali.

Bus Day
10% increases
will cost R1bn

GERALD REILLY

THE 10% increase for more than 1-million public sector workers announced by Minister for Administration in the State President's office, Eil Louw this week will cost the country more than R1bn.

The increase will apply to central/government and provincial workers as well as post office and Sats personnel. The more than 600 000 workers in the central government and provincial services alone will cost taxpayers R700m.

However, senior public servants last night expressed "grave disappointment" at the 10% rise.

The 230 000 Sats workers have already protested to Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman that the 10% rise is totally unacceptable.

Public Servants Association president Colin Cameron told *Business Day* earlier this week the PSA had asked for an across-the-board increase of 13%.

The Post Office Staff Association has asked Communications Minister Lapa Munnik for increases related to the rise in living costs since the beginning of 1984.

Transport unions
call for council

GERALD REILLY

A JOINT Sats management-union committee was investigating the establishment of an industrial council for railway workers, Federation of Sats Trade Unions chairman Jimmy Zurich said yesterday.

There was widespread dissatisfaction among the 11 Railways unions about the present system, under which Cabinet decided on increases, he said.

"An industrial council would bring us more into line with labour relations legislation and give the unions a more direct and effective voice in negoti-

ating salary and working conditions," he said.

Zurich said the anger after Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman's announcement of a 10% increase for Sats workers highlighted the need for a bargaining overhaul.

"We are tired of a system where the Transport Minister gets our submissions, takes them to the Cabinet, and then comes back and tells us what the Cabinet has decided. He is nothing but a messenger.

Zurich said when Ben Schoeman was Transport Minister he told the Cabinet what increases he had decided on.

Suzman
deplorable
removal

BARRY STREEK

THE removal of 10 000 blacks from Brits should be stopped immediately.

PRP MP Helen Suzman said yesterday.

Suzman told the House of Assembly: "In view of government's commitment to ending forced removals, this seems to be a total betrayal of that undertaking."

The residents of Old Location, Brits, are to be moved to Lethlabile.

"One continues to be amazed at government's stupidity in creating situations which can only lead to misery and further unrest," she said.

NT

21/2/86 BUS DAY



We intend pursuing matter further, says PFP

271

Government says no to debate on Moutse



● SUZMAN

GOVERNMENT had refused to allow a vote in the House of Assembly on its decision to transfer Moutse to KwaNdebele, PFP chief whip Brian Bamford said yesterday.

The government had indicated that the petition of two former Moutse MPs to be heard at the Bar of the House would not be debated, he said.

Bamford said the PFP intended pursuing the matter further, "although it appears there are no further parliamentary avenues what we can use".

Bamford, MP for Groote Schuur, said Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, had submitted two motions. One dealt with the petition and the other called on Parliament to disapprove Proclamation 227 of 1985, which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele.

"The Act of Parliament which permits the issue of a proclamation provides that a proclamation is valid unless it is disapproved by each House of Parliament.

BARRY STREEK

"The Opposition formally requested time to permit Parliament to approve or disapprove the proclamation, as contemplated in the Act.

"That request was refused.

"We then asked government formally to give us an assurance that if we used private members' time for a debate, government would permit the matter to proceed to a vote.

"We have now been told that this request has also been refused," Bamford said.

"It is our view that there is a strong moral obligation, if not a legal obligation, to afford Parliament an opportunity to adjudicate an executive action, namely the incorporation by way of proclamation.

"Government is denying Parliament this opportunity and is effectively preventing an open vote on a matter of particular constitutional importance."

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER: C. H. T. DIRECTOR

GOLD, THE RAND AND OIL



 F.MAIL 21/2/86
Complex inter-relationship

Was Gerhard de Kock joking when he told the recent Kruger Frankel investment conference that the time may soon be ripe for a repetition of his famous "Prepare to meet thy boom" warning to businessmen? We hope so; for the worst possible thing would be for us all to get carried away on a euphoric cloud and relegate our basic structural problems to the background.

The surplus on current account of the balance of payments may be running at record levels; but as Fred du Plessis has rightly pointed out, this is not so much cause for pride as a reflection of the weakness of the rand.

And with the rand strengthening again, what now? The surplus is likely to shrink. The gold mines will feel the effect immediately; the fiscus will not be far behind; and the cost of a debt settlement will increase. And let us not forget that, in part, the rand's recovery is just a mirror of a weak US dollar, and could go into reverse again if this week's London meeting does not arrive at least at a tacit agreement.

We warned a month ago against glib acceptance that gold was back to a bull trend. That wasn't a popular view, but it

was right. Even in dollars, bullion has failed to hold every breakthrough the chartists have discerned in their arcane spiders' webs; in rands, it has dipped 15% over the past four weeks. Even though the rand's weakness was seen as a national shame, no wonder the Reserve Bank has (within the market framework) been dampening down the recovery.

Those who believe they can predict the impact of the tumbling oil price on gold are either fools or clairvoyant. The positive and negative influences are too finely balanced. That aside, in principle, as a net oil importer, SA should benefit from a lower price; but with government morally committed to ensuring adequate profit growth for Sasol, plus the use of petrol as a milch cow, that may not happen — yet more interference with the market (see page 32).

And then, of course, there are those unheavenly twins, inflation and unemployment.

We still hold that the economy is gradually picking itself up off the floor. But there is no room for complacency: growth this year will be inadequate and if we ignore the basic problems, the storm clouds will soon gather again. ■

BLACK ADMINISTRATION



 FIN. MAIL
21/2/86
The burning of Alex

Spectators at the Wanderers last Saturday were diverted from the cricket by the sight of palls of smoke rising from nearby Alexandra township. Tyres, vehicles, property and people were being burnt.

The death toll was unknown as the *FM* went to press, but once again a familiar pattern had emerged: a funeral of people killed in previous "unrest," harsh police action against crowds of blacks, shots fired back at the police, at least one attempted necklacing, looting, security forces sealing off the area.

A depressing pattern. Last week the State of Emergency was lifted in several areas; it looks rather as if it has come to stay in others for a very long time. Like the eastern Cape townships, Alexandra may well be on its way to becoming "ungovernable," or governable by street committees of "comrades" who deal mercilessly with their enemies, or suspected ones, in kangaroo courts.

Until 1963 Alexandra was a vibrant, if violent, place; overcrowded, true, but not excessively so in African terms. Most importantly, land was held on freehold, which gave people a stake in the future. Had it been governed as part of a city, with representation in council, and not by Pretoria, it would not have become the hideous scar it is today.

But, in that year, freehold was eroded by coercion — property-owners were to be given such rights in the homelands only, and removals and bulldozing became the order of

the day. The plan, Stalinist in intent, was to turn Alex into a huge hostel dormitory. Indeed, in 1971, the first hostels were erected — one for men, one for women: "accommodation" for 5 400 single people in all.

The process of community degradation had begun. Who cares about his environment when he has been told it is merely temporary? The garbage began to mount up and fester; crime grew worse. Only after the uprisings of 1976 did a sense of black civic pride return, and serious attempts were made to dissuade the authorities from the transformation of Alex into a huge migrant labourers' encampment.

Reprieve came in 1979, but all subsequent attempts to repair the damage of the 1963 decision have come to nothing. Deep bitterness marks the spirit of the place; even Sam Buti, a genuine community leader, instrumental in achieving the reprieve, had his house burnt down. The latest upheavals represent an intensification of what has been happening in Alex for at least a year.

The only realistic solution would be the incorporation of Alexandra into Sandton — often suggested, always ignored or rejected by government. That is why the white people in the suburbs near Alexandra see the smoke, and arm themselves against the worst. What apartheid has put asunder, the security forces must now patrol.

We must hope that the lesson will not be ignored; after all, "it is happening" in the heartland of white affluence. ■

Kuni

squatters

lose case

handed down in due course.

Advocate Deva Pillay, counsel for the squatters, said he had been instructed to note an appeal.

The squatters had applied for an order that they should be restored to their original sites from which they had been evicted.

BISHO — A court application by Kuni squatters who were evicted from Ciskei and left on the roadside between Mount Coke and East London was dismissed with costs by Chief Justice De Wet in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

They cited the Minister of Justice and Commissioner of Police as respondents.

The squatters were evicted from Kuni village by the Ciskei police on January 28 and taken to South African territory.

Chief Justice De Wet said that he did not have a written judgment ready, but it would be

271 (271) 23/2/86
C114 P.

A Sebe slams Kuni evictions

By BENITO PHILLIPS

FORMER Ciskei Transport Minister Namba Sebe – in self-exile in the Transkei – has slammed his half-brother's government for evicting over 3 000 people from Kuni squatter camp last month.

He asked whether the Ciskeian government expected more co-operation from South Africa "when they dump their people along the roadside like unclaimed bodies?"

"This is a disgrace to the entire black race. The government is clearly not aware of the aspirations of its own people," he said.

Sebe repudiated a Ciskei government denial that the Kuni residents were not Ciskeian voters. He said their validity as voters could be checked on their reference books.

"I know this because it was my duty to check on them when I was a Ciskei ruling party organiser.

"All Ciskei voters must wonder what has gone wrong with the Ciskei government. If it is a government of the people by the people, what people are these?" he said.

"If the Kuni people did not behave themselves well in the opinion of the Ciskei government, why were they not taken to court – since the Ciskei government seems very keen to take everybody to court?"

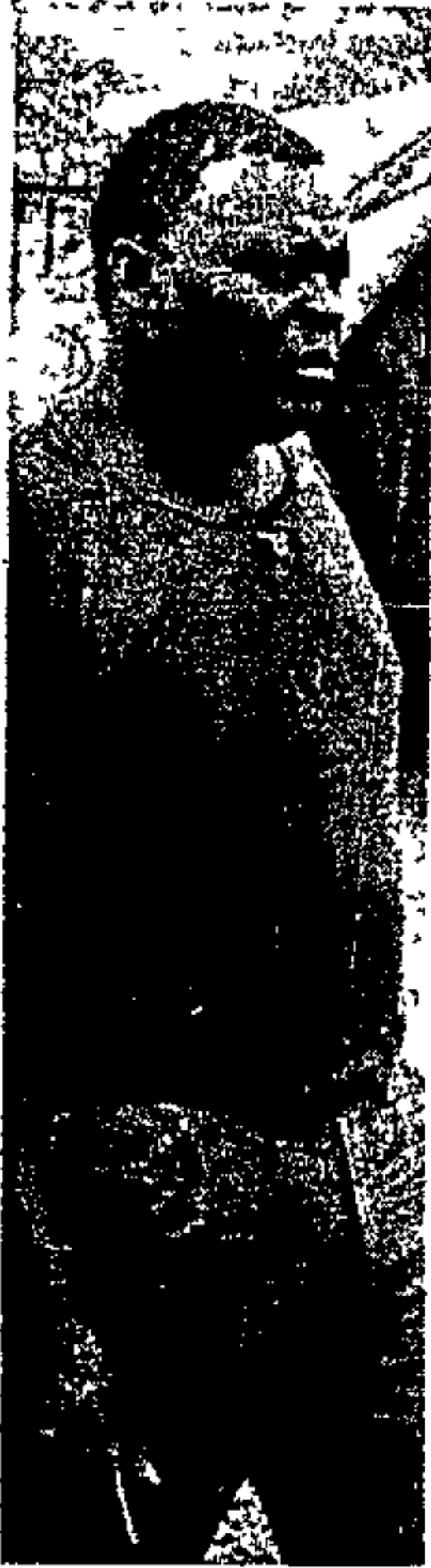
"It's time Ciskei rulers know it's an offence to drive young children away from school and deprive them of their birthright," Sebe said.

Sebe called on the Ciskei Government to "stop harrassing its own people".



CHILDREN play among the remains of a house in Brits Location.

Pic LEN KUMALO



FORMER standholder, Mr Edward Phale.

A community falling apart

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

ABOUT 15 000 residents of Brits Location in the north-western Transvaal fear they will soon be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

On December 7, 1985 the Brits Community Council announced that township residents would be resettled at Letlhabile, a new area separated by a fence from Maboloka Township in Bophuthatswana.

About 170 houses have been built in Letlhabile and are now occupied. Residents

started moving into the new houses on December 10.

Although it is not clear how many people have moved there voluntarily, about 4 000 residents now live in the township, most of them in corrugated iron huts and tents.

Meanwhile residents remaining at the old township are resisting resettlement. They demand that:

- Land on which the township stands be sold to them,
- A proper drainage system be installed and the main road tarred, and
- Proper schools be built and the money residents donated towards extending a school in the township be refunded

Residents are also angry because the cemetery in the "location" was closed by the authorities and a new one opened at Letlhabile. They demand that corpses be exhumed and buried again in the old township.

The Letlhabile Cemetery is waterlogged and most of the graves have started to cave in.

Brits Location — called Oukase by residents — was established 55 years ago. It has no

electricity and the old bucket system of sewerage is used.

Most of the dwellings are built with corrugated iron.

There are about 1 000 official tenants in the township who build shacks to sub-let.

The township is situated about 5 km from the Brits white business district and most workers walk to work. Letlhabile is about 25 km from the old township.

Residents believe that they are being moved to make way for a new white suburb.

In 1969 nearly 300 families were removed from the township and resettled at Mothutlung, 30 km into Bophuthatswana.

A white suburb, Elandsrand was established near Brits Location three years ago.

New home for Brits residents

About 30 standholders have already moved to Letlhabile.

Sub-tenants are not allowed to stay on the stands vacated by the standholders. If they do not move to the new township they are left homeless. Former sub-tenants, therefore, make

up the majority of those who have moved.

One former standholder, Mr Edward Phale, said he moved to Letlhabile three weeks ago after his five-roomed house was demolished. He said he had not been compensated although he was promised money for his old house and the stand.

Mr Phale, his wife and five children share a corrugated iron hut and four small tents supplied by the authorities.

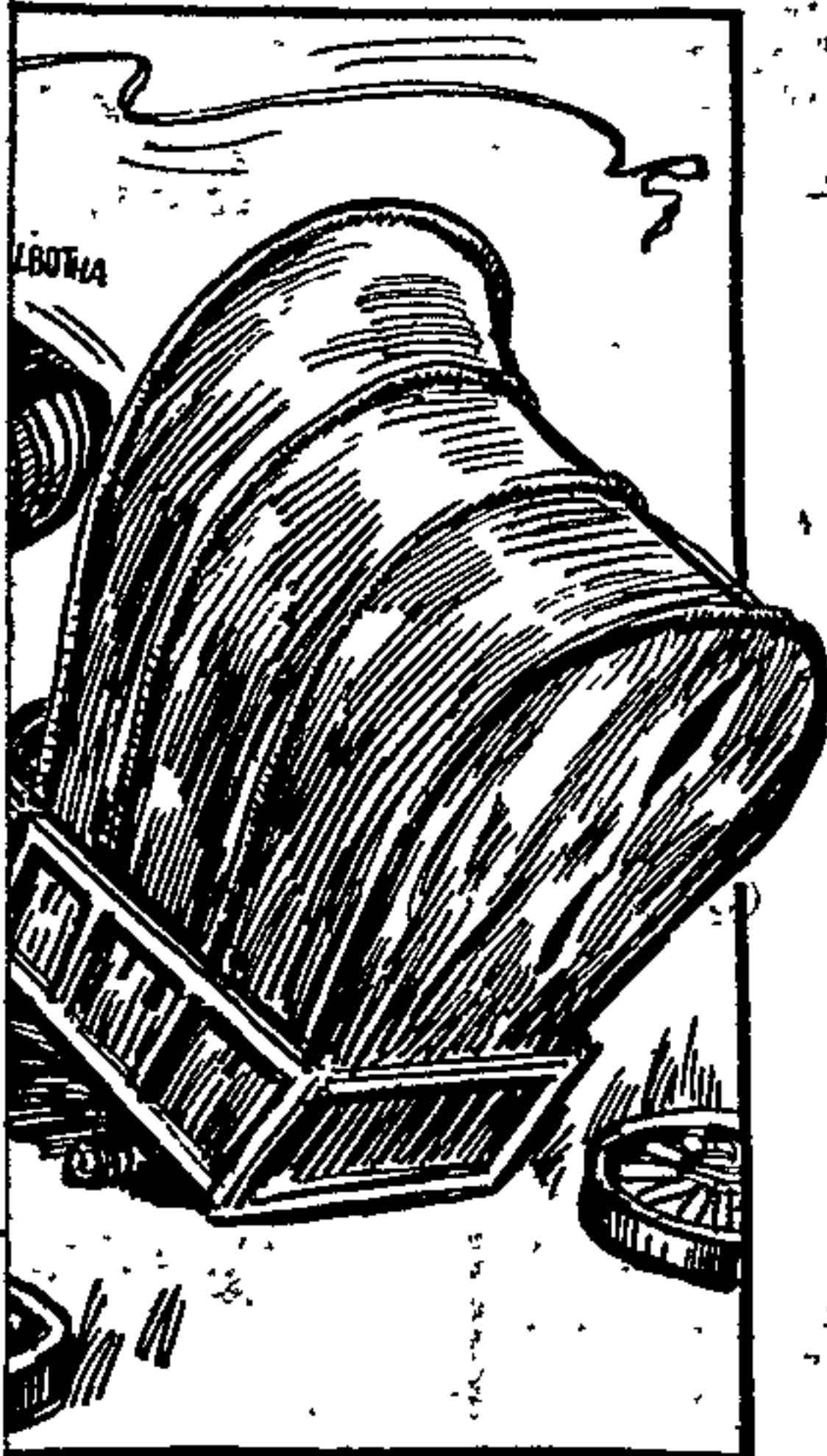
Another concern raised by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) is that the houses and tent dwellings at Letlhabile are only 500 metres from the waterlogged cemetery.

The BAC says the township could also be waterlogged and could cause problems in the future.

The BAC has called several protest meetings and so far more than 1 000 people have signed a petition protesting against the removals.

On December 8 last year residents stated their opposition to resettlement at Letlhabile and said that

- They felt there was pressure from the neighbouring white township that they be moved,
- The move was an attempt by the authorities to break the solidarity of workers who joined trade unions in large numbers in 1980,
- The resettlement was a forced removal because the authorities refused to allow that vacant stands be occupied; and
- The new township is eventually going to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, as had already happened when families were moved to Mothutlung.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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bomb explosion that occurred at a shopping centre in Amanzimtoti in December 1985; if so,

- (2) whether any persons attached to the University of Natal have been questioned in this regard; if so, (a) to which faculties are they attached and (b) how many have been questioned;

- (3) whether any persons attached to this university have been arrested in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982; if so, (a) to which faculties are they attached and (b) how many persons have been so arrested?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, the police investigation is in progress.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) The Medical Faculty.
- (b) Three persons.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) The Medical Faculty.
- (b) Three persons.

HANS. 25/2/86
*3. Mr H K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether two persons from the Kwelera District of East London, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were arrested in or about January 1986; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) for what offence or offences were they arrested and (c) what are their respective ages?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. According to police records no per-

sons by such names were arrested during or about January 1986 in the Kwelera District of East London.

- (a) to (c) Fall away.

HANS. 25/2/86
*4. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 20 on 23 April 1985, the matter concerning the compensation offered to persons moved from Magopa has been finalized; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be finalized; if so, (i) when, (ii) what were the findings and (iii) what were the reasons for the dissatisfaction of these persons with the compensation offered to them;
- (2) whether his Department has taken any steps as a result; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (a) Compensation has been paid but persons are dissatisfied and have issued summonses.
- (b) The matter is *sub judice*.
- (2) Falls away.

*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many cases were referred in 1985 to the Board of Review in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

- (2) whether the Board recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 54.
- (2) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

HANS. 25/2/86
*6. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether the State has at any time granted housing concessions to public servants having first homes built; if so, what are the particulars of these concessions;

- (2) whether any public servants have at any time received these concessions in addition to subsidies on housing loans; if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) Yes.

The State contributes R100 for each R1 000 that a civil servant pays out of own funds in cash towards the redemption of the purchase price of a first dwelling which was purchased for personal occupation by him. The maximum amount that the State contributes in this manner is R500 per case. Civil servants that have already purchased building sites out of own funds for the erection of a first dwelling for personal occupation also come into consideration for the State contribution on the basis that the amount that has already been paid off on the building site is deemed to be a cash contribution made by the civil servant.

- (2) Yes, 699 for the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985.

Whether any members of Parliament were sent overseas by his Department in 1985; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their names, (c) which countries did they visit in each case, (d) what was the purpose of each visit and (e) what was the total cost to the State, including the cost of air travel, of these visits?

†THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The Department of Foreign Affairs did not send Members of Parliament abroad because Members of Parliament do not permit themselves to be ordered about [Interjections.] In view of *inter alia*, the disinvestment campaign pursued against South Africa in the USA in general and in the US House of Representatives and the Senate, the Department considered it advisable and in South Africa's interests to invite a limited number of Members of Parliament to visit the USA in order to

enable members to acquaint themselves at first hand with developments in the USA of significance to South Africa.

meet policy makers and opinion formers and

discuss matters concerning our bilateral interests with such persons.

- (a) 19.
- (b) Messrs A K A Abram-Mayet; S P Barnard; G S Bartlett; A Fourie; P A C Hendrickse; J H Heyns; Prof G Marais; Messrs S Pachai; B W B Page; J A Rabie; Dr J N Reddy; Messrs A Stanley; D M Streicher; G P D Terblanche; C Uys; C J van der Merwe; H E J van Rensburg; D W Watterson; L Wessels.

- (c) USA.
- (d) To

enable Members to acquaint themselves at first hand with developments in the USA of significance to South Africa.

HANS. 25/2/86
*Members of Parliament sent overseas by his Department in 1985; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their names, (c) which countries did they visit in each case, (d) what was the purpose of each visit and (e) what was the total cost to the State, including the cost of air travel, of these visits?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

HANS EKANGALA TOWNSHIP
 25/2/86 SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) When was Ekangala Township established, (b) from which townships and/or areas did the residents of this township move and (c)(i) when and (ii) why did they move there;
- (2) whether this township is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, when;
- (3) whether persons encouraged to move to Ekangala were informed, before they moved, that the township was due for incorporation into KwaNdebele; if not, (a) why not and (b) when were they first informed; if so, (i) in what manner were they informed of the incorporation and (ii) what was their response;
- (4) whether any persons were moved to Ekangala from Black spots by Government officials; if so, (a) from which Black spots and (b) when were they moved to Ekangala;
- (5) whether any discussions concerning the incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele have taken place between Government officials and the residents of Ekangala; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what are the names of the officials who took part in these discussions and (c) what matters were discussed on each occasion;
- (6) whether any member of his Department has received requests from any residents of Ekangala to be accommodated in townships which are not due to be incorporated into any national state; if so, (a) when, (b) who received these requests and (c)(i) what was the purpose of and (ii) response to these requests;
- (7) whether residents of Ekangala who wish to move will be accommodated in other townships; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when;
- (8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**
- (1) (a) The decision in principle was announced through a press statement issued on 20 May 1980.
- (b) From the East Rand Black townships and also from Pretoria townships.
- (c) (i) Since houses were made available in 1982.
- (ii) As a result of the availability of houses in Ekangala and the over-congestion in the existing Black townships in the PWV area.
- (2) Incorporation in the near future is not under consideration.
- (3) No persons were encouraged to move to Ekangala. Movement took place voluntarily. On 11 February 1985 a press statement was issued by the Minister of the former Department of Co-operation and Development in which he announced that incorporation was being considered.
- (a) Not applicable.
- (b) 11 February 1985.
- (i) Press statement.
- (ii) The majority of residents had no objection.
- (4) No persons were moved by Government officials.
- (a) Not applicable.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (5) Possible incorporation has not been finalised and no discussions have taken place too date.

(6) Yes.

(a) October 1985.

(b) The East Rand Development Board.

(c) (i) Resistance to incorporation.

(ii) That incorporation will not take place within the foreseeable future.

(7) No, the Government will not resettle residents, but residents are free to transfer of their own accord and may voluntarily settle elsewhere provided that it is in a recognised Black township where housing is available.

(8) An announcement will be made in due course after further consideration and consultation.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, is it not true to say that the people in question went to Ekangala simply because there was no accommodation available in the townships on the East Rand? For him to say that they should now go to townships . . .

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member may ask a question, not make statements. A question may be asked.

Mr P G SOAL: Is it not correct that they went to Ekangala because housing was not available in townships on the East Rand, and where does he expect them to go to now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is so that they went to Ekangala voluntarily and that housing was provided for them there. It is also true that there is housing in which the people can live. I cannot understand what more the hon member wants to know.

Office accommodation in London

*16. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Airways has office accommodation in London; if so, where is it situated;

(2) whether any tickets for South African Airways flights from Europe to Johannesburg were sold at this office in (a) 1984 and (b) 1985; if so, how many in each such calendar year?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1) Yes. 251/9 Regent Street, Oxford Circus, London W1.

(2) Yes. The number of tickets sold by SAA offices and agents in the United Kingdom during 1984 and 1985 totals 76 909 and 69 725 respectively. Separate figures are not readily available.

Toilet/ablation facilities

*17. Mr F J LE BAILLARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether the Department's policy regarding the opening of toilet and ablation facilities for workers of other races in work situations was changed recently; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the change;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) and (b) No. The policy remains as contained in section 35(3) of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983, which was unanimously agreed to by the erstwhile House of Assembly. The Industrial Court decided that the regulations made under the repealed Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, in connection with facilities were no longer

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) 1984-85—R103 081.
- (ii) 28-1-1986—R63 079.
- (b) R442 558. X

Decentralisation Board: applications
 33. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry: *25/2/86 a.c.s.*

- (1) How many applications were made to the Decentralisation Board during 1985 or the latest specified period for which figures are available;
- (2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;
- (3) (a) In respect of applications approved during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985 it has been recorded that 11 351 employment opportunities had been created up to 30 September 1985. It should, however, be pointed out that it takes up to two years for a project to be physically established. Furthermore, a project can only be recorded as having been established after the industrialist's first quarterly claim is received by the Decentralisation Board. For these reasons it is also not yet possible to furnish particulars of employment opportunities created in respect of the applications approved during the period April 1985 to December 1985.

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: R1 176,7 million.
 1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: R1 043,6 million.

Note: The information is not being compiled in respect of applications refused.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?
- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|
| 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985:..... | 1 507 | 1 216 | 216(aa) |
| 1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985:..... | 1 069 | 965 | 80(bb) |

Substandard A

55. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) How many Black children were enrolled in 1985 in Substandard A in (a) each specified region and (b) the Republic?
- (2) The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Region	Sub A enrolment
Northern Transvaal	58 106
Highveld	46 644
Johannesburg	26 500
Orange-Vaal	40 744
OFS	40 392
Natal	37 273
Cape	46 080
TOTAL	295 739
Owagwa	10 972
Lebowa	89 788
Gazankulu	39 673
KwaZulu	220 841
KaNgwane	24 677
KwaNdebele	15 772
TOTAL	401 723

(b) 697 462.

Job opportunities
 56. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 935 on 4 June 1985, any portion of the R53 million has been spent by his Department on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks; if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made and (c) when is it anticipated that any action will be taken in this regard; if so,
- (2) (a) what amount had been spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many job opportunities have been created as a result, (c) in which specified areas were they created and (d) in what areas will the remainder of this money be spent;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) R16 685 642,60 as at 31 January 1986.
- (b) 40 981.
- (c) In all the national states and on various South African Development Trust farms.
- (d) All the funds allocated to the Department of Development Aid are expended on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks in the national states and on South African Development Trust farms.
- (3) No.

Black spots
 75. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1985 and (b)(i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why, were they moved in each case?
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:
- (a) None.
- (b) Falls away.

KwaNdebele
 78. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii)

Deputy Minister as Chairman of the Security Commission.

(i) (aa) I was informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, as well as the Deputy Minister.

(bb) I was aware that the purpose of these visits was to bring about negotiations for peace between the Mozambican government and the Renamo movement.

(ii) I found the first visit as well as the planning of further visits in order.

(3) No.

(4) No.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the State President, can he tell the House whether, considering the circumstances he would not have deemed it desirable to inform the head of state of Mozambique of the visit?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, at the signing of the Nkomati Accord I had already, in a personal discussion with the head of state of Mozambique, expressed the wish that there should be peace and stability in that country before it could be expected that the South African private sector would make investments there. The establishment of the security commission was one of the ways in which it could be attempted to bring about that stability. I take it that in view of all those events the Mozambique head of state, like myself, was aware of the activities of this commission.

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 18 February 1986:

Unrest: juveniles killed/injured
 23. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) How many juveniles were (i)

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(ii) Tsakane on the East Rand.

(b) (i) Falls away.

killed and (ii) injured as a result of action taken by the South African Defence Force in unrest situations in the Republic during the period 1 January 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) where did each (i) death and (ii) injury occur;

(2) whether such action was taken in (a) conjunction with and (b) the presence of the South African Police;

(3) whether any charges have been laid against the South African Defence Force in respect of the deaths and injuries referred to above; if so, in which specific cases?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

For the purposes of the reply to this question a juvenile is regarded as a person 17 years and younger.

(1) (a) As on 13 February 1986:

(i) It can only be stated with certainty that a death was the result of the Defence Force action after the appropriate military and/or civil legal process has been finalized and a finding to that effect has been reached. On this premise the reply is nil.

(ii) In two incidents in which Blacks sustained slight injuries in assaults by Defence Force members; disciplinary steps were taken against the guilty parties although the persons assaulted did not lay a charge. The age of the persons assaulted is not known.

(3) Yes, (1)(a)(ii) has reference. X

(1) Yes
 (a) On 25 November 1985

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(c) To discuss with the residents of Moutse the outcome of the meetings which were held with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria.

(2) No

(a) The Magistrate, Moutse, did not grant permission for this meeting to be held, since, according to him, he had reason to fear that the public peace would seriously be endangered, should it have taken place.

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(3) Yes

(a) On 3 December 1985

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(c) To discuss with the residents of Moutse the outcome of the meetings which were held with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria.

(4) Yes

(5) Yes

(a) The following conditions were imposed:

(i) "Kgosi" T G Matebe, "Kgosisgadi" H Matlala, Mr Meredi Choou and Mr Godfrey Matebe are permitted to address the meeting and no opportunity to speak shall be allowed to any person who attend the meeting;

(ii) the meeting shall be held

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
 (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

HOA

Mountse: application for meeting

33. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any application has been received from the residents of Moutse to hold a meeting at Toitskraal on or about 30 November 1985; if so, (a) on what date was the application received, (b) to whom was it addressed and (c) what reasons were given in the application for the holding of a meeting;

(2) whether permission was granted for this meeting; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took this decision;

(3) whether any application has been received for a meeting to be held at Uitspanning on or about 8 December 1985; if so, (a) when was the application received, (b) to whom was it addressed and (c) what reasons were given in the application for the holding of a meeting;

(4) whether permission was granted for this meeting; if not, why not; if so,

(5) whether any conditions were attached to the granting of permission to hold this meeting; if so, (a) what were these conditions, (b) why were these conditions attached and (c) who requested that these conditions be attached;

(6) whether he or any member of the South African Police was consulted about these two applications; if not, who was consulted in this regard; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom, (c) why and (d) with what result;

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
 (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

HOA

Debate leads to unanimous decision

Krugersdorp still wants Munsieville township moved

Karen Bowes,
West Rand Bureau

The Krugersdorp Town Council last night unanimously rejected the Government's decision to leave Munsieville on its present site and demanded that it be moved as soon as possible.

The council's 25-year battle to move Munsieville was once again the subject of heated debate and it was unanimously agreed that it was in the interests of all parties involved that the township be moved to a more suitable site.

This decision came during discussions on the proposed extension of the township and establishment of an industrial area around the township which would act as a buffer between Munsie-

Council's borders defined

The Krugersdorp Town Council passed a recommendation last night that a representation be sent to the Delimitation Committee to lodge its agreement with borders defined for the West Rand Regional Services Council.

The areas which fall into the West Rand Council will include the magisterial districts of Krugersdorp, Roodepoort, Randfontein, Westonaria and Oberholzer as well as a portion of the Potchefstroom magisterial district which falls under the jurisdiction of the resident magistrate of Fochville.

ville and the adjoining white residential suburb, Dan Pienaarville.

Management committee chairman Mr Bill Greyvenstein said in a report accompanying his committee's recommendations he was afraid the use of land to the north of Munsieville, as well as sections of the Oatlands and Waterval agricultural areas, for industrial use would give rise to further extensions of the township as a result of the new job opportunities which would arise.

BOMBING

Mr Gert Visser, referring to the recent petrol-bombing of a Dan Pienaarville house and the ensuing defence force and resident patrols in the suburb, said insurgents from outside the township were taking the law into their own hands.

They were causing the council a serious embarrassment and he was afraid the dangers in Munsieville would spread to white areas.

He said: "Be honest, none of us expected any trouble in Dan Pienaarville. We have to find a solution. Either the Government must change or we must get the Government to change its policy.

"Blood is still going to flow in Krugersdorp and the council will have to take the blame."

PREPARE

He suggested the council prepare itself for the eventuality of Munsieville having to remain where it was, adding that the council should go ahead with the buffer industrial area and take steps to prevent more extensions to the township.

Mr Visser said: "We don't want a Berlin Wall, the matter has to be handled with great caution. All I want is the assurance that council is not giving Munsieville extra ground, although the ideal solution would be to move it."

Mr Christo Pyper said: "Industrial areas imply other problems. If I lived in Dan Pienaarville, I wouldn't want an industrial area on my doorstep, that would be just as bad as a black township."

Rev Arrie van Wyk thought the media had sensationalised the whole issue.

He said earlier this month the Action Group decided to go over the council and their local MP, Advocate Leon Wesels, by submitting a petition with more than 10 000 signatures to the State President, demanding that Munsieville be moved.

SPLIT

He suggested that the R22 million set aside by the Government for the upgrading and extension of Munsieville be split up — R10 million could be used for housing and the remaining R12 million for further development in Kagiso.

Mr Chris Viljoen was adamant that Munsieville be moved. "Munsieville is a cancer and has to be removed. We must protect our own white skins," he said.

Council also approved plans to erect a fence and spotlights on the Munsieville-Dan Pienaarville border once the final outline for the K17 highway between the two areas was finalised.

Country/Association	Event	(i)/(ii)
England/International Rowing Federation	Royal Regatta	(i)
Australia/International Women's Bowling Board	World Championships	(ii)
Italy/International Roller Skating Federation	World Championships	(i)
Sweden/International Cruising Union	3 Ton Championships	(i)
Sweden/International Yacht Racing Union	Finn World Championships	(i)
Sweden/International Yacht Racing Union	Laser World Championships	(i)
USA/International Sport for the Deaf Committee	World Games	(i)
Hungary/International Amateur Wrestling Federation	World Championships	(i)
USA/World Life Saving Federation	WLS Interclub Championships	(i)
Japan/International Tennis Federation	Federation Cup/Davis Cup Series	(i)
Germany/International Tug-of-War Federation	International Event	(i)
Taiwan/Football (Women) Federation	International Event	(i)
England/International Water Safety Federation	Non-Olympic Life Saving Championships	(i)
Czechoslovakia/International Ice Hockey Federation	International Games	(i)

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 Geldenhuys Committee report
 HANSWARD 310. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Geldenhuys Committee; if not, when is it anticipated that he will receive this report; if so, when;
 - (2) whether he intends laying this report upon the Table of the House; if not, why not; if so, when;
 - (3) whether he intends having the findings of the report debated in Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when?
- The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:
- (1) Yes. 29 November 1985.
 - (2) No. It is a classified document that contains information which cannot be

HoA

- (1) Whether any evidence presented to the Geldenhuys Committee has been brought to his notice; if so,
 - (2) whether he intends effecting any changes to legislation affecting religious objectors as a result of such evidence; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of the proposed changes
- Geldenhuys Committee: evidence
- (1) Whether any evidence presented to the Geldenhuys Committee has been brought to his notice; if so,
 - (2) whether he intends effecting any changes to legislation affecting religious objectors as a result of such evidence; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of the proposed changes
- made public. Certain unclassified findings and recommendations on which decisions have already been reached, will be published in this year's White Paper on Defence.

311. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any evidence presented to the Geldenhuys Committee has been brought to his notice; if so,
- (2) whether he intends effecting any changes to legislation affecting religious objectors as a result of such evidence; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of the proposed changes

and (b) when is it anticipated that legislation enacting such changes will be introduced in Parliament?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. The Committee found that the *status quo* should be maintained. On the grounds of the evidence on the matter, I endorse the findings of the Committee.

THURSDAY, 27 FEBRUARY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Removals/resettlements
 HANSWARD 27/2/86
 23. Mr R A F SWARTZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 271
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- (1) (a) How many Black communities or townships remain to be removed or resettled in each province, (b) what is the (i) name, (ii) location, (iii) nature and (iv) total population of each such community or township and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) (a)(i) where and (ii) when will the inhabitants of each such township or community be resettled and (b) what is the total estimated cost of resettling these communities;
- (3) whether a decision has been reached regarding the review of scheduled removals; if so, what is the nature of this decision with regard to each community or township other than those referred to in the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 34 on

HoA

- 26 February 1985; if not, (a) why not, (b) who is responsible for taking this decision, (c) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached and (d) what factors are being taken into account in the review of each community or township;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) The revision of previous decisions is a continuous process aimed at development. As soon as decisions on a certain town or group of towns have been taken, they are made known. The total investigation has not been completed and a definite reply cannot be furnished at this stage. Rest of question falls away.
- (2) In view of the reply to question (1) above, no definite reply to this question can be furnished at this stage.
- (3) Yes, in so far as certain towns are concerned. Decisions to retain a considerable number of Black towns which were scheduled for removal, were taken on an *ad hoc* basis over many years. An investigation to determine which towns and by whom the decisions were taken, will be expensive and time consuming and is therefore not considered warranted. Since replying to Question No 34 on 26 February 1985, it has, however, been decided to retain the Black towns at Amsterdam, Colenso, Dundee, Glencoe, Jan Kempdorp, Krugersdorp (Munsterville), Ladysmith, Messina, Naboomspruit, Nylstroom, Swarttuggens, Vryheid and Zeerust. Since that date it has also been decided to retain the Black towns at Louis Trichardt, Soekmekaar, Duivelskloof and Roedean for single accommodation and that it be negotiated with the other residents to resettle on a voluntary basis. It has also been decided that all the residents of the Black town at Brits may be resettled

BUS DAY 27/2/86

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Brits move splits blacks

GOVERNMENT'S decision to move about 15 000 people out of Brits' old black township, and resettle them 25km away at Letlhabile, has wracked the community.

Violence hit the small Transvaal township at the weekend. One man was shot, buildings were set alight and vehicles stoned.

Residents who agreed to leave and be resettled in Letlhabile say they are living in fear of their lives after receiving threats from those who wish to stay.

About 40 standholders have been resettled at Letlhabile and the premises on which they lived may not be occupied by their former sub-tenants.

Police confirmed reports that the anti-removal group had threatened to get even with those who agreed to be moved. Latest reports claim police raided the homes of the township's community leaders, who are believed to be in hiding after the weekend violence.

On December 7 the Brits Community Council announced township residents were to be resettled to Letlhabile which might soon be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Meanwhile residents resisting resettlement are alleged to have demanded:

□ The land on which the township was built should be sold to the community to enable the people to build proper houses;

An estimated 1 000 stand owners in the old township have sublet their premises to shack-dwellers and charge between R25 and R30 a shack.

□ The money donated by residents towards extending a high school in the township should be refunded and that proper schools be built;

□ Corpses in the Letlhabile cemetery (said to be waterlogged) — after the cemetery in the old location was closed — should be exhumed and reburied in the old township;

□ Proper toilets should be built, the bucket system be replaced by sewerage and the streets and houses electrified.

Although it is not clear how many people have moved voluntarily, about 4 000 residents are living in Letlhabile in corrugated structures and tents provided by government.

SOPHIE TEMA

Residents were told by government officials they would be allowed to occupy the structures for two years to enable them to build proper houses of their own.

Each family has been provided with a running-water tap and a proper toilet.

Brits Action Committee has joined the call to stand by old township tenants and has expressed dissatisfaction about the

removals.

BAC said: "Houses and tents built close to the waterlogged cemetery at Letlhabile could cause serious problems."

On December 8 about 1 000 protesters signed a petition at a committee meeting indicating their dissatisfaction at being moved to Letlhabile.

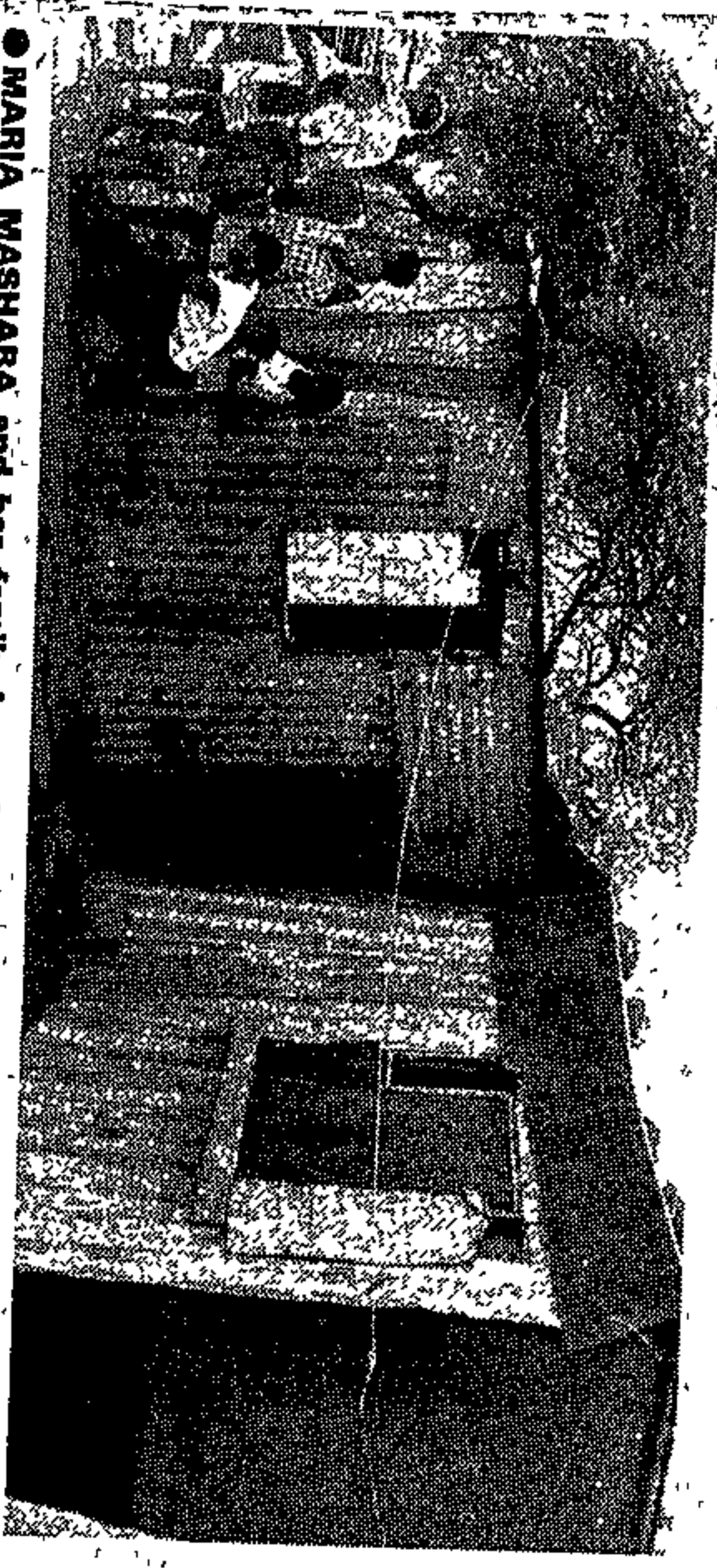
The committee said that, because there had been no positive response to the plea, the resettlement was seen as a forced government removal.

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21/2/86.

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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, February 27 1986



● MARIA MASHABA and her family, have decided not to move 26km from Brits to Lethabile, which might be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.
Pictures: WALTER DLHADLHA



● ITUMELENG MOEPA in front of the "clean and comfortable" toilet of his new Lethabile home. His family agreed to move out of the old Brits township.
Pictures: WALTER DLHADLHA

Violence after resettlement decision

ONE TRENDS 27/2/86

~~27/2/86~~
~~27/2/86~~
~~27/2/86~~
~~27/2/86~~

From SOPHIE TEMA

JOHANNESBURG.— The government's decision to move about 15 000 residents out of Brits's old township and resettle them in Lethabile has caused a serious division in the township's community.

Violence rocked the small township at the weekend and one man was shot, buildings were set alight and vehicles stoned.

Residents who agreed to leave and be resettled in Lethabile say they are living in fear of their lives after receiving threats from those

who wish to stay.

About 40 stand-holders have been resettled at Lethabile and the premises on which they lived cannot be occupied by their former sub-tenants.

Police confirmed reports that the anti-removal group had threatened to get even with those who agreed to be moved. Latest reports claim police raided the homes of the township's community leaders, who are believed to be in hiding after the weekend violence.

On December 7 last year, the Brits Community Council an-

nounced township residents were to be resettled. Lethabile, about 25km from Brits, may soon be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Meanwhile, residents resisting resettlement are alleged to have demanded that:

- The land on which the township was built be sold to the community to enable them to build proper houses.

- The money donated by residents towards extending a high school in the township be refunded and that proper schools be built

- Corpses buried in the Lethabile cemetery (said to be water-logged) — after the cemetery in the old location was closed — be exhumed and reburied in the old township.

- Proper toilets be built and the bucket system be replaced by sewerage and the streets and houses be electrified.

- Although it is not clear how many people have moved voluntarily, about 4 000 residents are living in Lethabile in corrugated structures and tents provided by the government.

Residents were told by govern-

ment officials they would be allowed to occupy the structures for two years to enable them to build proper houses of their own.

Each family has been provided with a running-water tap and a proper toilet, with a sewerage system.

The Brits Action Committee (BAC) has joined the call to stay by old township tenants and has expressed dissatisfaction about the removals.

The BAC said because there had been no positive response to the plea, the resettlement was seen as a forced government removal.



Govt puts Ekangala incorporation on ice

BARRY STREEK

GOVERNMENT has backed down on its controversial decision to transfer the black township of Ekangala to the KwaNdebele homeland on April 1 — although the move could take place later.

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Piet Badenhorst yesterday told the House of Assembly that the incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele "in the near future is not under consideration".

This conflicts with statements earlier this year by the Commissioner-General for KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, that Ekangala would be transferred to the homeland on April 1 this year.

The proposed transfer of Ekangala into the homeland has been opposed by residents of the township and has been strongly criticised by a number of anti-apartheid groups.

It also led to a row on American television network's ABC's Nightline



• BADENHORST



• SOAL

series on SA last year, when Black Sash president Sheena Duncan clashed with Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on the issue.

However, Badenhorst said in reply to a question tabled by Peter Soal (FFP, Johannesburg North), that possible incorporation of Ekangala into the homeland "has not been finalised".

It now seems unlikely incorporation will take place before KwaNdebele's scheduled independence in December this year.

Fuel price cut could have been far more

ORMANDE POLLOK

OPPOSITION parties yesterday criticised government for not reducing the petrol price by more than the 8c and 10c a litre.

Spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, the Conservative Party and the New Republic Party were unanimous in their criticism but welcomed the cuts at the same time.

Brian Goodall, (PFP) said "With the price of oil in dollars down by a third and the rand up by over 40% from its low point, 10 cents was the minimum decrease one was looking for. Obviously this decrease will help to contain inflation but, it should be the first of many downward adjustments".

However, Goodall questioned whether more than 38 cents per litre should be for taxes and levies of various kinds.

Dr Frans van Staden, the CP's spokesman, said the party welcomed the decrease as it had been asking for it for some time.

Ralph Hardingham, spokesman for the NRP, also said that while welcoming any cut in the price he regretted that it could not have been more.

Barend stonewalls question about bail for banks

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

FINANCE Minister Barend du Plessis has refused to disclose whether the Reserve Bank recently had to bail out any commercial banks.

Replying to a question put to him in the House of Assembly by S P Barnard, Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Du Plessis said he was not prepared to reveal whether the Reserve Bank recently advanced money or paid certain debts on behalf of any banking institution in SA.

In accordance with "accepted rules of confidentiality", no details were divulged regarding transactions between the Reserve Bank and individual banks, he said.

However, Du Plessis did note in his reply that the Reserve Bank regularly provided financial accommodation to banking institutions by rediscounting Treasury bills, bankers' acceptances, government stock and other financial assets for them, or by extending loans against the security of such assets.

'Trojan horse' attack recalled

TRANSPORT Affairs Minister Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday he had no knowledge that a SA Transport Services vehicle was going to be used in the notorious "Trojan horse" episode last year in which a number of youths were killed or injured.

Schoeman gave this assurance in the House of Assembly in reply to a question from Opposition transport affairs spokesman John Malcomess (PE Central).

Speaking during the second reading debate of the transport budget, Malcomess said a Sats vehicle had been used in Langa, Cape Town, as a decoy vehicle on

which police were hidden. While driving down a street in a problem area, police emerged from the truck, opened fire and shot several youths.

Malcomess asked whether Sats had realised that relatives of Sats employees might have been killed — and, perhaps, had been killed — in the incident.

"What sort of relations are you building with your 110 000 black, coloured and Asian staff?" he asked, adding it was possible that Sats property could have been singled out for attack as a result of the police action.

Pass on your fuel-price saving, Sats told

TRANSPORT MINISTER Hendrik Schoeman was challenged to pass on to the consumer the minimum of R100m that SA Transport Services (Sats) would save in a year as a result of the fuel price cuts announced earlier yesterday.

John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) said during the second reading debate on the Transport budget in the House of Assembly that besides the "massive" saving as a result of the price cuts, Sats would not be paying the Third Party Insurance levy on fuel to be introduced soon.

"I challenge the Minister to reduce rail fares and tariffs now," Malcomess added.

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~~FINAL~~
REMOVALS 271 278 281 284

Brits next in line

Brits old location is the latest township to find its way into the "unrest" statistics. A group of residents met this weekend to discuss the mooted resettlement, over three years, of the 16 000 residents at Lethlabile, some 20 km away on the border of Bophuthatswana. After the meeting, says a police report, one man was wounded when police opened fire (using 9 mm pistols) when a crowd of about 200 stoned an SAP vehicle. In another incident, a shop was set alight.

The removal of the Brits township comes a year after government declared a moratorium on forced removals.

The authorities are adamant that people are moving of their own free will; about 700 families have already done so. Brits MP Jan Grobler says the local Community Council, on behalf of the community, requested that the move begin as soon as possible. However, the Brits Action Committee, established to resist the move, says the majority of residents do not want to move; and one is taking the matter to court.

A major problem, according to the Action Committee, is that once a landlord agrees to move, his tenants also have to move (both landlords and tenants qualify for sites at Lethlabile). Once vacated, plots in the old location are frozen for any future use. There are, however, only some 1 000 landlords in the area; most of the residents are either tenants or squatters. Once a landlord agrees to move, it means that tenants don't have the choice of remaining in the old location.

A township resident, Moshe Mahlaela, has launched a Supreme Court application to compel the township superintendent to allocate a vacant house or stand to him. Mahlaela's parents moved to Lethlabile, but he and his family want to stay in the old location. The superintendent has given notice of intention to oppose the application.

The decision to relocate the old location dates back years, says Grobler, who has been involved in negotiations over the fate of the township since he became an MP in 1977. Officially, the reasons for the move are slum clearance and a shortage of land for expansion. The township has no electricity, a bucket latrine system is used, and only 54 taps serve the entire community.

Lethlabile has been designed as a "model township" with economic housing and site-and-service schemes. Easy loans are available for building materials and people have two years to build. Meanwhile, they are being provided with tin sheds and tents.

Residents opposed to moving argue that the old location could be upgraded instead, as people prefer to remain where they are, close to town and work. (The industrial area is about 4 km away.)

There are conflicting reports as to whether the residents of the area were consulted over the move. Grobler says that the community agreed to move voluntarily as long as Lethlabile is not incorporated into Bophuthatswana and provided that they do not lose their Section 10 (urban) rights. He adds that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis agreed to these conditions when he confirmed last November that the resettlement would go ahead. An amount of R3m has been set aside for compensation and to pay for the move.

Community Councillor Sam Khumalo, who has already moved to Lethlabile, says meetings were held annually. But the Action Committee says residents first heard about its certainty in December when the Community Council announced that the township would be resettled at Lethlabile.

Grobler says he is not surprised that violence has broken out. He expected it and blames political groups which, he claims, have gone in to create friction in a peaceful community which asked to move. Not surprisingly, government has been dealing with the Community Council. But, like other black community councils, the one at Brits appears to enjoy very little popular support. ■

FIN HALL
MOUTSE
28/1/86

271

The ripples spread

While pressure mounts on government to suspend the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele until the matter can be fully debated, the removal of families from the disputed territory continues.

Earlier this month Lebowa, which has opposed moves to remove Moutse from its jurisdiction, announced it was breaking off diplomatic relations with SA until the issue is resolved. This may be only an empty gesture as the homeland has refused to take independence and is totally dependent on SA. But judging by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's response, it certainly has made government squirm. Heunis retaliated saying the Lebowa government must take full responsibility for any disruptions arising from its action.

Government put-downs, however, will not stop the issue being debated in Parliament. Motions calling on government to repeal the incorporation have been tabled in all three Houses and are due for debate next week.

In addition, Houghton MP Helen Suzman is backing a petition from two Moutse leaders — Chief Tlokwe Mathebe and Mar-

edi Chueu — to have their case heard at the Bar of the House, the highest legislative forum available to them. No decision has been taken on whether they will be allowed to do so. But the petition is also being considered by both the Indian and coloured Houses, where it is likely to receive majority support.

Meanwhile, controversy is still raging over whether the removal of more than a hundred families from Moutse to the Salieslout-Immerpan area in Lebowa was "voluntary" or "forced." According to the Department of Education and Development Aid, 124 families have been moved already (including 32 families from farms within KwaNdebele proper) and a further 75 families still want to move.

Heunis is on record as saying that any Moutse residents who do not want to stay on under the KwaNdebele government are free to move to Immerpan. But the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), which is working closely with the Moutse people, disputes claims that the removals were "voluntary." Trac says that people in the village of Uitvlucht, where most of the resettled families come from, have been prohibited from holding any meeting where they can discuss the moves.

Trac also claims that on February 6 Uitvlucht residents were coerced into signing statements saying they wanted to move to Immerpan. It further alleges that residents are being offered large sums as compensation for moving. ■

271
29/2/86
Munsieville
will remain
where it is

BARRY STREEK

GOVERNMENT has ignored rightwing pressure for a black residential area in Krugersdorp to be moved.

Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis confirmed yesterday it had been decided that the township of Munsieville would be retained.

It was reported recently that about 10 000 whites in the Krugersdorp area had signed a petition calling for Munsieville's removal.

Govt scraps plans
to move some
black townships

28/2/86

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BARRY STREEK

GOVERNMENT has scrapped plans to remove black communities in 13 towns and to allow single accommodation in five others.

It has confirmed, however, that residents of the black township at Brits will be resettled.

These decisions were disclosed yesterday by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis in reply to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Ray Swart (PFP Berea).

Heunis said the black residential areas in Amsterdam, Colenso, Dundee, Glencoe, Jan Kempdorp, Krugersdorp (Munsieville), Ladysmith, Messina, Na-boomspruit, Nylstroom, Swartruggens, Vryheid and Zeerust would be retained.

"It has also been decided to retain the black townships at Louis Trichardt, Soekmekaar, Duiwelskloof and Roedtan for single accommodation and that it be negotiated with the other residents to resettle on a voluntary basis," he said.

It had been decided that "all the residents of the black town at Brits may be resettled in the SA Development Trust town Lethlabile, with the understanding that Lethlabile will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana".

Heunis said revision of previous decisions to remove or resettle black towns was "a continuous process aimed at development". He added that decisions to retain a considerable number of black towns which were scheduled for removal were taken on an ad hoc basis over many years.

13 towns no longer threatened with removal

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The Government has removed the threat of removal from 13 black towns around the country. The reversal of earlier plans to resettle the residents of the towns was announced in Parliament yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development.

The affected townships are at Amsterdam, Colenso, Dundee, Glencoe, Jan Kempdorp, Krugersdorp (Munsieville), Ladysmith, Messina, Naboomspruit, Nylstroom, Swartruggens, Vryheid and Zeerust.

It had also been decided to retain the black towns of Louis Tri- chardt, Soekmekaar and Duiwelskloof. Roedtan will be retained — but only for accommodating single men.

Negotiations would be held with the other residents to resettle them on a voluntary basis, Mr Heunis said.

All the residents of the black township at Brits would be resettled at the South African Development town of Lethlabile with the understanding that it would not be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to questions asked by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Durban Berea) PFP spokesman on black affairs, declined to say how many black townships were still under threat of removal.

He said previous decisions on the removal of townships and the resettlement of communities were being revised and the total investigation was not yet completed.

Each case was considered in view of its particular circumstances and with the aim of improving living conditions.

Five non-racial schools to start

BUS DAY 28/2/86
THELMA TUCH
UP TO five non-racial secondary schools are soon to be established by an organisation intent on demonstrating the viability and effectiveness of multiracial education.

New Era Schools Trust (Nest) is directed by Deane Yates, former headmaster of St John's College, Johannesburg, and founder of the non-racial Maru a Pula School in Botswana.

At a Press conference yesterday in Johannesburg Yates said the first of these schools would open in January in Tongaat, Natal. It has been funded by the Chairman's Fund of Anglo.

Initially 60 standard six pupils will be enrolled followed by a yearly enrolment of 60 pupils in two streams of 30.

The aim of Nest coincides with the 1981 De Langa Report on Education recommendation to implement equal opportunities for education with equal standards in education.

Govt blamed for rundown township

BUS DAY 28/2/86
SOPHIE TEMA
BLACK community leaders and residents are blaming government for the degeneration of the old township at Brits and its overcrowding.

They say government has deliberately allowed the black township to be run down and is now using the neglected state of the area as a reason to move its people 25km to Letlhabile, an area which might soon be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

They say the possibility of incorporating Letlhabile into Bophuthatswana also poses a serious threat to them as they wish to remain part of SA.

The Brits Action Committee (BAC) has pointed out that another crucial feature of the location is the high rate of unemployment caused by the recession.

The old township is in walking distance from Brits' business centre while Letlhabile is about 25km away.

In the old township the landlords owned the houses but had no freehold rights. When the removal was announced, some of them moved in the hope of finding better homes and a healthier environment.

Hauliers fuming over third-party levy

BUS DAY 28/2/86
ALAN PEAT
HAULAGE operators are angry about the huge jump in their contribution to the third-party insurance fund under the allocation of the new diesel price.

"The heavy-transport operator will now be paying a totally unfair amount in comparison with car owners," says Jack Webster, executive director of the Public Carriers' Association.

The Cabinet has approved a contribution of 3c/l to the third-party fund from the price of diesel.

The PCA believes the diesel price should have been reduced further, rather than supplying the 3c/l allocated to the third-party fund.

PHATUDI FEELS ANGER



STUDENTS

LEBOWA Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi had to scramble for safety at a Sehego service station this week when angry students attacked his official car as he entered the township.

As the homeland leader's car entered the township's main street, residents said, it was hit by a barrage of stones hurled by students from three local schools, who have been boycotting classes.

The car sped off to a local garage, where Phatudi hid in the offices.

City Press has been unable to establish whether Phatudi - who three weeks ago broke diplomatic links with Pretoria over the Moutse dispute - was injured.

The Sehego attack came as student unrest and school boy-



reports

cotts engulfed large parts of Lebowa.

In Leunfontein, tribal chief Maskop Rathagane fled his kraal after rioting students set it on fire.

Lebowa police confirmed this attack, but said they could not confirm the attack on Phatudi.

Thousands of students found themselves out of class this week when several schools and training colleges were shut down.

Hundreds of youths have been arrested in incidents related to unrest throughout the homeland.

Solomon Matjema, 24, of Moteema, was killed in running battles between students and police in Moteema last week and early this week. Several police homes were damaged.

In Sehego, detained Azapo executive member Andries Secma was allegedly severely assaulted by police. Lawyers were yesterday trying to get permission for a doctor to see him.

At Sekhukhuni Training College, teachers had to run for their lives before the college was closed down - boycotting students had threatened to burn them alive.

From Ranehabeleng, Apel and Gankwane, students marched on Schonoorod police station to protest the arrest of fellow-students. They burnt homeland government vehicles, an agricultural co-operative

building and a market centre as they went.

At Mochalest, they clashed with sjambok-wielding police, who routed them.

"The situation was worsened by tribal overtones - some Sekhukhuni people demanded the expulsion of students from outside Sekhukhuni," a local teacher told us.

"There were running battles between cops and students, and roads blocked with fire and stones at Ranehabeleng and Gankwane."

Some of the affected schools are Moteema High, Mamoga lake Chuene Training College, Ramohloko High, Berlow Technical College, Maserola high, CN Phatudi Training College, Nkgunalele High School and Khato, Mochalest, Masedibu, Whiti, Seolwane, Mankweng, Marobahuta, Mamabulusha and Magoka schools.

The homeland's Education Department could not say how many students were involved or how many schools had been gutted or shut down.

● Meanwhile matric student Solly Mashumane was shot dead and four cops' homes stoned in clashes at Moteema near Groblersdal this week.

Stan Mhlongo reports that many residents were injured and a private car was burnt.

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Hunger-strikers write to Botha

BY STILLO STRIPS

FORTY-NINE state of emergency detainees have written to President P.W. Botha rejecting their detention and calling for the release of all detainees.

They are among the 72 detainees currently on a hunger strike at Modderbee Prison.

Among them are several children of school-going age who will not be able to write examinations due to start on Monday.

The detainees who signed the letter are all members of UDF-affiliated organisations.

"We consider our detention to be wholly unjust," they said.

"Of particular concern to us is the detention of large numbers of school children.

"There can be no justification for inflicting such traumatic experiences on children and for causing them so much hardship

and anxiety through separation from their families," the letter says.

The detainees are being supported by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which intends bringing their plight to the attention of a number of foreign embassies.

● A Prison Services spokesman this week confirmed that "about 73 detainees at the Modderbee Prison had claimed not to have taken their meals for the first time."

He said it is obvious the "so-called hunger strike" was an orchestrated attempt to gain maximum publicity.

● Fifteen Azapo members have signed a declaration which said they were committing themselves to an "indefinite food boycott." They also protested against "continued white minority domination and economic exploitation."

ALEX
burial
next
week

CITY MONO
The date of the burial of people shot dead during last week's unrest in Alexandra township has been set for next Wednesday.

The funeral - expected to attract a massive crowd of mourners countrywide - is the first of its kind on the Reef.

At the time of going to press, details of the program and speakers had not yet been finalised by the coordinating committee.

The official death toll is 23, but there are claims that up to 46 people were killed during Alexandra's "six-day war."

Nineteen bodies have been positively identified. Owen Hlapose, Colin Hlapose, Lucy Nono Ledwaba, Osdorice Matlong, Jacob Maluba, Joseph Meyers, Jabulani Sam Sitole, Renben Masaka, Jerry Mthembu, Mhlaba Nkosi, Stephen Sitole, Neil Williams, Alfred Radebe, Bongani Madalam, Johanna Hlubi, Stephen Stoll, Masele Tshabalala, Solomon Masele and a woman D...

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Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspond



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Relocations: 'Govt reform policy a sham'

CPL 10-18 3/13/86
571
(12)

By BARRY STREEK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Africa had been replaced by hostel accommodation for workers.

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

"The policy has not changed." The sham of reform had also been demonstrated in Moutse where the government refused to reverse its decision to incorporate Moutse "despite the resistance of the vast majority of mainly Sotho-speaking Moutse residents."

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

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

"How can this government's claim of reform be trusted?" "Why should the people of Brits believe the promise that the place they are to be moved to, Lethlabille, will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana when the people of Ekangala were promised that they would retain all their rights as South Africans, now the Minister say they will be incorporated into KwaNdebele at some future date?"

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

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

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

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

DVRA warning on evictions

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The Eziphunzana bypass road is being opposed by the Duncan Village Residents Association (DVRA), which has warned that there will be resistance if it goes ahead.

The warning came from the publicity secretary of the DVRA, Mr Mafa Goci, following news that the road would cut through several houses in Duncan Village and Braelynn Heights.

Mr Goci was backed by the chairman of the newly formed Braelynn Heights Residents Association, Mr H. Lalla, who warned that the council should beware of evictions for a road which could disrupt communities' lives.

Mr Goci said between 20 and 30 families have been told verbally by officials that they would have to move to make way for the road.

"The government is well aware that people

don't want to be moved. The question is: move where to? Mdantsane?"

"It is surprising to hear that people are to be moved after they have been assured that they won't have to move.

"We advise the authorities to reconsider this matter so that the disruption to the community is as minimal as possible.

"We are not prepared to accept any evictions. We note that the authorities do not want to touch Amalinda or the new Indian area but it is easy for them to say 'we will knock down a few houses in Duncan Village'.

"This will be construed as a strategy to provoke people into anger."

Mr Lalla said he had been informed that at least 25 houses would have to be demolished in Braelynn Heights to make way for the road.

"Our association does not want to be seen to be

standing in the way of progress but there will have to be some detailed explaining to the people. The people will want to know why, after a mere 12 years or so, their houses are to be demolished to make way for a road. Where was the forward planning or the master road plan for the city?"

"We also wish to state categorically that if the road is viewed as progress, sacrifices must not just be made by some people merely because they are powerless in terms of not having a vote.

"This matter will have to be canvassed thoroughly or we foresee trouble. It is not easy to suddenly tell a man who has put down his roots in a house, pumped his hard earned cash into it to make it his pride and his joy, to suddenly up and go.

"Obviously as an association elected by the people, we will be guided by them."

DISPATCH 2/3/86
148

By MONO BADELA 27
 30/3/86
ONLY minutes before its bid to evict 426 families from their Langa homes reached the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court this week, the KwaNobuhle town council offered a compromise - if the families move voluntarily they can live in KwaNobuhle rent-free for the rest of their lives. **CMP**

And the "council" - run entirely by Government official Barry Erasmus since the resignation of all councillors last year - has offered to back the upgrading of Langa for its remaining residents.

Langa Co-ordinating Committee spokesman Weza Made - to whom the offer was made - told *City Press* he had agreed to take the offer back to the community for discussion.

The offer, say residents' lawyers, will fall away if Erasmus wins the eviction application - which went ahead on Tuesday, with dozens of Langa residents crowding the court.

Judge Kroon reserved judgement, saying he would reach give decision as soon as possible - lawyers believe this could be within two weeks.

Members of Planact - the group of town planners, engineers and academics who announced the Langa upgrading plan last week - believe the community will reject Erasmus' offer.

"The main issue in the whole Langa saga is that residents don't want to move at all," says Planact official Mark Swilling.

● The plan to evict the people of Langa was announced just a month after last year's police shooting of 21 Langa mourners marching to a funeral in KwaNobuhle.

More than 50 000 people attended last Friday's first anniversary service in KwaNobuhle for the dead. A joint United Democratic Front-Congress of SA Trade Unions stayaway call to mark the day effectively closed Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth for 24 hours.

At the service community leaders defiantly rejected the eviction orders.

Two days earlier, at a Press conference to unveil Planact's upgrading proposals, local UDF leader Stone Sizane warned "They want to push us into the backyard of our own country and hide us from the world."

"We will not be hidden. We will shout our protests at the top of our voice - and be heard."

Both the Urban Foundation and the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce have expressed their approval of the upgrade proposals and have urged the Government to look into them.

● An eviction application brought by the Uitenhage Municipality against 70 other Langa families was also postponed - to April 15 - by Judge Kroon.

He was asked to declare illegal the erection and occupation of any structures in Langa, between 4th and 9th Avenues, an area formerly known as Kabaah, and to order that the families be ejected from the area and to remove their shacks within 10 days.

Judge Kroon had urged the parties to explore all possibilities of compromise.

It was clear, he said, that more than legal issues were at stake.

LANGA OFFER: RENT-FREE HOMES ... IF YOU MOVE



Part of the 50 000 crowd which flocked to last week's Langa anniversary service.

'Looting' costs 8 lives

EIGHT people died this week when cops fired shots to "disperse" a large crowd that stormed a bottle store in Salamntu Street in KwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth.

Eastern Cape police liaison officer Lieut-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen said two men aged 20 and 45 were killed when police tried for two hours to keep the crowd - some armed with petrol-bombs and stones - from storming the bottle store.

Six other people died in the incident, he said, but did not give details.

Van Rooyen said teargas was fired, a sneeze machine was used and shots were fired.

In Koyana Street, Zwide, a shop belonging to former Ibhayi mayor Tamsanqa

Linda was damaged, and a vehicle said to belong to Ibhayi councillor Z H Putu was overturned and set alight by a crowd, said Van Rooyen.

Residents claimed they had been hit by birdshot, but Van Rooyen said cops had only fired teargas at the crowd.

Local newspaper reporters were told by people at the scene that they had been hit by birdshot. Van Rooyen said police had only fired teargas in Koyana Street.

He said the street had been barricaded with burning objects.

Van Rooyen could not confirm whether Linda's shop had been looted, but reporters found groceries lying in the street.

A burning van had also been used to blockade Koyana Street, residents said.

Sanctions

The bishop won't joke on April Fool's Day.



WILL Bishop Desmond Tutu call for sanctions or won't he?

The Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg - who last year gave the Government a six-month ultimatum to dismantle apartheid - breaks his silence next week over whether he will call for sanctions, writes *Tebello Radebe*.

"The deadline is due but you will have to wait for what I will say possibly on 'fools day' (April 1)."

"Da



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Sotho

removal

despite

'reprieve'

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

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

Last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said Louis Trichardt was one of four areas where the black towns would be retained for single accommodation and that it would "be negotiated with the other residents to resettle on a negotiated basis".

But in their petition, the residents said Northern Transvaal Development Board officials had called them together on January 21 this year and "told us that we are to be removed at the end of March this year to Seshego (in Lebowa), some to Waterval (in Gazankulu) and some to Vleifontein (in Venda)".

They said if they were moved they would lose their jobs in Louis Trichardt.

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

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

Dispute over Moutse area taken to Supreme Court

PARLIAMENT — The dispute over the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwaNdebele at the beginning of this year following its earlier excision from Lebowa would not come before the House as the matter had been taken to the Supreme Court, the Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff ruled yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) has had a private member's motion on the Order Paper for a number of weeks. The motion would give two former Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly leave to be heard at the Bar of the House to tell of their disapproval of the disputed area's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

The Speaker said he had been notified that the Lebowa Government had applied to the Supreme Court to have the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele declared null and void.

"I accordingly rule that as (the proclamation) is now going to be adjudicated upon by a court of law, the matter is sub judice and the honorable Member for Houghton's notice of motion ... cannot be considered by Parliament before the court has pronounced judgment."

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) asked if he could ask him a question on the matter.

Mr Greeff said he could see him in his chambers later. — Sapa.

De Jonge sent charge sheet

PARLIAMENT — Mr Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive wanted on terrorism charges, was supplied with a charge sheet through diplomatic channels, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan), Mr Botha said R14 903 had been spent on travelling and subsistence expenses for officials negotiating with the Dutch Government over Mr de Jonge, who has taken refuge in his country's Pretoria embassy.

"The Netherlands Government was informed that a charge sheet would be furnished to Mr de Jonge through the normal diplomatic channels," he said. — Sapa.

No debate on Moutse in Parliament

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE petitions against the incorporation of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland — due to be presented in two Houses of Parliament this week — have been shelved because of a court action instituted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Private members' motions on the Moutse controversy, which were to have been debated in all three Houses tomorrow, have also been postponed because of the court application.

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, ruled yesterday that the Moutse issue was sub judice because of the legal proceedings.

This means that the Moutse affair cannot be debated in any of the three Houses.

Nor will the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Chief T G Mathebe and Mr M W Cheue, be able to present their petitions in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

However, Chief Mathebe, Mr Cheue, Mr Godfrey Matlala and Chief-tainness Matlala, together with their legal representatives, Professor John Dugard and Mrs D Mokgatle, will visit Cape Town today.

During their visit, they will have lunch with members of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives and

address the Progressive Federal Party caucus.

They will also meet the West German Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Carl Lahusen, the United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, and a representative of the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly.

Tomorrow morning, the Moutse delegation will hold a press conference.

Application currently receiving the necessary attention

Ster Kinekor	
Sandton City 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Sandton	11/10/85
Cine 1 and 2 Randburg	11/10/85
Corlett Cine 1 and 2 Bramley	11/10/85
Westgate 1, 2 and 3 Rodepoort	11/10/85
Cine Flora 1 and 2 Florida	11/10/85
Cine Krugersdorp	11/10/85
Riversquare Cine 1 and 2 Three Rivers Vereeniging	11/10/85
Eastgate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bedfordview	11/10/85
Kempton Cine 1 and 2 Kempton Park	11/10/85
Constantia Benoni	11/10/85
Cine 350 Boksburg	11/10/85
Cine Brakpan	11/10/85
Palmsprings Cine 1 and 2 Springs	11/10/85
Sterland 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Pretoria	11/10/85
Cine Sunnypark 1, 2 and 3 Pretoria	11/10/85
Cinerama Pretoria	11/10/85
Transvalia Pretoria	11/10/85
Verwoerdburg City Cine Verwoerdburg	11/10/85
Protea Uitenhage	11/10/85
UJP-Warner	
Metro Hillbrow 1 and 2 Johannesburg	13/12/85
Metro Bedfordview 1 and 2 Bedfordview	13/12/85
Metro Alberton 1 and 2 Alberton	13/12/85
Metro Randburg	13/12/85
Metro Hyde Park 1 and 2 Sandton	13/12/85
Metro Balfour Park 1 and 2 Balfour	13/12/85
Metro Goodwood	26/11/85
Metro Oscar Sunnyside Pretoria	21/12/85
Metro Sunnyside Pretoria	21/12/85
Metro Village 1 and 2 Pretoria	21/12/85
Metro Menlyn 1, 2 and 3 Pretoria	21/12/85

Prisons Service: staff shortages

HANS SURR 6/3/86
194. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages; if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

18 852 posts was, with the exception of 258 vacancies, filled completely on 1 February 1986. This establishment does not make provision for identified needs towards expansion.

(a) The approved establishment of

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

HoA

Sandton/Alexandra persons removed

HANS SURR 6/3/86
197. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Q 22 373

(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 1985;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) None.

(ii) 87.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(2) (a) 87.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102 ha, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy IR. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the Development Board West Rand on condition that it be used for educational and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes.

Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, Kew, a portion of Marlboro and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road.

(c) That the Black Local Authority of Alexandra negotiates with the White Local Authorities of Johannesburg and Sandton who own the land in question. Should consensus be obtained, the matter will receive further attention by the Government.

Alexandra: Incorporation of land

HANS SURR 6/3/86
198. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra; if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were in-

Development Boards: loans

HANS SURR 6/3/86
201. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Q 22 374

Whether, since the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 16 on 7 May 1985, his Department has made any (a) bridging and (b) other loans to any Development Boards to finance deficits on their general

HoA

Moutse leaders strongly resist plan

6/3/86 E-Post

HH
KONTA
SFI

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Leaders of the Moutse area in the Transvaal today strongly pleaded their case against the South African Government's plan to incorporate them permanently into Kwandebele.

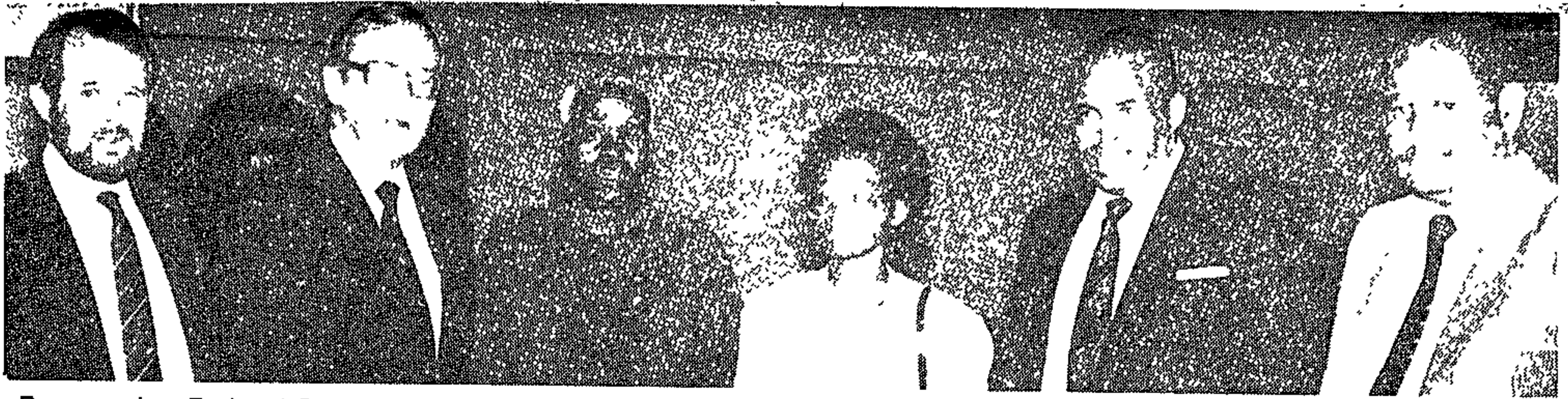
They addressed the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary caucus, then held a Press conference.

Yesterday they met members of the House of Delegates and senior diplomatic representatives of the United States, Britain and West Germany, and they lunched with members of the House of Representatives today before flying back to Johannesburg.

The area was incorporated into Kwandebele by proclamation from January 1 this year, but the Lebowa Government has contested this in the Supreme Court.

Since 1980 it has fallen under the SA Government's control administratively, although it has still had MPs sitting in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

This has been recognised by the Assembly, but not by the SA Government. Politically the Moutse people have therefore continued to consider themselves part of Lebowa.



Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal (second from left) with Moutse delegates (from left), legal adviser Professor John Dugard, Mr M W Cheue, legal adviser Mrs D Mokgatle, Chief T G Mathebe and Mr Godfrey Matlala.

Cape Times 6/3/86 (27) (28) (29)

Moutse delegation arrives in City

Staff Reporter

A DELEGATION from Moutse, led by Chief T G Mathebe, arrived in Cape Town yesterday for informal meetings with legislators and to hold talks with foreign ambassadors.

The group was to have presented petitions against the incorpora-

tion of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland to two Houses of Parliament. Private members' motions on the issue were also to have been debated.

But this has been prevented because of a court action instituted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi. The issue is there-

fore sub judice and may not be debated in Parliament.

Chief Mathebe and the other delegates, Mr M W Cheue and Mr Godfrey Matlala, "hope to expose South Africa's true intentions in the region", said Mr Cheue.

"We want to discuss the problem with anyone

we can, for South Africa has been propagating reform, and Moutse must be a starting point," he said.

Mr Cheue said the group would be talking to members of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives and to the caucus of the Progressive Federal Party.

"We also want to tell

the ambassadors of West Germany, Britain and the United States that Moutse is being absorbed against the wishes of its people."

The delegation, which will be in town until this afternoon, is accompanied by its legal representatives, Professor John Dugard and Mrs D Mokgatle.

Moutse 'fighting for survival'

Absurd face of apartheid

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's unilateral transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele against the wishes of its 120 000 people is surely one of the most absurd chapters in the history of apartheid.

It is a flagrant contradiction of the most central planks of President P W Botha's own reform doctrine, in that

● Where Mr Botha pledged last August (in his Rubicon speech) that independence would not be forced upon anyone, 120 000 South Africans are being forced to become citizens of independent kwaNdebele without being afforded the right to express their views in a plebiscite.

● Where Mr Botha has said that each group has the right to its own sovereignty and self-determination, own residential areas and own schools, the people of Moutse (more than 75 percent are not Ndebeles) are lumped with 200 000 mainly Ndebeles in one political unit. They fear for their language and property rights. They are worried about the education of their children in their own schools. Their womenfolk lose their majority status in terms of kwaNdebele law. They may not vote and are treated as minors.

● Where Mr Botha has announced that South African citizenship is to be restored to millions of blacks who lost theirs in the process of homeland independence, the people of Moutse stand to lose theirs when they are converted to citizens of independent kwaNdebele.

Passports for travel

They may retain dual citizenship in the form of a South African passport for travel purposes. But in terms of Government policy, citizens of independent homelands have no claim to political rights in South Africa.

The man who made the "non-reversible" decision to draw the kwaNdebele boundaries around Moutse was President Botha. He did so because, without Moutse, kwaNdebele would be an independent state of 200 000 people and very little infrastructure — not even a hospital.

With Moutse, kwaNdebele gains 66 000 well-developed hectares, tarred roads, a telecommunications system, at least 58 schools, churches of most denominations, and a hospital.

There is also the prospect of mineral wealth. One of the farms in the Moutse 1 District is reported to be rich in minerals, and a major mining house has applied for prospecting rights.

Moutse, near Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal, is divided into three sections, known as Areas 1, 2 and 3.

About half its 120 000 population are North Sothos. The rest include Southern Ndebeles, Swazis, Zulus, Shangaans, Tswanas, Xhosas and Vendas.

Medium of instruction

In language and culture, Moutse belongs to the North Sotho group. All its chiefs are Sothos, 16 of the 20 members of the Moutse Regional Authority are Sothos, and 40 of the district's 46 primary schools use Sotho as their medium of instruction.

Because of its association with the North Sotho group, Moutse became part of the Lebowa Territorial Authority in 1962 and of the self-governing Lebowa Legislative Assembly in 1972.

From 1972 to 1980, Moutse was part of Lebowa, a separate self-governing homeland for the North Sotho unit. It had four seats in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. In 1979 the Government decided to include the South Ndebele as a unit entitled to self-government. Previously, the unit was considered too small for statehood and the South Ndebeles were expected to achieve their political aspirations in other units.

Because kwaNdebele opted for independence, Pretoria started giving the tiny homeland preferential treatment, particularly when it came to the allocation of land. In 1980, in what later tran-

spired to be preparation for kwaNdebele's independence, Pretoria unilaterally excised Moutse from Lebowa.

The people and leaders of Moutse voiced their opposition to the proposed incorporation of their territory into kwaNdebele from the outset. They have called repeatedly for a referendum.

In September last year, the Government published the consolidation plans for kwaNdebele. They included Moutse.

The territory's residents tried to express their opposition to the plan through public meetings, but these were either banned or dispersed by the police.

On December 31, President Botha issued Proclamation 227 of 1985 incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele. It sparked a violent confrontation between the people of Moutse and kwaNdebele.

Initiation ceremonies

In January, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, a Moutse leader and Member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, was detained under the Internal Security Act.

The people of Moutse fear that if they are forced to live in independent kwaNdebele their way of life will be changed. They fear that kwaNdebele will impose Ndebele as the official language. Moutse schools will fall under the kwaNdebele Department of Education, so Ndebele standards are likely to be imposed.

The Ndebeles may also introduce their system of public flogging of adults. They might even nationalise Moutse properties.

Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse people, on whose research much of this article has been based, says that the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele is a new and insidious form of resettlement.

"Pretoria realises that any attempt to forcibly relocate the people of Moutse to Immerspan and Saliesloot would be met with an international outcry. Thus it has resorted to another strategy to achieve the same goal. It has redrawn the boundaries of kwaNdebele so as to include Moutse."

Welfare responsibility

"The people of Moutse are thus resettled in a new black state-to-be by the stroke of a legislative pen, absolving Pretoria of responsibility for their welfare."

"If the people of Moutse find living conditions in kwaNdebele intolerable, and later elect to move to Immerspan and Saliesloot, Pretoria will claim that they have voluntarily elected to relocate. This scheme must be seen for what it is: a new species of resettlement."

The Moutse people are bitter about leaving their ancestors and their home of 200 years. In any case, they say, the ground offered to them is too far away from the white towns, to which many commute to work.

With the aid of Professor Dugard and the Progressive Federal Party, a plan to air the whole issue in each of the three chambers of Parliament came close to working this week.

If the coloured and Indian Houses had disapproved the President's Proclamation of December 31, the Government would have been in a difficult and embarrassing position.

However, a court action instituted by Lebowa (which after agreeing to swap Moutse for other goodies from Pretoria, has lately taken up the cudgels for its erstwhile citizens) put paid to this. The Speaker has ruled that until the court has decided on the matter, it must remain sub judice and may not be debated.

Meanwhile Moutse has turned to foreign ambassadors and the world Press for help.

Said one official at a Press conference in Cape Town this week: "We are fighting for our survival. Whoever can come to our aid is welcome. We don't ask for sympathy, just understanding."

New Govt strategy on removals alleged

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government has been accused of plotting "a softer option in the removals arena" with its plans to give independent and self-governing homelands administrative powers over people living outside of homeland boundaries.

The proposal, embodied in Section 9 of the recent Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill, is seen as a way of dealing with "black spot" communities who have resisted removal to the homelands.

It states that, by agreement with the homeland, Pretoria may authorise a homeland government "to exercise or perform the administrative control" in any area designated for black ownership in terms of the 1936 Development Trust and Land Act.

Most "black spot" communities fall into this category.

The agreement will become effective simply by publication of a State President's proclamation in the Government Gazette.

"The Bill is clearly designed

to undo victories which have recently been won by communities in the struggle against forced removals," the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) has said.

"Areas like Driefontein, kwaNgema and Daggakraal which recently won reprieves will no doubt now find themselves administered by one or other bantustan. The Government will be able to reiterate its age-old litany that blacks in these areas are not South Africa's responsibility but belong in 'another country'."

Trac points out that the new provision would reverse a Supreme Court judgment obtained by the Eastern Cape community of Mgwali, which successfully challenged the right of the Ciskei to treat Mgwali people as its subjects.

The judgment had immediate effects for other communities who have long fought the battle against removal, such as Mathopstad in the Western Transvaal and Wartburg in the Eastern Cape.

● See Page 13.



Moutse leader calls for a referendum

WEEKLY 7/15/86 271

MOUTSE leader M W Cheue yesterday challenged the South African government to hold a referendum on the proposed transfer of the Moutse area of Lebowa into the soon-to-be "independent" Kwa-Ndebele.

"The majority would vote against it," he said.

The issue has opened up a hornet's nest for South Africa, say foreign diplomats, on whom the Moutse delegation which visited Cape Town this week made a deep impression.

The Moutse question was cited by the British government in its strongly-worded statement a fortnight ago.

According to diplomatic sources, a flood of similar objections can be expected — which, they say, will do nothing to persuade what friends the South African government still has abroad that it is sincere in its "reform" programme.

The delegation consisted of Chief TG Mathebe, MW Cheue and Godfrey Matlala, accompanied by legal advisers Professor John Dugard and D Mokgatle.

The delegation's original intention in coming to Cape Town was to present a petition against incorporation to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates and to listen to debates on the incorporation in all three houses.

Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, was refused permission to present a

BY JEAN LE MAY,
Cape Town

similar petition at the Bar of the House of Assembly.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has started a legal action connected with the transfer.

Because of this, the speaker of the house, Johan Greeff, ruled that the issue was sub judice and that the petitions could not be presented and the issue could not be debated in Parliament.

The Moutse delegation and its legal advisers claim they were not aware that Phatudi had filed a court action. There is considerable resentment about the action, which is due to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on April 16, having been instituted without consulting the Moutse people.

Cheue, speaking at a press conference arranged by the PFP in parliament, outlined reasons why the people of Moutse had fought against transfer to KwaNdebele.

"We have South African citizenship in Moutse. Once KwaNdebele becomes independent, we shall no longer have it," he said.

The people of Moutse would lose their privately-owned land and the schools, hospitals and facilities they had worked so hard to build up.

Moutse a new form of resettlement adviser

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government claimed to have abandoned its "notorious" policy of forced population removals as a result of international pressure.

However, the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele was a new and insidious form of "resettlement", Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse delegation here, said at a press conference yesterday.

The delegation, in Cape Town to meet legislators and foreign ambassadors, said the government would not hold a referendum to gauge the views of the area's people on incorporation into KwaNdebele because it knew 80 per cent of them would vote against it.

The delegation also said the South African Government was committed to the idea of independence for KwaNdebele, which could be made possible only by incorporating Moutse's well-developed infrastructure.

The delegation comprised Chief T. G. Mathebe, former chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, Mr M. W. Chueu, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, Prof Dugard and Mrs D. Mokgatle.

Also present at the briefing was Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, whose proposed private member's motion against Moutse's incorporation was to be moved in the House of Assembly yesterday but was dropped because of a pending Supreme Court action on the matter.

The Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff, ruled yesterday the matter was sub judice and could not be brought before Parliament until the court had pronounced judgement.

Prof Dugard said Moutse was being made a sacrificial lamb to provide more land and more people to the "dustbowl"

of KwaNdebele. Mr Chueu said the people of Moutse would lose whatever South African citizenship rights they had and he found it hard to reconcile this with the State President, Mr P. W. Botha's reform plans.

In addition to losing citizenship rights, the people of Moutse would also lose their property and language rights, he said.

"We are not looking for sympathy, but we want an understanding of our problems," he said, adding he was pleased several foreign missions, including European Economic Community countries, had expressed their displeasure at the incorporation move.

According to the delegation, the Moutse community of about 200 000, situated in the Northern Transvaal, was divided into three sections and a farm in one, known as the Mathebe area, was reported to be rich in minerals.

About half the Moutse population consisted of North Sothos. The remainder comprised Southern Ndebeles, Swazis, Zulus, Shangaans, Tswanas, Xhosas and Vendas.

Prof Dugard said if the Moutse incorporation went ahead, it would be the first time that the "old Verwoerdian dream" of an ethnic state would be abandoned, as more than a third of the future KwaNdebele population would be Sothos.

Because of its association with the North Sotho group, Moutse became part of the Lebowa Territorial Authority in 1962, and of the self-governing Lebowa Legislative Assembly in 1972, they said.

The people of Moutse preferred being governed directly by the South African central government as was the case from 1980 to 1985.

If this was not poss-

ible, then they would prefer Moutse to be incorporated into Lebowa, as was the case from 1972 to 1980, the delegation said in a memorandum handed to the press.

The memorandum said Lebowa had consistently indicated its opposition to taking independence and in taking this stance it had been fully supported by the Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

"Indeed, this opposition to independence on the part of Lebowa is one of the reasons why Moutse prefers to be part of Lebowa and not KwaNdebele.

"It knows that its association with Lebowa will not result in a severance of constitutional ties with South Africa and a concomitant loss of citizenship," it said.

The memorandum, prepared by Prof Dugard, said Lebowa was also opposed to Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

● Public flogging was one of the reasons given by Mr Chueu for opposing the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Mr Chueu said the people of Moutse feared KwaNdebele would introduce its system of public flogging of men, a practice abhorred by the North Sotho people in terms of their customs.

In KwaNdebele women were also flogged publicly with the government's blessing, he said, adding that even chiefs participated in public floggings. — Sapa

Hermes heading for India?

LONDON — India is expected to sign a deal, soon to buy Britain's largest warship, the 28 500 ton aircraft carrier Hermes, according to the Defence Ministry.

The price is likely to be about R160 million. — DDC

Ciskeian Act 'not aimed at squatters'

W/G
A/G/S
3/18

A REPORT in Weekend Argus on February 8 may have been read to imply that legislation indemnifying the Ciskeian Government against legal proceedings under certain circumstances arising from actions to curb unrest was specifically aimed at preventing Ciskeian squatters from seeking an interdict to stop their removal.

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Legal representatives of the Ciskeian Government say the relevant statute was passed last year, and referred to proceedings brought on or after July 21 1985.

They say: "For reasons which were explained by Mr Lewis Dison, SC (erroneously described in the Weekend Argus report as "the State Attorney Mr Louis Dison"), the Indemnity Act of 1985 was signed by the State President only on January 13 this year and promulgated on February 5.

"The Act was not passed especially to meet the case of the evicted squatters but was a general Act passed to protect the State in the maintenance of national security."

Footnote: The Argus accepts that the Indemnity Act is a general Act not specifically passed to deal with the squatters. Nevertheless, the Act was promulgated two days after the squatters' legal representatives gave notice of an action to secure an interdict against their removal and was in fact put forward in argument by the Ciskeian Government's legal representatives as a ground for excluding the matter from the court's jurisdiction.

Rajbansi slams council over Clairwood

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has slammed the Durban City Council over its role "in the years of slow torture" meted out to Clairwood residents

In a hard-hitting attack yesterday on the council in Parliament, Mr Rajbansi compared its attempts to destroy Clairwood with Hitler's attempts to reduce Stalingrad to rubble

During a private member's motion, he warned the council it would incur the wrath of the House of Delegates if it tried to circumvent the Government's decision, announced at the weekend, to leave Clairwood as a controlled area.

The decision brings to an end years of uncertainty among Clairwood residents over whether they would have to move out

to make way for industry

Mr Rajbansi said until last weekend, the council had tried to use every means at its disposal to destroy what had once been a flourishing community.

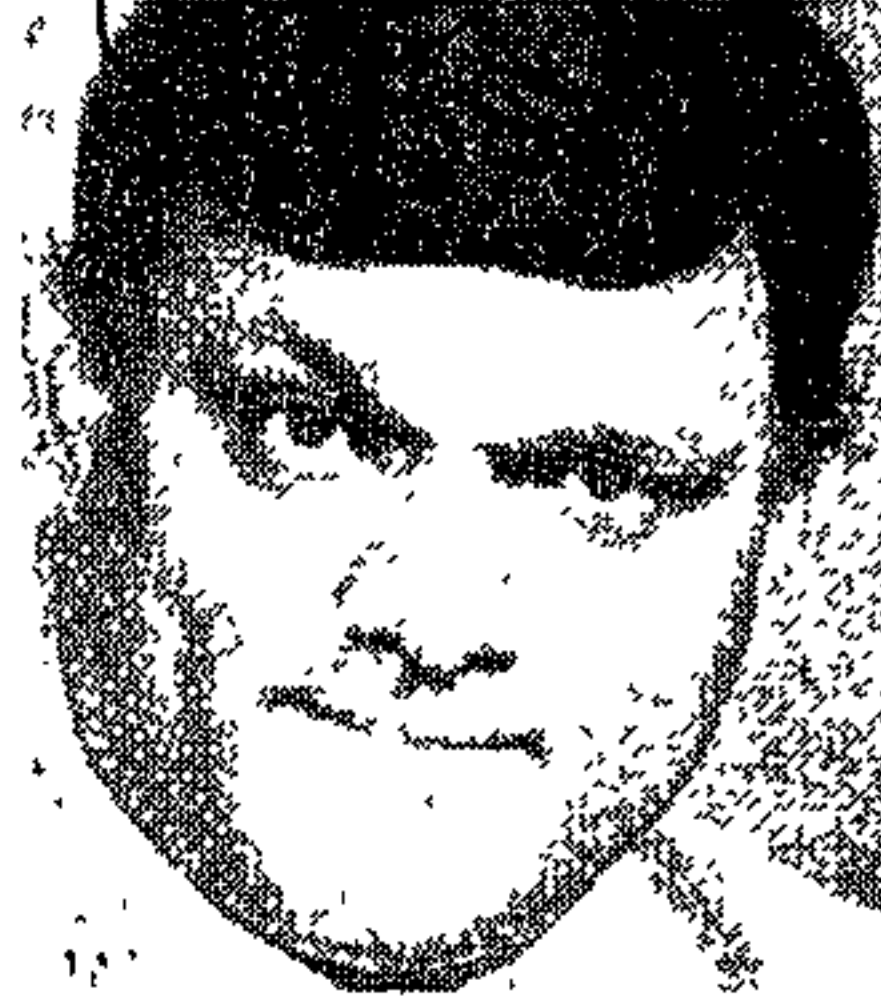
He urged the council to refund a proportion of the high rates it had imposed on residents by treating their land as industrial

"These people should be compensated with compound interest," he said

Asked afterwards whether he intended to make any formal representation to the council, Mr Rajbansi said it was now up to the council to abide by the Government's decision and consult with the people of Clairwood.

Earlier Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP, Natal Midlands) introduced a motion criticising discrimination in property rates assessments

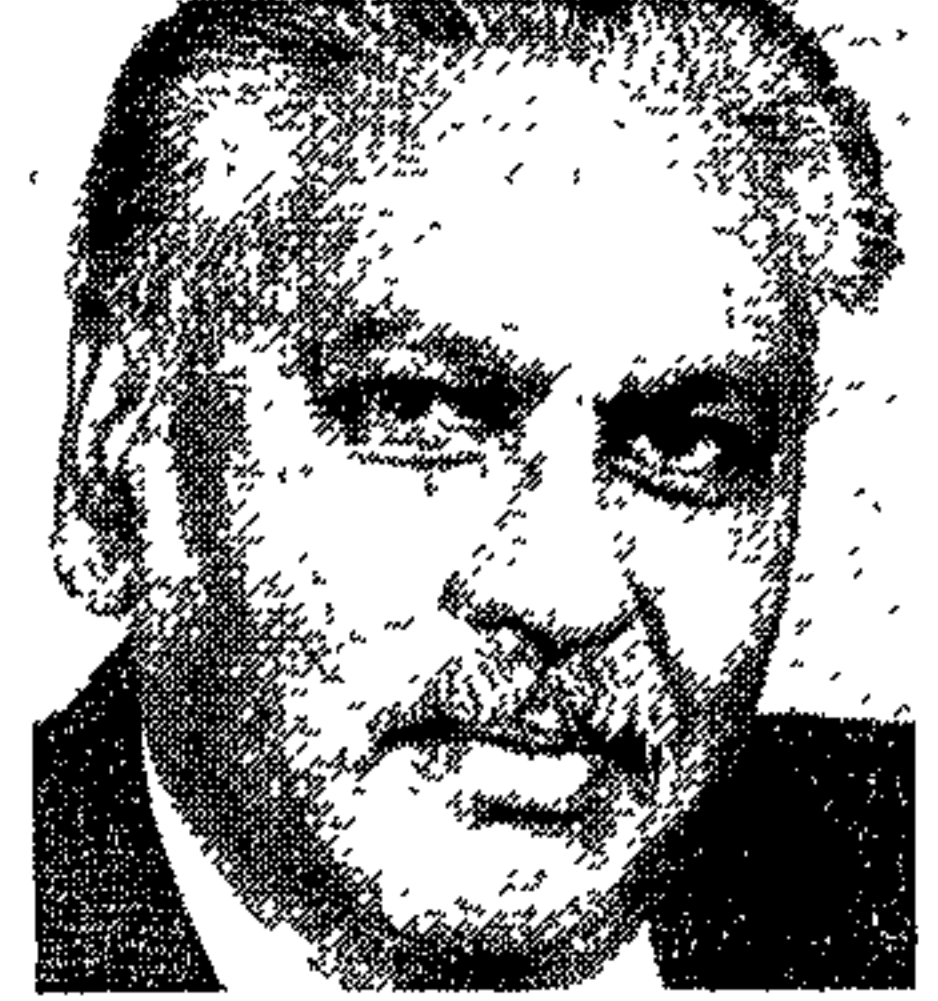
He was supported by the Min-



Mr Amichand Rajbansi ... attacked Durban City Council.

ister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie, who called for the development of a uniform system of rating and evaluation.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in reply that the Government had only just started with



Mr Somaroo Pachai ... attacked rates discrimination.

its new dispensation. 'All discrimination would have to be removed in time.

He pointed out that as far as the Group Areas Act was concerned, his department was waiting for the recommendations of the President's Council.

Mr Badenhorst's time lapsed and the motion was not put to the vote.

C.F. 12/3/86 (27) (28)

Heunis 'no' to Morningstar plan

Political Staff

THE controversial plan to move coloured people from the Morningstar residential area near Durbanville was "not under consideration", the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Asked by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) whether

Morningstar residents would be moved, he said: "No, no forced removals are anticipated."

Mr Heunis's statement in the House of Assembly appears to end speculation that Morningstar will be deproclaimed as a coloured residential area.

But he did say the establishment of a new group area for coloured people near Durbanville was under consideration "due to need".

Mr Heunis also said he received representations on February 10 from the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, that he should issue a statement giving the assurance that the residents of Morningstar will not be moved, but that people for whom accommodation cannot be supplied in Morningstar will have to resettle at Fisantekraal or elsewhere in the Peninsula.

He had replied that he could not issue a statement yet but had requested the Director-General (Department of Constitutional Development and Planning) to see that investigations for possible alternative areas be finalized as soon as possible.

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FINMAIL

14/3/86

Home sweet home

Chief Tlokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse regional authority, senior chief of the area, and a member of the Lebowan Legislative Assembly, blinks in the harsh glare of the television lights while he stares out at the group of journalists who have come to hear his desperate plea to save his people. He is at a press conference in a committee room in Parliament in Cape Town.

Mathebe believes that his journey to Cape Town will have been worthwhile if it serves in any way to stop government forcing his 120 000 followers into the soon-to-be "independent" KwaNdebele homeland, and the possibility of being forced to live under what he and his followers fear could become tyrannical rule.

The old chief led a delegation to Cape

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foreign ambassadors, Opposition politicians and were sympathetically received. They had hoped to hear a parliamentary debate on the Moutse dispute, but a legal technicality linked to pending court cases involving the Moutse issue forced its postponement.

Instead they called a press conference to try to get their message to the world. The Moutse story is yet another typically tragic tale of forced removal of a community against the will of the people concerned. But Mathebe hopes it'll end happily — in spite of indications that it won't.

Government has incorporated the 66 000 ha Moutse area into KwaNdebele, apparently to boost the homeland's seemingly slim chances of viability when it becomes "independent" in December. Nearly all Moutse residents are adamant that they don't want to move. Some of their forefathers settled in the area 206 years ago.

Like the other Moutse leaders now campaigning against incorporation, Mathebe is a conservative man satisfied by working within the homeland system. He finds it incomprehensible that government now wants to change the rules and force his people out of Lebowa, their traditional tribal homeland, and into KwaNdebele, a foreign region populated by another tribe with a different language and customs.

"We have been at Moutse since 1780. Now the government tells us we must be part of KwaNdebele or move to Immerpan, 90 km away. It means moving to a place with no agricultural ground. It will mean even more travelling for our people who have jobs in Pretoria and on the East Rand," he says.

Mathebe says he does not know what his next move will be. He was encouraged by the support of — and even financial aid from — foreign ambassadors he met in Cape Town, and hopes that pressure by their governments on the South African government will

help reverse the incorporation.

In Mathebe's mind there is no question of living under KwaNdebele rule. "We will fight to the very end," he says. "We are not prepared to be part of KwaNdebele and we will not move. Moutse is our home, we don't know any other."

TIM ELLIS

Just entertainment

The success of M-Net, the press consortium's pay-TV entertainment channel, is largely dependent on the skills of newly-appointed programme director, Tim Ellis, (35). As the man responsible for launching both Bop TV and TV 4, Ellis well knows the problems he could confront before hitting the airwaves in October.

With the threat of an international movie and TV boycott looming large on the network's horizons, this is Ellis's year for living dangerously. Right now, increased anti-SA feeling abroad is like an albatross around his neck. He's quick to point out that SA has an impeccable reputation in the TV world for paying up and straight-dealing. In addition, M-Net is a bulk-buyer and money talks. Ellis isn't disclosing his budget since he says this could influence delicate negotiations.

If there were a boycott, clearly Ellis would find his back to the wall. But having just returned from a look-see buying trip to Monte Carlo and London, he says he felt no

political pressure. Nonetheless, in the face of a total Equity ban, the recent imposition of a boycott by Lorimar, the producers of *Falcon Crest* and other successful soaps, coupled with mounting pressures from individual artists and possible pressures from shareholders in movie-production companies, Ellis would be foolish if he were not a worried man.

But he's also a very careful man. If he has some bottom-drawer contingency plans he's not saying. "The central issue for me is that this is a strategic supply and I can't talk about it."

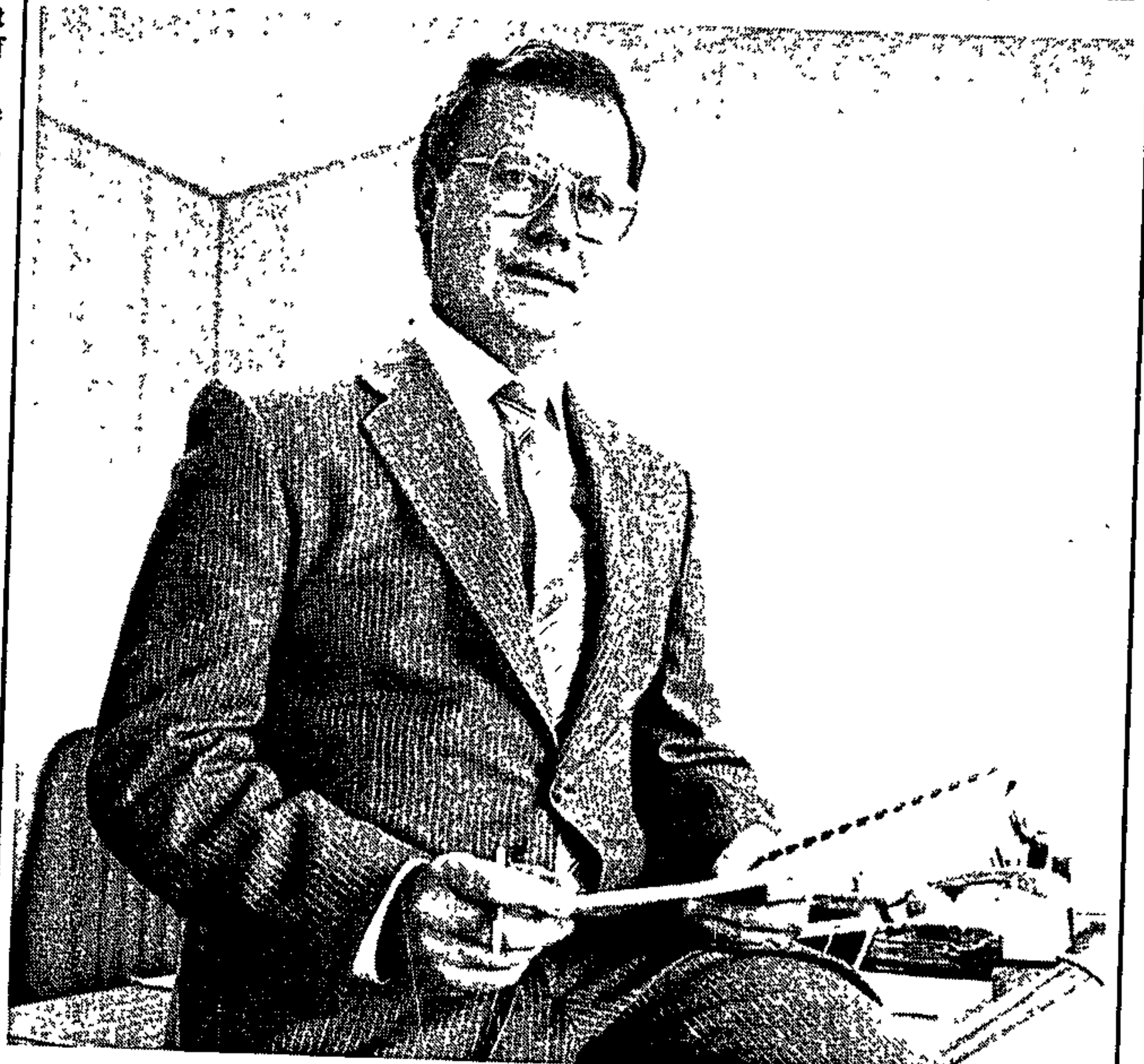
Until the launch of the network, Ellis will be busy planning, scheduling, budgeting, selecting movies and negotiating to buy them.

Nightly movies

He plans to run a film every night of the year though there'll be some re-runs. His prime objective is to organise quality entertainment which will be screened at convenient times.

"The station will be offering mostly popular entertainment targeted to young, reasonably affluent, people in the A-B income groups," he says. "It'll be a combination of mass appeal coupled with a limited degree of specific audience targeting for about 10% of the time. Criteria for screening will be box office popularity."

Ellis, who was born in the Transkei, joined Radio Zulu as a sound technician straight after finishing school at Port Shepstone. Fluency in English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Xhosa helped his career. He worked for Radio Xhosa as a programme officer, then as an



Ellis ... SA audiences don't like steamy scenes on TV

move them physically. For those which have resisted relocation to a homeland, this amounts to a case of taking Muhammed to the Mountain.

The Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill, introduced this session, empowers any independent or self-governing national state, with Pretoria's agreement, "to exercise or perform the administrative control" in any area designated for black ownership in terms of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

This will affect not only "black spot" communities, but also people living on Trust land townships, such as Soshanguve near Pretoria and Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit. In terms of the Bill, all that is required to transfer the administration of an area to a homeland is a proclamation by the State President in the *Government Gazette*.

The new powers are embodied in clauses 8 and 9 of the Bill which is currently being investigated by a standing committee in Parliament.

"As it stands, the Bill does not provide for prior consultation with the affected community, nor is the formal agreement of the three Houses (of Parliament) required to validate the proclamation," says PFP MP Helen Suzman, who is on the standing committee.

If the Bill becomes law, it will reverse a Supreme Court order obtained by the eastern Cape community of Mgwali last year which established that SA had no right to transfer the government of its citizens to a "foreign country."

Mgwali was once part of the Ciskei, but was not included in the Ciskei when the final boundaries were drawn. In terms of the 1978 Black Laws Amendment Act, SA and the Ciskei entered into an agreement whereby Ciskei administered Mgwali.

The effect of the Supreme Court judgment was that SA could not hand over the administration of any of its territory to a "foreign country." The limits of the law were that only territories previously part of a homeland could be handed over to non-independent states.

The Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill now seeks to overcome this limitation by enabling both independent and self-governing states to assume jurisdiction over certain communities not located in their boundaries. The Bill will affect not only areas which were previously part of a homeland, but all black spots and Trust land.

It is not clear yet how many people could be affected by the Bill. Clearly, however, it could be immediately applied in cases like Mathopstad, a "black spot" in the western Transvaal which has resisted removal to Bo-

14/3/86 FIN MARI
HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION

Merging by stealth

Government has hit on a new plan for consolidating those tricky "black spots" located outside bantustan boundaries without having to run the gauntlet of removals.

In terms of a new Bill, it is now aiming to give all homeland governments the authority over such communities without having to

phuthatsana. After the Mgwali decision, SA had to stop the administration of Mathopstad schools by Bophuthatswana. When enacted, the new Bill will allow for Bophuthatswana to administer the community after all.

Also, areas like Driefontein, KwaNgema and Daggakraal which successfully fought against removal could now find themselves under the administration of one or other homeland.

Another community that could be affected is Ekangala. Government recently gave the Ekangala residents the assurance that the town would not be incorporated into KwaNdebele "in the near future." However, in terms of the new Bill, KwaNdebele could effectively govern the town without necessarily incorporating it. ■

Residents flee after bomb attack

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A STREAM of people has fled the Brits location, where three petrol bomb attacks and a grenade attack were launched this week against activists opposing the removal of the location to Lethlabile.

But a core of residents, bolstered by unions in the area, such as the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu) and the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) are holding firm.

A statement by the community this week called on employers in the area not to support the government's plans to remove the township.

A donation from Firestone, one of the biggest employers in Brits, to a creche in Lethlabile was cancelled in the face of pressure from Naawu.

Fieldworkers in the area estimate that about 4 000 out of a total of 15 000 have moved to Lethlabile, a resettlement camp 20km from Brits, on the border of Bophuthatswana.

Residents say those who left did so through fear, because of offers of compensation and because tenants automatically lose their shelter when their landlords decide to move.

The Brits location was untouched by unrest until a few weeks ago, when tensions in the community over the threatened removal burst into violent clashes with the authorities.

Last Friday South African Police used teargas to disperse a meeting of about 2 000 residents at a community hall in the location.

Meanwhile, the head of the Brits Action Committee, Marshall Buys, and its secretary, Sello Ramakobye, were among the activists subjected to attacks this week.

Miraculously, no one was hurt in the bombings. Residents believe a gang of vigilantes is behind the attacks.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- Yes.
- (a) Bekkersdal R282 633
Mohlakeng R460 213
- (b)
- (c) To compensate community councils for deficits on their general accounts.

HANSWAPD 17/3/86 QCSL 555
406. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- Yes.
- (a) 194.
- (b) 3 as at 4 March 1986.

415. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Kwelera; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period

and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

- (1) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) None.
(b) Falls away.

417. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Mooiplaas; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) None.
(b) Falls away.

419. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Heckel; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

- (1) No (a) and (b) fall away.
(2) None. (b) falls away.

421. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Warburg; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. (a) and (b) fall away.
(2) None. (b) falls away.

423. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Newlands situated near East London; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

- (1) No. (a) and (b) fall away.
(2) None. (b) falls away.

443. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) has authorised or (b) has any knowledge of the importation of poisonous or toxic waste products into South Africa for storage or disposal purposes; if so,
- (2) (a) (i) what substances have been imported and (ii) (aa) from which country or countries and (bb) in what quantities have they been imported and (b) where have these substances been stored or disposed of;
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) No.
(b) Yes, an application for the importation of certain unspecified waste products from the United States of America was submitted to the Directorate of Import and Export Control in the Department of Trade and Industry on 18 February 1986 and the matter is still under consideration.

- (2) (a) (i) None.
(ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.
(b) Falls away.
- (3) 4 March 1986.

HOA

HOA

MONDAY, 17 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Q COL S&S

HANSARD

Removals

17/3/86

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76. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black states in 1985 and (b)(i) from which urban areas, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why, were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 2 807.

(b) (i)

	Number removed
Alberton/Germiston	29
Alexandra (Black town near Sandton)	87
Benoni	94
Bronkhorstspuit	50
Delmas	142
Heidelberg (Transvaal)	142
Kempton Park	86
Nigel	227
Springs	160
Soweto (Black town at Johannesburg)	36
Vaaltriehoek	12
Roodepoort	16
Harrismith	15
Duncan Village (Black town at East London)	1 367
Jan Kempdorp/Vryburg	108
Louis Trichardt	236
	<u>2 807</u>

(ii) KaNgwane 74
 Gazankulu 251
 KwaZulu 33

Transkei	105
KwaNdebele	597
Bophuthatswana	178
Lebowa	80
QwaQwa	109
Venda	6
Ciskei	1 374
	<u>2 807</u>

(iii) Of the 2 807 Blacks who were removed, 2 723 did so voluntarily and 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

Advertisements

126. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Transport in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) R73 422,27 in respect of the Department of Transport as well as the respective Statutory Boards resorting under its control.
- (2)

Highway Mail	R93,75
Cape Times	R282,24
Die Burger	R672,00
The Argus	R806,40
The Star	R5 292,45
Rapport	R17 402,95
Beeld	R1 973,60
Sunday Times	R23 508,18
Pretoria News	R1 128,96
Vaderland	R5 691,60
Argus Women	R2 571,44
Southern Courier	R1 284,19
Womans Weekly	R2 186,18
Gerrhston City News	R1 284,19

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Kuni squatter families moved to new site

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — One hundred Kuni squatter families were moved to a new residential area at the weekend.

Major J. Vosloo, chairman of the co-ordinating committee of Needs Camp, said yesterday the families had been moved to an organised township where provision was made for a school, police station, administration offices and home industries.

"They will build their own houses. In the meantime they have their own tents which they pitch on a plot allocated to a family. There is a toilet on the plot and there are streets," Major Vosloo said.

He said purified water in tanks was made available to the families by the army.

In about four months, there will be taps

Major Vosloo said only welfare cases were being supplied with food

"At the beginning we supplied food to everybody because of the disruption in their lives — having left their crops in Ciskei

Major Vosloo said the majority of them had breadwinners and were now carrying on as normal

There were about 1 100 families still to be moved

Some of the people were already expressing their gratitude, saying the new place would be much better, Major Vosloo said.

At present they had standard size plots but it was hoped to provide them with agricultural lands in future.

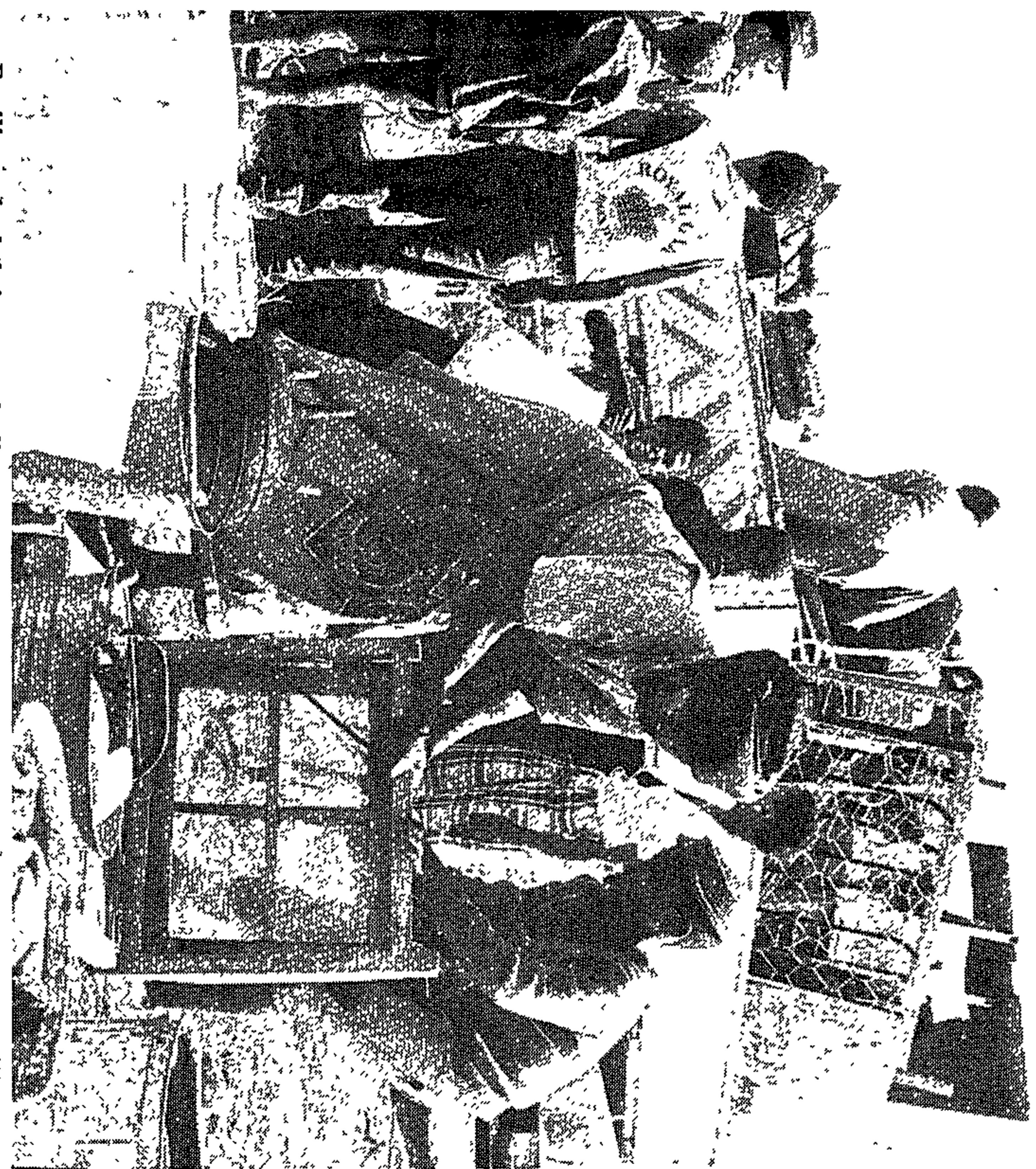
Major Vosloo said children were shown videos in a tent so that

they could be out of the way while their parents were busy with moving. About 2 000 children had watched the videos and were supplied with sweets

The Kuni squatters were evicted from Ciskei and left on the roadside between Mount Coke and East London, on January 28. The Ciskei Government claimed they had caused instability in the area and were ungovernable. The squatters have denied this.

They were resettled at Needs Camp in the western East London district by the South African Government

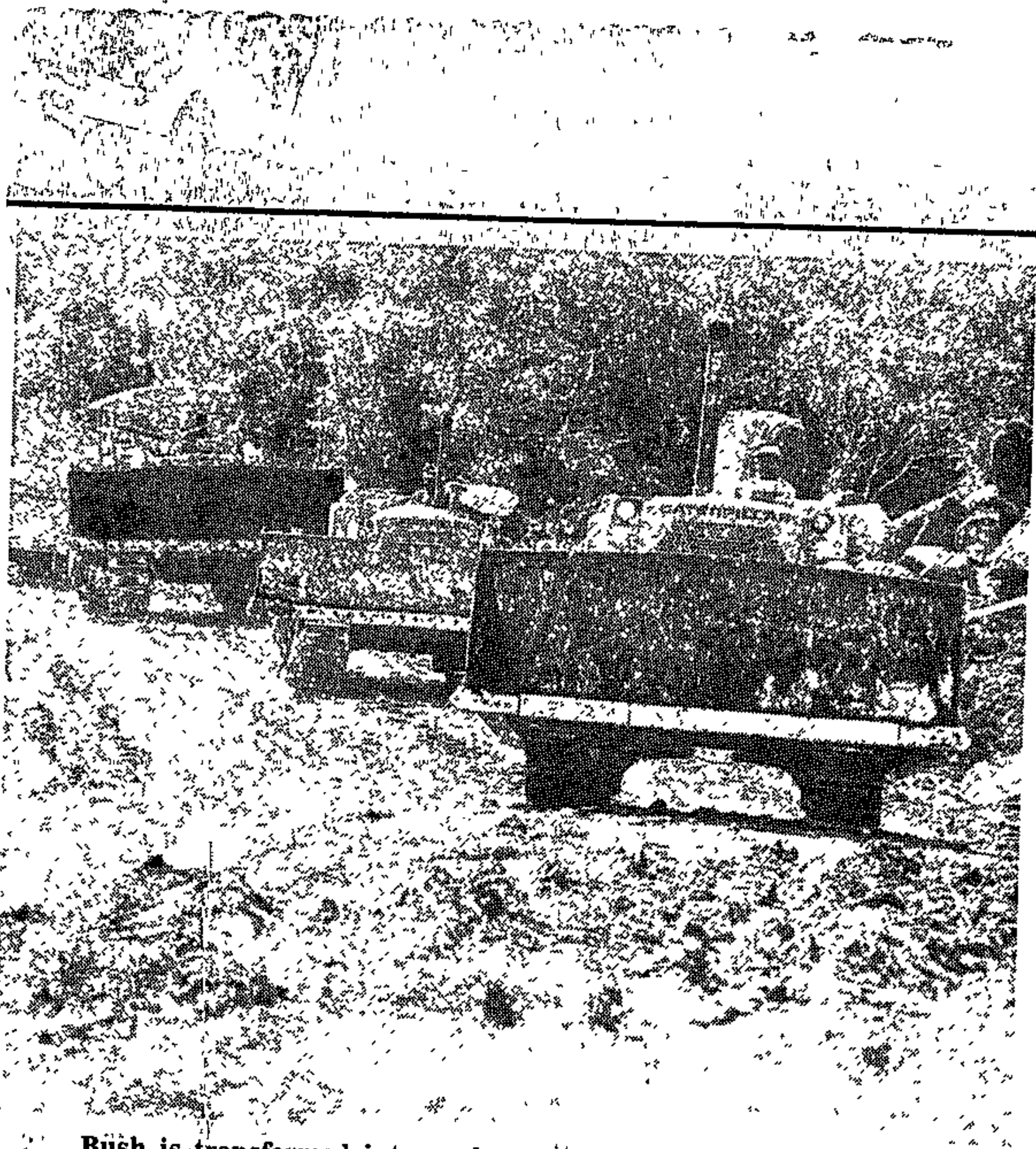
South African Government departments under the guidance of the Department of Co-operation and Development, welfare organisations and private individuals went to the help of the squatters.



Families unload their personal effects as trucks arrive at the site of the new squatter village.

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17/3/86



Bush is transformed into roadways at the new squatter village.

Computer traffic: loss
 HANSARD 18/3/86
 *16. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services made a loss on (a) first and (b) third-class commuter traffic in the Johannesburg commuter area in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what was the loss in each case?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(a) and (b) Separate figures for the Johannesburg commuter area are not available. However, the estimated loss for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area is R130 million and R160 million respectively.

Answers 579.
 Ambassador: statements regarding Nelson Mandela

HANSARD 18/3/86
 *17. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African ambassador in Washington made any statements recently regarding the release of Mr Nelson Mandela; if so, what statements;
- (2) whether these statements reflect the policy of the South African Government; if not,
- (3) whether these statements reflect the opinion of (a) his Department and (b) the ambassador in question;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- (1) No, the ambassador did not make a statement as such. He did however say in reply to a question following an address to the Washington Press

HoA

Club and in the context of certain preceding remarks on the subject that Mr Mandela would be released as and when the Government should so decide.

- (2) Falls away.
- (3) (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (4) No, except to refer the hon member to the State President's statements on this matter in Parliament on 31 January 1985 and 31 January 1986.

†Mr F I E ROUX: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, did the ambassador speak in his personal capacity?

†THE MINISTER: The ambassador spoke in his official capacity in this case.

East Griqualand: farms

*18. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to acquire certain farms situated in the Swartberg area of East Griqualand; if so, (a) when will the acquisition of these farms be finalized and (b) for what purpose will they be used;
 - (2) whether the owners concerned have been advised of this intention; if not, why not; if so, when?
- THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:
- (1) Yes.

- (a) The farms in question will be acquired as soon as funds become available;
- (b) conservation purposes.

- (2) No, but the Natal Agricultural Union as well as the local farmers association were represented on the committee which undertook the delimitation of the area which should be acquired.

Answers 18/3/86
 HANSARD
 *19. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

What amount has been spent on locust control during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

†THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Agricultural Economics):
 R7.4 million until end of March 1986.

Queen Elizabeth II

*20. Mr R W HARDINGHAM: asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

Whether any special steps were taken by his Department recently to promote tourism by encouraging passengers travelling on the passenger liner *Queen Elizabeth II* to avail themselves of tourist facilities in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

No, not by the Department of Environment Affairs.
 Representatives of the South African Tourism Board, however, boarded the *Queen Elizabeth II* on arrival in Cape Town for the purpose of rendering a general tourist information service to those passengers who were not booked on pre-arranged tours and shore excursions.

The South African Tourism Board also collaborated closely with the local agents and the company responsible for the reception programme on the occasion of the ship's arrival in Cape Town as well as for a fashion show on the ship. The Board furthermore accepted responsibility for decorations of indigenous flora on board.

The South African Tourism Board attempted to provide an information service on board the *Queen Elizabeth II* in Durban but was informed by the contracting agency that all the needs of the passengers had already been taken care of.

HoA

As far as participation by the passengers in the various tours and shore excursions is concerned, it must be pointed out that all arrangements in this regard are made well before the ship's arrival at the various ports of call on its cruise around the world. In fact, a full colour brochure is published well in advance of the commencement of the world cruise, describing all the tours and shore excursions from every port of call. All these arrangements are negotiated between the shipping line and the contracting agents which enjoy sole rights to operate on board.

Louis Trichardt: Removals
 HANSARD 18/3/86
 *21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether residents of the Black townships of Louis Trichardt are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when are they to be moved, (c) where will they be moved to, (d) (i) when and (ii) by whom were these residents informed that they would be moved and (e) (i) how many persons are involved and (ii) to which ethnic groups do they belong;

- (2) whether these residents were consulted by his Department prior to the decision being taken to move them; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was their response;

- (3) whether persons who are employed in Louis Trichardt and wish to remain in the Black township will be permitted to do so; if so, (a) which persons and (b) what accommodation will be available for (i) them and (ii) their families; if not, why not;

- (4) whether transport is to be provided for persons employed in Louis Trichardt following their removal; if not, (a) why not and (b) what alternative arrangements have been made by his Department in this regard; if so, (i) what specified transport, (ii) at what cost and (iii) as from what date;

- (5) whether this transport will be subsidi-

disised by the Government; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

- (6) whether he has received any representations regarding the proposed removal of the residents of the Black township of Louis Trichardt; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto in each case;

- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes, except single workers.

(a) Family housing in the Black town is generally in a poor condition and re-location of families will improve their living conditions.

(b) Re-location of families has nearly been completed. Only 47 families remain. Negotiations with these families regarding their re-location are presently underway. A definite date can however not be furnished.

(c) SADT towns on farms Waterval (Shangaans) and Vleyfontein (Vendas) and possibly the SADT town Seshego near Pietersburg.

(d) (i) Negotiations have taken place over the past ± 20 years.

(ii) The Town Council of Louis Trichardt and later the Development Board Northern Transvaal conducted the negotiations. The Development Board is still negotiating with the 47 families.

(e) (i) 3 844 Vendas and 2 303 Shangaans have already

been re-located. The remaining 47 families consist of 234 persons.

(ii) Vendas, Shangaans and North Sothos.

(2) Neither the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning nor the now defunct Department of Cooperation and Development consulted the people because this was done by the Town Council of Louis Trichardt and later the Development Board Northern Transvaal.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

- (3) Yes.

(a) Single workers.

(b) (i) Hostel accommodation.

(ii) Negotiations with the remaining 47 families indicate that they are all prepared to re-locate.

- (4) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(i) Passenger bus transport.

(ii) R11 per passenger per month

(iii) Since 19 November 1985 in the case of Waterval and 1 April 1982 in the case of Vleyfontein. For family heads who prefer to re-locate with their families to Seshego job opportunities will be arranged in Pietersburg. Present transport costs between Seshego and Pietersburg amounts to R4,30 per passenger per week.

(5) Yes. The transport company recovers

the subsidy amount (at present about 50% of the transport cost) from the State by way of claims.

- (6) No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

- (7) No.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether there are any other Black townships in Planning Area G in Northern Transvaal that are to be moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is very difficult for me to answer that question, because I do not have the necessary information in this regard at this stage.

†Mr G B D MCINTOSH: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us how far from Louis Trichardt the new town for the Slangaan tribe is, and how far from Louis Trichardt the new town for the Venda tribe is?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not have the facts in regard to those distances at hand.

GC 585
22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any farm schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1985; if so, how many;

(2) how many farm schools were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1985?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes, 20.

(2) 5 399 on 5 March 1985.

Additional information: No surveys are done on the 31 December 1985. Surveys

are only done on the first Tuesday of March each year. The figure for 1985 was 5 399. From 5 March 1985 till 31 December 1985 an additional 45 farm schools were registered.

Std 10 examinations
18/3/86
23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any Std 10 pupils registered at schools in his Department in 1985 did not write their full year-end examinations; if so, how many (a) wrote and (b) failed to write all such examinations?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

(a) 10 523.

(b) 13 708.

Note: Of the 13 708 candidates that did not write the full examination, 1 295 wrote uncompleted exams and 12 413 were absent.

Of these 13 708 candidates, 10 019 (or 73%) have entered for the *ad hoc* examination to be held in May 1986.

18/3/86
Secondary/high schools
24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any secondary or high schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1985; if so, how many;

(2) how many secondary or high schools were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1985?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes, 230.

(2) 328 on 5 March 1985.

for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 was 9 816. There were 455 convictions in the Cape Peninsula during this period.

- (2) (a) The information for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 is as follows:

Cape Province	1 968
Transvaal	2 074
Natal	645
Orange Free State	351

- (b) (i) The death penalty was imposed in 4 cases for rape only. In 4 cases the death penalty was imposed for rape coupled with other offences, namely in one case rape and robbery, in two cases rape and murder, and in one case rape, murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

(ii) 276.

Q *COL 623*
Uitvlugt/Moutse: removals

HANSARD 18/3/86
304. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any persons have been removed from Uitvlugt in the Moutse area to Immerpan; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any persons living in Uitvlugt were offered any compensation; if so,
- (3) whether this offer of compensation was made on condition that the persons concerned agreed to moving from Uitvlugt; if so, (a) by whom was the offer made and (b) what was the (i) highest, (ii) lowest and (iii) average sum offered in compensation to such persons?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No, but up to 5 March 1986 42 families

H₀A

ies were, at the request of the heads of these families, supplied with transport to move from Uitvlugt to Immerpan.

- (2) Although no compensation was offered beforehand it is usual that payment of compensation for improvements be considered in cases such as these. Consequently, after a number of families were assisted to move, at their own request, I announced on 7 February 1986 that the Government undertook to compensate those who move voluntarily for the improvements they vacated in Moutse.

- (3) Falls away.

Q *COL 624*
Metroblitz
HANSARD 18/3/86
396. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Metroblitz programme has been or is to be discontinued; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) for what specified period was this train service in operation;
- (2) whether a loss was incurred by the South African Transport Services on this service; if so, what was the amount of the loss incurred over the period during which this service was in operation;
- (3) whether this programme is to be re-introduced; if so, when; if not,
- (4) whether the South African Transport Services incurred any loss as a result of the writing-off of plant and equipment required for this programme; if so, (a) what loss and (b) what is the total estimated loss to the South African Transport Services of this programme?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

(a) The Metroblitz was the culmina-

tion of the high-speed portion of the H.S. bogie programme. This bogie was primarily developed as a freight bogie and as such its low curving-resistance and low railwear characteristics are of paramount value. The evaluation of the two prototype Metroblitz trainsets has been completed.

- (b) 1 November 1985.
- (c) 16 January 1984 to 1 November 1985.

- (2) This service was part of a research programme. Research is expensive but successful research pays handsome dividends. In this case the major tangible results are longer trains, higher axleloads, decreased flange and rail wear and increased speeds. No less important are the intangible results namely increased knowledge and extended experience which have already resulted in improved overall vehicle designs.

- (3) No.
- (4) The fixed equipment will be utilised to best advantage. In the case of the rolling stock only the coaches will be written off and the outstanding book value of R7,1 million will be debited to the working account. Any net proceeds from the sale of these coaches or part thereof will be credited to this account.

National servicemen: detention barracks
HANSARD 18/3/86
428. Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many national servicemen were in detention barracks as at 1 December 1985 and (b)(i) for what periods and (ii) on what charges had they been sentenced in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) 190.

(b) (i) and (ii)

Desertion
1 member for 3 months

Absent without leave

4 members for 14 days
16 members for 21 days

1 member for 28 days
1 member for 30 days

16 members for 40 days
3 members for 42 days

3 members for 60 days
6 members for 61 days

1 member for 63 days
1 member for 75 days

1 member for 80 days
10 members for 90 days

2 members for 90 days
8 members for 111 days

2 members for 120 days
2 members for 130 days

2 members for 132 days
1 member for 134 days

1 member for 141 days
1 member for 150 days

6 members for 180 days
3 members for 200 days

1 member for 210 days
1 member for 220 days

2 members for 3 months
1 member for 3 months and 21 days

1 member for 6 months
3 members for 8 months

1 member for 8 months and 21 days
1 member for 9 months and 10 days

1 member for 1 year
Assaulting a superior officer

1 member for 180 days
Assaulting or ill-treating a subordinate

1 member for 90 days
Disobeying lawful commands or orders

2 members for 21 days
4 members for 40 days

1 member for 42 days
2 members for 61 days

Theft of public property or property belonging to a comrade, mess etc

1 member for 30 days
3 members for 42 days

1 member for 45 days
1 member for 60 days
1 member for 61 days

H₀A

SA plans Transkei resettlement camp

Political Staff

THE South African Government has set aside land for the resettlement of Transkeian citizens — less than a month after the retirement of President Kaiser Matanzima, an implacable opponent of any resettlement camps in Transkei.

The new resettlement area, about 600 hectares

in extent, is situated on six farms in the Elliot district on the road to Engcobo in Transkei.

In a statement this week, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said: "This land is earmarked for the settlement of Transkei citizens still resident within the Republic of South Africa.

"The land will be transferred to Transkei after the resettlement has been finalised."

Throughout his long political career, former President Matanzima resisted all attempts to foist resettlement camps on Transkei and only at Ilinge was one established when it was still part of Ciskei.

In 1978 and 1979, the

South African Government tried to establish a resettlement camp in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area near Queenstown before it had been incorporated into Transkei.

Work teams were moved into the area and hundreds of pit toilets were erected in preparation for the eviction of 2 400 squatter families — more than 10 000 people

— from the Crossroads squatter camp, but after an urgent summit meeting between President Matanzima and Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the homeland leader said the resettlement camp would never be accepted by his government, the plans were dropped and the toilets removed.

DISPATCH
19/3/96

Kuni squatters file appeal

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — A notice of appeal was filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday against the dismissal of an application by Kuni squatters for restoration to their original sites in Kuni village from where they had been evicted by the Ciskei Government in January.

A spokesman for the firm of attorneys acting for the squatters, Mr Dudley van Heerden, said yesterday that they reserved the right to amend the notice of appeal until they received reasons for the

judgment.

The application brought by the squatters was dismissed with costs by Mr Chief Justice De Wet last month.

He said a written judgment would be delivered in due course. It had not been delivered by yesterday.

The squatters had been evicted from their homes and left on the roadside between East London and Mount Coke on the South Africa side of the road.

The Ciskei Government had claimed they caused instability in the area.

HELL!

FINAL

271

March 1986

MOUTSE INCORPORATION

Renewed resistance

While a legal wrangle seemed likely to prevent a parliamentary debate this week on the future of Moutse, a delegation from the troubled district was preparing to travel to Cape Town to renew efforts to force government to reunite the area with Lebowa.

A motion by the Progressive Federal Party's Helen Suzman urging that permission be given to Moutse leaders to present their case personally at the Bar of the House of Assembly — the highest legal authority available to them — was due for debate on Thursday. But, as the *FM* went to press, it appeared that the court action brought by Lebowa's Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi to have government's decision reversed could render any debate on Suzman's motion *sub judice*.

The Moutse delegation, which was due to travel to Cape Town on Wednesday, includes two former members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — TG Mathebe, former chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, and M W Chueu. Both lost their seats when government unilaterally excised Moutse

from Lebowa and incorporated it into the soon-to-be "independent" KwaNdebele homeland.

So far all efforts to have the move reversed have failed. Civil unrest in the area, directly linked to the incorporation, has claimed a number of lives.

The Moutse delegation was due to meet the ambassadors of West Germany and the US and a senior British diplomat in Cape Town. They were also planning talks with Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse and a senior member of the Indian National People's Party.

Debates on the Moutse question have also been scheduled for the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, but the court case could delay them as well.

The Moutse issue has clearly become one of government's most serious headaches. The dispute has received widespread coverage overseas and foreign governments have expressed their concern over the issue. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has repeatedly refused to reconsider the move, or to hold a referendum in Moutse to let the residents decide their own future.

TRANSKEI CONSOLIDATION ²⁷¹

FINAL 21/3/86
First, you move ¹²³

The latest proposals for the consolidation of Transkei, published in Cape Town this week by Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Ben Wilkens, provide for the transfer of more land to Transkei — but only after Transkeians still living in SA have been resettled on the land.

The land concerned is about 4 000 ha in the Elliot and Maclear districts. In the Mount Currie district, about 1 900 ha will be deproclaimed and people living there will be resettled in the Ongeluksnek area.

The proposals provide for an area of about 22 000 ha in the Weza Forest to be transferred to Transkei to form a corridor between its main territory and the Umzimkulu district.

The transfer of the corridor — currently owned by the State, and white and coloured owners — will go ahead only if “mutually acceptable arrangements” can be made for the resettlement of the inhabitants of some of the land in another area. Wilkens stressed that the proposals were the basis for further

negotiations with affected parties. Dates and venues for representations to the Commission for Co-operation and Development are to be announced, he said.

The linkage between transfer of additional land and the resettlement of Transkeians living in SA is expected to meet with stiff resistance. Government has publicly abandoned its policy of forced removals. Yet, like the original Development Aid Amendment Bill, now reformulated, it looks suspiciously like pursuing the old policy by stealth.

Former Transkeian president Kaiser Matanzima, who retired earlier this year, was strongly opposed to the resettlement of Transkeians from SA in Transkei. Will his successor, Tutor Ndamase, be more amenable? ■

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FINYUML 21/3/86 271
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Langa fighting against removal

STAR 2/3/86

271
STAR

Surely the most famous person in Uitenhage's Langa township is Kwanela Moses Bucwa — "the boy on the bicycle" — who was sent catapulting into the air by the first police bullet fired on March 21 last year in Meduna Road.

He was on his way to work at a farm when he crossed paths with mourners marching to a memorial service in kwaNobuhle, the newer township on the other side of town. And he fell in with the throng, giving a clenched fist salute.

Many believed Moses Bucwa died on March 21. But he turned up some weeks later, very much alive, to give crucial evidence to the Kanne-meyer Commission of Inquiry.

Court case

When counsel for the Minister of Law and Order suggested that the witness was an impostor and that the "real" boy on the bicycle was dead, Kwanela stated emphatically: "He did not die. Here I am."

Having given his evidence, the boy turned his attention to the business of recovering his bicycle from among the exhibits.

The same will to survive and to tackle the practical problems of living is widely evident in Langa today, as residents square up to save their neglected settlement from being removed bit-by-bit from the Uitenhage landscape.

Already 426 households liv-

Today is arguably the grimmest anniversary on the South African calendar — the first anniversary of the shootings at Langa, near Uitenhage, which cost 20 lives, and the 26th anniversary of Sharpeville, where 69 anti-pass protesters were killed when police opened fire. As Langa observes this first solemn anniversary, it is bracing itself against the forced removal of 426 families — a move residents fear will signal the destruction of their community.

ing closest to the white area of Uitenhage have been given notice to quit, and their case comes before the Supreme Court next week.

The affected families, backed by the Langa Co-ordinating Committee (LCC), are defending the action. But more than that the LCC — an alliance of trade unions, youth groups, residents' representatives and churchmen — has been negotiating persistently with the authorities and businessmen, attempting to persuade them that Langa's people need not be uprooted and transplanted to kwaNobuhle.

It has demanded that the Government honour its year-old promise that forced removals would cease, and prove its newfound commitment to upgrading informal settlements.

And it has commissioned a team of professional planners, known as Planact and headed by Dr Michael Sutcliffe of the University of Natal, to spell out why upgrading is the answer for Langa.

The survey by Planact gives outsiders a glimpse of what goes on behind the dilapidated facade of Langa. It sketches a

community, burdened by extreme poverty, but united by a complex and coherent organisational network — ideal in social terms for an upgrading project, but completely incapable of financing it alone.

"After the Langa massacre, members of all sections of the community flocked to join community organisations," the report says. "During the course of the year many new organisations were formed."

The LCC was brought into being specifically to fight the removal plan and finally, in December, the Uitenhage Residents' Civic Organisation was constituted to co-ordinate the activities of the more specialised organisations.

Older organisations such as the Uitenhage Youth Congress continued to function. All these organisations are linked to the United Democratic Front. The most significant development of recent months, says the report, was the emergence of street and area committees.

The structures stand in sharp contrast to the defunct kwaNobuhle Town Council, whose 16 members walked into office

unopposed in 1983 and who resigned because of popular pressure in February last year.

Only Mr T B Kinikini refused to quit and he met an awful end at the hands of a mob in the days after the Langa massacre.

The Government has never sought to replace the kwaNobuhle councillors — instead it has appointed a single white official as administrator of the Uitenhage townships.

Rich though Langa may be in its organisational life, it is desperately poor in material things. The Planact report found that 21 percent of households surveyed had no regular income.

The average household income was R186 a month, and only 9 percent of households had incomes exceeding R400 a month.

"A relatively small 46 percent of respondents presently had a job," the report said.

Retrenchment

Among women, the rate of unemployment rose to 57 percent. Retrenchment and illness were the two main reasons given for loss of jobs.

The researchers speak of deep-seated frustration and anger in Langa.

They point out that it has mounted and sustained four consumer boycotts in the last year — more than any other community in South Africa.

But they add that, with financial help, Langa could become the scene of a model upgrade exercise.

Pretoria's backdown

Government has backed down on its controversial proposals aimed at countering the resistance of scores of black communities to being placed under the jurisdiction of bantustan administrations (*Current Affairs* March 14).

The Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill was re-published in Cape Town this week. Struck from it were the key clauses, eight and nine, which were strongly resisted by opposition parties when the measures were discussed by the Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid.

In terms of the original Bill, communities living in areas designated as "black spots" or on Trust land could be unilaterally placed under the administrations of self-governing or independent homelands merely by a proclamation by the State President in the *Government Gazette*.

This could have meant that black communities resisting removal would be left where they were, but effectively placed under the jurisdiction of the homeland to which government wanted them to move.

It is clear that the original Bill would not have been approved by the Standing Committee, mainly because of resistance by coloured and Indian MPs who had the power to block the measure. Although the Progressive Federal Party's Helen Suzman also opposed the measures, National Party dominance of the white grouping on the committee would not have allowed her disapproval to stop the Bill.

Yet bulldozing it into law (perhaps via the President's Council) in the face of massive resistance would have made a mockery of government's claim to have ended forced removals. ■

Black settlement can stay, says PW

22 | 3 | 86 STATE

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The State President, Mr P W Botha, flying in the face of demands from white residents of Krugersdorp, has announced that the old black settlement of Munsieville will not be removed.

He added in his announcement that Munsieville, which is separated by a narrow strip of land from the white suburb of Dan Pienaarville, would not be allowed to expand and that a "buffer" in the form of the K17 road would be financed.

The buffer zone would further be safeguarded by the erection of safety fences, high-mast lighting and by patrolling, the statement said.

White residents say they live in fear of attack since a white house was petrol-bombed last month.

Munsieville has been the scene of repeated attacks on blacks from militant whites objecting to the black township.

Black leaders in the Krugersdorp area have greeted the President's announcement with reserve and suspicion.

Sister Bernard Ncube, who has been active in the affairs of Munsieville, said: "If Munsieville cannot expand that means it will be impossible to improve the area."

"It seems this is double talk. People are getting tired of sorting out the jigsaw of what the Government is saying."

City Press
29/3/86

EXACTLY a year ago today, Langa was the scene of a bloody massacre when Eastern Cape cops gunned down 21 of its residents

This time it has again become the focus of local and international attention. The reason?

Bulldozers are threatening to demolish this strife-torn township and remove the 426 families to KwaNobuhle, some 20 km away.

But the residents - whose removal was ordered soon after the shootings - are resisting the removals. They want the township upgraded

And they are supported by Planact - a group concerned with alternative approaches to development - which last Wednesday circulated a report focussing on the township's upgrading

The report, which follows an extensive survey of the township, also comes in the wake of a Supreme Court order by the KwaNobuhle Town Council - under whose jurisdiction Langa falls - to have the 3 000 residents removed from the township.

The Planact report - entitled Langa The Case for Upgrading - was circulated at a Press conference at the Mary Mount High School in Langa by a team of professional engineers, architects, social scientists and town planners

The report - which social scientists believe will have major implications

Langa residents will not be able to pay for the upgrading of the township - 56% of the households are earning under R150 per month

In addition to this, 21% of all households in Langa receive no regular income and only 46% of the potential workforce in the township is employed. These disturbing facts

were contained in the challenging report released by Planact last week. After thorough and careful research on the situation in Langa, the group concluded that 21% of the households in Langa could not afford any contribution to service provision, and that for a further 35% of households the lowest possible contribution of

R21,95 a month was too high - they too could not realistically afford a rent payment

These startling figures show that Langa is an extremely poverty-stricken township. The residents there are and the fact that black residential areas are expected to be financially self-sufficient is responsible for this.

The report argues that the State or some other funding agencies would have to bear the brunt of upgrading Langa

Funds could be obtained from the State on a loan basis and the capital costs of upgrading could be payable over 30 years, the report said

The Urban Foundation could be a second possible source of funding. But, according to the report, the foundation also makes funds available on a loan basis and these loans have to be repaid at market rates of interest

This would greatly increase the cost of service provision, the report said.

Langa residents cannot pay for town's upgrading - Planact



MOND BANDELA

for other communities living under the threat of bulldozers - is a detailed and finely planned response to the Govern-

ment's policy of forced removals

The survey started in October last year when the Langa Coordinating Com-

mittee - which represents residents in the township - approached academics after some families were threatened with eviction for illegal squatting.

Residents felt their permanence should be recognised and that the area should be upgraded to accommodate them

The result of this initiative saw Planact making its services available to the Langa residents

The report firstly records the events leading up to the issue of eviction notices and the Supreme Court case scheduled for Tuesday on the issue

It also documents the results of a social, economic and physical survey carried out in Langa and concludes that upgrading is both feasible and highly desirable

The report also considers the upgrading process itself, the principles which should guide it and possible first stages in the upgrading process

It also acknowledges the extremely poor conditions in Langa. Some of the conditions include

- The inadequate system of stormwater drainage which results in localised flooding and road deterioration
- The fact that certain parts of the township are also not served by water and in most parts there is an inadequate supply of water outlets
- The lack of maintenance of roads which in some cases become impassable after a heavy downpour
- The poor refuse removal system, which coupled with poor drainage, gives rise to bad odours
- The lack of street lighting and the fact that a large part of the area is not serviced by electricity
- Poor recreational facilities.
- The lack of health facilities and public telephones

Despite the fact that Langa has deteriorated physically, the preconditions existed for a highly successful upgrading program, the report says

"In fact, it would appear that Langa presents a far easier case for upgrading than most other settlements in South Africa for which upgrading proposals have been put forward," it said

Some of the advantages which will help to facilitate the upgrading process include

- The existence of a strong and democratic community organisation in the area.

According to the report the organisation also has

large part of the area is serviced by electricity

Poor recreational facilities.

The lack of health facilities and public telephones

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"In fact, it would appear that Langa presents a far easier case for upgrading than most other settlements in South Africa for which upgrading proposals have been put forward," it said

Some of the advantages which will help to facilitate the upgrading process include

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According to the report the organisation also has

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CITY PRESS

supports the idea of upgrading and took the initiative to contact Planact.

- The fact that Langa is a stable community and that most people have lived in Uitenhage for a number of years.
- According to the report these people could be assumed to be having an interest in remaining in Langa and investing time and effort in improving their living conditions.
- The fact that transport costs in Langa are low because it is close to places of employment and the central shopping area of Uitenhage.
- The fact that few houses will have to be moved to make way for service installation and upgrading.
- Most of the wood and iron houses have been erected on the plots left behind after brick houses were demolished and the layout conforms closely to that of a standard township plan.
- The fact that the plot coverage is not excessive and the number of people per dwelling unit is 5,9 which is lower than in many other formal or informal urban townships.
- The stable ground conditions of the site.
- The fact that the site is well-drained.
- That Langa can be sewered almost completely by gravity.
- That Langa has a well-defined stormwater system which with some modification would provide adequate drainage for the township.

The report recommended that the upgrading program occur within the framework of the following principles:

- That if residents were to pay for the upgrading of the area it was critically important that the contributions be kept as low as possible by the granting of loans for capital developments and through the careful and gradual phasing in of services in line with family incomes.
- That the existing system of street committees, area committees and the Langa coordinating committee be recognized as the most important decision-making body in the upgrading process.

All decisions relating to the nature, direction and implementation of the upgrading be discussed and approved by these bodies so that each member of the community can participate as far as possible in the planning and decision-making process.

CITY P.
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Removal means war - Langa

LANGA this week warned the Government: Forced removal is tantamount to a declaration of war.

The people of Langa - who face removal to Kwanobuhle - issued their warning at a Press conference on Wednesday arranged by the Langa Co-ordinating Committee.

At the Press conference, Planact tabled its proposal for the upgrading of the area.

According to speakers at the conference, the Langa people are not alone in the opposition to removal:

- Black Sash spokesman Judy Chalmers urged the Government to consider the blueprint for the upgrading of Langa rather than just bulldoze existing homes.

- The United Democratic Front also called for the upgrading of the area, and pointed out the "stern resistance" among the people in the area.

- Port Alfred Community leader Gugile Nkwinti said his community "fully endorsed" the upgrading of Langa.

He said his community also faced the threat of removal.

- The Congress of SA Trade Unions and the Council of Unions of SA also expressed their opposition to the planned removal.

Munsieville: plan to oppose PW's decision

25/3/86
West Rand Bureau

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A request to discuss an item of "urgent public importance" regarding the Munsieville issue — not on the agenda of last night's monthly Krugersdorp town council meeting — was over-ruled by one vote.

The item, handed in by the Rev Arrie van Wyk, asked that the council approach the public of Krugersdorp to show their renewed support, in a petition, that the black township of Munsieville be moved.

It also requested that councillors cover their respective wards to collect signatures from an estimated 40 000 Krugersdorp residents, to be used to contest the State President's decision not to move Munsieville.

Mr van Wyk also asked that the peti-

tion be presented at the April council meeting so that accompanying decisions and comment could be presented to Mr P W Botha in collaboration with the MP for Krugersdorp, Mr Leon Wesels.

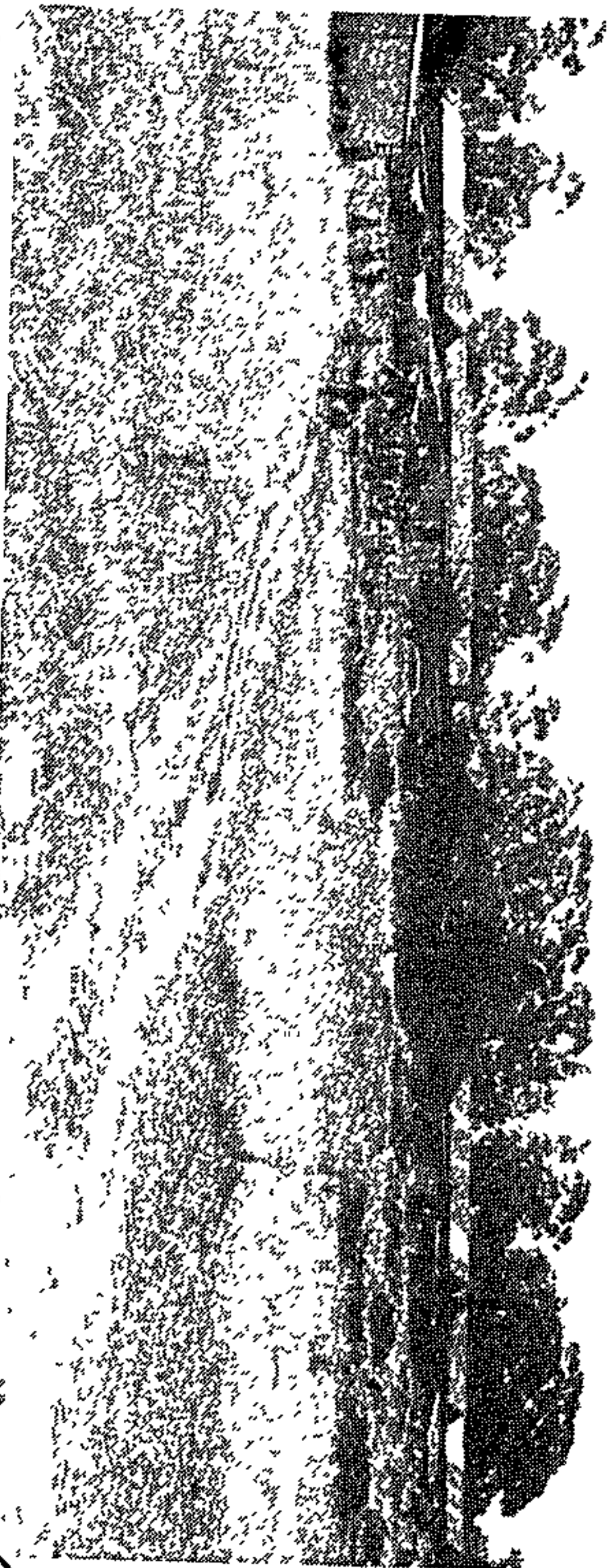
The item will now be placed on the agenda for next month's meeting.

At the February meeting, the council unanimously decided to demand the immediate removal of Munsieville and a written statement to this effect was submitted to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. No reaction to this has been received.

In a separate item, Mr Chris Viljoen requested that the council apply for written confirmation that the Government's earlier decision to expand Munsieville had been withdrawn.

● See Page 13.

How the residents of Pienaarsville and Munsievville see each other



One side of this empty strip of land overlooks Krugersdorp's run-down black township of Munsievville.

Krugersdorp has mixed feelings about PW's Munsievville decision

West Rand Bureau

The State President's announcement that Krugersdorp's troubled black township Munsievville will not be moved, has evoked mixed feelings among residents

In some quarters the battle to move the 40-year-old settlement will continue, despite Mr Botha's rejection of a petition bearing 11 000 signatures from the Krugersdorp Action Group.

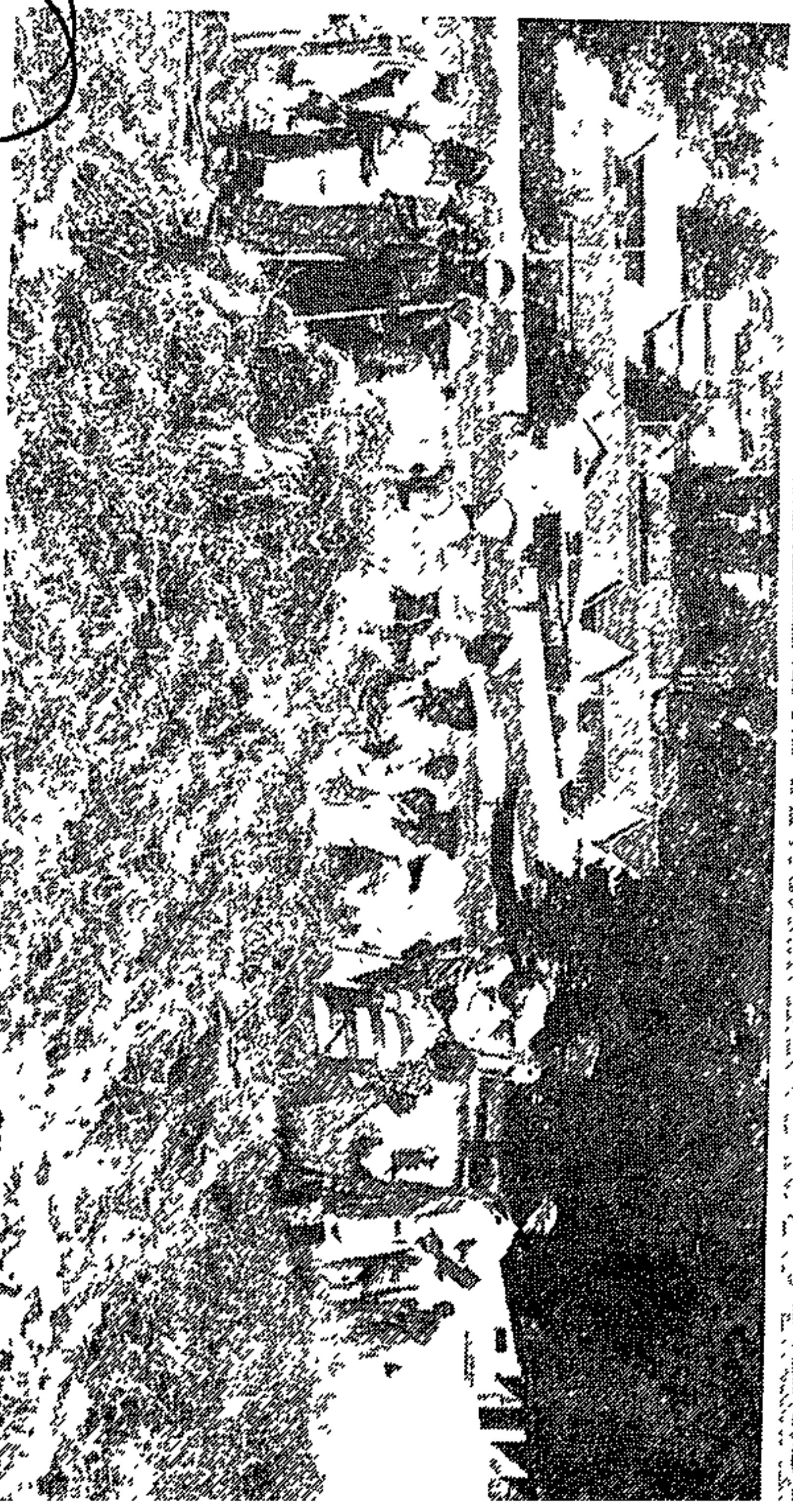
The petition demanded the immediate removal of Munsievville and re-establishment of the township in Kagiso.

Conservative Party councillor Mr Chris Viljoen, who is a member of the Action Group, last night said another public meeting would be held to discuss the issue with residents

"If you have a cancer, you are not going to lie down and die, you are going to fight it. I will take on the whole Cabinet single-handed if I have to," he said

Mr Dane Heyden, Chairman of the Krugersdorp Ratepayers' Association, said he had received numerous telephone calls from residents whose views ranged from disappointment to anger.

The town's MP, Mr Leon Wessels, was more optimistic about Mr Botha's announcement and the guidelines laid down — which include the construction of the proposed K17 highway to act as a buffer area between the two settlements, the erection of security fences and high-density



The other side offers a view of the white suburb of Dan Pienaarsville.

By Chris More

The proposed "Berlin Wall" to be built between Munsievville township and the white suburb of Dan Pienaarsville in Krugersdorp is referred to by local blacks as the "Botha Wall".

A highway will further emphasise the demarcation and floodlights will illuminate the 500 m-wide strip at night.

A 46-year-old black woman, who said she was born and raised in Munsievville, commented:

"(President) Botha can build as many walls as he likes. As long as we are not moving from here we are happy."

So great is the tension between the communities that the strip of land separating them is patrolled day and night by soldiers whose camp is on a tiny tarred road that splits the "no-man's land" in half.

Two soldiers were perched in the centre of the road yesterday with a knapsack containing a military radio and clenching shotguns.

On the Munsievville side a group of women from the village council's cleansing department were en a ed in

Township residents prepared to put up with 'Botha's Wall'

up operation.

They seemed oblivious of the men in brown uniforms a few hundred metres away.

The women said they had not been told why they were cleaning that strip of land.

"This morning our white supervisor told us to stop cleaning inside the township and concentrate on 'no-man's land'."

Others were told to clean the old community hall, which is in "no-man's land".

The township's residents welcomed but were not impressed by the State President, Mr Botha's, recent announcement that the community would not be removed despite a petition signed by more than 10 000 of their white neighbours.

● Pictures by Herbert Mabuzza.

born and raised in Munsievville, said:

"We have lived in this area far too long for us to be uprooted against our will and without consultation."

It was unthinkable that a community which had lived in an area for generations could be "wiped away" in favour of one which still had to celebrate its fifth anniversary, she said.

Mr Daniel Sebogoane added: "We have lived here for more than 40 years and nothing is going to move us.

"We are happy that the Government says we will not be removed, but they should not have thought about it in the first place.

"People cannot just be moved about like pieces of furniture for the sake of a few

Friday March 25 1986

3

Munsieville ruling: 'PW bows to US'

West Rand Bureau

The Krugersdorp Action Group has attacked State President P W Botha's announcement that Munsieville will not be moved, saying it is "cryptically symptomatic of the Government's dilemma" and indicative of the Government's "commitment to America".

According to Mr Willie Steyn, a member of the action group, Munsieville is "a thorn in Krugersdorp's flesh", and the group will not stop its attempts to move the black settlement until the principles of free association, separate living areas, order, security and scientific considerations became the basis of municipal development.

In a statement released today, the action group said Mr Botha's stand brought no joy to Krugersdorp whites. "The Government," it said, "is committed to America not to go ahead with moving Munsieville, while at the same time it has a commitment to the voters.

"Typical of this style, the K17 highway which, according to, all maps, leads to nowhere, is declared and a decision is taken to establish a black concentration camp with fences, floodlights and Defence Force patrols."

● See Page 13.

Land Politics

People 'dumped' on Ciskei

Off-Track
25/3/86

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Political Staff

THE government was dumping people on Ciskei by "stealth" at the Needs resettlement camp 30km from East London and creating serious problems for local farmers, Mr Errol Moorcroft, (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

He had just returned from the camp which houses about 4 000 people evicted by Ciskei from the old Kuni Village — with more arriving regularly — and said the East London Western Districts Farmers Association was strongly opposed to the camp and another created for people from Kwalera Mooiplaats.

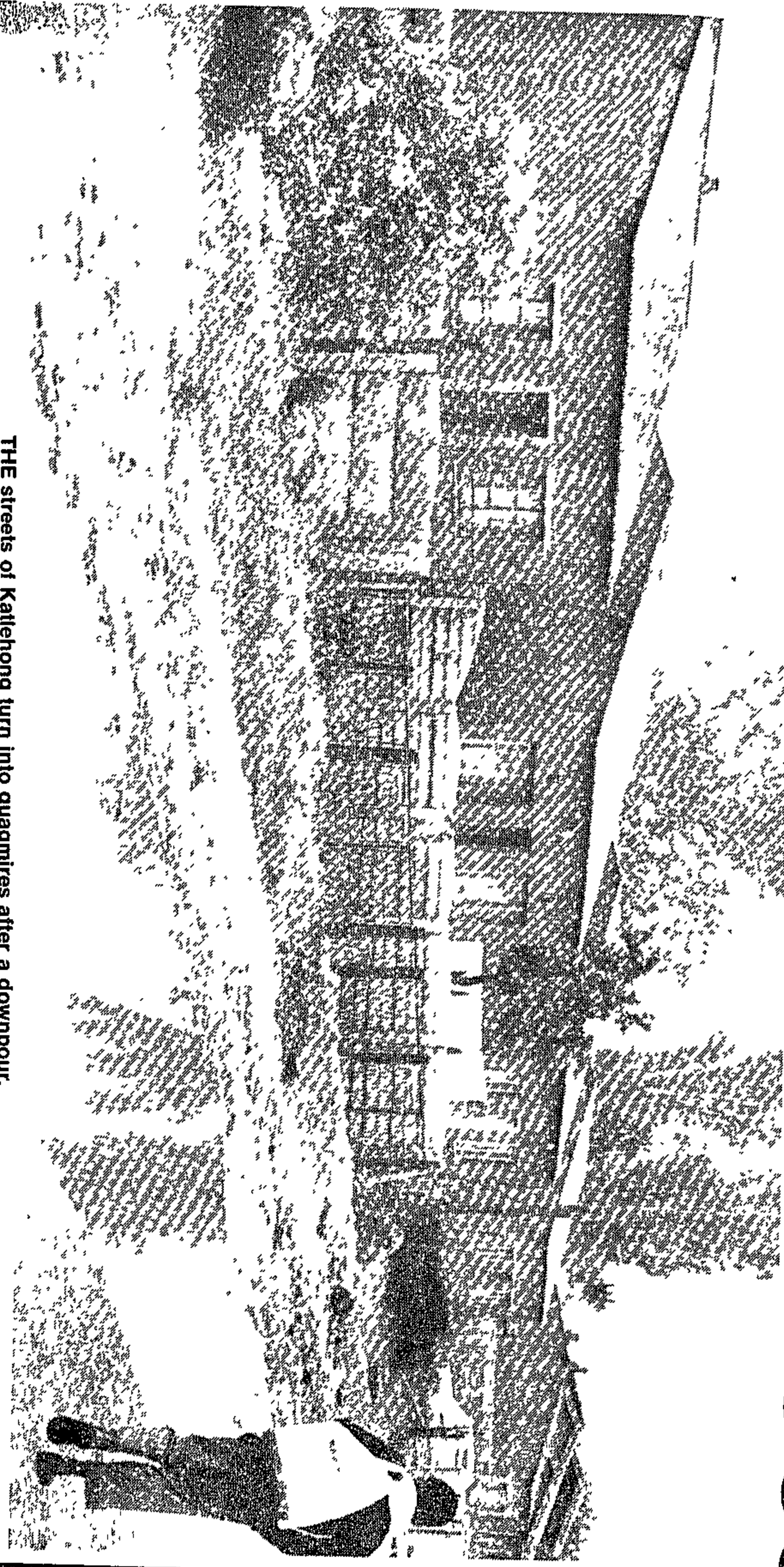
Mr Moorcroft said the people from Kuni Village whom Ciskei wanted removed had been resettled at the Needs camp on State Trust land which was scheduled to be handed to Ciskei some time in the future.

Both Mr Moorcroft and Mr Andy Russell, chairman of the farmers' association, predicted that the resettlement of large numbers of unemployed people in areas with no jobs or infrastructure would create serious problems for local farmers, some of whom had already suffered stock losses.

They believed residents of both new camps should be resettled in the East London area where they at least had the chance of finding jobs.

"The main concern must be the plight of thousands of people who find themselves in a wilderness with no possible means of support."

AN odd mix of houses



THE streets of Katlehong turn into quagmires after a downpour.

ONE aspect of Germiston's Katlehong Township that strikes a stranger immediately is the proliferation of traffic circles which are enough to drive one dizzy. It was while thus dazed that the township proper loomed ahead of us as we drove along the usually dusty roads, now turned into quagmires after a heavy down pour.

the municipal authorities. "The water has been drained out and the place has become a shebeen where people hold drinking parties. There are children as young as 14 who have taken to drinking because of this lack of recreational facilities," Mr Mogotsi said.

town and sell them in the township. In those good days, one could buy a shirt for 15 shillings," he said with a chuckle. He also confessed that he "once made a bundle" on the race track and was known as the "Black Chinaman

because he used to run a game of fah-fee. "But I wouldn't advise anybody to think they can get rich by playing the horses or fah-fee. You can be ruined," Mr Nhlapo said.

We left Mr Nhlapo and met Mr Isaac Magelepo (41), who is waging a one-man battle against the local authorities. Mr Magelepo's big problem is the lack of electricity in the new area where he has built a swanky house.

"I have told the authorities that I am not prepared to pay for services because I have long applied for electricity to be installed in my house but up to now I am still waiting. I have bought a TV set, hi-fi, washing machine, a geyser but can't use all these appliances. This is very frustrating," Mr Magelepo said.

Many traffic circles here

FOCUS ON KATLEHONG
By NAT DISEKO



Sowetan
25/3/86

Mr ISAAC MAQELEPO



Mr MICHAEL NHLAPO

This vast settlement where thousands live has an odd assortment of dwellings. Some tiny ones stand incongruously as if the builder went for lunch and never came back to complete the task, while a few palatial ones dwarf the smaller houses.

Drinking

We came upon Mr Masilo Mogotsi (19) whose description of the place was anything but flattering. The place, he said, is simply boring. "We have no places to go for entertainment.

"The only swimming pool we used to go to has now fallen into disuse through neglect by

one of the illustrious stars of Katlehong City, a professional club that used to rule the roost in days gone by.

"Football has died in Katlehong. Even our stadium, Huntersfield, which used to be the Mecca of soccer on the East Rand is just a memory now. There are no proper football grounds here and maybe this explains why many a promising soccerite has been destroyed by booze," Mr Tsotetsi said.

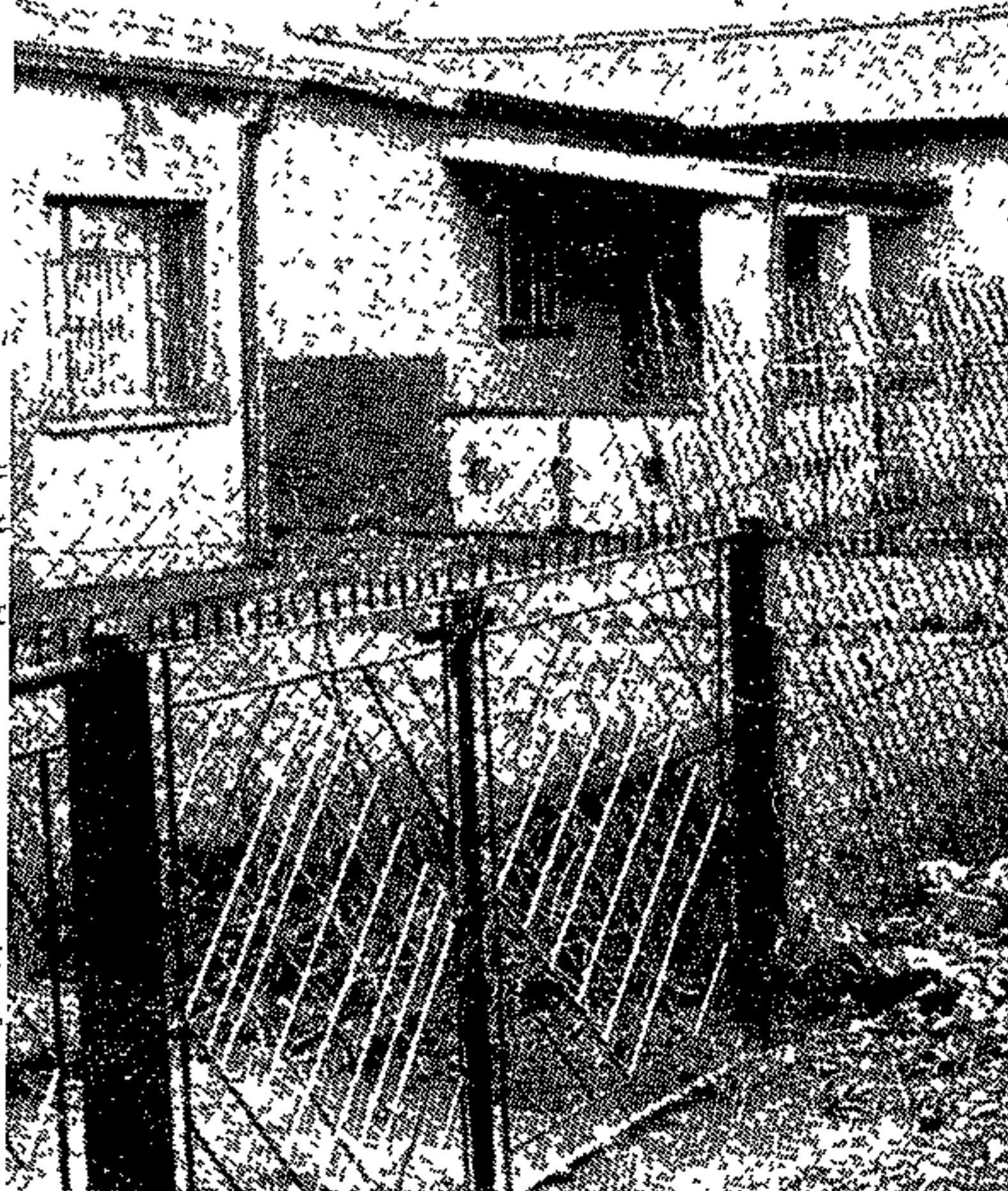
We went past the tennis courts, or what remained of them. Weeds have taken over the place and children ride their bicycles over the hard surface.

Electricity

We later spoke to Mr Michael Nhlapo, one of the township's businessmen. He complained about the lack of electricity in most parts of Katlehong.

"In my section, the electricity supply is very erratic. One moment, you can be enjoying your favourite TV show and the next, the screen goes blank. This is most frustrating," Mr Nhlapo said.

Mr Nhlapo, owner of the big Nhlapo and Sons Wholesalers, told an interesting story about his rise in the business world. "I have always been business-minded. As a youngster, I used to buy newspapers in



SOME of the odd-looking dwellings in Katlehong.

Employers move on Old Brits

EMPLOYERS are to ask government to end the removal of blacks from Old Brits to the new township of Lethlabile, near Bophuthatswana.

The decision came after a meeting in Brits attended by representatives of the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Steel and Engineering Federation, the

24/3/80
315 DAY
211
THELMA TUCH

National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union and the Brits Action Committee.

Other issues discussed were police harassment, banning of meetings and the need to upgrade the township.

to Question No 338 on 12 March 1985, statistics on commissioners' courts are now being kept by his Department; if not, why not; if so, how many cases were heard in each specified commissioners' court in 1985;

(2) whether any of the defendants appearing before these courts in that year were legally represented; if so, how many;

(3) (a) how many persons were found (i) guilty and (ii) not guilty, and (b) what was the total (i) amount imposed in fines, and (ii) number of days imposed by way of sentences, by these courts in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No. The honourable member is referred to my answer to written Question No 35.

(2) and (3) The information is not readily available.

35 Coloured men were executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death for crimes committed against the following victims:

- 12 Coloured men
- 7 Coloured women
- 1 Black man
- 1 Black woman
- 5 White men
- 3 White women

5 White men were executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death for crimes committed against the following victims:

- 5 White men
- 2 White women
- 4 Black men

(ii) A Black woman was executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death for a crime committed against a White woman.

(b) (i) Murder

- Black men 78
- Black women 1
- White men 5
- Coloured men 30

(ii) Rape

- Black men 4
- Coloured men 2

(iii) Robbery with aggravating circumstances

- Black men 3

(iv) Numerous offences—

- Murder (two counts), house-breaking with the intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances
- Blackmen 2

Executions
26/3/86
HANS SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in 1985 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) 96 Black men were executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death for crimes committed against the following victims:

- 28 Black men
- 17 Black women
- 4 Coloured men
- 2 Coloured women
- 22 White men
- 27 White women
- 4 Indian men

Murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances

- Black men 6
- Coloured men 3

Murder and rape

- Black men 1

Robbery with aggravating circumstances and rape

- Black men 1

Murder (two counts), robbery with aggravating circumstances, housebreaking with the intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances

- Black men 1

27/3/86
HANS SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) What was the total revenue generated through all channels for each specified township falling under the control of the Natalia Development Board in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, (b) in what manner was each specified amount of this revenue generated and (c) what was the total expenditure on (i) administration, (ii) development schemes and (iii) any other specified items 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) other specified amenities and services?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The information required is of such an

enormous extent that it cannot reasonably be given in reply to a question. It consists of virtually the entire revenue and expenditure accounts of 21 townships and the reply would comprise approximately 50 typed pages in each of the official languages.

Criminal Procedure Act
24/3/86
HANS SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

In how many cases in 1985 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of section 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their act as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 1 399

(b) 340.

26/3/86
Mgwali
HANS SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) What is the estimated population of Mgwali and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any persons moved voluntarily from this area during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) when, (b) how many and (c) where did they settle;

(3) whether any persons are currently moving voluntarily from the Mgwali area; if so, how many persons is it anticipated will move voluntarily from this area?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) 1600 families.

(b) April 1984.

(2) Yes.

(a) During January and February of this year.

(b) and (c) Initially 180 persons left Mgwali. They represented 317 families who desired to move. These families, including the 180 persons representing them, were settled at Frankfort in Ciskei.

(3) No. *393* Immorality Act
36/3/86
 348. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many cases under section 16 of the Immorality Act were referred to each Attorney-General in the Republic in 1985 prior to the repeal of the legislation;

(2) how many of the persons concerned were (a) prosecuted and (b)(i) acquitted and (ii) convicted;

(3) what total number of persons were prosecuted under this legislation since its introduction till its repeal?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Attorney-General	(1) Cases referred	(2)(a) Persons prosecuted	(b)(i) Persons acquitted	(ii) Persons convicted
Pretoria	0	0	0	0
Johannesburg	4	2	0	2
Bloemfontein	4	0	0	0
*Kimberley	5	10	0	6
Cape Town	6	0	0	0
Grahamstown	3	0	0	0
Pietermaritzburg	0	0	0	0

*The cases were withdrawn against 6 persons.
 *The cases were withdrawn against 4 persons.

(3) The information is not readily available.
367 Lawsuits against Minister
 Mr P H GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any lawsuits have been brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Justice by members of the public; if so, (a) how many in each specified year and (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the lawsuit, and (ii) was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a)

as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to written question No 103 of 1985. The information for 1985 is as follows:

(1) Yes. The given statistics include letters of intention to institute action.

(a) 46.

(b) (i) Number	Cause of action	(ii) Claims settled out of court	Claims not furthered by the plaintiff	Claims pending	Claims dismissed
10	unlawful arrest	2	13	26	5
16	unlawful detention				
5	negligent cause of damage to private property				
1	insufficient medical treatment				
7	assault				
4	malicious prosecution				
1	maladministration				
1	conduct of a messenger of the court				
1	defamation				

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes, R21 177,00.

The amount includes settlements reached pursuant to letters of intention to institute action.

Kwelera: income

375. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Kwelera; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No.

(2) (a) Nil.

(b) Falls away.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No.

(2) (a) Nil.

(b) Falls away.

Mooiplaas: income

376. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Mooiplaas; if so, (a) what total amount was so received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) (a) what total amount was spent by his Department in respect of this area during the above-mentioned period and (b) on what items and/or services was it spent?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No.

(2) (a) Nil.

(b) Falls away.

Heckel: income

377. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department receives any income from the residents of the area known as Heckel; if so, (a) what total

HANSARD Q & A 831
 Western Cape Development Board
 26/3/86
 536. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any money has been allocated by the Western Cape Development Board in respect of the 1986-87 financial year for maintenance and development projects in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga, (c) Guguletu and (d) Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, (i) what total amount and (ii) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The Western Cape Development Board is at present in the process of drawing up the 1986/87 estimates which financial year commences on 1 July 1986. The Honourable Member should, however, note that for the purpose of the estimates the Board does not distinguish between the townships as mentioned but regard them as one and the Board will therefore not be in a position to furnish the information in the form as asked.

Illegal immigrants

558. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) How many persons were being held on suspicion of being illegal immigrants as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how long had each been in custody as at that date;
- (2) whether these persons have appeared in court; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) in which court or courts, and (c) what were the findings, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

HANSARD Q & A 832
 Death sentences
 560. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Blacks	23
Coloureds	11
Total	34

Q & A 832
 Waaihoek Resettlement Area
 568. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs to Question No 13 on 9 April 1985, any persons have been resettled in the Waaihoek Resettlement Area near Ladysmith in Natal; if so, (a) what total number of (i) adults and (ii) children have been resettled in this area, and (b) (i) from what specified farms were these persons moved, and (ii) when were these persons resettled in Waaihoek, in each case;
- (2) whether all these persons agreed to move to Waaihoek; if not, (a) how many persons did not agree to the move and (b) why were they moved to this area in each case;
- (3) (a) how many sites had been developed in Waaihoek, and (b) what total amount had been spent on this area, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.

(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)
221 adults	199 children	420 persons from Stendal Mission	27-30/1/84
31 adults	61 children	92 persons from Sunvalley	11/85
20 adults	50 children	70 persons from Sunvalley	4/85
5 adults	10 children	15 persons from Platteland	3/85
11 adults	24 children	35 persons from Doringbos	6/85
10 adults	17 children	27 persons from De Haig	1/85
3 adults	4 children	7 persons from De Haig	5/85
4 adults	20 children	24 persons from Waayhoek	2/85
15 adults	42 children	57 persons from Waayhoek	5/85
6 adults	3 children	9 persons from Waayhoek	8/85
6 adults	16 children	22 persons from Waayhoek	11/85
9 adults	14 children	23 persons from Waayhoek	12/85
10 adults	18 children	28 persons from Doringkraal	7/85
6 adults	13 children	19 persons from Bester	3/85
22 adults	21 children	43 persons from St Chadds	1/85
22 adults	25 children	47 persons from St Chadds	2/85
9 adults	6 children	15 persons from St Chadds	9/85
55 adults	63 children	118 persons from Weenen	Apr/July 1985
11 adults	7 children	18 persons from Stendal	Dec. 1984
14 adults	21 children	35 persons from Stendal	Jan. 1985
12 adults	1 child	13 persons from Stendal	Apr. 1985
9 adults	8 children	17 persons from Roosboom	July 1985
7 adults	16 children	23 persons from Jonono	May 1985
4 adults	6 children	10 persons from Jonono	Oct. 1985
4 adults	4 children	8 persons from Weenen	Sept. 1985
10 adults	14 children	24 persons from Matiwanskop	June 1985
18 adults	23 children	41 persons from Umbulwane	June 1985
548	709	1 257	

- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) 1 242.
- (b) R3 105 000.

(As at 1 March 1986).

- (2) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not, how many remained vacant as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (3) whether any further secondments are envisaged; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) and (b). The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule

HANSARD Q & A 833
 Officials seconded to national states
 569. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each specified national state, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest

(a) (i) The instituting or opposing of divorce actions, or any action which is connected with divorce actions; criminal and civil appeal; all briefs to advocates in the lower courts in criminal as well as civil cases; all briefs to senior advocates in the Supreme Court in criminal as well as civil cases. The Director of the Legal Aid Board however retained the authority to grant legal aid in deserving cases.

(ii) In respect of divorce cases, from 18 November 1985 till further notice, and in respect of the other matters, from 11 November 1985 till further notice. The Board will reconsider the suspensions on 21 March 1986.

(b) In order not to exceed the voted funds. **X**

President's Council: brass doorknobs

492. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department was responsible for the provision of brass doorknobs in the building housing the President's Council; if not, who was responsible for providing these items; if so, (a) how many doorknobs were provided, (b) when were they provided and (c) what was the total cost of these doorknobs?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) 108 pairs.

(b) August 1984.

(c) R4 680.

WANSWIND 26/3/86 GCA 827
 512. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black persons in the

Republic applied for old-age pensions in 1985 and (b) how many of these applications (i) has been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) (i)(bb) and (ii) Special records are not kept of the information required. A new data system is being implemented which will provide for the supply of such information in future.

(b) (i)(aa) It is estimated that 32 302 Black persons were granted special pensions in 1985. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and does not include those granted by the self governing national states.

(2) 266 332.

ACAL 828
 Independent States: size in hectares
 516. Mr R A F SWARRE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1984 and 1985; if so, how many hectares were added to each of these states in each such year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Transkei 4 287 000 ha
 Ciskei 747 000 ha
 Bophuthatswana 4 166 000 ha
 Venda 687 000 ha.

(As at 1 March 1986.)

(2) Yes.

	1984	1985
Transkei	33 300 ha	20 536 ha
Ciskei	97 000 ha	—
Bophuthatswana	90 073 ha	—
Venda	19 300 ha	—

WANSWIND 26/3/86 GCA 829
 523. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) Seshego, (b) Waterval and (c) Vleifontein are being developed as resettlement or relocation areas in the Transvaal; if so, (i) why, (ii) from which townships are persons to be resettled in these areas and (iii) when will they be resettled;

(2) whether these resettlement areas have been or are to be incorporated in any national or independent Black state; if so, (a) in which state in each case and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any persons resident in these areas at present; if so, (a) what was the population of each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which ethnic group do these persons belong in each case;

(4) what (a) is the distance of each of these three areas from the nearest specified White town or towns and (b) specified transport facilities are available between these resettlement areas and each such White town?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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

(i) To improve the living conditions of Blacks who were residing in sub-standard housing.

(ii) Le Rouxville (Pretsburg) in the case of Seshego and Hatshekotah (Louis Trichardt) in the case of Waterval and Vleifontein.

(iii) Re-location of Le Rouxville residents to Seshego has been completed. Re-location of Hatshekotah, Shangaan and Venda families to Waterval and Vleifontein has been completed. Negotiations with remaining family heads for the re-location on a family basis in any of the three settlement areas mentioned are presently under way.

(2) Yes.

(a) Seshego in Lebowa, Waterval in Gazankulu and Vleifontein in Venda.

(b) Already incorporated.

(3) Yes.

(a) Seshego 44052, Waterval 2190 and Vleifontein 5560.

(b) Mostly North Sothos, Shangaans and Vendas in Seshego, Waterval and Vleifontein respectively. Information on other ethnic groups is not readily available.

(4) (a) Seshego is about 8 km from Pretsburg, Waterval is about 22 km and Vleifontein about 27 km from Louis Trichardt.

(b) Transport by passenger bus in each case.

X

271 26/3/86 Farmers move to stop more KB resale

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON—Farmers in the Kadd's Beach area have objected to the creation of a resettlement camp for former residents of Mooiplaas and want the government to take immediate action to prevent the development of further rural squatter camps in the area.

A spokesman for a firm of attorneys in East London said yesterday the farm is owned by an urgent application seeking an interdict preventing further resettlement in the area was being prepared on behalf of the farmers. It would be filed with the Supreme Court in Grahamstown.

The Mooiplaas residents were moved on Monday afternoon to Good Hope Farm, south of the Ciskei border in London.

The South African Development Trust.

They were moved at their own request to escape "harassment and intimidation" by opponents of Ciskei, according to South African officials.

The chairman of the East London Western Districts Farmers' Association, Mr Andy Russell, predicted that the resettlement of large numbers of unemployed people in areas with no jobs or infrastructure could create serious problems for local farmers, some of whom had already suffered stock losses.

Mr Russell said the association had not been approached on the decision to resettle people in the area.

He said the Progressive Federal Party's MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, also a farmer, had visited the area on Monday and was "horrified at what is going on."

"What they are doing is creating rural squatter communities; it's an absolute nightmare, an impossible situation," Mr Russell said.

He said the association had established that thefts of large live stock in the area averaged at least 10 a month. Each animal cost a least R600, amounting to a total loss of R6 000 a month for members of the association.

"Our moan is: why us? They could have tried to

DAILY DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1986 — 3

Element

settle these people in the East London district where they will at least find employment," he added.

Mr Russell said that apart from the theft of livestock, farmers had also reported increased pineapple thefts.

Meanwhile, the First

Secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said yesterday that 30 families from Tuba village near Mooiplaas were moved yesterday.

A further 70 people, plus seven headmen and their families, were moved on Monday from the Bluewater police station to where they had fled.

On Monday, the South

African Ambassador to Ciskei, Lieutenant-General A. J. van Deventer, said the move was the culmination of unrest in the area.

He said the group being moved had been harassed and intimidated by a "bad element of anti-Ciskeians" and were particularly perturbed by the murder of a headman last week.

See also page 17

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Ciskei blames SA delay for unrest

DISPATCH 27/3/86

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Unrest in the Mooiplaas area was a direct result of the South African Government's delay in implementing an agreement reached in 1981, Ciskei's Director General for Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by South Africa's Ambassador to Ciskei, Lieutenant-General A. J. van Deventer, that a group of people had been moved from Mooiplaas because of harassment and intimidation "by a bad element of anti-Ciskeians" in the area.

Mr Somtunzi said a South African Govern-

ment delegation had held discussions on the issue with Ciskei Government representatives yesterday. Further talks would probably be held within 14 days.

He said the Ciskei Government was deeply concerned about General Van Deventer's statements which "always miss the point and are inaccurate and misleading, especially when there is a crisis," Mr Somtunzi said.

Mr Somtunzi cited statements made by General Van Deventer relating to the Kuni squatter issue.

"The highlighting of a bad element of anti-Ciskeians in Mooiplaas is devoid of truth because the unrest in the area is a direct result of delays by the South African Government to implement what had been agreed in 1981," he said.

Mr Somtunzi said Ciskei had documentary proof that what was a negotiated settlement could no longer be honoured.

"For the information of the ambassador, even before independence the Newlands, Kwelera, Kwenxura and Mooiplaas areas were under Chief D. M. Jongilanga of the Imidushane tribal authority."

There was peace and order in the area, but when Ciskei became independent, the South African Government's greed for a bigger share of fertile land and the fact that the communities fell within the white corridor resulted in people in those areas having to be moved to land in the Chalumna/Ncera area.

The chief and his headmen gave their blessing to the plan and called for its immediate implementation and the transfer of some 22 000 hectares with infrastructure to the Imidushane tribal author-

ity. To their surprise by the middle of last year only 15 000 hectares had been purchased.

The Newlands, Kwenxura, Kwelera and Mooiplaas areas were under the jurisdiction of South Africa as was the maintenance of law and order, but people who needed protection were denied protection, Mr Somtunzi said.

The deliberate resettlement of these people on land already identified for incorporation into Ciskei and without the basic human requirements was viewed in a serious light.

It was hoped that the frustrations experienced by people at Kuni and the areas under the Imidushane tribe would not happen again.

"It should be understood that removals touching traditional and Queen's land is viewed with the deepest resentment as it concerns the sacred elements of the nation," Mr Somtunzi said.

● In the House of Assembly yesterday the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the areas of Heckel, Wartburg, Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaas in the East London district were administered by the Ciskei Government but the South African Government intended taking over their administration.

Replying to a question by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) he said about 4 705 families lived in the affected areas.

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Employees asked to help as unions fight to stop community's removal.

The battle to save 'Oukasie'

Major employer organisations and individual employers have been asked to intervene to save the old "location" at Brits in the Northern Transvaal, from demolition and its people from removal.

The removal of the township, known affectionately as "Oukasie" by its inhabitants, comes a year after the Government declared a moratorium on forced removals.

While the authorities deny that this is a forced removal, the local action committee is adamant that people are effectively being forced to move. The action committee is demanding that people be allowed to stay if they want to and that the old township be upgraded.

At a meeting held in Brits this week, two trade unions — the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union — and the action committee, asked employers to help save Oukasie.

Representatives of the Federated Chamber of Industries,

Trade unions and local community leaders have joined forces to fight against the demolition of the Brits black location and the removal of its people to a new township 20 km away. Now employers are being asked to help save "Oukasie". SHERYL RAINE reports.

The Steel, Engineering Industries Federation of SA, the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries and a number of Brits employers were at the meeting. The involvement of the trade unions in this issue illustrates the increasing role of the labour movement in community matters which affect workers.

Oukasie, which is 4 km from the town's industrial zone and a stone's throw from the posh white suburb of Edendale, houses 16 000 predominantly black residents and a few coloured families.

The location was established about 55 years ago and, today, is in a shocking state of disrepair. It has a bucket-lid-like system, only 54 taps to serve the entire community, no drainage, no electricity and no tarred roads.

Sturdy brick houses are surrounded by shacks. No money has been allocated for improvements since Oukasie became the target of a government "slum-clearance" project more than 10 years ago.

About R3 million has been set aside to compensate Oukasie residents and to pay for the move — money the local action committee would rather see used on upgrading the community.

A fleet of government trucks, marked with the customary black cross in a broken circle, rumbles through Oukasie daily, taking families and their possessions 20 km away to a new "model township" called Lethlabile.

A government bus runs free tours to Lethlabile daily to show

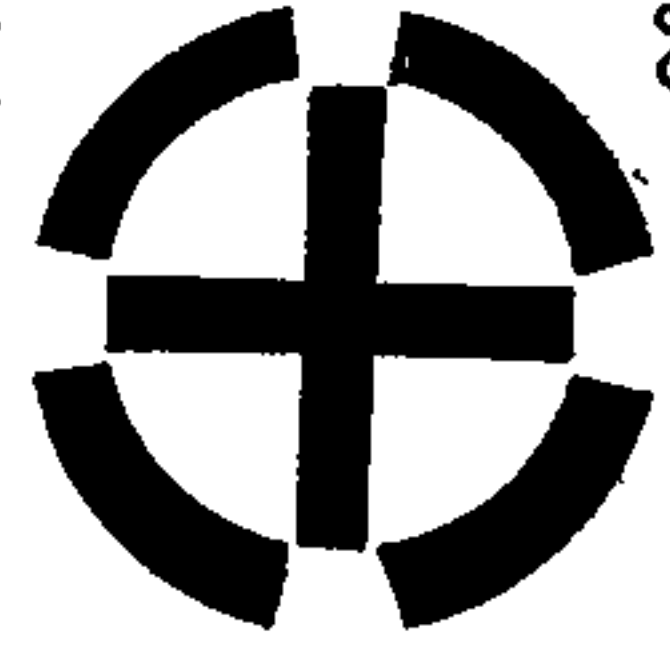
Oukasie residents where they will live. The contrast between the two areas is absolute, their one similarity being the police/defence force roadblock at the entrance to both.

Only a barbed-wire fence separates Lethlabile from Bophuthatswana. Residents fear they will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana or that one day, despite repeated government assurances, the town will be administered by that "state".

The Government has built about 175 brick houses, complete with electricity, and which sell for R4 000 each. More than 800 sites, each with a tap and a flushing toilet, have been allocated. Electricity can be supplied for R250.

Those who buy sites have to build a home within two years. In the interim, they are supplied with a corrugated iron hut and one or two green government tents, depending on the size of the family.

The silver huts, interspersed with thorn trees, gleam in the sun — perhaps like a symbol of



This logo appears on all Government trucks used to resettle people in Lethlabile.

a community having to start again in a foreign environment. Bus fare from Lethlabile to town and back is R140, adding an extra financial burden to the employed and an impossible burden to the unemployed who use public transport to look for work.

While Lethlabile continues to grow, Oukasie is dying. The remaining families go about their daily business while the neighbourhood is demolished around them.

"Once a landlord agrees to move, his tenants have no choice but to go too. There are about 1 000 landlords upon whom tenants depend for a place to live," he explains.

Once a property has been vacated, the site is frozen against use and demolishers move in.



Improved shacks house the tenants of Oukasie.



A Government-supplied tin shack and a makeshift shed are the new beginnings of life in Lethlabile for this young mother. Insert: The Government has built 175 houses complete with electricity in Lethlabile. They have been sold for R4 000 each. Pictures by Franzi Blum.

JOSHUA DOORREI!
OPEN EASTER SATURDAY!
SPECIALS GALORE!

SAVE 33% ON THESE ITEMS



Court stops Kidd's Beach resettlement

(271)

D. DISPATCH
28/3/86

GRAHAMSTOWN — An interim interdict prohibiting further resettlement of people from the Mooiplaas-Kwelera areas to land near Kidd's Beach was granted in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

This order will operate until the return date of the rule nisi application on April 17. Farmers from Kidd's Beach yesterday applied for an interdict calling on the respondents to show why they should not be restrained from moving or settling any further people on the farms Needs Camp and Good Hope, and why they should not be ordered to abate the nuisance caused by the settlement of people on the farms since January by removing them.

The respondents are the Minister of Education and Development Aid, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and the South African Development Trust.

The applicants are the East London Western Districts Farmers Association, Silverdale Farm (Proprietary) Limited, and T W Peinke and sons.

About 8 000 people from the Kuni area in Ciskei have been resettled on Needs Camp farm since their expulsion from Ciskei in January.

On Good Hope farm, an unknown number of people have been settled. The court yesterday heard that these people were in favour of Ciskeian rule, and had to be moved from Mooiplaas because their lives were in danger.

This was as a result of the violence which had broken out between the anti-Ciskei and pro-Ciskei factions in Mooiplaas-Kwelera.

In papers before the court, the applicants alleged that since the establishment of a resettlement camp at Needs Camp there had

been an "alarming" rise in the quantity of pineapples stolen from farming lands which resulted in considerable loss to farmers, as well as an increase in stock theft and general lawlessness.

The applicants further claimed that general farming activities had been interfered with by these people, which had resulted in a general deterioration in the security situation.

Farmers in the area feared for their safety and that of their families, it was claimed. This situation had worsened since the SA authorities had stopped feeding the people at the camp last week, it was said.

Further allegations were that the establishment of these two camps had led to property being damaged and public peace being disrupted. This, it was said, was "hardly surprising" in light of the fact that most of these people were destitute and unemployed.

Dr George Marr, a shareholder and director of the company Silverdale, said teachers at the school on Silverdale farm had received death threats, while labourers on the farm had complained that certain political elements among the residents at Needs Camp had threatened and intimidated them.

Threats to burn the school down had also been received, he said.

Mr Basil Russell, the chairman of the farmers association, said the settlement at Needs Camp was apparently not of a temporary nature as was initially stated by the SA authorities in that plots had been surveyed and each plot provided with a corrugated iron pit toilet.

He also said there seemed to be anti-Ciskei elements among the group of Kuni squatters settled on Needs Camp. It was inevitable, he said, that the latest settlement of a pro-Ciskei group of people on Good Hope farm could only aggravate an already volatile situa-

tion and lead to further violence in the district.

In an affidavit filed on behalf of the respondents, Mr Matheus Cilliers said the land called Needs Camp had been purchased by the Development Trust in 1982, adding that Parliament had granted its approval for this land to be used for the resettlement of blacks in 1983.

It had proved to be the most suitable spot to resettle the Kuni squatters after their eviction from Ciskei, he said. Although it was initially meant to be a temporary camp, the authorities had found it the most convenient and suitable area to erect a permanent settlement, he added.

The land named Good Hope had already been approved by Parliament in 1975 for the resettlement of people specifically from the Mooiplaas and Kwelera areas.

Regarding the allegations of lawlessness, Mr Cilliers said members of the SA Defence Force had been present during the removal period to ensure law and order and to guard against vandalism.

Mr Cilliers submitted that the resettlements were lawfully enacted by the respondents.

Further evidence from the respondents on the papers was that the lives of people within the pro-Ciskei faction were indeed in danger if they remained at Mooiplaas.

Mr Justice Eksteen said the applicants had made out a strong prima facie case, and on the balance of convenience it was essential the already volatile situation should not be exacerbated by the further resettlement of people in the district. The evidence before the court demanded that an interim order be granted pending the finalisation of the matter, he added.

Mr Eric Leach instructed by Wheeldon, Rushmere and Cole appeared for the applicants. Mr J J Neppgen SC assisted by Mr J W Eksteen and instructed by Mr I S Douglas of Whitesides appeared for the respondents.

FIN MAIL 28/3/86.
HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION

Move your shadow

The unsettling impact of homeland consolidation continues. This time two black communities, as well as a white farming community, situated on the border of KwaNdebele, are affected.

The 15 000 black residents of the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein (which, it is to be hoped, are inappropriately named) have been informed by Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens that they should move to land in KwaNde-

Although the township is 130 km away from Johannesburg, people decided to move and commute because of the housing shortage in the locations where they were born. Residents are now requesting that they be moved as a group and given alternative land elsewhere in order to build. They say that if they move individually they have no chance now of housing in the townships.

Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein are adjoining farms situated between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. There is a dispute over who legally owns the land. The original buyers still have receipts for the purchase of the land. The title deed, however, is in the name of neighbouring Tswana Chief Moepi. Residents say they were told a chief, acting as a nominee, had to sign the title deed for them. Moepi, however, signed the title deed in his own name.

Despite public guarantees from Wilkens that no one would have to move against their will, the community has received a letter from him saying "the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the South African and KwaNdebele govern-

Financial Mail March 28 1986

bele when their farms are incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein community will be resettled on expropriated white farms in the Rust der Winter area which will then be incorporated into KwaNdebele. The white farmers, not surprisingly, are disenchanted.

Meanwhile, as a further rejection of the homelands policy, residents of Ekangala, the new township near Bronkhorstspuit, earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele, have asked that they be assisted to move back to an urban area. They moved to Ekangala from the East Rand, largely in the belief that the township was simply a development point which would remain under East Rand Development Board control. Government, however, says the township was always meant to be part of KwaNdebele.

Although government has lately said the incorporation will not go ahead "in the near future" (another way of saying it will indeed take place some time), residents say they still do not feel secure. With good reason. The Ekangala Action Committee points out that KwaNdebele government officials are already involved in the administration of the township. In fact, there is now a reign of terror by the KwaNdebele *Mbhokoto* vigilante group which is, apparently, bent on driving out the new township's residents. Leaders of the Ekangala Action Committee have been assaulted and ordinary residents, too, have been attacked. The attacks, including the bombing of one house, are under police investigation.

The residents' main complaint is that they were enticed to Ekangala under false pretences. The township was built by the East Rand Development Board and only people who were wait-listed for housing in urban townships like Tembisa and KwaThema were eligible to move there.

ments.

"The decision that the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein be included in Bophuthatswana can unfortunately not be reconsidered. It is, however, trusted that you will find it ultimately possible to accept the decision as well as the compensatory land to be made available in the Rust der Winter area."

Wilkens' letter was received in December last year. Since then, lawyers acting for the community have tried, unsuccessfully, to arrange a meeting with the deputy minister.

Midrand man quits NP

29/3/86

271

The chairman of the Midrand management committee and former mayor of the town, Mr Martin Grond, this week resigned from the National Party in protest at the Government's actions in establishing a coloured group area in Midrand.

His resignation follows a bitter fight by the council and residents against the Government's plan to move about 400 coloured families from trouble-torn Alexandra to Midrand.

Mr Grond has been a member of the NP divisional council in the constituency and has been involved in the local government of the Olifantsfontein/Halfway House area since the late sixties.

He said he did not intend joining another party. He had resigned because the Government had taken steps which were detrimental to Midrand and its ratepayers.

Fears of group areas evictions

S.M.R. • 29/3/85
271

There is growing speculation that the Government intends moving "illegal" residents in the Johannesburg city centre to their own group areas.

Vice-chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions Mr Mahomed Dangor said he had noted a marked increase in group areas-related police activity recently.

"The 'illegals' were not harassed, but names and addresses were taken."

Last year the Government announced 1 600 flats were to be built for Indians — 1 100 in Burgersdorp in central Johannesburg and 500 in Newclare/Westbury.

Recently, the House of Delegates confirmed that designs for 950 flats and other facilities in the Fordsbury area were being prepared, although no date was given for completion.

The 950 flats are to be built in the area between

the South African Police barracks and the Bree Street Primary School.

Mr Dangor said the flats in Newclare/Westbury were already under construction.

"There is a strong likelihood that the Government will try to move the 'illegals' into these flats, but they will resist," he said.

Other community leaders have also criticised the scheme, saying it will perpetuate the Group Areas Act.

"Our call has constantly been for the removal of the Group Areas Act and not the amelioration of an unjust law. Members of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives have become ethnic administrators," said Mr Dangor.

"I am not opposed to the erection of housing but to the erection of ethnic housing. Everyone should be able to live wherever he or she chooses."

Dr Rashid Salojee, president of the Federation of Residents' Associations, said: "The people are constantly given assurances that housing schemes will be developed, but they often never become a reality."

"The new flats must accommodate whoever is in need of a home, regardless of race."

President of the Transvaal Indian Congress Dr Essop Jassat said: "Many flats — which blacks could occupy — lie empty in white areas."

Flat development in the Fordsbury area could cause social problems and was not conducive to a good community life, he said.

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'We're the real people'

By BENITO PHILLIPS

ANOTHER Mooiplaas Residents' Association has been born - and immediately committed itself to fighting the removal of Mooiplaas residents to Kidd's Beach in the Ciskei.

The new MRA - established at the weekend - says it is the true representative of the Mooiplaas people.

Chairman Bennett Sisulu said the executive committee decided to form an autonomous association because another faction in the area claimed it was representative.

Govt relocation plan under fire

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

A Government plan to move thousands of coloured people into newly created group areas in Midrand and Kempton Park is to be taken a step further today.

Despite vehement opposition from both councils, white residents in both areas, at least one Member of Parliament and, it is now believed, black Tembisa officials, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has called a meeting for today to explain the latest developments.

Mr J O Scott, deputy director of the Department of Local Government Housing and Agriculture (House of Representatives), confirmed last month that 300 ha of a 650 ha portion of Allandale farm, Midrand, was being proclaimed for coloured people and that, initially, about 400 families would be moved from troubled Alexandra in mid-April.

Another coloured group area is under consider-

ation on part of Mobsentein farm, abutting on Tembisa in Kempton Park.

Last November about 750 Midrand residents signed a protest petition to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and 450 residents attended an emotional meeting addressed by North Rand Conservative Party MP, Mr Hans Schoeman.

A week ago, Midrand management committee chairman Mr Martin Grond resigned from the National Party in protest at the plan.

But there appears to be no change of mind over the relocation of coloured people whose numbers could rapidly swell to more than the white population of Midrand after the first 2 000 are moved in.

It appears blacks and whites are combining against the Government in this matter. White opposition is cutting across party political barriers with Mr Schoeman spearheading the attack against the establishment of what he calls "new Alexandras" in Midrand and Kempton Park.

ANC members held in Lesotho

MASERU — Four members of the African National Congress were detained by Lesotho police yesterday after their homes were searched, colleagues said.

Police found literature of the African National Congress (ANC) in the searches but no weapons, according to ANC sources. It was believed the four would be deported.

Lesotho has expelled about 100 ANC members since a coup by military officers in January.

Lesotho has said it will continue to accept South African refugees, but will take steps against ANC members if necessary.

South Africa has called on Lesotho to expel hundreds of ANC members. — Sapa-Reuter.

Govt relocation plan under fire

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

A Government plan to move thousands of coloured people into newly created group areas in Midrand and Kempton Park is to be taken a step further today.

Despite vehement opposition from both councils, white residents in both areas, at least one Member of Parliament and, it is now believed, black Tembisa officials, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has called a meeting for today to explain the latest developments.

Mr J O Scott, deputy director of the Department of Local Government Housing and Agriculture (House of Representatives), confirmed last month that 300 ha of a 650 ha portion of Allandale farm, Midrand, was being proclaimed for coloured people and that, initially, about 400 families would be moved from troubled Alexandra in mid-April.

Another coloured group area is under consider-

ation on part of Mobilstein farm, abutting on Tembisa in Kempton Park.

Last November about 750 Midrand residents signed a protest petition to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and 450 residents attended an emotional meeting addressed by North Rand Conservative Party MP, Mr Hans Schoeman.

A week ago, Midrand management committee chairman Mr Martin Grond resigned from the National Party in protest at the plan.

But there appears to be no change of mind over the relocation of coloured people whose numbers could rapidly swell to more than the white population of Midrand after the first 2 000 are moved in.

It appears blacks and whites are combining against the Government in this matter. White opposition is cutting across party political barriers with Mr Schoeman spearheading the attack against the establishment of what he calls "new Alexandras" in Midrand and Kempton Park.

FINANCIAL TIMES SURV

3/4/86
DISPATCH

KB. resettlement stopped - major

3/4/86
DISPATCH
LFC

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — All further resettlement of Mooiplaas and Kwelera residents to land near Kidd's Beach has been stopped since the Grahamstown Supreme Court granted an interim interdict restraining any further movement of residents

Major J Vosloo, of the Gately Commando here, said yesterday "It is a very sensitive subject at the moment, but all action has been stopped because of the interdict."

The first secretary at the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said this

week he could not comment on the issue as it was sub-judice

Mr Brennan said he would also prefer not to comment on whether clinic facilities at Mooiplaas had been re-installed following Ciskei's withdrawal two weeks ago of all medical facilities in the area.

"The situation is very delicate at the moment," he said.

The return date of the interdict is April 17

Farmers from Kidd's Beach applied for the interdict calling on the respondents to show why they should not be restrained from moving

or settling any further people on the farms, Needs Camp and Good Hope, and why they should not be ordered to abate the nuisance caused by the settlement of people on the farms since January by removing them.

The respondents are the Minister of Education and Development Aid, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and the South African Development Trust.

The applicants are the East London Western Districts Farmers' Association, Silverdale Farm (Pty) Ltd, and T W Peinke and sons

Tshikota diehard refuse to give up the ghost

ON THE periphery of the conservative white area of Louis Trichardt lies Tshikota, a township from which more than 5 000 blacks have been removed since 1983.

Living in the virtual ghost town are 234 people who refuse to leave. They are surrounded by rubble that was their departed neighbours' homes, which have been razed by the authorities. There are 47 families living there, most Northern Sothos, the rest coloured.

A Northern Transvaal Development Board official, known as Mr Olkers, told them in February that they had to move to Seshego, Lebowa, 107kms away, so that the township could be converted into a hostel area for single male workers.

Replying recently to a question in Parliament, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said the board was negotiating with the remaining 47 families who were "all prepared to relocate".

A visit to Tshikota shows the contrary. Those living there are refusing to even look at the houses in Seshego. They live

271 THELMA TUCH
Bus Day

in fear of being forced to leave.

On Wednesday night, Tshikota residents met in a classroom at the Mashedi primary school — now attended by a mere 41 children.

By candlelight, 52 of them (representing most of the families) signed a petition asking Heunis to put a stop to their removal.

It said: "Moving us to Seshego will mean dumping us approximately 107km from our places of employment. Approximately 95% of the residents here are labourers who earn R100 a month. Moving them to such a faraway place will of necessity deny them their source of income.

"We wish to refute the Honourable Minister's statement that 'through negotiation' all the people are prepared to relocate. The board official, Mr Olkers, was sent by the residents to the authorities to state that we do not wish to be relocated.

"We cannot understand why the government says that it has suspended

forced removal while it still encourages such."

The petition appeals to Heunis to erect better houses in the township with electricity, improved sewerage and streets, and recreation facilities.

Many of the residents were originally uprooted about 30 years ago when they were forced to move from the Old Location in Louis Trichardt to where they now live.

Titus Kganakge, 80, a respected elder in the community, is leading them in their efforts to stay. Born in a village in the Soutpansberg Mountains, he was educated at a mission school, trained at the Klimenton Teachers' Training College, near Pretoria, and taught for 46 years until he retired.

Of the 6 000 people already moved from Tshikota, the Vendas have gone to the trust farm of Vleifontein, which is threatened with incorporation into Venda, and the Shangaans to Waterval, soon expected to become part of Gazankulu.

Those who have moved to these areas resent that they were not told of the

pending incorporations into the homelands.

Some Northern Sothos have also moved to these two areas where their children face the disadvantage of not being educated in their mother tongue.

Vleifontein and Waterval are in the same vicinity, about 30km from Louis Trichardt. Two-roomed matchbox houses with flush toilets were offered on leasehold for R1 500. Another R2 000 could be borrowed in the form of building materials for extensions.

A major complaint is that residents must pay up to R2 a day for a return bus trip to town.

The water in Vleifontein is apparently contaminated and one nursing sister at a clinic reported that a patient had died last year of typhoid.

Many residents say they are interested in returning to Tshikota, although most of their homes are no longer standing.

Liaison officer for the Department of Constitutional Development Johan Oosthuizen said yesterday the Minister was awaiting the community's petition.

Land marked for coloured town

STAR 271 4/4/86

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

There is little doubt that "hundreds of thousands" of coloured people are soon to be relocated from Alexandra and elsewhere to a newly established town north or west of Sandton, either in Midrand or Kempton Park.

A committee of the Group Areas Board heard yesterday that the Government had served notices of expropriation on the property owner, Mondorp, as recently as March 6.

INTERDICT

The land is on the farm Mooifontein, north-west of Birchacres and south of Tembisa, adjoining the eastern part of the farm Allandale which is also planned to house coloured families.

Representatives of Mondorp were offered alternative, "more suitable" land at R10 000 a hectare north of Tembisa. About 18 000 stands could be created on the 930 ha which included 280 ha for the expansion of Tembisa.

The Development Board's Mr JH Opperman argued that no consideration had been given to the problems of Tembisa which was already 800 ha short for housing 13 000 people.

It would be wrong to bring in col-

oured people while Tembisa needed extra land.

He recalled the social problems experienced in assimilating people from Alexandra into Tembisa in the early 1970s.

Midrand had now reconciled itself to the development of only the eastern side of Allandale and Mooifontein, but Mondorp's latest land proposal was more attractive, said town planner Mr Bob Warren.

Representatives of Tembisa slammed the coloured housing scheme as having strong political overtones. If a tent town was allowed, this would spill over into Tembisa.

Several representatives claimed the infra-structure was inadequate, and neighbouring home-owners condemned the idea, alleging the value of their properties had already fallen.

Conservative Party MP Mr Hans Schoeman said the group area was being established in spite of assurances from six Ministers — including Mr Hendrik Schoeman — that the land between Johannesburg and Pretoria would remain a green buffer strip for whites only.

If the Government went ahead he would be forced to consider obtaining an interdict to stop the development.

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Moralium on removals
475. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department or any Government Department previously responsible for Black affairs has assisted any Black persons to move since the moratorium on removals was declared by the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1985 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (a) how many persons have been so assisted, (b) where were they moved to and (c) what was the reason for their moving in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) ±60 000 to date

(b) The TBVC Countries, the self-governing national states, SADT towns/farms and from Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

(c) Only 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25/1945). The rest moved voluntarily with a view to improving their living conditions. Of them were refugees from mostly Ciskei and the Department of Co-Operation and Development/Development Aid provided help with their settlement. That Department also helped a great number of Blacks to move from one national state to another or to move within a certain national state from one place to another or to SADT farms earmarked for inclusion in the relevant national state

Pharmaceutical goods

481. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:†

Whether his Department has any statis-

tics on the purchase of pharmaceutical goods if not, why not; if so, what total amount was spent by the (a) State and (b) private sector on the purchase of such goods in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(a) Not available, as such detailed expenditure information is not collected from government bodies.

(b) The estimated private consumption expenditure on pharmaceutical goods is R920 million for 1984-85 financial year

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

How many houses had been sold to Blacks by his Department under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The total number of houses sold to Blacks as on 28 February 1986 amounts to 40 806.

Arms provided to community councils
554. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister in his Department gave any instructions to any members of Development Boards or officials of his Department to provide arms to community councillors for self-defence purposes; if so, (a)(i) why, (ii) when and (iii) to whom were such instructions given, (b) what specified arms were provided and (c)(i) to

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. The decision regarding the provision of arms to community councillors was taken by the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Kooimhof and this decision was confirmed at a later date by his successor Dr G van N Viljoen.

(a) (i) Self-defence.
(ii) On an ongoing basis since 1984.
(iii) To the former Department of Co-operation and Development.

(b) 9mm Parabellum pistols and in a few cases, .25, .32 and .38 pistols or revolvers.

(c) (i) Of the 1 227 community councillors representing 194 community councils, 245 community councillors from 55 community councils were issued with arms
(ii) For self-defence.

(2) No.

Deportations/repatriations
570. Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Black (i) males and (ii) females were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1985 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) (aa) Males deported: None.
(bb) Males repatriated: 23 979.

(ii) (aa) Females deported: None.
(bb) Females repatriated: 1 778.

(b) Legislation.

(i) Act 59 of 1972.
Act 25 of 1945.
(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) Bophuthatswana;

Botswana;

Ciskei;

Kangwane;

KwaZulu;

Lebowa;

Lesotho;

Malawi;

Mozambique;

OwaOwa;

Swaziland;

Transkei;

Venda;

Zambia;

Zimbabwe.

Public Service staff
574 Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks who were (aa) administrative, (bb) clerical, (cc) professional, (dd) technical and (ee) general A staff, and (b) what total number of persons in each race group, were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(a) Section 7(4)(a) of the Public Service

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date;

- (2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome such shortage?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) None.
(ii) Nine
(b) 675 (28 February 1986).
(2) Yes.

(a) For the age group 0-6 years, and children's homes to serve the Orange Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape areas.

(b) Private organisations, that are interested in the care of children in need of care, are encouraged to establish such facilities. A State children's home at Shanguve, just north of Pretoria, is planned for 200 children and the erection thereof will com-

(a) National States

	1983	1984	1985
Gazankulu	106 218	100 369	104 754
KaNyane	109 849	117 745	117 544
KwaNdebele	96 525	94 897	101 655
KwaZulu	771 865	766 229	762 089
Lebowa	351 550	329 967	329 235
OwaOwa	80 197	73 349	75 524

HoA

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

mence within a year or two. 500 Children Villages is at present erecting a children's home at Mamelodi and another home will be erected during the 1986-87 financial year at Grahams town.

99-year leasehold scheme

644. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many plots were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1985 with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Transvaal	130 950
Cape	28 396
Free State	52 990
Natal	5 219
Total	217 555

Employees 81/1181
670. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many residents of each of the (a) national states and (b) four independent Black states were employed in the Republic in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(b) Independent States

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Bophuthatswana	588 039	543 899	368 051	374 670	399 251
Ciskei	381 690	342 691	105 395	123 206	113 424
Transkei	544 237	384 072	390 651	387 492	375 413
Venda	86 945	87 186	60 093	59 072	64 320

Information as required regarding the National States is only available as from 1983. Prior to 1983 labour statistics were kept in a form from which the required information cannot be obtained.

Ekangala Township
682. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 25 February 1986, he or any member of his Department or any former Minister or Department responsible for Ekangala Township received any petition or memorandum from any residents of this township during 1985 regarding the possible incorporation of the township into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the purport of the petition or memorandum;

Duncan Village community; resettlement
692. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 18 June 1985, a final decision has been reached regarding the resettlement of the Duncan Village community; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is this decision;
(2) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Duncan Village as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
(a) 30 August 1985.

(b) Duncan Village will be retained as Black township and will continue to exist within its existing boundaries. The whole area will be replanned and upgraded and the 99 year leasehold system will apply. Residents still wishing to relocate in Mdantsane, will be helped to do so but no forced re-movals will take place.

- (2) Yes.
1 117 signatures.

Figures are as on 31 December 1984.

HoA

Ekangala Action Committee

697. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding Ekangala Township from the Ekangala Action Committee; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the representations;
- (2) whether the Ekangala Action Committee has been recognised by his Department as being representative of all or part of the residents of Ekangala; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he was requested by the Ekangala Action Committee to inform (a) the said committee and/or (b) the residents of this township of any proposed change in the status of the township; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will keep the residents of Ekangala informed of any changes affecting this community; if not, why not; if so, (a) by what means and (b) what period of notice will they be given of any proposed changes affecting the said community;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 9 October 1985.
 - (b) Objections from some of the residents against incorporation of the whole Ekangala into KwaNdebele.
- (2) No, the Ekangala Action Committee was not formally elected.
- (3) (a) Yes.
- (b) No, 6 December 1985.

H04

(4) Yes.

(a) By means of the elected Executive Committee, the East Rand Development Board and the Coordinating Committee under chairmanship of an official of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(b) Possible changes will take place after the necessary consultations.

(5) An announcement will be made in due course after further consideration and consultation. Letters have been sent to all institutions including the Action Committee in connection with the future and further development of Ekangala.

Mortgage loans

708. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

R1 313 000.

Foreign visitors

714. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(a) How many foreign visitors came to the Republic in 1984, (b) how many of them came for (i) business, (ii) holiday and (iii) study purposes and (c) from which countries did they come in each case?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(a) 792 387, as set out in the 1984 Annual Report of the South African Tourism Board Tabled in Parliament on Monday, 20 May 1985 and as reflected below.

Annual Report of the South African Tourism Board Tabled in Parliament on Monday, 20 May 1985 and as reflected below.

(b) and (c) Country	(b)(i) Business purposes	(ii) Holiday purposes	(iii) Study purposes	Total
<i>Europe</i>				
Austria	883	4 198	14	5 095
Belgium	1 837	5 411	77	7 325
Denmark	989	1 899	16	2 904
Finland	518	602	6	1 126
France	5 791	8 435	65	14 291
Germany	13 081	43 260	467	56 808
Greece	759	4 251	35	5 045
Ireland	1 084	4 309	16	5 409
Italy	3 825	9 202	84	13 111
Luxembourg	100	234	2	336
Netherlands	2 451	11 690	112	14 253
Norway	702	1 836	4	2 542
Portugal	2 487	5 506	45	8 038
Spain	1 308	4 067	13	5 388
Sweden	1 635	2 382	22	4 039
Switzerland	2 793	10 495	49	13 337
United Kingdom	29 216	109 192	834	139 242
Other countries	1 333	4 793	2	6 128
Sub-total	70 792	231 762	1 863	304 417
(b) and (c) Country	(b)(i) Business purposes	(ii) Holiday purposes	(iii) Study purposes	Total
<i>North America</i>				
Canada	2 095	10 754	93	12 942
USA	16 744	53 300	458	70 502
Sub-total	18 839	64 054	551	83 444
<i>Central and South America</i>				
Argentina	213	1 681	12	1 906
Brazil	543	2 223	23	2 789
Chile	149	617	15	781
Colombia	12	168	0	180
Mexico	16	217	0	233
Paraguay	31	73	3	107
Peru	46	97	0	143
Uruguay	13	154	1	168
Venezuela	25	204	0	229
Other countries	56	415	9	480
Sub-total	1 104	5 849	63	7 016

H04

(b) and (c) Country	(b)(i) Business purposes	(ii) Holiday purposes	(iii) Study purposes	Total
Australasia				
Australia	2 607	13 839	215	16 661
New Zealand	453	2 615	46	3 114
Other countries	6	29	1	36
Sub-total	3 066	16 483	262	19 811
Asia				
Hong Kong	551	1 138	15	1 704
India	691	1 805	2	2 498
Japan	4 450	4 247	17	8 714
Korea	225	404	24	653
Taiwan	2 451	4 049	94	6 594
Other countries	636	2 793	15	3 444
Sub-total	90 041	14 436	167	23 607
Middle East				
Israel	2 081	8 693	85	10 859
Other countries	313	1 619	19	1 951
Sub-total	2 394	10 312	104	12 810
Indian Ocean Islands				
Mauritius	514	2 256	245	3 015
Reunion	48	542	17	607
Seychelles	21	118	14	153
Sub-total	583	2 916	276	3 775
Africa				
Zimbabwe	34 109	151 754	10 998	196 861
Rest of Africa	47 013	85 958	7 675	140 646
Sub-total	81 122	237 712	18 673	337 507
Grand Total	186 904	583 524	21 959	792 387

HWNSWMSD 8/4/86
Q & A 983
 Unrest-related offences
 723. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons were charged with the unrest-related offence of (i) public violence, (ii) malicious damage to property, (iii) arson, (iv) murder and (v)

assault in the Republic in 1985, (b) what were their ages in each case and (c) how many of these persons were (i) convicted, (ii) released and (iii) found not guilty?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:
 The information is not readily available

HWNSWMSD 8/4/86
Q & A 985
 Offences against the security of the State
 724. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females serving sentences for offences against the security of the State were released in 1985;
- (2) whether any of these persons were released as a result of the State President's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounce violence; if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) 74.
- (b) 1.
- (2) (a) 18.
- (b) 1 February 1985 to 28 February 1986.

HWNSWMSD 8/4/86
Q & A 985
 Offences against security of State
 725. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1985 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) 10 years, (ii) 5 years and (iii) 2 years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) 153
- (ii) 101
- (iii) 73
- (b) (i) 327
- (ii) 3
- (iii) 4
- (iii) 7

HWNSWMSD 8/4/86
Q & A 986
 Molteno: development schemes
 728. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 82 on 6 March 1986, what development schemes other than those related to the building and renovation of housing and the building and maintenance of roads and drains were undertaken by his Department in Molteno in respect of the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Only the construction of nightsoil ponds and appurtenant works in Molteno were executed during 1984-85 financial year.

Dordrecht: development schemes

729. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 84 on 6 March 1986, what development schemes other than those related to the building and renovation of housing and the building and maintenance of roads and drains were undertaken by his Department in Dordrecht in respect of the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No other development schemes were undertaken in Dordrecht during the 1984-85 financial year.

HWNSWMSD 8/4/86
Q & A 986
 Pensions allowances
 730. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) How many Blacks qualify at present for (a) each specified type of social pension, and (b) the (i) foster-care and (ii) child allowances, for which his Department is responsible;

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply would he please indicate whether what is required in order to receive a subsidy is a factual determination of the percentage of pupils or whether undertakings are required that the percentages will be adhered to?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have said in my statement as well as on another occasion in this House, the whole matter of the composition of pupils—which is definitely taken into consideration for registration as well as for the determining of the subsidy—will be handled with the greatest circumspection and the relevant Directors of Education will discuss the cases with the associations or controlling bodies of the schools concerned on merit. My answer to the hon member's question is therefore that, in view of the spirit in which we must render the service, we should handle this delicate matter in such a way that it will benefit the education and upbringing we serve—also in the important work done by private schools in this regard

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, do I understand the hon the Minister correctly that he is going to look at the factual situation and not require undertakings?

The MINISTER: Yes, we shall do that

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the vague and unsatisfactory replies of the hon the Minister, is it correct that a White private school or a private school falling under the hon the Minister's Department, will not be able to register if there are less than 70% White pupils enrolled at such a school? In the second place, what are the implications for a school which cannot register as a result of such a provision?

†The MINISTER: The hon member is speculating, and I am not prepared to reply to speculations. If the hon member wishes to put a new question, he is free to lay it upon the Table. We will then reply to it.

†Mr J J B VAN ZYL: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply in which he said that it was determined

"on merit" and in which he continually referred to "merit", can he explain to us what he means by the word "merit" and what he regards as "merit" in these circumstances?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I really do not believe that the hon member for Sunnyside can expect me now to explain in detail all the points of merit which are taken into consideration [Interjections.] I want to refer the hon member to the statement originally made by my colleague, the hon the Minister of National Education, to statements subsequently made by me as well as to my speeches as recorded in Hansard during the own affairs appropriation debate.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, and in particular with reference to the question of representation, I should like to ask him whether he could in all good conscience extend the date for the receipt of representations from the private schools on the registration requirements from tomorrow to some date after the opening of the Transvaal schools?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if problems having real merit are experienced and where any institution finds it necessary to make an input, we are prepared to look into it provided it is within limits.

For written reply.

General affairs.

De facto jure population

HANS SWARD 8/4/86
262. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population of (i) Old and New Crossroads, respectively, and (ii) each specified other township in the Cape Peninsula in respect of (aa) adults males and females, respectively, and (bb) children;
- (2) how many persons in each category

were (a) employed and (b) unemployed at the time when the estimate was made;

(3) what is the date of this estimate?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) The *de*

Old Crossroads	3 487
New Crossroads	3 076
Langa	15 286
Nyanga	12 768
Guguletu	25 965
Khayelitsha	2 762
Site C	9 599

(b)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) *De jure* Black population in the Cape Peninsula.

Men	4 513	Women	9 958	Children	7 006
3 076	3 376	3 376	3 376	6 183	4 591
15 286	4 591	4 555	6 847	33 822	18 202
12 768	4 555	18 202	4 576	11 708	2 762
25 965	2 762	8 890	8 890	13 348	9 599

(2) No figures regarding unemployed Blacks are available as legislation does not necessitate their registration as such.

(3) 31 March 1985.

31 December 1985 in respect of Site C.

291. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being any undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) Houses Single Quarters Including hostels erected by employers

(aa) Langa 11 525 9 179 beds

(b) 31 December 1985

296. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) What total number of Black persons in the Republic were resettled in 1985, (b) (i) from what specified places were they removed and (ii) in what specified places were they resettled and (c) for what reasons were they resettled?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (a) Urban Areas 2 807 Rural Areas 3 630

(b) (i) Urban Areas

Alberton/Germiston 29
Alexandra 87
Benoni 94

(b) (i) Urban Areas	Number moved	(ii) Places where they were resettled	Number moved
Bronkhorstspuit	50	KaNgwane	74
Delmas	142	Gazankulu	251
Heidelberg (Transvaal)	142	KwaZulu	33
Kempton Park	86	Transkei	105
Nigel	227	KwaNdebele	597
Springs	160	Bophuthatswana	178
Soweto	36	Lebowa	80
Vaal Triangle	12	OwaOwa	109
Roodepoort	16	Venda	6
Harrismith	15	Ciskei	1 374
Duncan Village	1 367	Khayelitsha	33 280
Jan Kempdorp/Tryburg	108		
Louis Trichardt	236		
Crossroads	33 280		
	36 087		36 087

Rural Areas

(b) (i)	(b) (ii)
Orange Free State	To Botshabela (i) and Witzihoek (OwaOwa)
72 Virginia and Ficksburg (District)	At own request

Natal

650 White Farms Stanger, Greytown, Ixopo, Ladysmith, Vryheid and Weenen

550 persons were settled in Closer Settlements on SADT land, e.g. Bulwer (district Stanger), Oudeni (district Nkandla) Waayhoek (district Ladysmith) and Compensation (district Impendle). Statistics of the number of persons settled in each Closer Settlement are not available. 100 Persons were settled in various areas of their own choosing in KwaZulu.

Northern Areas

2 290 Kaapse Hoop	KaNgwane (497)	Voluntary upgrading of living standards.
Nelspruit	KaNgwane (8)	
	Gazankulu (32)	
	Lebowa (2)	
The Ranch (White River)	KaNgwane (90)	
Louis Trichardt	SADT Town	
	Waterval (1 506)	
Louis Trichardt	Gazankulu (42)	
	Venda (74)	
	Lebowa (37)	
Morgenson	KaNgwane (2)	Voluntary and arranged own means of transport

HOA

Transvaal Midlands and Western Transvaal

618 Balfour	OwaOwa (31)	At own request
Rustenburg	KwaNdebele (71)	
Schweizer-Reineke	Bophuthatswana (147)	
Standerton	Gazankulu (6)	
Witbank	Bophuthatswana (154)	
	KwaNdebele (49)	
	KaNgwane (3)	
	KwaNdebele (117)	
	Lebowa (17)	
	KwaNgwane (12)	
	Gazankulu (11)	

(c) Of the 2 807 persons mentioned in b (i) who were removed from urban areas, 2 723 did so voluntarily and 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

The reasons for removal of persons from rural areas has been indicated against each area above.

Zululand	4	2	537
Medunsa	—	—	384
Vista: Contact	—	2	1 726
Correspondence	—	—	4 618

Doctors **Q 621 958**
HANSARD **Q 621 958**
 363. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the Medical University of Southern Africa at the end of 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Black	52
White	None
Asian	None
Coloured	None

Economically active persons employees
HANSARD **Q 621 958**
 435. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) In respect of Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks, respectively, in each of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available, (a) how many (i) men and (ii) women were there in each specified age group between the ages of 20 and 60 years, (b) how many of these persons were salary and wage earners and (c) how many of them were not economically active;

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
University	48	22	2	3 211
Fort Hare	27	5	4	5 472
The North	9	—	6	2 367
Zululand	171	2	11	1 033
Medunsa	15	—	2	2 964
Vista: Contact	—	21	1	6 994
Correspondence	—	—	—	—
Fort Hare	7	5	—	1 047
The North	—	1	—	1 285

HOA

act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984) which commenced on 1 January 1985, determines that the administrative, clerical, professional, technical and general A divisions of the Public Service from the date of commencement are deemed to be included in the A division. Information in regard to persons employed in the A division as at 30 September 1985 is as follows:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
46 049	1 740	1 824	479

(b) At 30 September 1985 the total number of persons in the Public Service in each population group were as follows:

Whites	140 199.
Coloureds	35 653.
Indians	6 104
Blacks	94 842.

Children adopted

582. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1985?

249 (two hundred and forty nine).

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1985 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the townships falling under the control of the East Rand Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	Reference Books		Influx Control	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kempston Park	374	159	808	316
Alberton	51	4	858	172
Germiston	41	55	99	50
Boksburg	511	130	4 008	445
Springs	180	168	363	223
Brakpan	48	1	243	10
Delmas	69	2	35	10
Benoni	782	87	860	10
Heidelberg	39	11	26	96
Bronkhorstspuit	22	32	41	6
Cullinan	62	21	82	26
Nigel	22	3	35	34
TOTAL	2 201	673	7 458	1 389

600. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) How many persons were moved from
- (2) how many of these persons (a) mov-

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ed voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other specified legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) None.
- (b) 36.
- (i) 29.
- (ii) 7.

- (2) (a) 36.
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

607. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1985;
- (2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b) (i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (1) 4 462 930.
- (2) (a) 476 000.
- (b) (i) (ii)

Zimbabwe	59 400
Other Africa (excluding Zimbabwe)	19 997
German Federal Republic	24 579
Greece	9 165
Italy	17 914
Netherlands	20 413

Estimates based on available information. Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originate are shown separately.

Portugal	49 159
United Kingdom	225 381
Other Europe	28 329
United States of America	5 416
Other America	3 749
Australia	4 311
Other Oceania	1 462
Asia	5 526
Stateless and unknown	1 199

615. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (a) How many posts were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (a) Information as at 31 December 1985:

230 268 (A and B divisions plus Non-classified plus Education plus Prisons Service.)

- (b) During 1985 savings measures on personnel expenditure were announced and in consequence thereof 47,7% of all vacant posts in the Public Service were abolished. As a result of this, valid figures concerning vacancies in posts in the Public Service are not available. It is estimated that at present about 7% of the posts in the Public Service are vacant.

Children's homes

634. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister:

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BUDNY 8/4/86

NEWS FOCUS

Removals in SA may hinge on test case

GOVERNMENT removals and resettlement of communities in South Africa could be set back if an application to be made in the Pretoria Supreme Court today is successful.

In a test case, an order will be called for asking that the township manager of the Old Brits Location, M B de Beer, be ordered to allocate an empty house or site in the Old Location to Moshe Mahlaele, a member of the Brits Action Committee (BAC).

The case will probably be heard later this week.

BAC is a residents' organisation helping people in the Brits Location resist increasing pressures on them to move to Lethlabile — a resettlement area about 20km away, near Bophuthatswana.

So far about 5 000 residents have moved, but approximately 10 000 are refusing to get out. Many sub-tenants have lost their accommodation as their landlords have vacated their homes to move to Lethlabile.

The homes of those who have left have been demolished by the Central Transvaal Development Board, and the property frozen for future occupation. This effectively blocks homeless sub-tenants from gaining access to the vacant stands in the location.

These sub-tenants have had little option but to move to Lethlabile. But some have moved in with neighbours exacerbating the already extremely overcrowded conditions in the neglected township.

Geoff Budlender, attorney for the applicant, said yesterday that a successful

THELMA TUCH

ful application would affect the process of future removals. Township managers could be ordered not to demolish vacated homes and to allocate vacant sites to people who wanted them.

"As quickly as they are shifting people out of an area, others would be able to move in," he said.

The International Metal Workers Federation in Geneva has issued a statement condemning the Brits removal, which is proceeding despite government statements that the policy of forced removals had ended.

It has sent a message to President P W Botha urging him to allow the Brits workers to live in the community and keep their houses.

It said it was also contacting the Firestone Company in the area to urge their support for the rights of their employees not to be forced to leave.

"Violent attacks on activists in the area, such as the petrol bombing of their homes and shops, has also sparked off waves of migrations from the location," it said.

Many Brits residents are trade union members and a high rate of unemployment has been monitored in the area. It is argued that moving to Lethlabile would increase transport costs of employed workers and lessen the chances of the unemployed to find work.

BAC has appealed to employers in Brits to stop giving loans to workers to build houses in Lethlabile.



● Mawu shop steward Levy Mamabolo (left) and Union Hlongwane, of the Brits Youth Organisation, on the site of one of the many vacant stands. PICTURE Tony Naidoo

REMOVALS GO ON

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VALES

94186 SOVIETIAN

**Cops watch
Moutse forced
evictions**

THE removals in Moutse are in full swing and more people were moved to their new settlement, Immerpan, yesterday.

This is in spite of strong opposition from residents and the rest of the black community. Two Moutse representatives even went to Cape Town to try to address Parliament in an effort to stop the removals.

The area has also been under the international spotlight since news of the removals was announced.

While some families have resigned themselves to their fate, most residents in the area are still opposed to being moved or have their villages incorporated into a soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele.

The Government has denied that it is moving people from Moutse but claimed that it has given the villagers the option of either being incorporated into KwaNdebele or being moved into an area within Lebowa. Residents have rejected both alternatives.

More than 25 Government trucks escorted by a Casspir police vehicle moved into the area yesterday to move more families.

According to residents, some 10 families were moved with their belongings to join about 50 others in the few sites area.

Five people were allegedly sjamboked and

tearshoke fired by police as the Government trucks moved families out of a Moutse village yesterday.

About 60 000 blacks had been assisted to move since the Department of Co-operation and Development declared a moratorium on forced removals in 1985, the Ministers of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North), he said they were moved to the TBVC countries, to the self-governing national states, to South African Government Trust towns and farms and from Crossroads to Khayelitsha. Only 84 were repatriated in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. The rest moved voluntarily to improve their living conditions. Some of them were refugees from the Ciskei and the Department of Co-operation and Development Aid had provided help with their settlement.

'Teargassing' in Moutse resettlements

From THELMA TUCH JOHANNESBURG. — Police allegedly fired teargas and sjambokked Moutse residents in the village of Uitvlugt yesterday as 25 government trucks removed 10 families to be resettled in tents at Immerpan.

The trucks were accompanied by a Hippo carrying about 10 policemen who, according to residents, teargassed a group queuing to buy water at the local trading store. There are only three taps serving the 900 families in the area.

Police then patrolled the streets and allegedly sjambokked three residents, including Mr Jan Mogale, whose home was destroyed by a petrol bomb last month. He is the brother of the first president of the banned Congress of South African Students, Mr Ephraim Mogale.

'Trouble-makers'

Mr Mogale sustained weals and gashes on his torso. He said six policemen attacked him with sjamboks. He said police accused him and two friends of being trouble-makers and took them in the Hippo to the outskirts of Uitvlugt, where they lashed them with sjamboks.

At midday yesterday the streets were deserted as residents stayed indoors, apparently to avoid any further confrontation.

The controversial North-Eastern Transvaal area of Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 this year despite mass opposition from the

120 000 North Sotho-speaking people living there.

Residents strongly resented the incorporation into the homeland scheduled for independence this year. In January they clashed violently with KwaNdebele vigilantes in the area, resulting in more than 20 deaths.

They have been given the option to move to Immerpan, near Roedtan, but many are opposed to resettling in this remote area.

Climate of fear

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said yesterday that an "insidious process" of removals was now taking place since the government placed a moratorium on forced removals a year ago.

A climate of fear and anxiety was created, he said, as government officials went from house to house asking residents to sign a form agreeing to move out. He said they had threatened to destroy the homes of people who refused to leave.

This led many people to agree to move "voluntarily" from the area. Residents were also being offered large amounts of money such as R15 000 as compensation, none of which had yet materialized, he said.

● The South African Police declined to comment and referred all inquiries to KwaNdebele police. No one could be reached for comment.

CAL TINTS

Govt 9/4/85

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'helped' resettle 60 000

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The government had assisted with the resettlement of about 60 000 black people since the moratorium against removals was declared last year, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

But Mr Heunis said "only 84 were repatriated in terms of Section 14 of the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

"The rest moved voluntarily with a view to improving their living conditions."

He said many of them were refugees from Ciskei. The Department of Co-operation and Development/Development Aid helped with their settlement.

Crossroads

"That department also helped a great number of blacks to move from one national state to another or to move within a certain national state from one place to another or to South African Development Trust farms earmarked for inclusion in the relevant national state."

Mr Heunis said in reply to a question tabled in the House by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) that the 60 000 people had been moved to the homelands, SA Development Trust farms and from Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

In reply to another question tabled by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea), Mr Heunis said 33 280 were resettled last year from Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

Mr Heunis also said in reply to another question by Mr Soal that 64 of the 67 remaining black spots in South Africa were located in Natal.

No decision had been reached about the removal of the 64 black spots in Natal as "a decision could be affected by the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu".

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Stalemate over future of George's Lawaaikamp

Staff Reporter

THE DISPUTE over the future of Lawaaikamp near George has reached a stalemate after a meeting of the parties ended with the black community refusing to negotiate with the white municipality.

The municipality threatened to bulldoze all "illegal structures" on its property and the single workers' compound and proposes to raise Lawaaikamp site rents by more than 100 percent.

"It is impossible to negotiate with the municipality. They refuse to answer our questions and pretend all the problems of the township are a result of unrest," said community leader Mr Kenneth Siboto, who attended last night's meeting.

The municipality has proposed that rent and service charges be more than doubled from R13,45 a month to R25, but residents complain that they receive nothing for their money.

"We can no longer talk to them. From now on we will refuse to pay even the existing rents and will talk only to the Government."

The Progressive Federal Party MPC for Grooté Schuur, Mr Jan van Eck, who visited the area yesterday, said the township was in a "terrible state".

Mayor visits families who stayed behind

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's mayor, Professor Harold Rudolph, yesterday visited the 67 Indian families still holding out in what was once known as Pageview.

The area is now known as Vrededorp, but the stigma attached to the place because of forced removals lives on.

Host to the first mayor to visit the suburb was the Save Pageview Association, formed in 1981 after the Government decreed the area a "whites only" suburb and ordered the last of the 1 200 Indian families living there to move out to Lenasia 35 km away.

Professor Rudolph saw the new homes built for whites to replace the shops and homes tenanted by Indians. The cost of demolition alone was R56 million said association treasurer, Mr Chandrakant Hari.

The 140 houses built for whites from 1984 were sold at between R45 000 and R60 000, and repayments were fixed by the Community Development Board at between R400 and R600 a month.

Mr Hari said about 30 houses were vacant and the outstanding backlog in rental in December stood at R100 000. Despite the ruling that owners had to stay in the houses for five years, "To Let" signs had already started going up.

FINAL 11/4/80
Operation upgrade

Government plans to upgrade two embattled black townships on the Witwatersrand — Alexandra near Johannesburg and Munsieville near Krugersdorp.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has informed Progressive Federal Party MPs Helen Suzman and David Dalling that work in Alexandra is already under way; and the upgrading of Munsieville will start as soon as possible. There has been serious unrest in both townships, which are but a stone's throw away from white suburbs.

Government plans to move Munsieville's estimated 10 000 residents to Kagiso township were scrapped this year despite strong opposition from nearby white residents. Heunis says immediate plans for Munsieville include upgrading of streets, stormwater drains, sewers, street lighting and "general refurbishment."

So far, R156 000 has been allocated for the projects. The official population of Munsieville is 8 013; it was established in 1911. Representations to move Munsieville were received from the Krugersdorp City Council and from the local (verligte) Nationalist MP, Leon Wessells. These were rejected because "no new facts were submitted," explained Heunis.

He says 27 upgrading projects have already been completed in Alexandra and a further 10 are due for completion this year. The upgrading includes the construction of new roads, stormwater drains, houses and flats, schools and electrification. Completion is expected within eight years. ■

Winter under canvas for evicted Western families

11/4/80 WEEKLY MAIL

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By JO-ANN BEKKER

FAMILIES evicted from houses in Johannesburg's Western coloured township have spent nearly a month sleeping in the local church and may face the winter sheltered only by draughty canvas tents.

The 19 families are among 600 Western sub-tenants whom the Westbury Residents' Action Committee (Wrac) estimates have been overlooked in the Johannesburg City Council's plans to upgrade the township.

But the Council's director of Coloured and Indian Housing, Thys Wilsnach, says provision was made for the 400 sub-tenants polled in a house-to-house survey in February this year. He claims many more have recently flocked to Western from Eldorado Park and other areas.

Wilsnach says the Council cannot provide temporary accommodation for the homeless families, as it has not budgeted for this expense.

If the Council's position does not change, the local Methodist priest, Reverend Cecil Begbie — who has offered the families shelter in his church since March 17 — says he has made arrangements with the Witwatersrand Council of Churches for tents to be erected in the church grounds to give individual families some privacy.

How the 19 families, many with babies, came to lose the rooms which they had hired from registered tenants is under dispute.

Wilsnach says his officials conducted a survey which found most sub-tenants had left voluntarily, and hence would be able to return to their previous lodgings while they waited for new houses.

But this week Begbie presented Wilsnach with the results of a survey he had conducted, based on affidavits by each of the 17 tenants who had previously accommodated the 19 sub-tenants. In each case, overcrowding was cited as the reason why sub-tenants were asked to leave.

One evicted couple, Ida and Barney Smith, had been lodging in a two-roomed house with 18 people. Another, Whiteman and Angeline Shutter, had been living in a three-roomed house with 24 other people. Tony and Jennifer Smith had shared a one-bedroomed flat with 16 people.

Many of the tenants told Begbie that overcrowding was causing family conflict. "There is one case where a young girl attempted to commit suicide because she could not stand the

pressure in the home anymore," he states in the letter accompanying the results of his survey.

"In another case the mother had a nervous breakdown and lost her speech for a few days due to the conflict in the home."

Begbie concludes: "On the basis of my survey, I find it impossible to recommend that these families return to their former tenants. We are therefore morally and duty-bound to help them to find alternative accommodation."

Wilsnach said as the findings of the two surveys were so different, he would launch a further investigation.

Interviewed in the Methodist church hall last Friday, homeless residents spoke fiercely of their determination to secure their right to a home.

When they were evicted they occupied empty Council houses not yet allocated to registered tenants. Council officials responded by dumping their possessions in the road and the families then decided to camp outside the rent offices. Eighteen sub-tenants have been arrested twice for trespassing, but in both cases charges were withdrawn.

Florence Daniels, a slightly built grandmother and an active member of Wrac, sums up the community's determination to try every channel to

secure good housing in this way: "We scratch and see if it bleeds."

Wilsnach argues that the residents injure themselves in the process. He says Wrac objected to the Council's plans to build small houses for 1 150 registered tenants and sub-tenants. They demanded larger buildings and sites, and as the area was limited, fewer houses will now be built.

"Because of the agitation of Mrs Daniels and her group there is no more room for a further 200 houses. They have only themselves to blame."

A source of encouragement to the 19 families is the success story of 12 Western sub-tenants who now live in new houses in the area.

The 12 collectively occupied houses were built by the Rand Afrikaans University for coloured students. After individuals were fined and charged with trespassing, RAU and the City Council agreed that if the residents could raise the money, they could rent the houses.

They borrowed the money and now live as full tenants. But their problems are not over.

"Our rent is too high," Barbara Jacobs says "I pay R132 a month and a friend of mine pays R211. They have told us at the rent office that if one of the 12 households falls behind in their rent, they'll throw us all out and bring in people who can afford it."

Liberals mourn Ernie Wentzel

11/4/80 WEEKLY MAIL

SOUTH Africa's liberal community is mourning the death of Ernie Wentzel, former chairman of the Liberal Party and one of Johannesburg's best-known advocates.

Wentzel, 52, died on Wednesday night after a long battle with cancer.

Wentzel was known for many years for his commitment to liberalism and opposition organisations, and his jovial disposition.

He was president of the SRC at the University of Cape Town from 1955 to 57 and later president of the

National Union of SA Students (Nusas).

He was imprisoned without trial twice during the 1960s.

He served for many years on the executive of the SA Institute of Race Relations and the council of Lawyers for Human Rights and has acted in a number of major political trials.

The funeral will take place at St Mary's Cathedral on Saturday.

● Next week the Weekly Mail will carry a full profile of Wentzel by his close friend, Benjamin Pogrand.

Artists boycott PW premiere

11/4/80 WEEKLY MAIL

MOST Natal artists and a number of other leading figures in Durban will be boycotting this week-end's official opening of The Playhouse theatre complex in the city because the State President PW Botha is to officiate.

Painter Andrew Verster said he first discovered Botha would be officiating when he received his invitation about

By CARMEL RICKARD

already politicised but it is very clumsy and unfortunate to reinforce it in this way."

Natal University Professor of Music, Chris Ballantine, will also not be going. Like Verster he feels the choice of the opening work —

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Defunct 'removals' department praised in final report

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The defunct Department of Co-operation and Development said in its final report that its history was a story of the achievements of "inspired men and women".

This was met yesterday with disbelief by the Progressive Federal Party's black affairs spokesman, Mr Ray Swart.

The description was made in the introduction to the last report of the department, which was dissolved last year.

GOOD PROGRESS

Former Director-General Mr G van der Walt said the "inspired men and women" had devoted their "lives and careers to the promotion of the interests and the improvement of the quality of life of people who had to adapt to the demands of a progressively more complex society in a rapidly developing country".

He said it was gratifying that within the limitations of available financial resources, good progress could again be made with a variety of activities. These included the provision of housing, consolidation of the land areas of the self-governing national states, implementation of various community projects and the development of towns.

MASS REMOVALS

The unrest among black communities had in many instances dismantled the "good work done in the past and soured relations".

Commenting on statements in the report, Mr Swart said in an interview: "It is amusing, but totally untrue.

"The Department was an instrument of Government policy that led to the division of the South African population in the form of mass removals and other deprivations, which have caused untold harm to the country," he said.

Bid to halt 'back door' forced removal

By Kym Hamilton
Pretoria Bureau

The township authorities allocating him a vacant house or a stand on which to build a house. The board refused to grant him a house or stand in terms of its policy of moving Oulokasie residents to Lethlabile. It has already sold the land on which the location is situated to the Brits municipality.

A resident, Mr Moshe Jan Mahlaela has sought the help of the Supreme Court in enforcing his right to live in Oulokasie.

If he and his family are forced to move to Lethlabile, on the Bophuthatswana border and about 24 km from Brits, then his children will lose their section 10 rights as it is not a prescribed area, he said yesterday in an affidavit before the court.

Mr Mahlaela is seeking a court order to force the development board into allocating him a vacant house or a stand on which to build a house.

The board refused to grant him a house or stand in terms of its policy of moving Oulokasie residents to Lethlabile. It has already sold the land on which the location is situated to the Brits municipality.

LETTER REFUSED

The Brits municipality is intending to use the land for the expansion of the white area.

About 400 residents from the Brits township attended the hearing yesterday.

When Mr Mahlaela submitted a letter from his attorney to the township superintendent, Mr

Marthinus Benade de Beer, it was refused. He was allegedly told to return it to his attorney.

Mr A Chaskalson (SC), appearing for Mr Mahlaela yesterday, argued that the board had acted illegally as Oulokasie was still a proclaimed township. Mr de Beer did not have the authority to disestablish a township and pull it down, he said.

The board had allowed the Brits location to become run down and had demolished houses in an attempt to attain its objective. It was attempting to achieve forced removals via the back door, argued Mr Chaskalson.

Mr F Mynhardt, appearing for Mr de Beer and the board denied it had acted unlawfully and said Mr Mahlaela should have used the internal

remedy of appeals to other board officials instead of coming to court.

Mr de Beer said in an affidavit before the court that proper facilities and services, such as roads and sewerage, had been provided in Lethlabile. He said the decision not to allocate empty houses or stands to former Oulokasie residents was in accordance with the board's policy to have the location deproclaimed as a black township.

DEMOLISHED

He admitted that at the time when Mr Mahlaela applied for an empty house there were two available, but these had since been demolished.

Mr Justice Stafford was on the Bench.

The hearing continues.

CAPC-Tim 15 12/14/86

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'Hard thinking' on George deal

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS of Lawaai-kamp township outside George have not yet reacted to a "package deal" offered them by the municipality, but have condemned the "hard attitude" of the town council.

The package deal was drawn up on Wednesday after days of friction between the municipality and township residents.

This week 5 000 residents were threatened with relocation to nearby Sandkraal, and 215 fired municipal workers were told their Lawaai-kamp hostel was to be demolished.

In response to the deal, which includes a guarantee of "undisputed occupation" for residents until December 31 if they move to Sandkraal, a Lawaai-kamp spokesman said "We will do some hard thinking."

Mr Kenneth Siboto,

speaking for the Lawaai-kamp residents committees, said yesterday the municipality had made "strict and hard conditions in the deal."

The main grievances of residents are the proposed increase in rent of almost 100 percent and the threat of removals to Sandkraal.

Residents, have refused to pay more rent until living conditions have been improved, but the deal offered by the municipality insists on the rent increase.

Residents have been given until May 31 to pay all outstanding rentals, and register all "illegal structures". The rent increases from June 1.

The municipality has given the committees until the end of next week to decide on the deal.

If the deal is rejected, the "illegal" houses of 5 000 people will be demolished and the municipality will make no concessions on rent pay-

ments. "We are very worried about this," said Mr Siboto.

Mr Jan van Eck, the PFP MPC for Groote Schuur, who has been negotiating for the residents of Lawaai-kamp, said the present attitude of the municipality "had to result in a direct confrontation".

Mr Carel du Plessis, the town clerk of George, said yesterday that, apart from the deal, a solution to the problems could be a "mixed town council".

'Ruling'

● Attorneys acting for the 215 council dismissed workers yesterday gave the municipality notice to reinstate the workers.

The notice said an application for a ruling to have the workers reinstated would be made to the Industrial Court if the municipality did not act

Evictions spark off Vaal unrest

By STAN MHLONGO

UNREST in the Vaal Triangle erupted this week when scores of squatters were forcibly evicted and hundreds of students boycotted classes after a fellow-student was arrested following a punch-up with a principal.

The unrest follows a week after the joint funerals of 13-year-old Nicholas Thobeli and Mzwandile Sigudla of Evaton - allegedly shot dead by cops in two separate incidents in the past weeks.

Community leaders say the unrest was sparked off by four prominent events in the area this week.

● The alleged arrest of Matthews Lehoko - a student at Sizanani Secondary School in Sebokeng.

● The eviction of scores of squatters despite a reassurance by Evaton mayor Sam Rabotapi three weeks ago that the freehold rights of residents were secure and that they did not need to fear eviction.

● The eviction of Constance Sotunda in Sebokeng's Zone 14 - the first alleged rent defaulter believed to be evicted since the rent boycott started in September 1983.

● The stoning of buses.

A Vaal Student Congress member said trouble

at Sizanani Secondary School started when "teachers and the principal boycotted the funeral of fellow student Vusi Albert Mdingelwa" - a victim of a hit-and-run accident on Easter Monday. He was buried last Sunday.

He said students attacked the teachers and principal and demanded the resignation of the principal.

They claimed the principal influenced the teachers not to attend the funeral.

A criminal charge has been laid against Lehoko for fighting with the principal, a Vasco member said.

13/4/85
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CITY P.
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THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) The Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the mentioned booklet. It need be mentioned that the booklet does not contain a reprint of the advertisement as referred to in the question.
- (a) "A New Beginning".
- (b) 14 pages.
- (c) Bureau for Information.
- (d) Perskor, Johannesburg, on behalf of the Government Printer, Pretoria.
- (e) 45 700 English and 18 500 Afrikaans copies.
- (f) Copies were made available to the Bureau's regional offices for selective distribution as well as the Department of Foreign Affairs for distribution abroad.

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Who were the members of the Management Board of Escom as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether persons appointed to this Management Board are required to have any special qualifications in regard to the supply of electricity; if not, why not; if so, what special qualifications does each of the present members of the said board possess?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) The Escom Management Board as appointed on 24 June 1985 by the Electricity Council is as follows:

— I C McRae, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng) (Rand) Senior General Manager and Chairman of the Management Board.

— J L Rothman, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng) (US) Assistant Senior General Manager and General Manager: Distribution.

— L C Harper, B.Com. Hons (SA) MBA (Alabama) General Manager: Finance.
 F J W Barnard, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng) (US) MBL (SA) General Manager: Resources Services

— P J T Oosthuizen, BA. LLB (UOVS) General Manager: Strategic Services.

— E H Ralph, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng) (Natal) General Manager: Engineering.

— R A Forbes, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng) (Rand), MBL (SA) General Manager: Power Marketing.

— J S Els, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng) (US), BSc. Hons (SA) GDI (Rand) General Manager: Operations.

— H Edeling, Pr. Eng., BSc (Eng)

(Rand) General Manager: Generation.

- (2) Members of the Management Board are persons who are conversant with the Escom's activities and have over the years proved that they possess the necessary management abilities and leadership qualities. The academic qualifications of the present members of the Management Board are stated above

Supplementary reply to Question 18 on Tuesday, 11 February 1986, put by Mr P G Soal (col 50):

18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many voters were registered in (a) each constituency, (b) each province and (c) the Republic as at 31 December 1985?

(a), (b) and (c) See annexures A, B and C.

ANNEXURE A

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Constituency	Number of Voters
Albany	15 995
Algoa	18 441
Alwal	10 797
Beaufort-West	9 721
Bellville	15 262
Caledon	13 001
Cape Town Gardens	16 553
Ceres	10 366
Claremont	16 867
Constantia	19 121
Craddock	10 538
De Aar	10 266
De Kuilen	19 217
Durbanville	20 475
East London City	16 814
East London North	16 967
False Bay	16 787
George	17 838
Gordonia	10 918
Graaff-Reinet	9 830
Green Point	13 689
Groote Schuur	15 824
Heiderberg	19 628
Humansdorp	15 353
Kimberley-North	14 732
Kimberley-South	15 626

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 166 on 4 March 1985, he or any member of his Department has consulted with the residents of Mottlata concerning (a) a date for their removal and (b) the possibility of adding 800 hectares to the compensatory land; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will they be consulted; if so, (aa) when, (bb) what was the outcome of the consultations and (cc) when are they to be moved?

- (a) No.
- (b) Yes.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(aa) 17 September 1985 and 14 March 1986.

(bb) Negotiations with the tribe regarding compensatory land is in progress. Land in the Setlagoli area has been offered and the tribe has been invited to inspect it. The reply of the tribe is still awaited.

(cc) A date will be determined depending on the result of

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HPN 8002 16/4/86
Escom
758. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (2) No tenders were invited for the printing of the booklet. Printing was commissioned by the Government Printer in terms of Tender Board Exemption SDK 77.

*18.
instr

HoA

HoA

Controversial law 16/2/86 STAR clauses are dropped

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The Government has dropped controversial legislation which would have empowered homelands to administer South African black communities against their will.

The legislation would have "circumvented" a Supreme Court decision forbidding the Government from transferring the administration of the Mgwali community to Ciskei, Labour Party MP Mr Desmond Lockey told the House of Representatives yesterday.

SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED

It also could have affected several other communities which have resisted forced removal to homelands.

The legislation was contained in two clauses of the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill which passed its second stage in the House of Representatives yesterday, after a standing committee had dropped the clauses.

"These clauses followed a Supreme Court decision, after the Mgwali people went to court in 1985 over an agreement between South Africa and Ciskei to transfer the administration of Mgwali to Ciskei," Mr Lockey said.

Deadlock on shanty town

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CT. 16/4/86

From MALCOLM FRIED
GEORGE — The black shanty town of Lawaalkamp, some two kilometres out of George, has been neglected and almost ignored by the town for the past three decades.

However, since the beginning of April, the 5 000 residents and their 500 shanties have been targeted for "removal and change" by the Town Clerk of George, Mr Karel du Plessis, who has promised to "bring discipline and order" back to Lawaalkamp. Mr Du Plessis is determined to raise the rents of "legal" residents and

to level the homes of "illegals". He has given the people of Lawaalkamp a detailed plan — "a package deal" — for the future, and expects them to give him a response by the end of this week. Mr Du Plessis said last week that "unrest" had become "the main problem" in Lawaalkamp. He conceded that the purpose behind the rent increases and shack demolitions envisaged in the package deal was to

get the people of Lawaalkamp to move to the new "self-help township of Sandkraal". Mr Du Plessis wants the move as he alleges the blacks are "disorderly" and are interfering with adjacent coloured townships. The residents of Lawaalkamp, however, have found it difficult to form a united front to deal with the municipality.

The recently-elected Haisson committee, the George Civic Association (GCA), cannot be assured of the complete support of Lawaalkamp. The head of the GCA, Mr Kenneth Siboto, knows "it will be hard to reach an agreement, but I think our people will come together over this". Mr George Kellerman, the MPC for George and a mediator in the dispute, says: "Those repre-

senting the people of Lawaalkamp might have some credibility problems." As the number of blacks entering Lawaalkamp grew, George slowly began providing limited garbage and sewerage removal services. A water-supply system of four cold-water taps was installed for the entire area. In the past few weeks, however, since Mr Du

Plessis gave notice of his intentions for the settlement, more than 100 shacks skirting Lawaalkamp have been bulldozed, and 215 fired workers have been threatened with eviction. In terms of the new deal, "legal" residents have been told to pay rent arrears and to pay 100 percent more from May 1, and "illegals" have been told to move to Sandkraal.

Mr Siboto believes it will be "impossible" for people to find extra rent money, and has said they will not move to Sandkraal before the area is completely developed. Mr Kellerman thinks the municipality will find it difficult to enforce a rent increase or force a rent increase or Mr Siboto says people will remain where they are until a "good compromise" has been reached. Mr Kellerman does not believe a final agreement will be easy.

STAR 18/4/8.

'We identify with Alex blacks'

Request to move is news to coloureds

By Rich Mkhondo

Coloured residents of Alexandra township near Sandton said yesterday that they were "surprised and astounded" to learn that they had asked the Government to be moved from the dangerous and critical circumstances of the troubled area.

This follows a statement in Parliament yesterday by Mr P McEnery, Director-General (Administration) of the House of Representatives.

He said that because of the "critical and even dangerous circumstances" in Alexandra, coloureds would be moved to Allandale, in Midrand at their own request.

Some residents, who declined to be named, said: "We were never approached about the issue, nor was any meeting held to discuss it. We are so scattered in the township we identify with blacks. One cannot easily realise we are coloureds. We speak all the languages in the area.

"Even if we are approached, we will not agree to move out. We have been living in Alexandra for years. How can we be asked to move out?"

"The things that other Alexandra residents are fighting for also affect us

Our children were born and bred here. Some are attending school in the area and they struggle together for better education. In the middle of their struggle, how can we separate them?

"We own freehold rights in Alexandra. We are very suspicious of the proposed township. It is far and secluded from the people. The standard of living will be very high there and some of us will not be able to afford it."

Yesterday Mr McEnery said notice of intention to expropriate the Allandale area for the new coloured town had already been served by the Community Development Board on the present owners of the farm.

All urban services would be provided and December was the target for services to be completed on the first 500 sites.

Mr Nunka Mkhalipe, chief public relations officer of Alexandra Town Council, said none of the coloured residents had approached the council, or even complained that they wanted to be moved out.

"We heard such rumours," he said. "There is nothing we can do until something definite is said and arranged."

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Destitute Howick family in tent may not have to move

1948 Mercury
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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A DESTITUTE Indian family living in a tent in Howick West may not have to move as they were allegedly authorised to erect the tent by the House of Delegates, Howick's Town Clerk, Mr Ron Robbins, said yesterday.

Referring to an article in a local newspaper which quoted him as saying the family would have to go, Mr Robbins said he was investigating the matter, and if the family had permission they would not be forced to move as they had 'acted in good faith'.

Mr Robbins said he had been looking at possible alternative accommodation for the family but had thus

far been unsuccessful as landlords owning vacant houses in Howick West were asking rents unaffordable to the family and others like it.

Survey

He added that the R1 762 000 offered to the Howick Town Council by the House of Delegates for housing had not been accepted as the repayments at an interest rate of 11,25 percent would entail the council repaying R15 000 a month in rent alone, 'before thinking of paying off the capital amount'.

A survey taken recently by the Howick West Ratepayers' Association showed that a minimum of 120 families in the area were in urgent need of sub-economic

housing.

Mr Paladh Sewdan, chairman of the association, complained that Howick West ratepayers were given 'no facilities at all' although they paid rates and water bills each month.

He said the Town Clerk's statement to the newspaper showed 'a very negative attitude'.

Howick Indian Local Affairs Committee chairman Mr Jangbahaduro Dhukwah said the housing problem had been worsened by the fact that a sewerage system would have to be built before the construction of houses began.

He added that the matter was now before the National Housing Committee of the House of Delegates for possible resolution.

Langa families lose

By MONO BADELA

THE 70 families living in a white area on the border of Langa have until April 30 to move out.

The Port Elizabeth Supreme Court ruled this week that Uitenhage municipality could bulldoze their homes.

The court decision also directly implicated the Labour Party, headed by Rev Allan Hendrickse.

This is because of Uitenhage municipality's disclosure that the decision to evict the families was taken at a joint sitting with the Uitenhage Coloured Management Committee.

Delivering judgment, Judge Kroon said the families were "squatting" on white land bordering the Langa township - and ordered their eviction.

Uitenhage municipality says it needs the land for "development".

● Langa spokesman Weza Made said the residents - transported to court in three buses - were not likely to accept the judgment.

"When they took us to court we decided to fight them in court. If they force

us out, we will oppose them," he said.

● Judgment in the case of 426 Langa families - threatened with eviction since May last year - is still going to be delivered.

Numerous organisations have opposed the plan to evict the Langa residents, and called for the area to be upgraded, rather than demolished. However, Uitenhage authorities seem intent on removing the families.

(27) CITY P. 20/4/86

Lawaaikamp meeting teargassed

CAPE TIMES 21/4/86

By ANDRÉ KOOPMAN
POLICE yesterday fired teargas at a group of about 400 Lawaaikamp residents who had met in a church to discuss the details of a municipal plan to move them from the shanty town a few kilometres outside George.

The head of the George Civic Association, Mr Kenneth Siboto, said last night that they had been in the meeting for about 30 minutes

when a police Casspir arrived at the church.

The police issued a warning that people standing outside the church had five minutes to leave. People had stood outside because there was no place left inside the church.

After waiting five minutes the police fired teargas at the crowd outside the church as well as into the church, Mr Siboto said.

People in the church fought to get out, some of them fainted and others jumped out of the windows to escape the gas.

Afterwards large crowds of angry people gathered in the town while police watched.

Mr George Kellerman, Nationalist MPC for George and a mediator in the Lawaaikamp dispute, said last night he had attended a meeting between community leaders and a Major Strauss of the police which took place after the incident.

The teargas had been fired because of a "misunderstanding", Mr Kellerman said Major Strauss told him.

Police had apparently been told last week that the meeting would take place at another church and no one had informed them that the venue had changed.

Petrol-bomb

Mr Kellerman said that an unexploded petrol bomb and stones had been thrown at the police, but he did not know whether this was before or after the teargassing.

In terms of a deal proposed by the municipality, the 5 000 residents of Lawaaikamp had to apply to move to the new self-help housing scheme at Sandkraal, make good rent arrears and pay 100 percent more rent by June or face summary eviction.

If they complied with these conditions they would be granted "undisputed occupation" of Lawaaikamp until December 31.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said last night told Sapa that he had no knowledge of the incident. Any events occurring late at night would be contained in the 7am

Squatters tell of their suffering

22/4 | a.e.

EAST LONDON — The evicted Kuni squatters complained yesterday that they were suffering in the cold, wet weather at their Needs Camp settlement village between Mount Coke and East London.

The squatters said that on rainy days water comes in under their plastic tents, making the floors cold and muddy.

An elderly squatter Mrs Lily Mpinsho, said the cold had aggravated her rheumatism and had left her with painful gums.

She thought the government should provide them with more permanent structures that could withstand the wet weather.

Mr Bokhani Mgqosho, a member of the squatter residents committee, said they could do nothing to protect themselves from the cold since they could not make fires inside their plastic tents.

He also believed that the government should provide them with better accommodation.

The unfavourable weather would have a detrimental effect on the health of the children and the older people, Mr Mgqosho said.

He said most people in the camp did not have enough clothes and were thus vulnerable to the cold and damp.

Pigs which burrowed under toilet floors were another problem Mr Mgqosho said.

Other squatters complained about the absence of school facilities in the camp.

Parents recently decided to donate some building material for a temporary school to be built. There were no teachers in the camp and they would have to be sought elsewhere, the squatters said.

There were also no churches and worshipers had to travel long distances to attend services they said.

The first secretary at the South African Embassy in Ciskei Mr K Brennan said the squatters should report com-

plaints to the representatives of Develop ment Aid stationed on the camp or the SADF unit in the area.

The squatters expressed their satisfaction with other social facilities provided by the government and welfare organisations.

They said they had been supplied with enough food and there had been no police or other official harassment since they arrived.

During a visit to the area yesterday, the squatters added that there had been no incidents of instability or fighting in the community since they arrived.

Small children braved the cold weather and played in muddy pools on the roads while other squatters lined up for their daily ration of soup, which they said was provided by the government.

Few of them were suitably dressed for the wet weather.

plastic tents were erected was muddy, and the floors of the tents were wet.

One of the settlement areas is situated on sloping ground which caused water to run into the tents.

The Clakel Government had accused the squatters of creating instability at Kuni. This was denied by the squatters who asked not to be sent back to Clakel.

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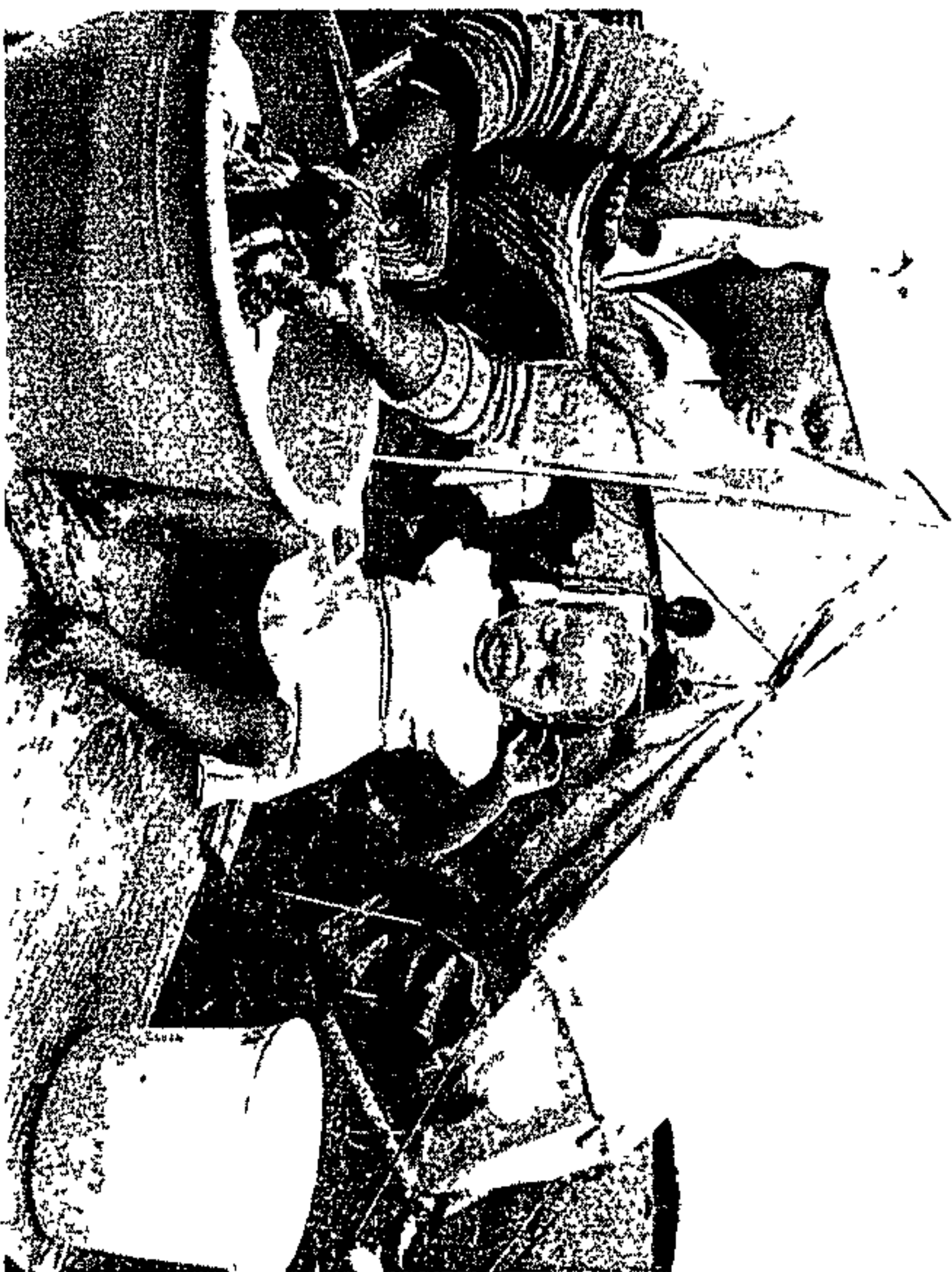
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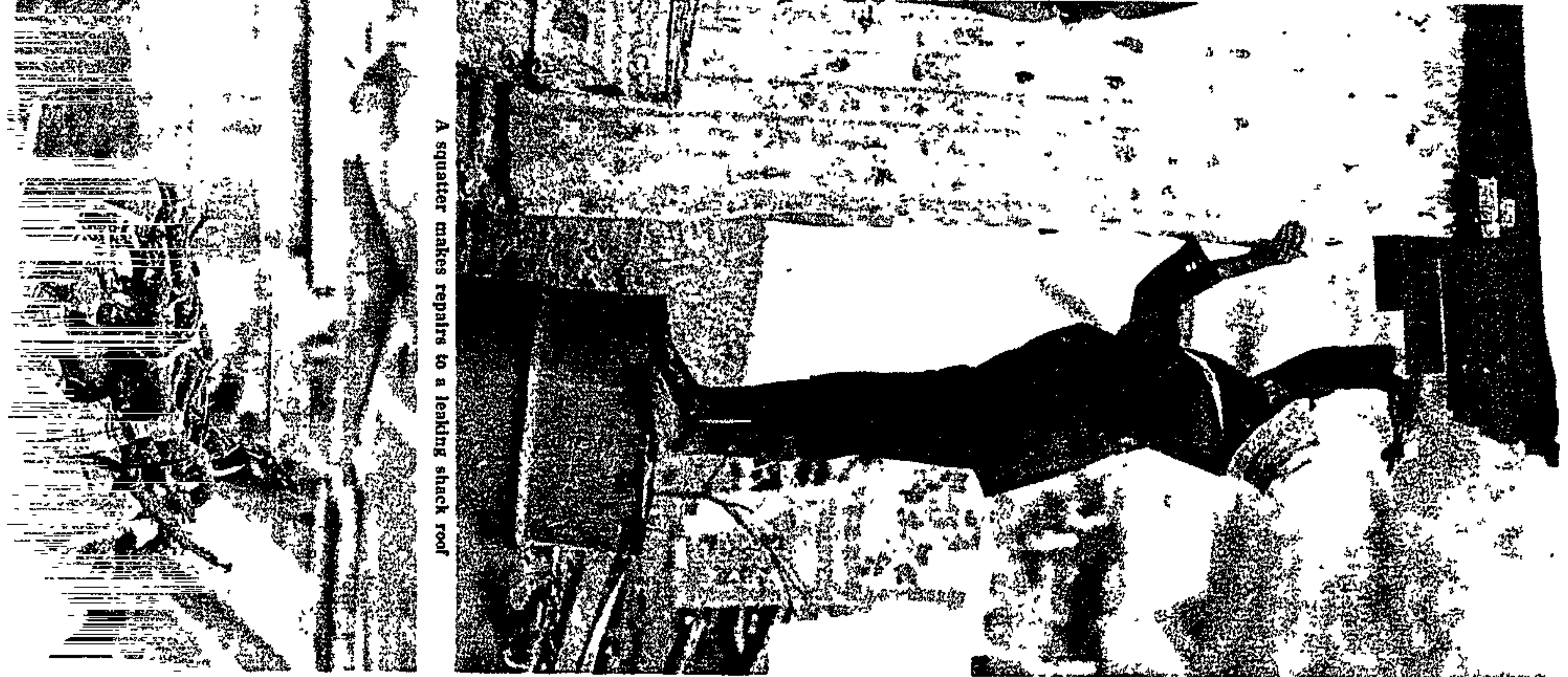
The Clakel Government had accused the squatters of creating instability at Kuni. This was denied by the squatters who asked not to be sent back to Clakel.



Mrs Nokwazi Dnyubela takes advantage of a break in the rain to do her washing. Her two daughters, Zingiswa and Nomisa, look on.



Mrs Mavis Tisani feeds her one-year-old child, Standi.



A squatter makes repairs to a leaking shack roof.



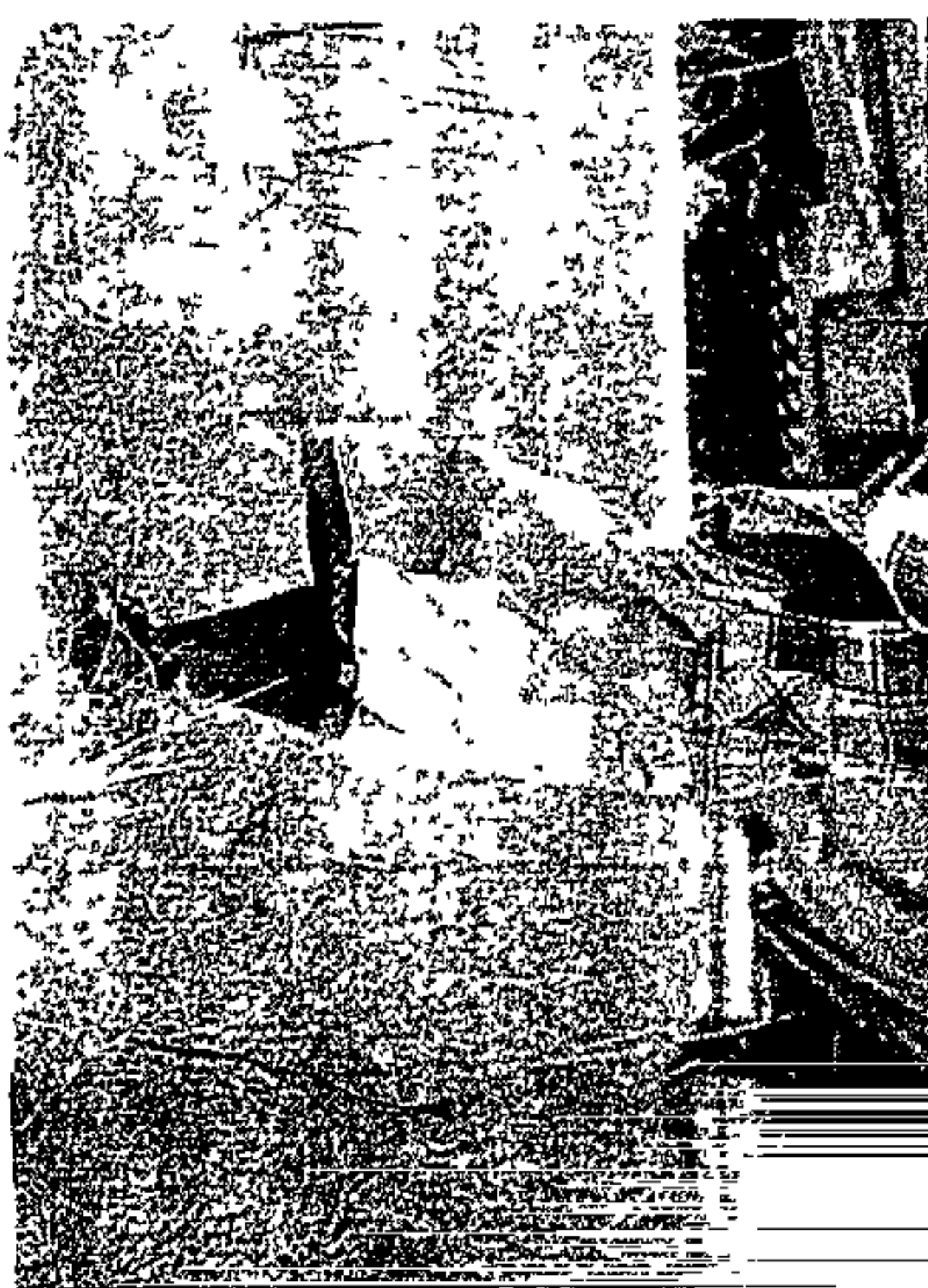
Sembiso Mnyipeli and Tembinkosi Magadela

schoolboys who have no school to attend

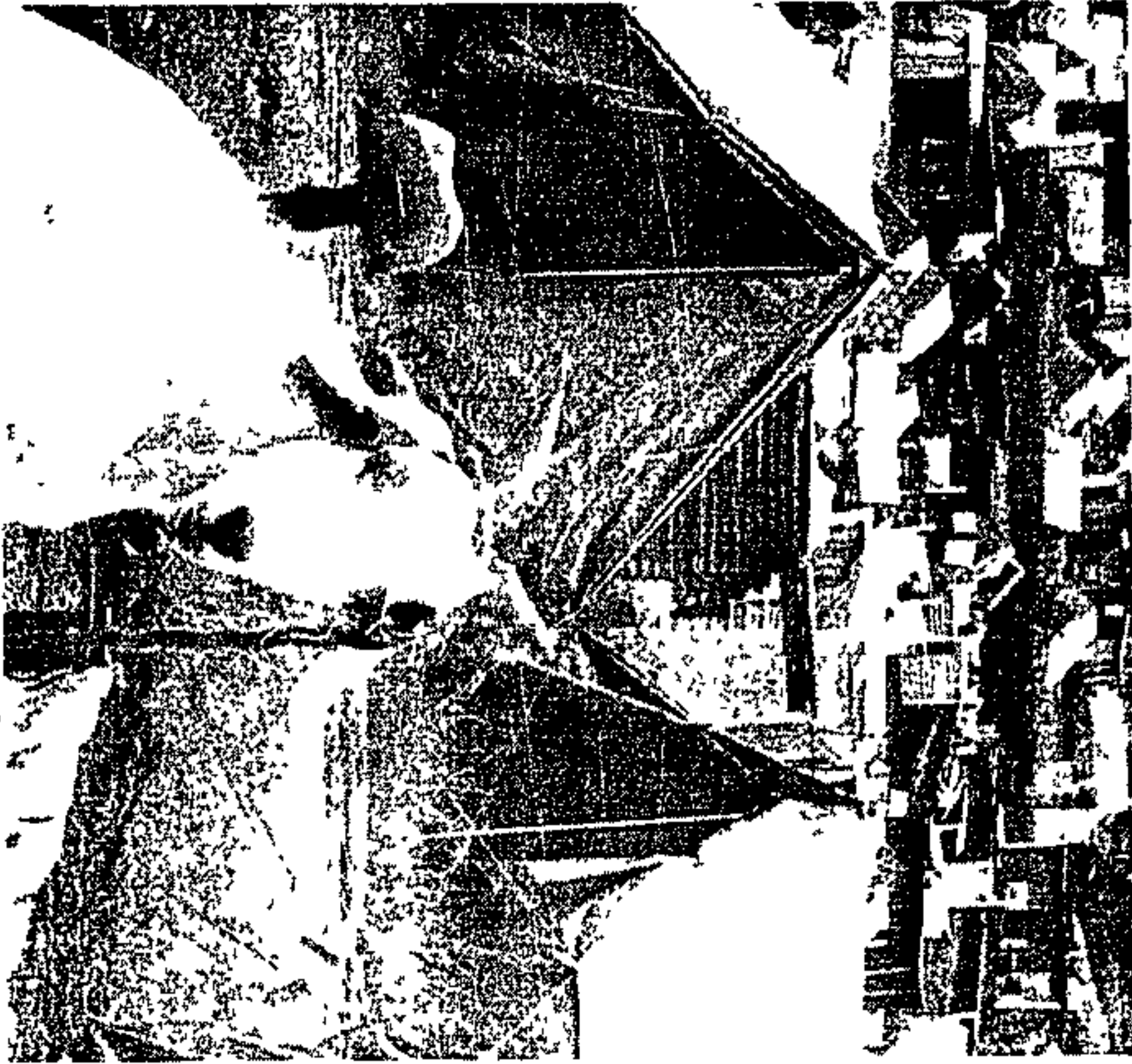


Mrs Lily Mphahleho

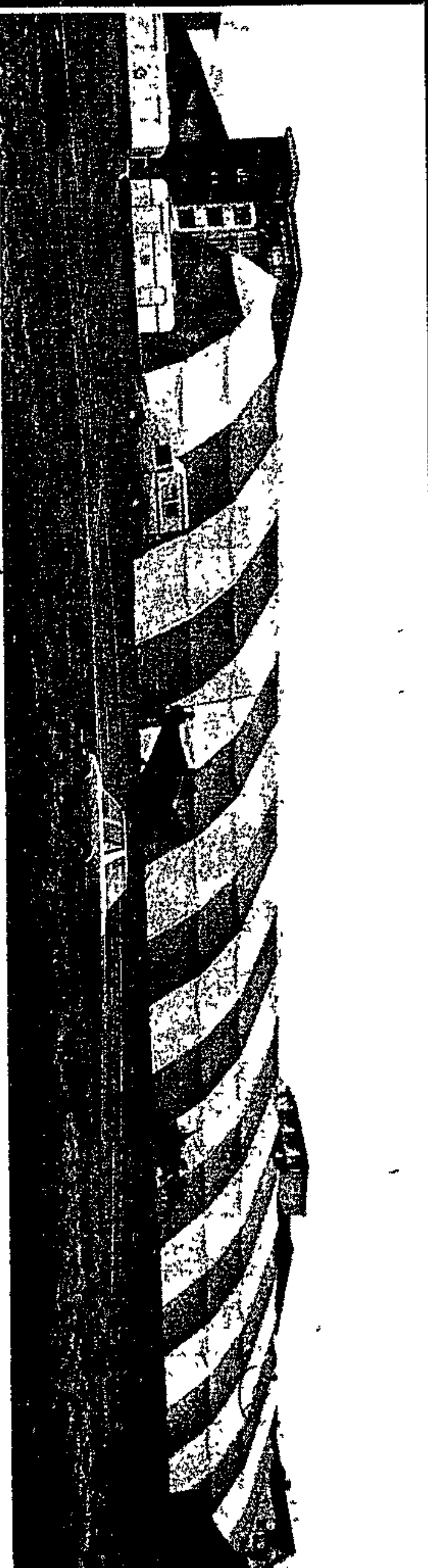
all her belongings in a tent.



Mrs Cynthia Toloka brings home some firewood



An inquisitive goat is attacked by the camera. The squatter's tent town stretches out in the background.



Round Tablers get ready

Top: The prefabricated construction on the Esplanade that has been erected to accommodate Round Table delegates from all over South Africa.

Left: Taking a break from organising the congress are some of the organising committee (from left): Steve Wilken, Ranaak Weighman, John Fish, Phil Hammond and Jeff Scott.

Right: The view inside the conference venue. The T-shirts suspended from the roof are for a T-shirt evening being held tonight.



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The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any of these Press reports that the hon member is referring to.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if I can find the Press reports and let the hon the Minister have them, will he undertake to investigate the matter?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, surely the hon member knows it is his right as a member of Parliament to bring anything to my attention. I do not think I have to answer to that any further, because it should be obvious.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: That is precisely what I am going to do

2. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

Handwritten: acer 1985
Gold 22/14/86
HANSEN

- (1) Whether South African citizens may
 - (a) purchase and (b) possess gold freely; if so, (i) since what date and (ii) subject to what conditions; if not, why not;
- (2) whether the premium on the purchase of Kruger rands by South African citizens was increased recently; if so, (a) when, (b) to what extent, (c) why and (d) what stipulations apply in respect of the purchase of Kruger rands by South African citizens;
- (3) whether he will consider legislation in terms of which South African citizens will be permitted to purchase gold by means of certificates without physically possessing the gold; if not, why not; if so, when does he propose to introduce such legislation;
- (4) whether the above-mentioned certificates will be freely negotiable; if not, why not;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) and (b) By virtue of Exchange Control Regulation 2 no one may buy or sell gold without the permission of the Treasury. Regulation 5 provides that anyone resident in the Republic who has the right to sell gold, or to effect its sale, must within 30 days offer that gold for sale to the Treasury or its agent. The SA Reserve Bank is the Treasury's appointed agent in this case. In the light of our foreign exchange needs, all gold is sold to the Bank, which in turn sells it, when needed, overseas for foreign exchange. Individuals are not permitted to buy or to possess gold. This does not apply, however, to processed gold such as gold coins or jewellery ware for which an annual quota is allocated by the Treasury for processing purposes.

- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 24 March 1986.
 - (b) 1 ounce coin—from 3 per cent to 12 per cent
 - ½ ounce coin—from 5 per cent to 14 per cent
 - ¼ ounce coin—from 7 per cent to 16 per cent
 - ⅓ ounce coin—from 9 per cent to 18 per cent.
- (c) To dampen the abnormally high local demand for Kruger rands.
- (d) There is no bar to the purchase or sale of Kruger rands by South African citizens within the Republic Exchange Control Regulations apply, however, and thus no Kruger rands may be exported or taken from the country without the permission of the South African Reserve Bank.
- (3) No. For the same reasons as those behind the restrictions on the minting of Kruger rands—namely, that this would draw down the Republic's gold reserves. Any issue of gold certificates would in any event have to be backed by physical gold. The Republic's gold reserves are held by the Reserve Bank, and any sales thereof by way of the issue of gold certificates would mean that the gold would no longer form part of the country's reserves. A gold certificate would also be subject to exchange control in order to prevent an outflow of foreign exchange. Under all these circumstances, the issue of gold certificates would not be feasible.
- (4) Falls away.
- (5) No. The matter is fully dealt with in the answer to 3 above.

be donated to terrorist organisations. It must also be pointed out that donations of this kind have for some time been made by various Western governments and organisations in Western countries. It is a complex problem which is receiving attention.

3. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Handwritten: Foreign television programmes
HANSEN

- (1) Whether any actors in and producers of foreign television programmes have intimated that they are considering (a) discontinuing the supply of such programmes to the South African Broadcasting Corporation or (b) donating the proceeds from the showing of such programmes in South Africa to terrorist organisations; if so,
- (2) whether he intends taking any steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) A number of overseas actors and film producers have given notice that programmes in which they appear or which are produced by them, may not be made available in South Africa.
- (b) Confirmation has not yet been received that the proceeds of the showing of such programmes will

4. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Handwritten: Kim Village, Ciskei
acer 1988
27/1
HANSEN

- (1) Whether any persons from the Kuni village in the Chalumba District in Ciskei have been resettled on South African Development Trust land; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) where were they resettled and (c) how far from East London is this resettlement area;
- (2) whether any relief aid has been granted to these persons; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether such aid is still being granted; if not, why not; if so, for what period will this aid be continued;
- (4) whether any objections have been received from any farmers' associations in this resettlement area; if so, (a) when and (b) from which associations;
- (5) whether these associations were consulted prior to the decision being taken to resettle these persons in the area concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was their response?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Education and Development Aid):

- (1) Yes, from Kuni Village in Ciskei

(ii) Housing R39 252 933.
Infrastructure R917 682.

- (2) Rate of interest in respect of loans.
Housing 11,25%.
Infrastructure 1% and 11,25%

Q & A 1295
Subsidised border fencing
433. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department bears the cost

Transkei	4,8 kilometres	R20 047,82
Bophuthatswana	17,55 kilometres	R84 126,00
Venda	74,7 kilometres	R253 473,66
Swaziland	80 kilometres	R319 933,45
Lesotho	37,530 kilometres	R173 626,62

Q & A 1295
Family housing units
533. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built by each Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the expenditure in that year on (i) such housing and (ii) infrastructural services for such housing?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) None—Development Boards do not erect houses in White urban areas.
(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Q & A 1295
Black spots
660. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development

- (1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district

HoA

of subsidised border fencing; if not, by which Government Department(s) is this cost borne; if so, (a) how many kilometres of fencing were erected between the Republic and each specified independent Black state during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes, in so far as it concerns the erection of border fences between States and the maintenance thereof.

(a)	(b)
and (ii) province since the beginning of 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such spot resettled;	

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) One to date.
(a) (i) Pietersburg.
(ii) Transvaal.
(b) (i) The Seakamela Community.
(ii) 5 707.
(c) On the farm Avon 73 LS.
(2) (a) and (b) No costs were incurred

in 1985. The Seakamela Community was resettled in the course of January this year at a cost of R2 523 907 of which R2 050 877 was paid as compensation for improvements left behind by the community on the farm Dalmeney, from which they moved.

Q & A 1297
Ekangala
684. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(b)

Ndebele	460
South Sotho	144
North Sotho	44
Swazi	99
Shangaan	59
Tswana	48
Venda	12
Xhosa (Transkei)	50
Zulu	133
Total	1 049

Q & A 1297
Staff: travel benefits
741. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether (a)(i) pilots and (ii) clerks attached to the South African Airways and (b)(i) directors, (ii) assistant directors, (iii) deputy directors, (iv) clerks, (v) shunters, (vi) engine drivers and (vii) artisans attached to the South African Transport Services receive any travel benefits; if so, for what specified benefits do members of staff in each category qualify annually;
(2) whether these members of staff receive or qualify for any additional benefits for travel after a long period of service; if so, (a) after what period of service do they qualify for these

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Ekangala Township as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which tribal or ethnic group do they belong in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) As at 31 March 1985.
(i) (aa) Males 1 049.
(bb) Females 1 320.
(ii) Children 2 507.

Male	Female	Children	Total
460	558	974	1 992
144	186	346	676
44	68	143	255
99	133	274	506
59	70	144	273
48	68	148	264
12	15	35	62
50	58	123	231
133	164	320	617
1 049	1 320	2 507	4 876

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
(a) (i) *By Rail*
Pilots, their wives and dependent children receive one annual holiday free pass, and unlimited privilege tickets at quarter-fare.
Pilots in possession of a grey or black pass receive unlimited free journeys, and their wives and dependent children one annual holiday free pass and unlimited privilege tickets at quarter-fare

HoA

200 arrested in raid near George

Staff Reporter

AT least 200 people were arrested in a security force swoop on Lawaakamp township near George early today.

This was confirmed by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria in a statement which said "a number of people — about 200" were "held for questioning in connection with recent incidents of unrest in the area."

Earlier, the spokesman for the Lawaakamp community, Mr Kenneth Siboto, said he received calls from residents reporting the raid at 6am.

He said the camp had been "surrounded and totally taken over" by police and troops, backed up by a number of Caspirs. Residents had complained that the arrests were "random".

Mr Siboto said the last time there was trouble was on Sunday when police acted during a meeting.

The meeting had been arranged to discuss a municipal plan to move them out of the area to the self-help housing scheme at Sandkraal.

The Nationalist MPC for George, Mr G P Kellerman, said he visited Lawaakamp during the raid and was told that those "not positively identified on criminal grounds" would be released.

ARCAs 22/11/86

Lebowa told to hand over 'aliens' for repatriation

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said.

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego yesterday, Mr Badenhorst said he also hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended.

He said: "The influx of large numbers of aliens from South Africa's neighbours is a cause for great concern to my Government.

Heavy burden

"This places a heavy burden on the whole country's infrastructure and may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market.

"Uncontrolled and illegal entry and settlement of aliens can exercise adverse effects and everything possible must be done to prevent this."

Late last year it was reported that more than 63 000 refugees from Mozambique alone had entered Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and Kwazulu, although this figure is now believed to be much higher.

Indications at the time were that these homeless people were not being repatriated, but were being helped to get papers and settle here after their hazardous journey from their war-torn homeland.

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens who were still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation

Further discussions

The Deputy-Minister also discussed the issue of links between South Africa and Lebowa. These were cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the South African Government insisted on incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele. Lebowa has since gone to court to try to have South Africa's decision reversed.

Mr Badenhorst said he hoped "certain factors which are causing troubled relations between Lebowa and the South African Government would be resolved as soon as possible.

"In my opinion it is essential that further discussion be conducted on the problems of our relations. We simply cannot leave things hanging in the air."

George
Can time right
to take
action
167 271
soon
270

Staff Reporter

GEORGE municipality has threatened to take "action this week" against residents of Lawaakamp township after failing to reach a compromise over the future of the settlement.

Mr Carel du Plessis, the town clerk of George, said yesterday that "no progress" had been made since he had given residents his proposals for the township.

In terms of the deal, the 5 000 residents must agree to move to the Sandkraal township and pay the rent arrears for the six weeks or so of their rent boycott.

In addition, the municipality is to double rents at Lawaakamp.

Mr Du Plessis said he would try to negotiate with residents "soon", but said the municipality would "take action" this or next week if no compromise were reached.

Mr Kenneth Siboto, the president of the George Civic Association, which represents the residents, has called the deal "crazy".

"Mr Du Plessis can take whatever action he wants — we can do nothing to prevent it," he said yesterday.

"But he must hear us first.

"We are living in dirt here and something must be done.

"It will not solve any problems if we are tear-gassed, like on Sunday.

"We need more time and we do not need to be hassled by Mr Du Plessis. We are discussing our future here."

One black spot moved *CAPE TIMES 25/11/86*

(271)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government moved one black spot — in Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal — last year, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North). He said the 5 707-strong Seakamela community was resettled on the farm Avon. The cost of the resettlement was R2,5 million, of which R2 million was paid as compensation for improvements left behind by the community on the farm Dalmeney.

Cape Times 23/4/86
200 families dumped
by Ciskei resettled (271)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 200 of the families dumped in South Africa by Ciskei have already been permanently settled on South African Development Trust farm No 842.

The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said this in reply yesterday to a question from Mr E K Moorcroft (PFP Albany).

About 8 000 people had been "evicted" by Ciskei.

The remaining families were temporarily settled on Trust farm No 863, about 30km from East London. Relief was being given to these people.

There had been an objection to their presence from the East London Western District Farmers' Association, which had not been consulted because the farms were consolidation land bought for settlement by blacks. — Sapa

200 held in swoop on township

E. Post 23/4/86

CAPE TOWN — About 200 Lawaakamp residents were arrested in a combined police and SA Defence Force operation yesterday after the George township was sealed off by security forces

While police have claimed the operation was a "crime prevention exercise", Lawaakamp residents — who are under threat of removal by the George municipality to the "self-help" township of Sandkraal — have alleged the raids were carried out at the request of the George Town Clerk, Mr Karel du Plessis

In a report in a Cape Town newspaper yesterday Mr Du Plessis warned

he would "take action" if no compromise between residents and the municipality were reached concerning resettlement proposals

He could not be contacted for comment after the arrests

Residents claimed that security forces sealed off the township before dawn and began arresting people in house-to-house searches

A George Youth Congress (Geoyco) executive member said mainly "young people from the age of 25 downwards" were arrested

Residents leaving for work were also closely scrutinised by security forces and again several

were arrested

By the afternoon, the number of arrests had risen to 200 "and maybe even more", the president of the George Civic Association, Mr Kenneth Siboto, said.

He said he suspected the operation was connected with the proposed removals to Sandkraal.

One man was arrested for stabbing a police dog in the neck during the operation. It was the only incident reported, according to a police spokesman for the area.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria later confirmed that 200 Lawaakamp residents had been arrested — Sapa

Lawaaikamp 'clean-up' raid

By ANDREW DONALDSON

MANY Lawaaikamp residents were arrested in a combined police and SADF operation yesterday morning after the George township was sealed off by security forces.

This was claimed by residents and a local Nationalist Party MPC, and later confirmed by police in Pretoria.

While police have claimed the operation was a "crime-prevention exercise", Lawaaikamp residents — under threat of removal by the George municipality to the "self-help township of Sandkraal" — have alleged the raids were carried out under the insistence of the George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis.

Youngsters

Mr Du Plessis this week threatened to "take action" against residents over resettlement proposals.

Residents claimed that security forces sealed off the township at 4am and began arresting people in house-to-house searches.

A George Youth Congress (Geoyco) executive

member said mainly "youngsters from the age of 25 downwards" were being taken in and those protesting at being arrested were told "they would be sorted out in the courts".

The president of the George Civic Association, Mr Kenneth Siboto, said yesterday he suspected the operation was connected with the proposed removals to Sandkraal.

"When I left work to go back to Lawaaikamp (after learning of the operation) I was stopped by soldiers who told me to carry on straight to Sandkraal," he said.

When he had refused to do so, Mr Siboto claimed he was insulted and called "hardegat" (obstinate) and asked whether he knew he was "a black". He was later allowed to continue.

Mediator

Mr Georg Kellerman, the NP MPC for George, said he had visited the area and acted as "mediator" between residents and the municipality.

"I went there this morning and saw an apparent police action — nothing to do with the council," he said.

"I saw that there had been many arrests I was told by a Major Viljoen (of the SAP) that it was merely a police investigation."

Mr Kellerman said various "crimes" — including the stoning and burning of buses — had been committed and those arrested who were not "positively identified" as being connected or involved with those crimes would be released. "That's what they (the police) told me," he said.

Mr Siboto confirmed that buses were stoned in an incident in the township on Saturday, April 12.

According to Colonel P Swarts, divisional criminal investigating officer for the South-Western Districts, 39 people were detained in the "crime clean-up" at Lawaaikamp. He denied the operation was a result of a meeting on Sunday of the George Youth Congress.

The operation had been an "ordinary crime clean-up", he said, and those detained had been charged with a variety of petty crimes.

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ARGUS 23/4/86

Lawaaikamp raid: 39 held

Staff Reporter
THIRTY-NINE people are still being held by police following a security force swoop at Lawaaikamp township near George.

They will appear in court soon.
Police said 10 of the 39 — who were arrested early yesterday — were being held on sabotage charges. Seven were arrested in connection with public violence allegations and three for arson.

Six were arrested in connection with malicious damage to property, six for theft, four on dagga charges and one each for stock theft, assault and resisting arrest.

Secret supplies to Unita stopped Congress told

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Secret supplies of portable anti-aircraft missiles from the United States to the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, had to be stopped because they were not covert, a Congressional hearing has been told.

Almost all aspects of the "covert" American operation were now known — including even the quantity and quality of the weapons, said Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the house Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa.

The sub-committee yesterday passed a Bill requiring US military aid to Unita to be publicly debated and openly passed by Congress, thus trying to halt arms supplies which started running to Unita earlier this year. The Bill goes before the full House Committee on Foreign affairs today and, if passed, will go to the House of representatives to be put to the vote.

Those for the Bill argued that the Reagan Administration had announced and discussed covert aid openly. It was no longer secret, and should be debated and decided in congress.

The legislation, introduced by Congressman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the house Select Committee on Intelligence, was approved by that committee last month

Arson, stoning near Worcester

PRETORIA. — A private vehicle wholesale shop was damaged and a truck were damaged by stone-throwers at Zwelentemba, near Worcester, yesterday.

The community hall was damaged by arsonists, according to the overnight unrest report issued by the police directorate of public relations here.

At New Brighton in the Eastern Province a home was petrol-bombed.

At Lingelihle, near Cradock, the Development Board offices and a truck with a trailer were destroyed when they were set on fire.

In the white residential area a

wholesale shop was damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Old Location, near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol-bombed.

At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a truck was set alight.

At Alexandra 13 cars, a police vehicle and three homes were damaged by arsonists and stone-throwers.

The body of a black man was found in one of the burnt houses. Two men in one of the private vehicles were slightly injured.

At Sebokeng, near Vanderbijlpark, there were a number of arson attempts involving schools. — Sapa.

Advertisement
NEW!
Old family photographs can be copied
By Ian Walker

Inquiry told of shooting of youths

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A Kangwane magistrate described how 1500 youths — chanting slogans and singing freedom songs — pulled down 20 metres of security fencing and entered the courtyard at Kabokweni.

Mr Gideon Lourens Engelbrecht was giving evidence at an inquiry in Kabokweni yesterday.

Removals 'illegal' — court

The Argus Correspondent

Argus 25/4/86 270
PRETORIA. — Between 6 000 and 10 000 residents of the Brits Oulokasie have been granted a reprieve from "forced removals" following a Pretoria Supreme Court judgment.

However, the township superintendent, Mr Marthinus de Beer, has indicated he will seek leave to appeal against the decision.

Since 1985 the Central Transvaal Development Board has been moving people living in the township — about 4km from Brits — to Lethlabile, a township 20km away on the Bophuthatswana border.

This week Mr Justice E Stafford found the board was following an illegal policy in forcing Oulokasie residents to move.

CME-TMIS
day, April 25, 1986

271
**End to Brits
removals**

PRETORIA. — Forced removals of residents of the Brits location by the Central Transvaal Development Board have been effectively halted by a Pretoria Supreme Court decision.

The board had tried to remove people "by the back door" by refusing to allocate new houses and by demolishing vacant buildings, the court heard.

Mr Justice Stafford found that a development board official had acted in "an unwarranted and boorish" manner in refusing a resident's application for the allocation of a house and ordered that the man be given the house. — Sapa

Johannesburg North).

LAND ALLOCATED TO NON-INDEPENDENT HOMELANDS (as at the end of last year) as released by Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid.

- KwaZulu: 3 188 295 ha
- Lebowa: 2 212 897 ha
- Gazankulu: 744 570 ha
- KaNgwane: 385 337 ha
- KwaNdebele: 103 370 ha
- QwaQwa: 62 000 ha



EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE

As at September 30 last year the total number of people employed in the public service was, according to figures released by Eli Louw, Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- Whites: 140 199
- Blacks: 94 842
- Coloureds: 35 653
- Indians: 6 104



SADF (official figures)

The White Paper tabled in parliament this week by Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, states that at present the full-time force of the SADF comprises 76 percent whites, 12 percent blacks, 11 percent coloureds and one percent Indians.

RELIGIOUS OBJECTORS

Between July 1985 and the end of February 1986, 116 people classified as religious objectors were placed in the employment of state and parastatal bodies said Minister of Manpower Pieter Plessis.

REMOVALS (official figures)

No decision has as yet been made about the removal of 64 of the 67 "black spots" in SA because they are likely to be affected by the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, said Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis. According to his figures about 60 000 blacks have been "assisted" to move since the Department of Co-operation and Development declared a moratorium on forced removals in 1985.



BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (April 16 April 25)

Since the above date it is an offence to import and/or distribute the following: **Battling Amazons, Fierce Fighting Females, vol 1 No. 3, December 1984 (American Art Enterprises, Hollywood); Psychiatry and the Homosexual, Gay Liberation pamphlet No.1 (by Gay Liberation Information Service, London); Stern, No.10, 27 February 1986 (by Gruner Jahr AG 7 Co, Hamburg); Catfights Galore No.3, December 1984 plus Fighting Hellcats No.4 (both by London Enterprises Ltd, California); 1986 Calendars: for Wima Equipment displaying nude and semi-nude girls; for Portugal Supermarket Northern Industrial Area displaying nude and semi-nude girls (both by Calendria Pty Ltd, Cape Town); for Quick Foods Take-aways Mini Market Windhoek (not stated); Pamphlets: We salute the ANC (not stated); A Tribute To our Comrades who were killed Monday 1986/03/03; These Boers will never do it again (both by CAYCO). Publications: South Africa: The road to revolution (by Alex Callinicos); Umsebenzi No.3, 1985 (by South African Communist Party).**

Since the above dates it is an offence to possess the following "undesirable" publications: All The Way, Please (by Barbara Simms); No Lust Lost (by Kim George); Resorting To Passion (By Bill Rand); Carla (by Toni Stevens); Leona's Lust/ I Will Return and Claim My Bed (by Doris Holliday/Max Nortic); Congress Review No.4 (not stated); Azania Frontline No.11, September 1985 (by Azanian Liberation Support Committee, London); SOYA Bulletin No.3 (by Students of Young Azania, Salt River).

Publications which have been declared not undesirable by the Directorate of Publications are: The Testimony of Steve Biko — Black Consciousness in South Africa (by Steve Biko); The Teachings of Karl Marx (by V I Lenin); Labour: Forced or Free?, CFMAG Topics No.1 and Women of The Revolution, CFMAG topics No.3 (both by Committee for Freedom, London); Wereldraad van Kerken en die vrijheidsbewegingen in Zuidelijk Afrika (by persons unknown).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: CHRIS MAAKE

Chris Maake, 28, was detained in the Pietersburg area on August 16 last year. He is being held at Hannesburg Prison, near Pietersburg, Northern TVL, under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Maake was on the SRC at Turfloop University and was publicity secretary for Azazo in the area at the time of his being detained. A formal request for visits to the detainee by his wife and family has been refused.

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May Day: PE's day of reckoning

The Eastern Cape is trapped between three opposing forces: a massive black boycott; the local council's shack-smashing bulldozers, and white businessmen on the edge of ruin anxiously searching for a path to peace MIKE LOEWE reports from Port Elizabeth

A NUMBER of crises are set to come to a head in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area on May 1, Labour Day

Labour Day, for 72 shack dwellers on the outskirts of Langa township, Uitenhage, is likely to start with their shanties being smashed down by the white-run Uitenhage Town Council

And about 500 white businessmen will face the decision of whether to carry on their businesses or shut down as a result of the boycott.

In Langa, the bulldozing of the 72 shacks will have the backing of the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court and the Labour Party

Last week Justice F Kroon authorised the Uitenhage deputy sheriff to demolish any shanty homes still left standing in "Extension 61" after April 30 on the grounds that they were illegal and posed a health hazard

In an affidavit supporting the application, the Uitenhage town clerk, R Williams, certified that the decision to remove the "squatters" was taken in collaboration with the coloured Uitenhage West Management Committee

The management committee is run by the Labour Party, whose leader is Reverend Allan Hendrickse, MP for the area.

In Port Elizabeth, May Day for about 500 white businessmen might be the first day of closure, as many will have decided to terminate business rather than to continue with the farce to which trade has been reduced by the re-imposition of the black consumer boycott nearly three weeks ago on April 7

Support for the boycott has been exacerbated by heavy clashes in the townships between police and mourners on Sunday, when police fired teargas and birdshot at a funeral march led by the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation and the Black Sash. According to Black Sash East Cape chairwoman, Judy Chalmers, police used teargas and birdshot throughout the day, but failed to stop the event.

The Bantu Church of Christ was turned into a hospital as hundreds of teargas and birdshot victims were brought in to be treated by an emergency team of eight doctors

Organisers at the PE Crisis Centre said there had been four deaths, 67 people treated for birdshot injuries, and 122 for the affects of teargas. Also, 20 people were reported missing, bringing to 35 the number of people registered as missing at the centre.

As a result of these events, the Concerned Citizens group called a special meeting of white businessmen and industrialists in Port Elizabeth on Monday.

The businessmen appointed a special committee to consider the following proposals:

- A week-long shutdown on trading
- Demonstrations before the city hall.
- The resignation of the entire city council.
- Two columns of marchers, one from the white city hall, and one from the townships, to meet "half-way".
- Suspended tax rendition until the government abolished apartheid.



Boycotters tried every trick to protect themselves against police tearsmoke: they lit bonfires, smeared themselves with vaseline, covered their faces ... and still the fumes overcame some people. Here a woman is carried away by UDF officials.

Picture M LINDA

Johan Stander, the renegade Nationalist businessman who last week removed his trousers in front of the city hall while demonstrating against "government bureaucracy", asked the meeting

"Gentlemen, is there no possibility that we can form a movement, you know, release Mandela, get the ANC, get everybody together in South Africa, say for a period of two years Can we not put pressure on the government to grant a period of amnesty for two years, and for the entire two years sit down and talk?"

Gavin Watson, a former Eastern Province rugby player and a member of Concerned Citizens, told the meeting whites had to form a commitment to a nonracial, democratic society in which all citizens would have equal opportunity.

"We have to play the game and identify ourselves somehow. It is no use having workshops like this to tell you people what is happening in the townships at the moment. We as the white community have got to do something. We have got to make a statement that we are against the oppressive laws."

Watson was applauded when he said "We can either close our shops for a week or we can walk down Main Street. We can ask the city council, which has done nothing for this city, to resign *en masse*."

East Cape Methodist church leader Rev George Irvine told the meeting white credibility would be assured among the black community only when whites showed they repented of their anti-apartheid stand.

Whites, particularly businessmen, had to put their bodies where their minds were, and place themselves "at risk .. on the line, for the future of this country" This would include attending funerals of unrest victims, he said

The committee which is considering which protest action to adopt will report back to a meeting on Friday

OFFICES TO LET CITY CENTRE

Bambib House

- the ultimate in flexibility
- offering suites from 150m² to whole floors of 1850m²
- meeting the exact requirements of each tenant
- the innovativeness of office planning enabling space saving of up to 20%
- basement parking

66 Sauer Street

- luxury accommodation at a reduced rate
- entirely self contained wings of 450-470m² and whole floors of 905m² and 943m² respectively
- unique design flexibility ensures space savings of up to 20%
- underground parking

JCI House

- a lush oasis in the very midst of the city centre
- 1 whole floor of 1480m² and a suite of 630m²
- innovative in design, glass, stone and marble
- easy access from the M1
- basement parking for tenants and visitors
- luxurious interiors selected for comfort and satisfaction
- available 1 July 1986

Southern Life Centre

- In the heart of Johannesburg's prime financial district
- a whole floor of 1723m² and suites of 1210m² and 767m²
- ample basement parking for both tenants and visitors
- a highly sophisticated 24 hour security system

Zambezi House

- the convenience of the commercial centre
- one whole floor of 824m² and one self-contained wing of 445m²
- specialist planning and design service
- basement parking and 24 hour security
- occupation immediately

Mogopa people threaten defiance

THE PEOPLE of Mogopa — whose forced removal in 1984 received worldwide attention and led to a rethink of government policy — are now threatening to return defiantly to the land from which they were evicted.

BY ANTON HARBER

And they believe this week's government reform announcements have strengthened their claim to return.

The government announced this week it will repeal the notorious Section 5 of the 1927 Black Administration Act as part of its package to get rid of influx control.

This will rid the statute books of the "President's Order" which gave the state the power to determine that any

group, tribe or black community should withdraw from one place to any other and not return.

The law has been used many times in forced removals, but it was the Mogopa case that gave it international attention.

The Bakwena Ba-Mogopa, as the tribe is named, were moved to Pachtadraai, but many fled to Bethanie and have lived there ever since.

In September last year, months after their removal, the Mogopa people challenged the use of the "President's Order" in the Appeal Court and effectively nullified it by obtaining a ruling that such removals had to be discussed in parliament before they took place.

The Appeal Court ruled that the removal was improper, and since then the Mogopa people in Bethanie have tried to get permission to return to their land, which has now been expropriated by the state.

According to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) of the Black Sash, the Mogopa people have received no official replies to requests for permission to return "and their patience is running out".

Earlier this year a tribal committee passed a resolution accusing the Minister of Co-Operation and Development of not giving their case serious attention.

"This angers our Mogopa people extremely, in which case we may have to consider to return to our land despite legal barriers the government may put before us," the resolution said.

The community are holding a meeting this weekend to decide whether they should return — with or without permission.

Trac said in a statement this week that allowing the Mogopa people to return would "give meaning to the otherwise empty reform measure" of repealing the "President's Order".

"The government is duty-bound, if the repeal of Section 5 is a step of genuine reform, to redress the wrongs perpetrated against the tribe," it said.

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Teacher training colleges
 29/4/86
 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 8 April 1986, his Department intends to build any new teacher training colleges for Blacks other than colleges which are already functioning and are temporarily accommodated in other buildings; if not, why not, if so, (a) where, (b) when, (c) what will be the total capital cost involved and (d) how many students will these buildings be able to accommodate?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Yes.

(a) Gugulethu (Cape) Jobberton (Klerks-dorp)	(b) 1991 R7,8 m	(c) R8,5 m	(d) 990
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Note:

Another four colleges are being planned, but as the planning for these colleges has not been finalised, the required details can not be made known yet

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Charman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, has he or his department approached the Department of Education and Culture in connection with using some of the vacant places at White teacher training colleges to help supplement his needs for the time being?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Charman, I have already said at a previous occasion that all matters concerning the training of our teachers and the improvement of their qualifications are currently receiving the attention of the department.

New Zealand rugby players

*12 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether his Department has been approached by any organisation or person to contribute any (a) funds, (b) personnel and/or (c) facilities to such organisation or person in connection with the tour of the Republic by New Zealand rugby players in 1986; if so, (i) by whom was it approached and (ii) what was the (aa) nature of the requests and (bb) response thereto;
- (2) whether his Department will make any funds available to any persons or organisations in connection with this tour, if so, (a) what total amount and (b) for what specific purpose;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department was consulted by any persons or organisations prior to invitations being issued to any New Zealand rugby players to play rugby in the Republic in 1986; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:
- (1) (a) and (b) No.
- (c) Yes
- (i) The Transvaal Rugby Football Union.
- (ii) (aa) That officials of the Department assist in expediting customs and passport formalities upon entry by officials and players.
- (bb) The normal services, as available to all sporting bodies with regard to co-ordinating of customs and passport formalities, were rendered.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.
- (4) No.

H o A

Fish Hoek/Ou Kaapse Weg: road

*13. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether he or his Department was consulted or approached regarding permission to build a road from Fish Hoek to the Ou Kaapse Weg in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) by whom and (b) when;

(2) whether he commissioned an environmental impact study in respect of the proposed site of the road and of the road reserve; if not, why not; if so, (a) who undertook the study, (b) when was it undertaken and (c) what were the findings or recommendations of the person or persons who undertook this study;

(3) whether he has reached a decision regarding this road; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, what was the decision;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No. Not relevant in the light of the reply to (1) above.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Yes.

The hon member is presumably referring to the so-called Fish Hoek bypass road. (Fish Hoek/Glencainn freeway.)

This road was planned in 1967 by consultants for the Divisional Council of the Cape, the Cape Town City Council and the Fish Hoek Municipality and approved by the Provincial Roads engineer

Basically, the road by-passes the town of Fish Hoek from the Silvermine Bridge at the entrance to the town and joins up with the Kommetjie Road at the traffic lights at the entrance to Sun Valley.

Preparatory work on the road is being done with manual labour, comprising some 300 of the unemployed in the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek area, under the Government's unemployment assistance programme. Bush clearing within the road reserve and de-rooting is at present being done, as well as levelling of the route.

The route does not involve encroachment on the existing sand dunes or other natural features. Indeed, it will be a buffer between existing residential development and the sand dunes which fall in the Cape Peninsula Nature Area.

14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a resettlement area is being developed at Sandkraal near George; if so, (a) why, (b) when was work on the development commenced, (c) how many persons is it anticipated will be resettled there, (d) from which areas or communities will persons be moved to Sandkraal and (e) what specified (i) facilities and (ii) services had been provided there as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any houses have been built at Sandkraal; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) whether all of these houses have been constructed of bricks; if not, why not;
- (4) whether any of these houses have been constructed of wood, if so, (a) why and (b) who took the decision in this regard;

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(5) whether any tests have been carried out on these houses to ensure that they are fireproof; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified tests, (b) under whose supervision, (c) when and (d) with what result;

(6) whether any promise was made or undertaken was given to any persons by a former Minister of Co-operation and Development that brick houses would be provided at Sandkraal; if so, (a) when and (b) to whom;

(7) whether subsequent to this promise any further decision was taken regarding the nature of the houses to be provided at Sandkraal; if so, (a) when, (b) who took this decision and (c) what (i) was the nature and (ii) were the reasons for the decision;

(8) whether any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (a) houses and/or (b) any other specified facilities or conditions at Sandkraal; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was the (aa) nature of these representations and (bb) response thereto,

(9) whether any persons were resident at Sandkraal as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, from where did these persons move to Sandkraal;

(10) Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. A new Black town is however being developed as no Black town existed in the vicinity of George.

(a) Falls away

(b) If the development of a new township is being referred to, approximately November 1983

(c) The layout plan of the town pro-

1460

vides for 1 200 sites which can provide housing to ±10 000 persons.

(d) It is intended that Blacks should move voluntarily to Sandkraal from Lawaikaamp and other Coloured townships in that vicinity

(e) (i) and (ii)—Details are not readily available at such short notice but the following facilities and services are known to have been provided or are in the process of construction and being planned. Temporary primary school consisting of 12 classrooms, tenders for the erection of the permanent primary school have already been accepted. Community hall/crèche, soccer and rugby fields and clubhouse, clinic, playgrounds and trading sites, 512 sites have been provided with services such as water, stormwater drainage, sewerage connections, electricity network with highmast lighting which serves the entire area and connection points for each site. All streets (+7,5 kilometres) have been tarred. A further 200 sites are presently being developed and provided with services.

(2) Yes, 98 as at 21 April 1986.

(3) No. It was a self-build scheme by way of material loans which were not forced on the residents concerned. 92 houses have been constructed of wood, 4 of bricks and 2 are prefabricated houses. The latter 6 were constructed by private developers.

(4) Yes

(a) See reply to question 3.

(b) The Blacks concerned could decide themselves whether they wished to participate in the self-build scheme

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TUESDAY, 29 APRIL 1986

(5) No tests have been carried out but recommendations were made in regard to materials to be used to ensure that the houses are fire-resistant. These recommendations have been passed on to self-builders for implementation.

(a) to (d) Fall away.

(6) I and officials of my department are not aware of a promise or undertaking to this effect.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(7) Falls away

(8) (a) and (b) Yes, in respect of houses. (i) 15 January 1986.

(ii) The Chairman of the so-called Liaison Committee of Lawaikaamp

(iii) (aa) It was requested that conventional brick wall houses be built for the present and future residents of Sandkraal similar to the houses provided to Coloured families.

(bb) I have given instructions that a survey be made in order to ascertain the needs of each family as well as their ability to pay for proposed development.

(9) Yes, on 21 April 1986. They moved from Lawaikaamp voluntarily.

(10) No.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him how far Sandkraal is from George?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can answer questions on Oudtshoorn better, but if I have to estimate, Sandkraal is probably some four or five kilometres, possibly closer, from George.

1462

Khayelitsha

*15. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether work has been commenced on the construction of a rail link to Khayelitsha; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it commence; if so, (i) made as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) when is it anticipated that work on this rail link will be completed and (b) what is the total estimated cost of the construction of the rail link;

(3) whether the construction of this rail link has led to the disruption of any existing services; if so, (a) what is the (i) nature, (ii) extent and (iii) cause of these disruptions and (b) when is it anticipated that these disruptions will cease?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) During November 1985.

(ii) On 21 April 1986 the work was 5 per cent completed.

(2) (a) During December 1987.

(b) R61,7 million.

(3) No.

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

*16. Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order. [Withdrawn.]

Retselele: certain person

*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person from Retselele near Kimberley, whose

submission of representations regarding pay issues by South African Transport Services staff unions; if so, who are the members of this committee; if not,

- (2) whether he will give consideration to appointing such a committee; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) Although I have already decided to appoint such a committee the composition thereof has not as yet been finalised

Q con 1451
Black settlements

HANSARD 29/4/86

Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 8 April 1986, there are any further Black settlements or communities outside the urban areas that are still to be removed or resettled; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the names of each of these Black settlements or communities, (c) (i) in which province and (ii) nearest to which White city or town is each of these Black settlements or communities situated, (d) when is it intended to remove or resettle them, (e) why is it considered necessary to remove or resettle them and (f) in respect of what date is this information furnished; if not,

- (2) whether any other specified action is to be taken in respect of any Black settlements or communities outside the urban areas; if so, (a) what action, (b) for what purpose, (c) in respect of which settlements or communities and (d) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) and (2) There are no other areas in respect of which negotiations and definite

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agreements have been reached in terms of which total communities will be resettled. The Government has however received requests to assist people from certain communities with their moving.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him what has happened to places such as Mathopestad? They were not included in the original list of 67 with which the hon the Deputy Minister provided me.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I clearly stated in the reply that no negotiations and agreements have been entered into with communities. On today's Question Paper the hon the member of Johannesburg North puts a question—Question No 7—about Mathopestad and he will get an answer to that. If there are other specific questions, we will be glad if the hon member would table them.

Q con 1452
Mathopestad

HANSARD 29/4/86

Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether, since his reply to Question No 11 on 21 May 1985, his Department has found any reference to a request from the residents of Mathopestad for the provision of (a) clinics and (b) any other specified health facilities; if so, what was the nature of the facilities requested in each case,

- (2) whether this request was granted; if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) No

- (2) Falls away

Mathopestad
*7. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 14 on 7 May 1985, any meetings have been held with the residents of Mathopestad to determine a date for resettlement; if not, when will such meetings be held; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what are the positions or ranks of the Departmental representatives who attended these meetings, (d) to whom did they speak, (e) on what date will these residents be moved and (f) what was the response of the residents of Mathopestad in this regard;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. Further negotiations with the view to resettlement will take place as soon as the investigation regarding the ownership of the land has been completed.

- (a) to (f) Falls away

- (2) No.

Cricket team

*8. Mr R A F Swart asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Whether a South African Police cricket team has been given any instructions not to enter a Durban and coast cricket league; if so, (a) why and (b) who gave these instructions?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- No. Matches of the cricket league concerned *inter alia* take place on Sundays. Since 1964 it has been the policy of the

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South African Police not to partake officially in organised sport on Sundays.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Acasia Park: Directors-General

*9. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Public Works:

- Whether any Directors-General are housed in Acasia Park; if so, how many?

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- Yes, nine.

Q con 1454
National servicemen

HANSARD 29/4/86

Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether the services of national servicemen who already possess accounting and/or B Com qualifications are made use of in offices of Receivers of Revenue in the Republic; if so, how many persons perform such service;

- (2) whether these persons receive any additional remuneration; if so, what is the amount of the additional remuneration?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No. The persons with the qualifications mentioned or equivalent qualifications, of whom there are at present 182 in service, were granted extension of initial military service on certain conditions. They are full-time officials of Inland Revenue, are not subject to military discipline and do not receive military pay

- (2) The following allowances are paid to 97 persons in possession of the Chartered Accountants' qualification:

R4 200 per annum in the case of a senior taxation officer;

R3 000 per annum in the case of an assistant director.

HOA

CAL Times 30/4/86 (571)

Lawaaikamp residents to move 'voluntarily'

Political Staff

A NEW black town is being established at Sandkraal in George and it is intended that the residents of Lawaikamp will move there "voluntarily", the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Mr Badenhorst said the new town was being developed "as no black town existed in the vicinity of George".

He estimated that Sandkraal was about 5km from George.

Mr Badenhorst, who was replying to a question which was tabled by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), said the development of Sandkraal commenced

about November 1983.

The plan of the town provided for 1 200 sites which could provide housing for about 10 000 people — which means more than eight people per site.

"It is intended that blacks should move voluntarily to Sandkraal and other coloured townships in the vicinity," Mr Badenhorst said.

A temporary primary school consisting of 12 classrooms had been provided and tenders had already been accepted for a permanent primary school.

A community hall/creche, soccer and rugby fields and a clubhouse, a

clinic, playgrounds and trading sites had been erected.

Mr Badenhorst said 512 sites had been provided with services such as water, stormwater drainage, sewerage connections, electricity network and highmast lighting which served the entire area as well as connection points for each site.

All streets, about 7½ kilometres, had been tarred, and a further 200 sites were presently being developed.

Mr Badenhorst said 98 houses had been built at Sandkraal, including six constructed by private developers, in the self-build scheme.

Neither he nor the officials of his

department were aware of a promise or undertaking by a former Minister of Co-operation and Development that brick houses would be provided at Sandkraal.

Mr Badenhorst also said he had received representations from the "so-called Liaison Committee of Lawaikamp" that conventional brick houses be built for the present and future residents of Sandkraal similar to the houses provided for coloured families.

"I have given instructions that a survey be made in order to ascertain the needs of each family as well as their ability to pay for proposed development," he said.

George to get black town

A NEW black town is definitely being established at Sandkraal, in George, and it is intended that the residents of Lawaakamp will move "voluntarily", Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Piet Badenhorst said yesterday.

Badenhorst said the new town was being developed "as no black town existed in the vicinity of George".

Replying to a question tabled by Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), Badenhorst said Sandkraal was started in November 1983.

BARRY STREEK

He said 1 200 sites were planned and that 512 had been provided with services such as water, stormwater drainage, sewerage connections, electricity network and highmast lighting.

All streets — about seven and a half kilometres — had been tarred and a further 200 sites were being developed.

Badenhorst said 98 houses had been built, including six constructed by private developers, in the self-build scheme.

133 move to different area

A TOTAL of 133 people were granted permission to live in a group area designated for a race group different from their own, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said in the Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to a question from Roger Burrows (PFP Pinetown), Heunis added that 104 applications were refused between July 1985 and April 18 this year. Statistics of these permits had only been kept from the beginning of July. — Sapa.

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30 April 1986

Resettlement

- 1986

MAY - DEC

DESPITE government claims that forced removals are to end, the 5000-strong community of Lawaalkamp, a shantytown outside George, has been ordered to move to a new settlement by the end of the year.

No more removals: But 5 000 must leave shantytown

bucket toilets are rarely serviced. The nearest clinic and school are in the coloured area, a 50c bus ride away.

Earlier this month about 160 shacks were bulldozed by municipal officials backed by the army and police, and residents had to seek refuge in a church, where they are still being accommodated.

The community is expected to move to Sandkraal, several kilometres out of town, where services have been provided but the residents will have to build their own homes.

"This is exactly what orderly urbanisation is all about. The government claims it is offering planning and development, but in fact it is offering only a site and service scheme. It is not government policy to build people's houses any more," a representative of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said.

A recent "crime swoop" through Lawaalkamp in which police, aided by the army, cordoned off the area and arrested 39 people on charges ranging from stock theft to arson, sabotage and public violence, is seen by the community as further harassment.

The community claims that in 1983 the government promised to provide them with 770 brick houses in Sandkraal. The people were prepared to move on those terms, the NCAR representative said. "It seems the government has reneged on that offer. It is now a question of broken promises. It is no longer the responsibility of the government to

provide housing. That is why its promises have changed."

Community leader Kenneth Siboto, on a visit to Cape Town this week said: "We want the government to fulfill its 1983 promise of 770 brick houses at Sandkraal. If the government builds the houses we will move any time, but we are still waiting for the government to answer us."

Deputations have been made to Hennie Smit, MP for George, and George Kellerman, Nationalist MPC. In parliament it was agreed to freeze the building of wooden structures in the resettlement area, but an impasse has been reached on the community's demand for government-provided brick housing.

The George municipality wants us to move without accommodation. We are supposed to dismantle our shacks and rebuild them at Sandkraal. We will never do that. We would rather sleep in the open."

About 100 wooden structures have been provided at the new site. They are already full, snatched up by the homeless people from the rural area around George. "People who come from the farms would rather have

wooden houses than nothing," Siboto said.

Significant rent increases — from R13.45 to R25 a month — have been imposed on the residents of Lawaalkamp from June 1. According to Siboto this is seen as harassment to force the community to move.

"They say we must pay more for electricity and water. But there is no electricity in Lawaalkamp. Water runs all over the road. There are no waterpipes."

Lawaalkamp had no services, he said. There are four taps for the entire community of 5 000 people. The

He claimed that on February 15 police broke up a funeral service of a youth shot dead while allegedly poaching cattle. "The police used teargas and sjamboks on youths who were walking to the funeral service. That was the start."

A clash was narrowly avoided this month at a meeting to launch the George Civic Association. Police ordered all those gathered outside to move inside, and then fired teargas into the hall, Siboto said. "People were jumping out of the windows."

Siboto also rejected allegations of stonings and burning of houses in the coloured areas.

BY MOIRA LEVY,
Cape Town

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by the SA Defence Force in another case. This civil proceeding is still sub judice.

- (4) and (5) No. Fresh air and clean water to wash the eyes, are all that is needed to alleviate the symptoms.

Removals
HAN'S RAND 2/5/86
808. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any persons were moved from the East Rand in 1985 to (a) national states and (b) independent Black states; if so, how many in each case;

- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other specified statutory provisions?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.

(a) 836.

- (2) (a) 94.

(b) (i) None

(ii) 68.

(iii) None

826. Mr M A TARRR asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) What was the authorised staff establishment of the South African Defence Force in the various grades of employment as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians were employed in each grade as at that date and (c) what is the policy of the

South African Defence Force regarding the promotion of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians to higher grades;

- (2) whether staff of different race groups belong to the same staff association; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) and (b) It is not policy to divulge the authorised staff establishment and the actual strength of the SA Defence Force.

- (c) Competency, qualifications, availability of a post, seniority and experience are taken into account when promotion is considered. The requirements are the same for all members of the SA Defence Force.

- (2) Civilian personnel of the SA Defence Force do not have their own staff associations but they may obtain membership of those staff associations for civil servants in the public sector for which they qualify. The SA Defence Force has no influence in the formulation of policy with regard to membership of these associations. Traditionally Defence Force members in uniform do not belong to staff associations.

Economy section: occupancy

859. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the occupancy of the economy section of each specified South African Airways flight, during the first 15 days of March 1986, between (a) Cape Town and Johannesburg, (b) Durban and Johannesburg, (c) Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg and (d) Durban and Cape Town?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The new time-table came into effect on 2 March 1986 and the information furnished, therefore, covers the period 2 to 15 March 1986.

(a) Flight	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
SA307	2nd	169	160	—	166	175	168	176	147	—	170	173	176	176
SA317	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA335	176	81	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA329	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA333	176	144	168	178	156	140	70	181	128	167	167	173	175	86
SA335	89	64	78	83	81	80	43	86	80	62	66	89	74	58
SA305	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA361	74	—	—	—	70	—	—	64	—	—	74	—	72	—
SA323	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA353	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA349	101	—	—	—	—	59	—	90	—	—	—	—	71	—
SA303	—	173	170	—	173	170	70	—	—	167	175	154	163	—
SA325	—	176	155	176	176	176	168	—	175	167	176	176	176	—
SA327	—	81	83	83	83	83	—	—	83	83	83	83	83	85
SA301	—	95	95	—	—	95	—	—	83	74	—	—	71	—
SA313	—	82	—	—	—	73	—	—	83	—	—	94	—	—
SA341	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	83	83	—	—	—
SA331	—	97	78	83	—	72	—	—	83	83	83	83	—	—
SA311	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	34	—
SA343	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	168	171	83	—
SA397	—	—	173	173	166	176	167	—	—	174	168	171	162	171
SA309	—	—	173	—	88	—	—	—	—	101	100	170	176	—
SA345	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—
SA347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA337	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	165	—
SA351	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	71	189
SA319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA321	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
SA339	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
SA3303	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	83	—
SA310	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA312	180	176	—	—	176	164	—	171	163	167	172	170	176	—
SA316	176	174	—	—	175	163	176	176	173	176	176	176	176	—
SA332	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA326	166	176	—	—	176	176	143	176	170	176	176	171	168	176
SA330	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	169	—
SA348	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA306	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA338	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA350	96	—	77	—	87	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA300	—	96	57	—	42	79	—	—	68	52	81	63	74	—
SA334	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
SA324	—	99	62	—	44	52	—	—	86	73	64	72	—	—
SA304	—	169	—	—	173	174	—	—	174	171	169	166	174	—
SA320	—	89	—	—	—	83	—	—	82	—	—	—	101	90
SA352	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
SA328	—	83	—	—	82	83	—	—	83	78	79	73	—	—
SA398	—	176	173	—	169	176	—	—	174	167	164	176	—	—
SA336	—	—	75	—	90	57	—	—	—	59	86	83	—	—
SA340	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SA342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—

Part of the plan

The homelands remain an integral part of government's constitutional plans for SA. In his speech at the opening of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly last week, Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, said the homelands must have more autonomy. In Gazankulu this week, he reiterated that the system of "national states" was part of SA's constitutional evolution. They had become an "irreversible fact," the minister announced.

Viljoen added that although the homelands had been born of a political policy that had now been abandoned, they must remain as one of the "successes" of the policy. A future SA would retain a certain degree of group existence and autonomy, he explained. Thus, the fledgling homeland authorities could well become part of the "own affairs" policy under one parliament, slot into the Regional Services Councils, and form the basis for some sort of ethnic federation in the future.

While this session of parliament has seen major reform with the abolition of the pass laws, it has also continued apace with legislation to give the independent homelands more land, and all the homelands more power.

□ The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill, currently before a Standing Committee, provides for the physical incorporation of land into Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The land is made up of a patchwork of Trust farms, white farms and black areas. It covers vast tracts all over the country.

Information on how many people are living on the land is not available, but the land includes at least two "black spot" communities in the Transvaal whose residents have rights to their land. These are the Bloedfontein/Geweerfontein and Machakaneng communities, who have been living under threat of removal for some time and are opposed to incorporation into any homeland;

□ Viljoen also confirmed that the govern-

ment is planning to table legislation (set aside a month ago) that will enable the homeland authorities to administer communities that fall outside their borders (*Current affairs* March 28); and

□ Proclamation 38 of 1986 gives sweeping powers to the non-independent homelands to make and apply their own laws in a number of matters, including security.

(a) Name of Company	(b) Where Situated	(c) Type of Industry	(d) RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Midday Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Jewellery	9 063
Sharp Knitting Dimbaza Components (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Clothing	302 508
	Dimbaza	Electronic components	
		Carpets	83 685
		Clothing	12 393
		Furniture	90 687
		Food processing	20 570
		Furniture	27 603
		Clothing	191 066
		Air conditioning equipment manufacturing	1 266 223
Marcor (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza		
Threads Textile (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza		
Turnercraft Furniture	Fort Jackson		
Snack Foods	Fort Jackson		
Nufurn Cape	Dimbaza		
Disa Garments	Fort Jackson		
Air Conditioning	Fort Jackson		
Rope Laboratories	Dimbaza		9 012
Blue Marlin Ciskei	Dimbaza	Ropes and cords	199 963
P M Enterprises	Khambashe	Fishing rods	59 633
Dimbo Toys	Dimbaza	Textiles	7 770
Ciskei Peoples Dev Bank	Bisho	Wooden toys	204 567
Engelhart Manufacturing	Fort Jackson	Development cooperation	2 526 647
Independent Battery Manufacturers	Dimbaza	Clothing	360 686
Lifetime Products	Fort Jackson	Vehicle batteries	6 400
		Portable toilets	15 741
Total			7 117 629

(2) (e) Subsidy Type Period Committed

Interest and rental 10 years

Wages 7 years

Housing 20 years

Railage No limit

Training No limit

Electricity No limit

HANS SPAN *Q.C.S.* *1583*
S/S/S/R
 Bophuthatswana/Ciskei/Transkei/Venda

491. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any South African officials have been seconded to the Government Service of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Cis-

- The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
- Yes, the figures as at 31 March 1986 were the following:
- (a) Bophuthatswana 342 officials.
- (b) Ciskei 275 officials.
- (c) Transkei 118 officials.
- (d) Venda 231 officials.

HOA

Organisations favourably disposed towards South Africa

HANS SPAN *Q.C.S.* *1585*
S/S/S/R
 Mr L. F. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

HANS SPAN *Q.C.S.* *1586*
S/S/S/R
 778. Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) In what way are organisations abroad that are favourably disposed towards South Africa co-operated with in order to project a more positive image of South Africa;
- (2) whether his Department regards the Afrikaans-Nederlandse werkgemeenskap in the Netherlands as an organisation that is favourably disposed towards South Africa; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any financial assistance is rendered to this organisation; if so, what amount in assistance was rendered to this organisation by his Department in each of the latest specified ten years for which figures are available; if not, why not;
- (4) whether any financial assistance to such organisations has been curtailed; if so, (a) in respect of what organisations and (b)(i) why and (ii) when in each case?
- (1) Whether any decision has been taken concerning the removal of persons from the Kwelela area near East London; if so, what is this decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken;
- (2) whether any persons have been moved from this area to date; if so, (a) how many, (b) where were they moved to and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) whether any negotiations have been conducted with any individuals or groups concerning the proposed removal of these persons; if so, (a)(i) with whom and (ii) when and (b) what was the response of the persons concerned?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No. The matter is still being considered and it is impossible to indicate when a final decision will be taken.

(2) No. At the request of the headmen concerned, who fled with their followers from the area because of intimidation and murder, the Department of Development Aid assisted some of the people to settle on the Trustfarm Good Hope temporarily.

- (a) 65 families.
- (b) They moved to the Trustfarm Good Hope 1028.
- (c) 26 March 1986.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) (i) No negotiations were conducted with the people themselves. After a number of people who fled from the Kwelela/Mooiplaas areas sought refuge at the Blue

HOA

Waters Police Station and requested a place to live elsewhere because they feared for their lives, possessions etc., seven of the headmen concerned were interviewed. Negotiations were also conducted with a representative of the Western Province Preserving Company, the lessee of portions of the farm Good Hope, for the use of Good Hope in order to settle the people temporarily.

(a) (ii) 21 March 1986.

(b) The headmen and people expressed their appreciation for the assistance rendered and the Western Province Preserving Company had no objection to the termination of their lease on the portion of land concerned.

acw 1587
HANSHARD SISIBO
 779. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any decision has been taken concerning the removal of persons from the Mooiplaas area near East London; if so, what is this decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken;

(2) whether any persons have been moved from this area to date; if so, (a) how many, (b) where were they moved to and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) whether any negotiations have been conducted with any individuals or groups concerning the proposed removal of these persons; if so, (a)(i) with whom and (ii) when and (b) what was the response of the persons concerned?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

HOA

(1) No. The matter is still being considered and it is impossible to indicate when a final decision will be taken.

(2) No. At the request of the headmen concerned, who fled with their followers from the area because of intimidation and murder, the Department of Development Aid assisted some of the people to settle on the Trustfarm Good Hope temporarily.

(a) 65 families

(b) They moved to the Trustfarm Good Hope 1028.

(c) 26 March 1986.

(3) (a) (i) No negotiations were conducted with the people themselves. After a number of people who fled from the Kwelela/Mooiplaas areas sought refuge at the Blue Waters Police Station and requested a place to live elsewhere because they feared for their lives, possessions etc, seven of the headmen concerned were interviewed. Negotiations were also conducted with a representative of the Western Province Preserving Company, the lessee of portions of the farm Good Hope, for the use of Good Hope in order to settle the people temporarily.

(ii) 21 March 1986.

(b) The headmen and people expressed their appreciation for the assistance rendered and the Western Province Preserving Company had no objection to the termination of their lease on the portion of land concerned.

acw 1588
HANSHARD SISIBO
 809. Mr P G DALASKO asked the Minister of Communications:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by the Post Office are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) and (iv)
(a)	49 240	4 554	1 980
(b)	4 844	468	26 272
(c)	3 662	67	7 806
(d)	1 919	17	145

Notes:

(1) The above-mentioned figures reflect the position as at 28 February 1986.

(2) The figures under (ii) represent persons employed in a temporary capacity against posts on the fixed establishment and include part-time employees so employed

(3) Separate figures for casual and regular employees are unfortunately not available. The regular employees included in the figure under (iii) and (iv) consist of unskilled and semi-skilled persons taken into employment against specific posts or employment quotas.

acw 1589
HANSHARD SISIBO
 1017. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) Whether the Central Statistical Services keep statistics on the medium of instruction used in schools in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is to be followed to obtain an overall picture in this regard; if so,

(2) how many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools use (aa) Afrikaans and (bb) English as their medium of instruction;

(3) how many such (a) Coloured and (b)

Indian (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools offer (aa) Afrikaans and (bb) English as first and second languages, respectively;

(4) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1) The Central Statistical Service collected statistics on the medium of instruction used in schools up to 1984. The Department of National Education now (from 1985) collates all statistics on schools.

(2) (a) (i) (aa) 1 399.
 (bb) 51.

Parallel medium 163

(ii) (aa) 78.
 (bb) 13.

Parallel medium 71
 Combined schools (primary and secondary)

(aa) 241.
 (bb) 14.

Parallel medium 18

(2) (b) (i) (aa) 0.
 (bb) 310.

(ii) (aa) 0
 (bb) 95.

Combined schools (primary and secondary)

(aa) 0.
 (bb) 36.

(3) Information not available.

(4) First Tuesday of March 1984.

HOA

Soweto mayor in tears over shacks

CAPE TIMES 7/5/86

From SOPHIE TEMA
JOHANNESBURG. — Soweto Mayor Mr ET Tshabalala yesterday broke down and wept as he pleaded with officials to save about 1 000 shacks — said to earn him R40 000 a month — from demolition.

The shanty camp in the township was started by Mr Tshabalala about a month ago and residents claim they pay between R35 and R40 a month in rent. Shacks have now mushroomed on to the Mofolo Golf Course.

Yesterday the deputy director-general of Constitutional Development, Dr H P Fourie, accompanied by the Town Clerk of Soweto, Mr Nico Malan, and members of the Soweto Council, listened as Mr Tshabalala explained that he had allowed the families to put up shacks in the area because they were desperate for homes and had nowhere to go.

Before Dr Fourie's arrival, the shanty camp was besieged by heavily-armed police and about 20 shacks were demolished by Soweto Council labourers.

Pleading for a reprieve, Mr Tshabalala

gave Dr Fourie the assurance that a site-and-service scheme would be started and families resettled there within the next four months.

Dr Fourie said the families could stay on until the site-and-service scheme could be set up for them in Soweto.

After the reprieve, irate shack-dwellers called for the blood of one of the councillors — Mr Julius Mdlalose, chairman of the Soweto housing committee — whom they accused of having been responsible for the breaking down of their shacks.

Mr Mdlalose did not react but remained standing close to the Soweto Council Police until the visitors left the area.

People carrying placards demonstrated in the area in protest against the demolitions.

A council spokesman yesterday said Mr Tshabalala had been warned by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to stop allocating space to more people.

"At the time there were only 400 shacks in the area. Now they have mushroomed to over 1 000," he said.

A Great Trek South

IN Ekangala, north-east of Pretoria, 1 000 families are getting ready to start a Great Trek southwards.

Last weekend the former Reef residents finally decided to give up their homes — rather than be subjected to the homeland authority of KwaNdebele.

On Sunday Ekangala Action Committee members drove about 130km south-

east to inspect a vacant site between Katlehong and Vosloorus — where they inspected what they hope will be their new township.

A four-man delegation representing the community met Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis in Cape Town last week and told him what they intended to do.

He advised them not to move — but residents are determined to.

Over 1 000 families — at least 70 percent — signed a petition stating that they did not want to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

They reject the homeland policy and have asked to be assisted to move back to an urban area.

BY MONO BADELA

"We do not want to be ruled by the barrel of the gun, knobkerries, spamboks and sticks," Ekangala Action Committee chairman Peter Mtshulezi Kose told *City Press*.

"We are determined to trek back to where we came from.

"We are prepared to lead the life of squatters and be subjected to police harassment — rather than be

bossed around and terrorised by KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skhosana," he said.

Ekangala, a new township near Bronkhorstspuit, has been earmarked for incorporation into KwaNde-

bele, which is to get "independence" later this year.

Residents moved to Ekangala from the East Rand in 1983 — largely in the belief that the new township was simply a development point which would remain under East Rand Development Board control.

But the Government says the township was always meant to be part of KwaNdebele.

Residents have recently been told that the Government will not go ahead with the incorporation "in the near future".

Kose said they do not feel secure in Ekangala.

"We are not inside KwaNdebele — but we are already under their rule and

they are trying to make the people fear them."

He said Skhosana was already involved in the township's administration.

"There is now a reign of terror by KwaNdebele's Mbhokoto vigilantes who I think are bent on chasing us out of the place."

Kose said the "brute force" by which Skhosana suppresses dissent and opposition has been terrifying.

EAC leaders — including Kose — have been assaulted and at least one home was hit by a grenade.

Kose said the attacks by Mbhokoto have only served to reinforce misgivings about the likely quality of life under the homeland rule.

Kose has borne the brunt

of the attacks by those who favour incorporation.

He's been abducted thrice and severely assaulted on two of the three occasions.

So far Bronkhorstspuit police have taken no action, he said.

Residents claim they were enticed to Ekangala under false pretences.

The township was built by the East Rand Development Board and people on the waiting list for housing in places such as Tembisa and KwaThema were eligible.

The EAC will report back to the ERAB about the site they have inspected.

A memorandum detailing the reasons why residents are against incorpora-

tion has been presented to both Chris Heunis and the ERAB.

Most Ekangala residents have jobs in Johannesburg and spend over five hours daily commuting to and back from their workplaces.

"We have to wake up as early as 2am and return home at times as late as 10 pm," said Kose.

"Next our children will be forced to learn Ndebele at school.

"What is worse, our women are sometimes forced to strip naked and severely punished on their buttocks when found guilty

by the notorious tribal court which Skhosana operates in the area," he said.

Kose said when the tribal court discovered that a man had never been to an initiation school or the mountain he was automatically found guilty even before putting his case



Well be happier here: Ekangala residents with the site of their new home — outside the homeland.

Heystek, J.A. Plot 62A, Pongola
 EE Lubbe Edms Bpk Subdivision 1 of Kleinspan No 14182,
 Du Plooy, L.J. Plot N14, Magudu

Schools: medium of instruction

77. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools falling under his Department use (i) Afrikaans and (ii) English as their medium of instruction;

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (2) how many such (a) primary and (b) secondary schools offer (i) Afrikaans and (ii) English as a (aa) first and (bb) second language;
- (3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

	(a)	(b)	(i)	(ii)
Natal	25	117	16	61
Transvaal	429	190	141	76
Orange Free State	90	5	74	5
Cape	52	72	30	44
Education and Culture	(numbers included under (b)(i) and (ii))	1	30	4

(2)

	(a)	(b)	(aa)	(bb)
Natal	25	117	117	25
Transvaal	429	190	190	429
Orange Free State	90	5	5	90
Cape	The information is not readily available	The information is not readily available		
Education and Culture	Falls away.	Falls away.		

(b)(i) (b)(ii)

	(aa)	(bb)	(aa)	(bb)
Natal	16	61	61	16
Transvaal	141	76	76	141
Orange Free State	74	5	6	74
Cape	The information is not readily available.	The information is not readily available.		
Education and Culture	1	4	4	1

- (3) Natal 30 April 1986
 Transvaal 5 March 1985
 Orange Free State 4 March 1986
 Cape 31 March 1986.
- (Above-mentioned statistics do not include parallel medium schools).

HoA

WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 1986

April 1986 to settle on Good Hope.

MAN'S MARK 14/5/86

Indicates translated version

For written reply: 271

General Affairs: DOLLIERI pineapple factory: Resettlement

- (2) Only people who fled from Kwelela and Mooiplaas as result of intimidation, and who were expelled from Ciskei, were assisted to settle temporarily on the farms Good Hope and Need's Camp.

780. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any persons have been resettled in the vicinity of the DOLLIERI pineapple factory near Kidd's Beach; if so, (a) when and (b) how many;
- (2) whether it is the intention to resettle more persons in this vicinity; if so, (a) when, (b) how many and (c) from which areas will these persons be resettled there;
- (3) whether any provision has been or is being made for the provision of job opportunities for these persons; if not, why not; if so, what provision?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

- (1) No, but people were at their request assisted by the Department of Development Aid to settle temporarily in the vicinity of the Glen Fields pineapple factory on South African Development Trust land.

- (a) From 30 January 1986 to 3 February 1986, from 21 to 26 March 1986 and on 21 and 22 April 1986.

- (b) 1 300 families from Ciskei, who were expelled by the Ciskei Government, were assisted to settle temporarily on the Trust farm Need's Camp during the period 30 January 1986 to 3 February 1986, while 119 families from Kwelela and Mooiplaas were assisted to settle temporarily on the Trust farm Good Hope during the period 21 to 26 March 1986. Another 26 families were likewise assisted on 21 and 22

HoA

- (3) Yes. By developing the farms and especially by extending pineapple farming, further employment opportunities are being created. Some of the breadwinners are still employed elsewhere or at their original places of employment.

Whether Vleyfontein Township is to be incorporated into Venda; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) how many persons resident in Vleyfontein will be affected by this move?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

- (a) The farm Vleyfontein on which the township Ha-Tsikota is situated has been transferred to Venda with effect from 1 April 1986.

- (b) For the rounding off of the consolidation of Venda.

- (c) 558 families are resident in the town. They will not be moved.

Kwelela: health and welfare services

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the provision of health and welfare services to the residents of the Kwelela area near East London; if not, who is responsible for these services;
- (2) whether there are any permanent clinics in this area; if not, why not; if so, how many;

HoA

cedures.

at least 500 voters.

6 TH

ARGUS 14/5/86

Clerk criticised in township dispute

271

Provincial Staff

A NATIONALIST MPC has attacked George's town clerk for his handling of a township dispute in which shacks have been bulldozed and the threat of demolition hangs over more homes.

In the Provincial Council, Mr George Kellerman, MPC for the area which covers Lawaai-kamp township, said the town clerk, Mr C P du Plessis, had aggravated a tense situation with his unsympathetic attitude.

During a debate on a private member's motion by Mr Jan van Eck (PFP Groote Schuur) calling for independent arbitration to resolve the dispute, Mr Kellerman assured residents of Lawaai-kamp who had lived there "for some time" that their homes would not be demolished.

NEGOTIATION

Mr Kellerman said the recent confrontation between township residents and the George municipality had been aggravated by the unsympathetic way Mr du Plessis had dealt with the situation.

He and the MP for George, Mr H A Smit, had talked to black leaders and attempted to move the municipality towards negotiation.

"Instead the road of confrontation was followed," he said.

THREATENED

Mr van Eck said the town council would have to "get rid" of Mr du Plessis. His attitude towards the black community was so negative that he could not remain in his position.

Mr van Eck said 160 shacks on the edge of Lawaai-kamp demolished last month had been rebuilt in the centre of the township.

He warned that "all hell will break loose" if the municipality demolished these on Thursday as it had threatened.

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MR TIPS 15/5/71

Van Eck warns of Lawaalkamp violence

Staff Reporter

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL. — "All hell will break loose" in the black shanty town of Lawaalkamp outside George if the white municipality carries out its threat to demolish more shacks in the settlement today, Mr Jan van Eck (PRP Groote Schuur) warned here this week.

Mr Van Eck was introducing a private mem-

ber's motion calling for an independent arbitration committee to resolve the dispute between the George Municipality and Lawaalkamp residents.

Violence erupted in George in early April when the municipality demolished 150 shacks on the outskirts of Lawaalkamp.

Soon after this, the town clerk, Mr Carel du

Plessis, fired 215 black municipal workers and told other residents that they would have to move to a self-help scheme at Sandkraal 3km away.

Lawaalkamp residents agreed to move on condition they are provided with completed brick houses at the new site.

It is feared that the municipality's threat to demolish more "illegal" shelters in the camp may

threaten negotiations between the authorities and the people of Lawaalkamp and spark more violence.

On Tuesday Mr Van Eck called for Mr Du Plessis' resignation, saying his attitude towards the black community made him "incapable of handling sensitive negotiations".

Mr George Kellerman (NP George) gave a firm

undertaking to the council that no Lawaalkamp residents who had lived in the camp for a reasonable period would lose their shelters.

The tension in the area had been aggravated "by the unsympathetic manner in which the town clerk handled the situation" and he would not defend him "in this chamber or anywhere else", he said.

But he rejected the call for appointment of an independent body to resolve the crisis, and proposed an amendment praising the government for its efforts to accommodate blacks at Sandkraal and criticizing "radicals" for creating the unrest.

The amendment was supported by the entire National Party majority.

STILL NO CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

PEOPLE who lost their freehold rights in Sophiatown when they were moved to Soweto at gunpoint in the mid-50s will not be thrilled that blacks will soon be granted full rights of ownership of property.

One such person could be Mr William Madi, who will remember how he lost his R18 000 house when he was sold at the Native Commissioner's offices for R2 because he owed the Johannesburg City Council R76 for rates.

To crown it all, he was not given a house in Meadowlands where all Sophiatown residents were being resettled.

The removals were the brainchild of the then Minister of Native Affairs, Dr H F Verwoerd. About 2 000 policemen supervised the uprooting of the first 100 families on February 9 1955.

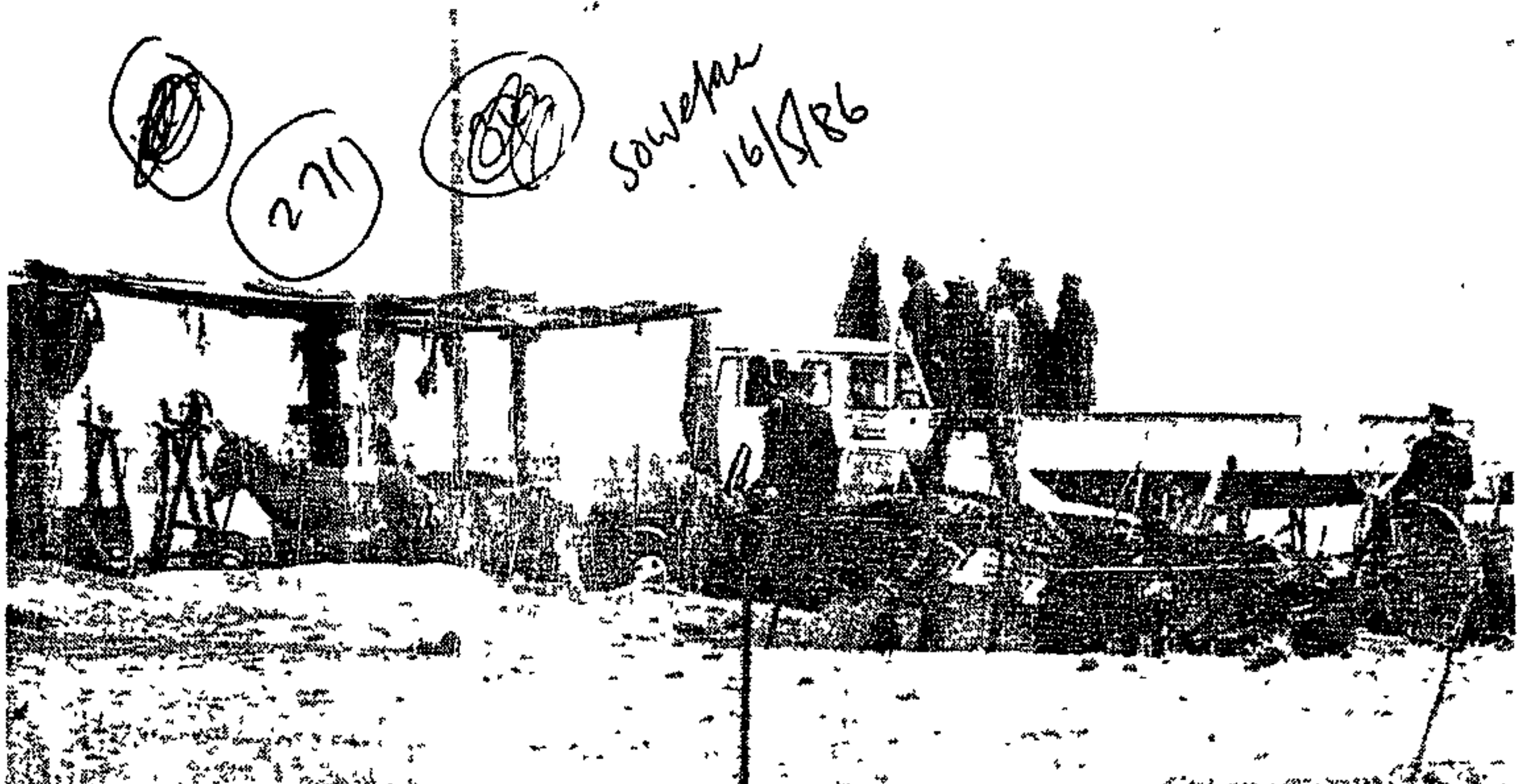
White policemen were armed with rifles and bayonets, the black ones were armed with assegais and batons. Some of them were placed at vantage points on the route to Meadowlands, because many people resisted the removals.

Verwoerd

Alexandra, which Dr Verwoerd wanted to rezone for single sex hostels since the early 50s, was also a freehold rights area. Those rights were withdrawn and many people suffered losses when they were not adequately compensated for their properties which were bulldozed.

The Black Communities Development

Property ownership is a qualified concession



REMOVAL . . . new legislation won't prevent this happening.

Amendment Bill, presently before Parliament, does not properly define the nature of the property rights that blacks are going to have.

What is clear is that the rights are not going to be called freehold rights.

The argument given by the Government for not calling them freehold is that the term is from English law and foreign to South Africa, which uses Roman-Dutch law.

What is ironic is that the term *freehold* has always been used in South Africa and giving it

new or different meaning when the rights have to be extended to blacks is going to give rise to suspicion about the con-

FOCUS

By SAM MABE

of dispossession. It robbed blacks of their land and forced peasant farmers to be solely dependent on white farm-

The incentives given by the Zimbabwe Government also had the advantage of minimising the much feared influx of rural people to industrial centres such as Bulawayo and Harare after independence.

placed in jobs at the beginning of May. They sent R10 notes together with their passport size photographs to P.O. Box 261551, Ex-com 2023. None of the hundreds who applied were offered a job.

Democratic Front. There will also be a report back on how Greyhound responded to the residents' demands placed as conditions to end the four-month long bus boycott.

store.

10/23 B. WEEKLY MAIL (27) 16/5/86

The squatters who arrive bearing arms

A SQUATTER village is mushrooming at the Gandhi settlement outside Durban which trustees of the settlement fear will become a "sinister informal army-style camp" for armed vigilantes.

Mewa Ramgobin, one of the trustees and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, said this week 40 shacks were going up simultaneously at the Phoenix settlement.

A further eight to 10 hectares had been "marked out" for additional squatter shacks, and he expected more building to begin very soon.

He said there was more to the new "development" than might appear, and he believed there were "sinister forces at work" behind the sudden arrival of armed squatters in the area.

In January the Phoenix Trust was asked to sell eight hectares to the Department of Development Aid to consolidate KwaZulu. Even earlier than this, the trust had been informed that if it did not sell, the land would be expropriated. The trust has so far refused to sell any land and the matter has been handed over to its lawyers.

"Since then the area in question has suddenly been occupied, so in fact the question of expropriation now becomes superfluous," Ramgobin said.

A week ago he was asked by an official of the Department of Development Aid to write a letter complaining about squatters living on the land so that they could be evicted, but this he has refused to do.

"We are totally opposed to forced removals, and we understand the great housing shortages for black people, so we are definitely not going to take any action which will allow people to point fingers at us."

But he admits he is worried about the menacing attitude and threatening remarks of some of the armed squatters with whom he and other trustees have tried to talk.

Ramgobin says the apparent leader of the squatters has been "allocating" and "selling" Phoenix settlement land to people to build on. When he tried to find out more about the leader and his "conditions of sale" he was warned off by the squatters. They said if anyone tried to stop them from building their homes, the clinic on the settlement — the only structure to survive last year's burning and looting in the Inanda area — would be destroyed. Anyone who tried to prevent them from putting up their shacks would be killed.

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER, Durban

He was told one of the conditions under which squatters were being "allowed" to build there was that they should be armed. "When they hear a whistle from the leader they must immediately take up their arms and be ready for whatever action is ordered," Ramgobin said.

Ramgobin fears the area will "become a second Lindelani".

He describes the nearby settlement of Lindelani as "an Amabutho army camp", saying those who attacked the National Education Crisis Committee conference in Durban earlier this year were recruited and brought by bus from Lindelani.

"We strongly disapprove of the development of this kind of vigilante group. It goes against everything Gandhi stood for and we do not want his land abused in this way. It is supposed to be used for the good of all South Africans."

The settlement has been the scene of a number of historic meetings, including the revival of the Natal Indian Congress in 1971. The Committee for Clemency, which made the first call for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders, was founded at the settlement.

"In August 1983 the first executive meeting of the United Democratic Front was held at Phoenix," Ramgobin said. "We wanted this to symbolise our adherence to the Gandhian principles of resistance through non-violence."

"Given this background we are horrified that the land is now being used for such potentially violent purposes. We also believe there are sinister steps afoot to get the land out of our control by any means."

Ramgobin, caught in a political bind, feels he can only "appeal to the sense of responsibility" of the squatters to move voluntarily.

CONFUSION surrounds reprieve of Tshikota

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government's recent announcement that the Louis Trichardt township of Tshikota had been reprieved, has roused desperate hopes among uprooted villagers that they will be allowed to return to Tshikota from the Venda resettlement area of Vleifontein.

They are hoping that Venda Chief Minister Mr Patrick Mphephu will throw light on their position during a scheduled visit to the area today.

Vleifontein villagers say they were never formally told they had been moved into Venda and many are still under the impression that they live on land owned by the South African Development Trust.

But it was recently confirmed in Parliament that Vleifontein, with a population exceeding 5 500, falls within the independent homeland.

OVERCROWDED

Residents say they began to suspect they had been incorporated into Venda when they were told to take out Venda identity documents before they could get pensions or new houses. Young men seeking work could only get jobs on contract — unlike their parents, who had been part of the permanent urban work force.

People were moved to Vleifontein between 1982 and 1984. They were allegedly told the township was to be broken down and were made to sign agreements to move after being approached at night.

They say the two-roomed houses at Vleifontein are overcrowded, water sometimes becomes contaminated by sewage and basic facilities such as telephones, a post office and ambulances are lacking.

There is apparently no local industry and people have to commute to Louis Trichardt to work.

The township at Louis Trichardt, though reprieved, has virtually been levelled. Only 48 families of the hundreds living there before 1980 are left. They are determined not to be moved and have petitioned Prebria.



Home, sweet home? For Mr Moshe Mahlaela the iron shack in the Brits location is a mixed blessing. On the one hand it constitutes a victory against removal. On the other it is a pitiful place to house a family.

3/12
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11/5/88

Interdict man given health hazard home — architect

By Sheryl Raine

Mr Moshe Mahlaela, who recently won a Supreme Court action granting him a house in the Brits location, has been allocated an iron shack which, says an architect, is unsafe and a health hazard.

The one-roomed house measures 3 m by 6 m. It has no natural light, no glass windows — only iron shutters — and a cracked concrete floor laid in the 1930s.

Mr Jeff Stacey, the architect who inspected the house, found a leaking roof, no locking doors, holes in the walls and no proper ventilation.

"The house is structurally inadequate, the roof is not properly

secured, has inadequate roof struts and is unsafe," he said.

The nearest water supply is a communal tap 30 m away. A bucket latrine with tumble-down walls and no door stands in the left-hand corner of Mr Mahlaela's premises.

He will pay R24,50 a month to the Central Transvaal Administration Board to house himself, his wife and seven-year-old daughter.

Mr Mahlaela's battle to secure a home for his family is part of a greater struggle to save the old Brits location, known as "Oukasie".

About 5 000 of Oukasie's residents have already been moved 20 km to Lethlabile, on the Bophuthatswana border,

but about 10 000 residents do not want to move.

Mr Mahlaela was a tenant occupying quarters in his parents' house. When they were moved to Lethlabile he applied for one of the many vacant houses in the township. The request was refused, in keeping with Government efforts to demolish Oukasie and oust its people.

With support from the Brits Action Committee, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee of the Black Sash, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Mahlaela took his case to the Supreme Court and won.

Now others on the housing application list have a chance of

acquiring shacks like his or vacant sites.

Demolitions have stopped and Government removal trucks have disappeared from Oukasie's streets.

But the struggle to save the location is still on. Local employers have been asked to put pressure on the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to publicly declare that the township will not be deproclaimed a black area. So far Mr Heunis has not responded.

Once his assurance has been given, the Brits Industrial Association and others have pledged to help upgrade the location which has been allowed to sink into a sorry state of repair.

REPRIEVE!

Thousands saved from threat of forced removals



Two members of the Mgwali Residents' Association, 97-year-old Mr HERMAN GIJA and MRA chairman, Mr WILSON FANTI, chat with Mr ERROL MOORCROFT, MP for Albany, during a visit by Mr Moorcroft to Mgwali in 1984.

By Post Reporter KIN BENTLEY

TENS of thousands of people, who for more than a decade have been threatened with forced removal from "black spots" in the Border, will no longer have to move.

In a surprise statement in Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilken, said the areas were no longer to be incorporated into Ciskei, but would remain an integral part of South Africa.

The move has been hailed by the MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who was intimately involved in staying the removals, as a "victory for common sense".

Among areas reprieved are the historic mission settlements of Mgwali near Stutterheim and Lesseyton near Queenstown. They faced being uprooted and "resettled" in Ciskei.

In an agreement signed between Ciskei and the SA Government in November, 1981, the independent Ciskei took over administration of the rural settlements of Mgwali, Lesseyton, Mooiplaas, Kwelera, Newlands, Wartburg and Goshen. This was seen as a precursor to their eventual resettlement within Ciskei.

Mr Wilken said on Tuesday that South Africa was in the process of taking over the administration of these areas from Ciskei and that all services would soon be supplied and administered by South Africa.

Forced population removals became a focus for local and foreign opposition to the homelands and apartheid policy of the Government — with the Mgwali case symbolising the struggle of an established Christian community to hold on to land which it was granted more than 100 years ago by the Cape Government.

After the Ciskei took over administration of the area, preparatory to the removal of residents to Frankfort in Ciskei, land-owners there with title-deeds dating back to Queen Victoria's time formed the Mgwali Residents' Association to fight the move.

They harnessed the assistance of Mr Moorcroft, who kept up the pressure on the Government to reverse its decision.

In 1984, eight MRA members, including 97-year-old Mr Herman Gija and a blind man, Mr Makosonke Dyani, were illegally detained by the Ciskei police. In an agreement last year, the Ciskei Government agreed to pay each R6 000 in compensation.

But it was an historic out of court agreement reached between the MRA and the South Africa Government — and made an order of the Grahamstown Supreme Court — in September last year, which proved the decisive victory for the residents.

The settlement stated that Mgwali fell under the exclusive jurisdiction of South

Africa and that the Ciskei had no power to exercise any authority there. Ciskei police no longer had powers of arrest or detention.

However, a question-mark still hangs over what sort of authority will replace the tribal authorities, which, in recent years, have governed the area.

As one of the earliest black Christian communities in South Africa, Mgwali phased out tribal authority decades ago. The chairman of the MRA, Mr Wilson Fanti, said after the court victory, that the MRA rejected both community council structures and tribal authorities and wished instead to be ruled by people elected by the community in democratic elections.

This week, Mr Moorcroft said he was "delighted" by the decision.

"People living there will remain South African citizens and those who took out Ciskeian citizenship will regain South African citizenship.

"They are now also assured security of tenure in those areas."

Mr Moorcroft called it a "victory for common sense", which "ends years of insecurity and heartbreak for the people concerned".

He said due to the uncertainty, the area had been neglected. School, health and agricultural facilities were urgently in need of upgrading.

"What is particularly important is the restructuring of the administration of these areas," he said.

"They have been administered under tribal authority via Ciskei, which was not acceptable to the majority of inhabitants."

He suggested that new, democratically elected municipalities be created.

One major benefit to the Mgwalians of the court settlement was that they were entitled to be paid their pensions by South Africans on a (R40 a month) higher South African scale.

According to Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, who briefed attorneys acting on the residents' behalf, due to an agreement by the Government to backpay the difference between Ciskeian pensions and what they were entitled to, about 200 pensioners would receive total payment in excess of R20 000.

Mr Don Pinnock, chairman of the Grahamstown Rural Committee, which has monitored the removal situation, said he believed the Government's blanket decision to halt the removals was a direct result of the Mgwali court order.

He hoped that now that the Government had formally announced the return of administration of these areas to South Africa, the provision of services which had been neglected in recent months, would be properly attended to.

Test case for union politics

CAPE TOWN
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THE town of Brits north west of Pretoria has been in the headlines recently because of the ill-fated visit by Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, who was booed off the stage by members of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging.

Less well known is that an event of deep political significance is unfolding in Brits's old black location, where the community is resisting what it sees as a forced removal to the new township of Lethlabile, 17 km from Brits.

Brits is an example of the politics of unions and employers — which has been the cutting edge of black-white relations in this country for more than seven years — spilling over into the communities, rather than vice versa.

The Brits location is a union town and opposition to the removal has been spearheaded by union leaders, who have brought to the battle a pragmatic style of politics born of more than a decade of gradually acquiring power on the shop-floor.

More remarkable is the response of Brits employers and the national employer federations who have intervened to try to stop the removal.

With the anti-removals Brits Action Committee supplanting the community council as the township's representatives, Brits is emerging as a test case of whether an unofficial body can pose as a local authority and oversee the upgrading of a township.

This is particularly significant in the alleged post-influx-control era — with infrastructure, housing and amenities becoming a desperate priority — but which coincides with the near-collapse of the government's black local authorities system.

Against removal

he old location — known to residents as "Oukasie" — is right next to a white suburb and has been earmarked for removal for 25 years, though removals of families to Lethlabile only started at the end of last year.

Some 5 000 out of 15 000 original residents of the old location were moved out — some because of the handsome financial compensation on offer, others because they were lodgers and had nowhere to stay when their landlords' homes were demolished, and others because they were government employees or policemen.

The rest of the community is dead set against removal from the place they have lived in for 55 years because of the long distances they will have to travel to work and because of fears that Lethlabile, which borders Bophuthatswana, is to be incorporated into the homeland.

What makes Brits unusual is that many of the leaders are shop stewards from the two leading unions in the area — the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU).

They have brought to the location a form of politics — working squarely within mandates towards achievable goals through pressure as well as negotiation — which they have learnt on the shop-floor.

It is a style which has seldom been extended into the struggles in the townships, though unions are increasingly becoming a factor in the townships.

Thus the Brits Action Committee first negotiated the departure of the army and the police from the township. They then managed, through negotiation, to secure facilities for meetings and, through Supreme Court action, got the development board to stop demolishing houses evacuated by people moving to Lethlabile, allocating them to people on the housing waiting list instead.

Their next target is to get the township reprieved by the government and, finally, they aim to get employers to finance the upgrading of the township by providing drainage, sewage, tarred roads, electricity and improved housing.

Reasoned settlement

Mr Taffy Adler, the Transvaal secretary of NAAWU, says the key difference between the unions and other organizations in the township is that the unions are used to playing the politics of power and not simply of protest.

"The unions are able to say: 'These are our immediate goals,' and to use their access to pressure to reach a reasoned settlement. I doubt whether the removal could have been stopped if it hadn't been for the involvement and pressure of the unions on the employers."

The involvement of employers is also indicative of a new-found willingness to act against what they perceive as injustice. This was seen, for instance, in the employer-initiated appeal against the bannings of Eastern Cape activists Mr Henry Fazzie and Mr Mkhuseleli Jack.

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has arranged a meeting between the BAC and the MP for Brits, Dr Jan Grobler, and the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) has put pressure on the government to suspend the removal.

Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke of the FCI says the FCI is attempting to play the role of "principled mediation" because it feels that "while we have credibility with the government, we have some insight into the other side. We're using our influence to give the Brits community a hearing".

Mr Hammond-Tooke is aware of the importance of the issue. "It's a test case for the whole country," he says.

(5) Yes.

(a) R14,35.

(b) To serve as evidence should prosecution be instituted.

(6) No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that the address with which I furnished him is a place for aged people provided by the City Council of Johannesburg for people who cannot afford their own accommodation, and that bingo is a recognised game to help them pass the time in their weary years? Furthermore, does the hon the Minister not think that the Police have better things to do than to prosecute a lot of old ladies for playing bingo? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member waited in a calculated way until just after the reply to make his emotional little speech. Tomorrow he will receive all the publicity he wants. He is welcome to it. It is an unfortunate incident, but the fact of the matter is that a justified complaint was made to the police. They were obliged to investigate the matter, but as hon members can also see from the reply, they acted with great sympathy [Interjections.]

Resettlement
*22. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any residents of Duncan Village near East London are to be resettled on land near the Ciskei border with South Africa; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) on what specified land and (d) why;

(2) whether these residents have been consulted on their resettlement; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was their response;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. Duncan Village is to remain but some of the residents may have to be accommodated elsewhere due to overpopulation in the area. The replanning of Duncan Village is receiving attention and no decision has been taken about persons who may have to be accommodated elsewhere. Further no new site for the accommodation of these persons has been identified.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away

(2) No. The replanning of Duncan Village has not as yet been completed

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(3) No

*23. Mr E K MOORCROFT—Constitutional Development and Planning. [Reply standing over]

Nahoon Dam: farm

*24. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether (a) his Department or (b) any other Government Department has bought or acquired or intends to buy or acquire (i) a farm situated opposite Misoiso Station near the Nahoon Dam in East London and owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, and (ii) any other White-owned farms situated near the South African border with Ciskei; if so, (aa) when, (bb) for what purpose and (cc) what is the total area of land involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Education and Development Aid):

(a) The South African Development Trust bought the farm to which the

hon member refers from a private company.

(b) No.

(i) Portion 31, 30 and the Remaining Extent of the farm 640 have been purchased. Only Portion 31 is situated within the consolidation area and the other two portions, purchased as a unit with Portion 31, will be transferred to the State

(ii) Yes. Farms situated in Released Areas 83, 84 and 85, promulgated by Proclamation No 172/85 in *Government Gazette* No 9942 dated 27 September 1985, are earmarked for acquisition by the South African Development Trust.

(aa) During the 1986-87 financial year.

(bb) For incorporation with Ciskei

(cc) Approximately 1 600 hectares.

*25 Mr G B D McINTOSH—Manpower: [Reply standing over.]

*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have taken any steps to erect (a) road blocks at or (b) barriers restricting access by road to Crossroads Township near Cape Town; if so, (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) during what hours of the day or night are such road blocks or barriers in operation and (iv) who took the decision in this regard;

(2) whether any persons have been arrested at these road blocks or barriers; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what offences in each case;

(3) whether these road blocks or barriers are to remain in operation permanently; if so, why; if not, when will they be removed;

(4) whether any services to this area have been affected as a result; if so, (a) what services, (b) to what extent and (c) why;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (c) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) From 16 April 1986.

(ii) To put an end to incidents of violence, which during the past few months have occurred regularly in the area.

(iii) From 06h00 until 19h00 during Mondays to Fridays.

(iv) The Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police, in the Western Province.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No, as soon as the security situation allows it.

(4) No. (a) to (c) Fall away.

(5) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware that until a few minutes ago there were hordes of women together with their children from Crossroads and Nyanga Bush, in the streets outside Parliament? Can he tell us what is going on there?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I really cannot understand what this has to do with the question before the House.

able; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was (aa) the nature of these representations and (bb) his response thereto;

- (3) whether he will consult with the Minister of Health Services and Welfare on any differences in (a) qualifications regarding and (b) amounts paid out for military and war veterans' pensions; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Disablement caused by military service and determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (84 of 1976).
- (b) Amounts vary in accordance with percentage disablement, number of dependants, etc. Total R2 696 944 per month.

- (2) (a) No.
- (b) Yes.

- (i) 24 May 1984.
- (ii) SA Legion.
- (iii) (aa) — An increase in the amounts payable;
- Improvements of the ratio in which pensions are payable to the various population groups and
- additional compensation for severely disabled pensioners.
- (bb) An investigation into the present structure of

the pension scheme resulting in the improvements announced by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech on 17 March 1986.

- (3) (a) and (b) No. The two types of pension are unrelated. Military pensions are paid as compensation for disablement caused by military service, whilst war veterans' pensions are social pensions.

- (4) No.

National Road Fund

982. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) What total amount is the National Road Fund estimated to receive from the levy on petrol in the 1986-87 financial year, (b) what other amounts is the Road Fund estimated to receive in this financial year and (c) how is it proposed to utilise these amounts in the above-mentioned financial year in respect of (i) national roads, (ii) freeways and (iii) other roads for (aa) maintenance purposes and (bb) new construction work;
- (2) whether any of the available funds will be passed on to other road-building authorities; if so, (a) to which road-building authorities and (b) what amount in each case;
- (3) whether the price of petrol sold in the independent Black states includes the road transport levy in favour of the National Road Fund; if not, what steps he intends taking in respect of the construction and maintenance of roads used by the inhabitants of these Black states?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) R589 million.

(b) Capital market loans to the extent of R120 million for the toll road programme.

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) The amount specified in paragraph (1)(a) above less an amount of R96,2 million which will be allocated to the Urban Transport Fund (UTF) for distribution to metropolitan authorities, will be utilised mainly on national roads. The national road system consists of a network of roads of varying standards, depending on

traffic requirements, and, therefore, the system includes dual carriageway freeways, single carriageway freeways, fourlane undivided roads as well as two-lane roads, all classified as national roads.

(aa) and (bb) The proposed expenditure on new construction, maintenance and improvements on dual carriageway and single carriageway freeways as well as on two and fourlane roads, expressed as percentages of total expenditure on national roads, are as follows—

	New Construction	Maintenance and Improvement
Dual carriageway freeways	21%	15%
Single carriageway freeways	24%	3%
Two and four lane roads	5%	10%

The above-mentioned percentages do not include the amounts spent by the Roads Departments of the respective provinces on routine maintenance for administrative expenditure or research allocations.

- (2) Annual grants are made to the Roads Departments of the respective provinces for the design and construction of sections of national roads as well as for the maintenance of the existing national road system by provincial construction units and private contractors. No funds are allocated to the provinces for construction of provincial roads. The amounts allocated in 1986-87 to the provinces for the expenditure indicated above are as follows—

Transvaal	R14,2 million
Cape Province	R15,9 million
Orange Free State	R 1,6 million
Natal	R35,1 million*

* Includes work of approximately R20 million which will be undertaken by private contractors. Furthermore, some of the funds transferred from the National Road Fund (NRF) to

the UTF will be employed by metropolitan authorities for the construction of urban roads.

- (3) Yes. The Governments of the independent Black states (the TBVC countries) are, however, reimbursed from the NRF for the amounts relating to fuel sales in those countries in respect of which the fuel levy has been paid into the NRF and for this reason no further funds are allocated for the construction and maintenance of roads in those countries. In conclusion I wish to point out that in terms of the provisions of Act 54 of 1971 funds emanating from the NRF may only be spent on the provision and maintenance of roads in the Republic of South Africa

Q 982 1822

Resettlements
HAN SWARD asks/86-271

986. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the total number of Black persons resettled (a) within and (b) from each province in 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) The figures requested are not readily available.

Pro deo legal aid

1009. Mr L F STOFFBERG asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) To how many members of the public was *pro deo* legal aid given in court cases, and (b)(i) what amount was spent by the State in this connection and (ii) what was the nature of the cases for which these amounts were made available, in respect of each population group in each of the last five years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The information is not readily available.

(b) (i) An amount of R973 010,00 was spent for the period 1 April 1985 until 31 March 1986.

(ii) The information is not readily available, but *pro deo* legal aid is given in cases where the accused are charged with capital offences.

20/5/86
HANS WARD QULIKAS
1010. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many cases of (a) bankruptcy, (b) placement under judicial management and (c) sequestration in respect of (i) farmers and (ii) agricultural co-operatives were recorded in the Republic in each of the latest specified three years for which statistics are available?

HoA

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

1012. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of the Botshabelo resettlement camp near Bloemfontein as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons belonged to each specified tribal grouping as at that date?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Botshabelo is not a resettlement camp but a Township proclaimed by Government Notice No. 2468 of 19 November 1982.

(a) (i) (aa) 55 109.

(bb) 64 820.

(ii) 150 271.

(b) 91% of the inhabitants are South-Sotho, 7% are Xhosa, 1% are Tswana and 1% are made up of Venda and Shangaan. (Figures as at 6 May 1986)

20/5/86
HANS WARD QULIKAS
1026. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether records are kept of the number of cases dealing with sex-related crimes involving minor children as victims tried in magistrates' and supreme courts; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many cases involving crimes of this nature were tried by such courts in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, (b) into which categories did these crimes fall and (c) in how many such cases were the accused convicted;

(2) whether his Department has instituted or intends to institute an inquiry into the handling in court of sex crimes involving minor children as victims; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) under whose auspices and (c) when is it anticipated that a report on this inquiry will be submitted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No. The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to written Question No 35 of 1986. The code list mentioned therein provides only for information relating to the type of crime, age and sex of the offender. Information with regard to victims of crime is not kept as it is not economically feasible.

(2) No. The South African Law Commission in its enquiry "Women and sex-related crimes in South Africa" (project 45) dealt with sex-crimes involving minor children as victims. The report regarding the above-mentioned enquiry was Tabled in Parliament on 28 May 1985

20/5/86
HANS WARD QULIKAS
1034. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there are facilities at stations in the Cape Peninsula for informing passengers using commuter trains of the (a) occurrence, (b) length and (c) cause of delays in the train service; if not, why not; if so, (i) what facilities and (ii) what is the policy of the South African Transport Services regarding the communication of such information to passengers;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to improve the (a) nature of, (b) extent of, and (c) methods of conveying to commuters, information concerning delays; if not, why not; if so, (i) what steps, (ii) at what stations and (iii) when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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

(i) Public address system.

(ii) That relevant information should be conveyed timeously.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) More modern public address systems are presently being installed whereafter it will be possible to make announcements directly from the train control centre.

(ii) Cape Town, Bellville and Windermere

(iii) Cape Town and Bellville, 30 June 1986. Windermere—during the third quarter of 1987.

(3) No.

Commuter trains

1040. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there have been any delays in respect of commuter trains on the Cape Flats line in the Cape Peninsula in 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what was the average length of the delays on those dates and (c) what was the cause of the delays in each case;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to overcome the problems causing the delays; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that these problems will be overcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

HoA

What was the total number of Black persons resettled (a) within and (b) from each province in 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) The figures requested are not readily available.

Pro deo legal aid

1009. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) To how many members of the public was *pro deo* legal aid given in court cases, and (b)(i) what amount was spent by the State in this connection and (ii) what was the nature of the cases for which these amounts were made available, in respect of each population group in each of the last five years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The information is not readily available.

(b) (i) An amount of R973 010,00 was spent for the period 1 April 1985 until 31 March 1986.

(ii) The information is not readily available, but *pro deo* legal aid is given in cases where the accused are charged with capital offences.

20/5/86
Bankruptcy
QUL 1823
HANSMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many cases of (a) bankruptcy, (b) placement under judicial management and (c) sequestration in respect of (i) farmers and (ii) agricultural co-operatives were recorded in the Republic in each of the last specified three years for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

20/5/86
Botshabelo
QUL 1824
HANSMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of the Botshabelo resettlement camp near Bloemfontein as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons belonged to each specified tribal grouping as at that date?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Botshabelo is not a resettlement camp but a Township proclaimed by Government Notice No. 2468 of 19 November 1982.

(a) (i) (aa) 55 109

(bb) 64 820.

(ii) 150 271.

(b) 91% of the inhabitants are South-Sotho, 7% are Xhosa, 1% are Tswana and 1% are made up of Venda and Shangan. (Figures as at 6 May 1986)

20/5/86
Sex-related crimes
QUL 1824
HANSMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether records are kept of the number of cases dealing with sex-related crimes involving minor children as victims tried in magistrates' and supreme courts; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many cases involving crimes of this nature were tried by such courts in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, (b) into which categories did these crimes fall and (c) in how many such cases were the accused convicted;

(2) whether his Department has instituted or intends to institute an inquiry into the handling in court of sex crimes involving minor children as victims; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) under whose auspices and (c) when is it anticipated that a report on this inquiry will be submitted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No. The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to written Question No 35 of 1986. The code list mentioned therein provides only for information relating to the type of crime, age and sex of the offender. Information with regard to victims of crime is not kept as it is not economically feasible.

(2) No. The South African Law Commission in its enquiry "Women and sex-related crimes in South Africa" (project 45) dealt with sex-crimes involving minor children as victims. The report regarding the above-mentioned enquiry was Tabled in Parliament on 28 May 1985.

20/5/86
Commuter services
QUL 1825
HANSMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there are facilities at stations in the Cape Peninsula for informing passengers using commuter trains of the (a) occurrence, (b) length and (c) cause of delays in the train service; if not, why not; if so, (i) what facilities and (ii) what is the policy of the South African Transport Services regarding the communication of such information to passengers;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to improve the (a) nature of, (b) extent of, and (c) methods of conveying to commuters, information concerning delays; if not, why not; if so, (i) what steps, (ii) at what stations and (iii) when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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

(i) Public address system.

(ii) That relevant information should be conveyed timeously.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) More modern public address systems are presently being installed wherever it will be possible to make announcements directly from the train control centre.

(ii) Cape Town, Bellville and Windermere.

(iii) Cape Town and Bellville—30 June 1986, Windermere—during the third quarter of 1987.

(3) No.

Commuter trains

1040. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there have been any delays in respect of commuter trains on the Cape Flats line in the Cape Peninsula in 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what was the average length of the delays on those dates and (c) what was the cause of the delays in each case;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to overcome the problems causing the delays; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that these problems will be overcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

how many and (b) when was each of them transferred to that Police Force;

(7) whether he will furnish information on the present (a) rank and (b) position in the Lebowa Police Force of each such ex-member of the South African Police; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(8) whether members of the Lebowa Police Force wear the same uniform as the South African Police; if so, why; if not, in what respects do these uniforms differ;

(9) whether any funds appropriated by Parliament are used to pay the salaries of members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, what amount was allocated for this purpose in the 1985-86 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (9) -As the command and control over the Lebowa Police have already been transferred to the Lebowa government in terms of relevant legislation since 1978, I do not deem it appropriate to make known information regarding the Police Force, its composition, training and other functional particulars, since the disposal thereof will be detrimental to the independence of that force.

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act

1028. **MR R W HARDINGHAM** asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether any persons were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) for what contraventions, and (ii) what were the fines, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Yes.

(a) 8: 1 May 1985 until 30 April 1986

(b) (i) (a) Unauthorized cultivation of new land—5 prosecutions.

(b) Neglect to apply conservation measures on cultivated land—1 prosecution.

(c) Unauthorized burning of veld—2 prosecutions.

(ii) (a) R500 penalty or 3 years imprisonment suspended for 3 years.

R500 penalty of which R400 is suspended for 5 years.

R500 penalty or 6 months imprisonment of which R400 and 5 months are suspended for 5 years. Found guilty and warned. R100 penalty.

(b) R500 penalty suspended for 3 years on condition that conservation measures are carried out before 86-03-10.

(c) R50 admission of guilt (2).

THURSDAY, 22 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:
Magogwane community removal
395. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether the Magogwane community was moved from the farm Kafferskraal to the Ramatlabama area in Bophuthatswana in or about 1978; if so, why;

(2) whether any agreements were reach-

ed between the members of this community and the South African Government regarding the use of agricultural land at Ramatlabama; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of these agreements;

(3) whether any agreements were reached between the South African Government and the Government of Bophuthatswana regarding the use of this land by the Magogwane community; if not, why not, if so, what are the terms of these agreements;

(4) whether any steps were taken by the South African Government to ensure compliance with these agreements by the Government of Bophuthatswana; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(5) whether the Magogwane community was (a) promised and (b) provided with compensation for their move to Bophuthatswana; if so, (i) what was the nature of this compensation and (ii) on what basis was it calculated;

(6) whether he or any of his predecessors received any representations regarding this land; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) to (6) The Magogwane community, formerly of Kafferskraal, was settled in the Ramatlabama area, in the execution of consolidation plans.

During negotiations between officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the community which resulted on the farm Kafferskraal, the community elected to accept the compensatory land at Ramatlabama. The land was then prepared and the community was settled thereon.

After their settlement (on portions of the farm Oaklands, Bugler's Post, Hartbeestlaagte, Knowle Park, Drummond, Westwood Park and Heathfield) the representative of the estates obtained affid-

vits from the heirs of the original 59 owners of Kafferskraal in which they stated that they preferred compensation in cash to compensation in land. That was agreed to and they were accordingly compensated at market value for their land and improvements at Kafferskraal, in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975).

As they were compensated in cash and there was no alternative land available for them to purchase, they were allowed to remain at Ramatlabama. On 8 July 1982 and 21 November 1985 they made representations to have the land registered in their names.

Favourable consideration of their representations depends on their complying with the provisions of section 13(7) of the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, i.e. that they apply to purchase the land and make an offer for it. Should such application be granted they will be required to pay in cash or to furnish a guarantee for payment before the land is transferred to them by the South African Development Trust, in which ownership still vests.

The agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana published by Government Notice No. R 2496 of 6 December 1977 makes provision for settlement projects of this nature. Consequently no separate agreement was entered into with the Bophuthatswana Government about the land concerned.

The land was incorporated with Bophuthatswana by Proclamation No. R.259 of 1981. Ownership of the land however still vests in the South African Development Trust as, due to the circumstances related above, it was so far not possible to transfer the land to the rightful owners.

Llandudno/Bakoven: road block
767. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police (a) set up or (b) assisted at a road block between Llandudno and Bakoven on or about 25 March 1986; if not, who was responsible for this road block; if

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Western Cape No (Community Councils have not yet been vested with this function.)

(3) No.

Consolidation proposals
931. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KwaNdebele and (d) KaNgwane have been completed; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed, if so,

(2) whether these proposals will be tabled in Parliament; if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, except for the Constantia area where the Government has not yet taken a final decision.

(c) Yes

(d) No

(i) and (ii) In respect of KaNgwane the preliminary proposals have been formulated by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and it is anticipated that these will shortly be presented to the Cabinet for consideration.

(2) Yes, as soon as the administrative procedures in regard to the proposals have been completed

947. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 30 on 26 March 1985, he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning the decision of the George Municipality to dismiss Black workers in favour of Coloured workers; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response; if not,

(2) whether he will take steps to investigate this matter in the light of the abolition of the Coloured labour preference area policy, if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(2) No, as no such decision has been taken by the Municipality of George.

948. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the total population of Lawaalkamp near George as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether (a) the residents of Lawaalkamp are to be removed and (b) the township of Lawaalkamp is to be established; if so, (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) where are these residents to be relocated, (iv) what steps will be taken in respect of the land on which Lawaalkamp is situated and (v) who took the decisions in this regard;

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(3) what were the rentals charged for houses in Lawaalkamp as at (a) 1 January 1985, (b) 31 December 1985 and (c) the latest specified date for which information is available;

(4) whether these rentals are to be increased; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) by what amount;

(5) whether the payment of any of these rentals is outstanding, if so, what total amount was outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(6) whether any other charges are levied on residents of Lawaalkamp; if so, (a) what charges and (b) in respect of what services are these charges levied;

(7) whether any services were suspended in Lawaalkamp in 1986; if so, (a) what services, (b) when and (c) why;

(8) whether these services have since been re-instated; if not, why not; if so, when;

(9) whether any new services are to be provided in Lawaalkamp; if not, why not; if so, (a) what services and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Approximately 6 000 persons as at 31 March 1986.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) The area in it's present form is not an area set aside for permanent Black occupation.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(iii) A new Black town is being developed nearby at Sandkraal as no Black town existed in the vicinity of George.

(iv) The land belongs to the Municipality of George and has been planned for the extension of the adjoining Coloured township.

(v) The Town Council of George in collaboration with the RSA Government, the Divisional Council, the East Cape Development Board and the Liaison Committee of Black residents of Lawaalkamp. The decision was unanimous and the members of the Liaison Committee present were in full agreement with the decision

(3) (a) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,24 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied.

(b) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,45 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied.

(c) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,45 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied as at 30 April 1986.

(4) No rentals are applicable but service charges are to be increased.

(a) With effect from 1 June 1986.

(b) Service charges were subsidised by the Town Council of George. In view of the recent unrest and willfull damage to the property of the Town Council of George no sufficient explanation could be given as to why subsidisation should continue. The Town Council was consequently obliged to bring service charges in line with those paid by the Coloured community.

(c) By R11,55 per month to bring the amount to a total of R25,00 per month.

HOA

HOA

- (5) If service charges are referred to, yes—R15 344,08 as at 30 April 1986.
- (6) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (7) No, but temporary interruptions were experienced as a result of unrest.
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (8) Falls away.
- (9) No. A new town is being developed at Sandkraal where all services are provided.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

HANSARD
Freehold property rights
954. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 998 on 19 June 1985, any progress has been made in the granting of freehold property rights to Black persons living in the (a) urban and (b) rural areas of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (i) when and (ii) with what result in each case;
- (2) whether Black persons residing in certain areas are to be excluded from gaining these rights; if so, (a) why and (b) in which areas;
- (3) whether he or any member of the South African Government has received any further representations regarding freehold rights for Blacks from any Black leaders since 19 June 1985; if so, (a) what are the names of these Black leaders; (b) which Black communities do they represent, (c) (i) when and (ii) by whom were these representations received and (d) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;
- (4) whether any Black persons have been granted freehold rights since 19 June 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) where in each case;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) (a) and (b) If urban Black towns are being referred to, yes. A bill which *inter alia* deals with property ownership has been prepared and submitted for debate during the present session of Parliament. The Cabinet has also approved the retention of individual title to property held in Evaton and Fingo Village by Blacks and that such rights may be alienated to other Blacks.
- (2) (a) and (b) No. It is the intention that any Black person who is a South African citizen or a lawful immigrant may obtain ownership over property in Black townships where the 99-year leasehold scheme is applicable.
- (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) I am not aware of written representations which specifically dealt with individual ownership over property. Verbal representations were and are continually being received from leaders during discussions with them. The discussions were often informal and no record has been kept of the names of such leaders. The representations normally evolve around uniformity or not of ownership rights. It is then explained that it will not differ from the ownership rights applicable to other race groups.
- (4) To my knowledge, no. The obtaining of individual ownership over property is not recorded by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (5) No.

Central Transvaal Development Board

957. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Central Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1985 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1986;

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Carolina	611	Nul
Chrissiesmeer	44	Nul
Davel	198	Nul
Lothair	348	Nul
Morgenzon	153	1
Piet Retief	1 221	1
Sabre	491	1
Wakkerstroom	214	1
Waterfall Boven	659	Nul

- (2) what total number of (a) crèches and (b) (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)	(2)(a)
Brits	945	None	2
Thabazimbi	69	None	1

- (2) (b) (i) and (ii) The provision of school facilities is a function dealt with by the Department of Education and Training.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

958. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Eastern Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1985 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1986;

- (2) What total number of (a) crèches and (b) (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

- (2) (b) (i) and (ii) The provision of school facilities is a function dealt with by the Department of Education and Training.

Western Transvaal Development Board

959. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Western Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1985 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1986.

- (2) what total number of (a) crèches and (b) (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each township as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Amersfoort	227	1
Amsterdam	254	Nul
Barberton	1 226	2
Breyten	866	Nul

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Biesiesvlei	24	Nil
Bloemhof	612	Nil

Doornfontein residents' vow of defiance

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

Feelings are running high in Doornfontein, where more than 30 families are refusing to obey notices ordering them to vacate their homes, which are owned by the Johannesburg Technical College.

SNAK 21/5/86 (27)
We'll stay on even if bulldozers are sent in, state 30 families

The college plans to demolish the houses and start building in June, but residents have stated they will defy the authorities at the end of the month even if the bulldozers are sent in.

Some of the families, made up of all race groups and including 12 pensioners, have been living in the area for more than 50 years and have nowhere to go.

Others say if they are forced out they will not be able to afford the higher rents of up to R500 a month in new premises. Indian tenants maintain they would have to move to Lenasia 35 km away, where housing is

difficult to obtain.

The Technical College says any delays after June 2 would cost the college hundreds of thousands of rand a month.

The 51 houses bounded by Curry Street, Sivewright Avenue, Van Beek Street and Upper Railway Road, were bought in 1968 by the Technical College for its new premises near Ellis Park, said a spokesman.

The spokesman said tenants stayed on, paying rents of about R45 a month to the college until the land was needed for development this year.

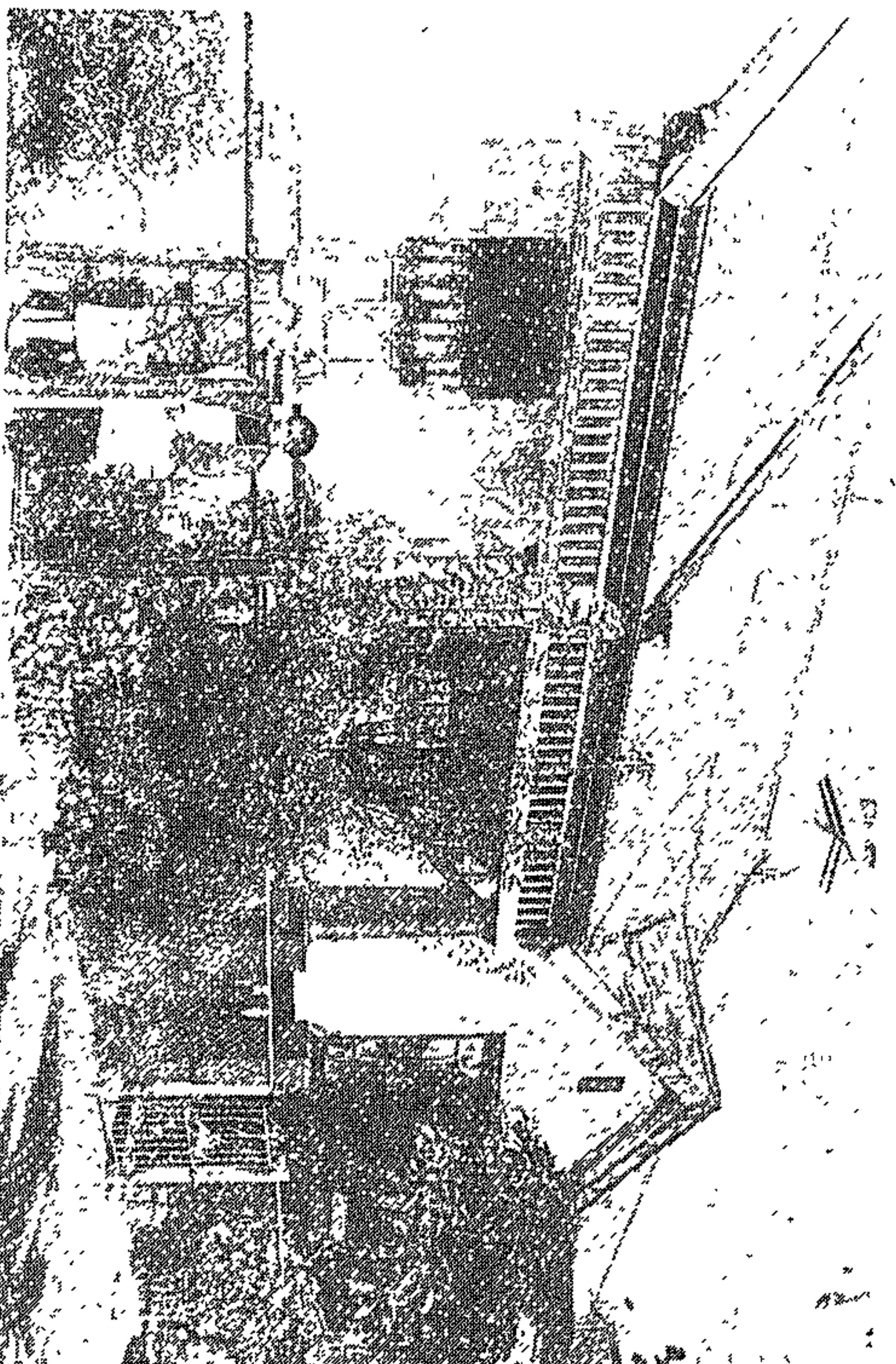
After being warned in January, 1985 the tenants were finally given two months' notice

in April to vacate their homes by the end of this month.

The real reason many did not want to leave was that they were paying paltry rents to the college while making profits by sub-letting for up to R80 a room, said the college spokesman.

Actstop, a committee formed to prevent evictions of "black" people from "white" areas in central Johannesburg, has been called in to help the tenants.

In the suburb's dying days as a residential area, a Doornfontein Ratepayers' Association has been formed and tenants have now demanded they be given until December to find other housing.



Mrs van der Sandt (63) and Mrs Flo Lynch (82) — who has lived in her Doornfontein home for 51 years — share the sun outside their semi-detached houses where they have been neighbours for 22 years.

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Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	293
(ii)	1 001
(b)	
Amerfoort	28
Barberton	872
Breyten	797
Carolina	176
Davel	11
Piet Retief	779
Sabie	339
Wakerstroem	187
Waterfallboven	503

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	Nil
(ii)	Nil
(b)	
Nylstroom	463
Naboomspruit	51
Messina	640

East Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	2 187
(ii)	10 649
(b)	
Aberdeen	154
Adelaide	406
Alexandria	295
Alicedale	309
Alwal North	320
Barkly East	277
Bedford	216
Beaufort West	133
Burgersdorp	258
Cathcart	158
Colesberg	223
Cookhouse	333
Despatch	277
Dordrecht	156
Elliot	288
Fort Beaufort	138
George	15
Graaff Reinet	194
Hanover	279
Hofmeyr	128

1944

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	205
(ii)	4 059
(b)	
Biesiesvlei	24
Bloemhof	384
Carletonville	525
Christiana	374
Coligny	201
Fochville	41
Koster	78
Leeudoringstad	233
Lichtenburg	569
Makwassie	139
Orkney	378
Ottosdal	20
Stilfontein	616
Swarttruggens	150
Witpoort	2
Wolmaransstad	47
Zeerust	393
Schweizer-Reneke	2

1945

FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	1 344
(ii)	9 629
(b)	
Brits	91
Thabazimbi	69

East Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	688
(ii)	1 628

(b)	
Tsakane	6 388
Duduza	3 121
Ratanda	736
Devon	179
Botleng	766
Zithobeni	313
Ekgangala	1 331
Refilwe	249

Highveld Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	1 018
(ii)	77

(b)	
Balfour	—
Belfast	521
Bethal	224
Dullstroom	128
Langverwacht	1 218
Greylingstad	—
Leandra	270
Lydenburg	239
Hendrina	283
Machadodorp	42
Ogies	375
Perdekop	—
Standerton	1 348
Volksrust	971

West Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i)	33 837
(ii)	15 024
(b)	
Bekkersdal	1 137

1946

Allendale 10-IR

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996. Mr P G SOAL, ~~asked~~ the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3, standing over, on 15 April 1986, any Coloured persons or families are to be resettled in the Allendale 10-IR area in Midrand; if not, who will be eligible to settle in this area; if so, (a) why, (b)(i) from what towns or areas and (ii) when will these persons be moved and (c) how many persons will be resettled there;

- (2) whether any housing has been provided for these persons; if not, (a) why not, (b) what specified shelter has been provided and (c)(i) by whom and (ii) when will such housing be provided; if so, (aa) how many housing units and (bb) what is the nature of this housing;

- (3) whether any services have been provided for these persons; if not, (a)(i) by whom and (ii) when will services be provided and (b) what specified services will be provided; if so, (aa) what specified services and (bb) when were they provided;

- (4) whether he or his Department has received any representations regarding the resettlement of these persons; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or organisations from whom representations were received, (b) when were they received and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations in each case and (ii) response there-to;

- (5) whether any alternative resettlement sites were (a) proposed and (b) considered prior to a decision being taken regarding the Midrand site; if

HoA

HoA

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

not, why not; if so, (i) what specified sites and (ii) why were they rejected in each case;

(5) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1), (2) and (3) The resettlement and housing of Coloureds as well as services to be provided for these families, are functions which fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration: House of Representatives. The said Department will therefore possibly be in a position to supply replies to these questions.

(6) No. I have already issued a statement regarding the proclamation of the Coloured group area.

(ii) Due to planning considerations.

(i) Portions of Lombardy, Frankenwald Estate, Modderfontein 35-IR, Porton 5 of Bergvlei 37-IR, Zandspruit 191-IQ, Olfantfontein 410-JR, Kaalfontein 13-IR and Waterval 5-IR.

(4) Yes.

(a) Coloured residents in Alexandra, the Sandton City Council, Mr J A Rabie, MP (House of Representatives), Minister D M G Curry and the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration: House of Representatives.

(b) During the period 1979 to 1985.

(c) (i) The proclamation of a Coloured group area north of Johannesburg for those Coloureds living in Alexandra Black township as well as for other Coloureds employed in the Sandton/Wynberg area.

(ii) Investigations were conducted to identify a suitable area and negotiations were entered into with the parties concerned.

1008. Mr L F STOPPARD, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(a) What amounts were paid out in maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers, (b) how many mothers qualified for these allowances, (c) what total number of children were benefited by these allowances, and (d) what average amount was paid out per unmarried mother in respect of the Black population group in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a), (b), (c) and (d).

Records in respect of the payment of social pensions and allowances to Blacks are not kept on such a basis that statistics as requested in respect of unmarried mothers and children can be provided. Payments of allowances to unmarried mothers were implemented with effect from 1982.

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:
Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589
Communications, 1637
Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623, 1698, 1923, 1924

Defence, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645, 1647

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286, 1455, 1625, 1634, 1636, 1783

Finance, 1250
Home Affairs, 435, 1248
Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319, 1706, 1781, 1841

Manpower, 495, 500, 1697
National Education, 143
State President, 1066
Transport Affairs, 294, 700, 1462
Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437, 1501, 1632, 1715, 1735, 1830, 1835

Local Government, Housing and Works, 1633

Barnford, Mr B R—
General Affairs:
National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—
General Affairs:
Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62
Agricultural Economics, 513, 1659
Constitutional Development and Planning, 647

Education and Development Aid, 958
Justice, 236

National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646, 1093, 1303
Law and Order, 997

Own Affairs:
Education and Culture, 344
Health Services and Welfare, 1288, 1788

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs:
Finance, 175
Own Affairs:
Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs:
Justice, 415
Law and Order, 787
Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:
Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131
Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465
Defence, 217

Education and Development Aid, 695, 1083, 1085, 1786
Finance, 436, 866, 1442
Justice, 345, 419, 1824
Law and Order, 288, 289, 1011, 1776
National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670, 702, 716, 932, 1705, 1784
National Health and Population Development, 429, 457, 1117, 1709
Transport affairs, 1466

Own Affairs:
Budget, 492
Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119, 312, 313, 314, 493, 613, 619, 620, 718, 719, 725, 944, 945,

Development Boards	(b)(i)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)
	1	Not known	3
	10 (1985)	Not known	10
	5 (1985)	Not known	8
	10 (1985)	Not known	6
	3 (1985)	Not known	20
	10 (1985)	Not known	9
	10 (1985)	Not known	10
	10 (1985)	Not known	75
	11 (1985)	Not known	18
	10 (1985)	Not known	16
	1 (1985)	Not known	13
	9 (1985)	Not known	20
	10 (1985)	Not known	42
	10 (1985)	Not known	10
	10 (1985)	Not known	8
	10 (1985)	Not known	78

These schemes are in various stages of erection. The Development Board is not in a position to furnish an accurate date of completion in respect of each individual scheme.

Development Boards	(b)(i)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)
Highveld	1	(1986)	142
Town Councils			
Katlehong	1	8 (1987)	1 500 (Site-and-service)
	1	4 (1986)	75
	1	1 (1986)	110
KwaThema	1	10 (1985)	100
Jouberton	1	1 (1986)	100
Vosloorus	1	5 (1986)	100
Private Sector			
West Rand	1	12 (1985)	35
Eastern Transvaal	1	(1985)	214
Western Transvaal	1	3 (1986)	86
	1	3 (1986)	3
	1	3 (1986)	2
Orange Vaal	1	(1983)	700
	1	(1985)	111
	1	(1985)	80
	1	(1985)	50
Highveld	1	(1985)	100
Mamelodi	1	(1986)	1 551
Mhluzi	1	(1986)	150
KwaGugua	1	(1980)	1 263
Mohlakeng	1	(1984)	260
Kagiso	1	(1986)	118
	1	(1986)	415
	1	(1985)	840
	1	(1985)	25
	1	(1986)	400
Tokoza	1	(1986)	400
	1	(1987)	12
	1	(1987)	12

HoA

Private Sector	(b)(i)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)
Tembisa	1	7 (1984)	600
	1	7 (1984)	234
	1	7 (1985)	38
	1	1 (1986)	10
	1	1 (1986)	12
	1	1 (1986)	12
	1	8 (1985)	41
	1	8 (1985)	88
	1	2 (1986)	40
	1	1 (1986)	6
	1	8 (1985)	50
	1	8 (1985)	5
	1	11 (1985)	20
	1	7 (1985)	50
	1	8 (1985)	50
	1	4 (1986)	50
	1	1 (1987)	50
	1	1 (1987)	50
	1	12 (1983)	378
	1	1 (1986)	5
	1	1 (1986)	45
	1	1 (1986)	5
	1	7 (1985)	50
	1	7 (1987)	12
	1	12 (1985)	6
	1	5 (1985)	10
	1	5 (1984)	50
	1	5 (1984)	250

(2) Yes.

	(a)(i)	(ii)	
Tsakane	1	700 (Site-and-service)	16
Katlehong	1	1 500 (Site-and-service)	13
Naledi Extension II.	1	777	20
Nancefield	1	601	42
Dobsonville	1	400	1
Diepkloof	1	1 484	1
Bloemhof	1	18	1
Christiana	1	8	1
Fochville	1	43	1
Hartbeesfontein	1	8	1
Koster	1	45	1
Leendoringstad	1	3	1
Lichtenburg	1	10	1
Makwassie	1	8	1
Orkney	1	6	1
Orkney	1	20	1
Orkney	1	9	1
Sannieshof	1	10	1
Sannieshof	1	75	1
Schweizer-Reneke	1	18	1

(2) (b) As at 31 March 1986.
 HANS VARDY
 805 Mr P G SOA asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) When was Silvertown, bordering on Tsakane near Brakpan, established, (b) why was it established, (c) what is the nature of the housing provided in Silvertown and (d) what was the estimated number of persons resident in Silvertown on 1 January 1983;
- (2) whether residents of Silvertown are to be moved; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

HoA

1895

FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

1896

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

- (3) whether any member of the East Rand Development Board notified the residents of Silvertown in 1985 that a housing scheme for four-roomed houses was to be developed in Tsakane; if so, (a) when was this notice issued and (b) how many houses were to be provided;
- (4) whether this housing scheme has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) how many four-roomed houses were provided; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that it will be completed;
- (5) whether work has begun on this housing scheme; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is work due to begin; if so, (i) when and (ii) what progress has been made;
- (6) whether the residents of Silvertown are to receive priority in the allocation of four-roomed houses in terms of this scheme; if not, (a) why not, (b) who will receive priority in the allocation of these houses and (c) who took the decision in this regard;
- (7) whether the rentals for four-roomed houses built in terms of this scheme have been determined; if not, (a) when and (b) on what basis will they be determined; if so, (i) what are these rentals and (ii) on what basis were they determined;
- (8) whether any residents of Silvertown moved into two-roomed houses on a temporary basis pending the completion of the four-roomed houses; if so, (a) what are the rentals for these houses and (b) on what basis were they determined;
- (9) whether these persons will be allocated four-roomed houses when the housing scheme is completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) what provision will be made for these persons, if so, on what basis will these houses be allocated;
- (10) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(1) (a) During 1982.

(b) It was created as a transit area to accommodate the families who were to be rehoused from the old Brakpan Black township in Tsakane.

(c) Temporary corrugated iron structures were provided. Some residents erected additional rooms themselves.

(d) Approximately 9 730.

(2) Yes, the families who are still accommodated there.

(a) Tsakane.

(b) As soon as the houses of the final scheme which is presently under construction are completed.

(3) Yes. The Tsakane Ad-hoc Home-seekers Committee was interviewed on two occasions during 1985 by the Chief Director and senior officials of the East Rand Development Board during which meetings the Chief Director inter alia undertook to investigate problems which were identified.

(a) During the discussions.

(b) 272, for the remaining families.

(4) Not yet.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) A site-and-service scheme was originally approved. The scheme was, however, not acceptable to the residents of Silvertown and alternative arrangements for the provision of a housing scheme had to be made.

(ii) Approximately 31 July 1986.

1897

FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

1898

(5) Yes.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) During July 1985.

(ii) 40 houses are 60% to 80% completed. First allocations are expected to be made during May 1986.

(6) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(7) No.

(a) The East Rand Development Board has been requested to apply for the approval of provisional rent based on the amount of the tender for which information is expected shortly.

(b) On a differentiated basis as determined by the National Housing Commission.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(8) No, the families who moved into two-roomed houses did so voluntarily and on a permanent basis.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(9) (a) and (b) No, unless the residents concerned who originally preferred to move into the two-roomed houses apply for alternative accommodation in which event applications will be considered on merit.

(10) No.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 18 November 1985.

(b) There was a marked increase in applications for legal aid resulting in an indication that, despite an additional R1,5m over and

Legal aid
853. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Handwritten signatures and initials

HOA

HOA

Refugees: Top men appointed

Staff Reporters

AREAS 23/5/86
271
THE Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has appointed a committee of top officials to deal with the rehabilitation of Crossroads and the resettlement of refugees.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Western Cape regional director of the department, has been taken off other duties to concentrate on the project.

Other members of the committee, who met for the first time yesterday, are Dr CF Scheepers, chief executive director of the department, and two assistant directors-general, Mr Noel Viljoen and Dr Henk Fourie.

Dr Fourie said that people from Nyanga Bush would have to go to Khayelitsha. As far as possible they would be resettled there in groups as they had lived previously. Tents and emergency food would be provided.

Arrangements would be made for them to collect their possessions from the devastated areas. An agreement had been made with the "wit-doeke" that they would not attack these people.

The Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night that when Crossroads was rehabilitated the population would have to be reduced. Attempts

would be made to provide proper services. Then people would be moved there.

As relief organisations continued the largest aid operation mounted in the Western Cape, clergy of the Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga and New Crossroads ministers' fraternal met Crossroads leaders today to try to negotiate peace.

While the Government has made it clear that homeless squatters have only one option — to move to Khayelitsha — many refugees have said they will not go.

DEATH TOLL

In the no-man's land between the two opposing camps is the relief operation. By today more than R200 000 had been contributed in cash alone.

The death toll from the violence that left more than 20 000 homeless is 26

There was isolated unrest until late yesterday and police used sjamboks in Mahobe Drive to disperse about 100 people as government workers continued to fence off the devastated Nyanga Bush, Portland Cement and Nyanga Extension shanty towns

Mr Heunis said this was to allow former residents to retrieve their belongings. He said the area would be upgraded as a priority — but those who had lost their homes would not be allowed to rebuild at Crossroads.

However, squatters claim that they are entitled to occupy the land, that they fear further vigilante action in Khayelitsha and are resisting being moved farther from facilities and transport.

The Cape Town City Council would make resources available for the relief of Crossroads, the executive committee chairman, Mr John Muir, announced yesterday.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo has appealed to the people of Cape Town to give generously and called for an independent inquiry into the violence, the role of the police and the parties involved.

The Labour Party decided at a parliamentary caucus meeting to give R5 000 to the relief effort and the OK Bazaars today delivered blankets worth R2 500 and baby food worth R2 500 to Shawco.

● Pictures, how you can help —
Page 13.

ARGUS 26/5/86 271 (207)

Squatters will not move to Khayelitsha, UDF rally told

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS left homeless by the Crossroads violence will not move to Khayelitsha, Mr Christmas Tinto, vice-president of the United Democratic Front, has said.

Mr Tinto told a UDF meeting at Westridge Civic Centre yesterday that the squatters had been driven from the Portland Cement and Nyanga Bush camps because they were UDF strongholds.

"But our people are saying that they will go back. They will not move to Khayelitsha," Mr Tinto said.

"NOT EASY"

"They shot a lot of our comrades. In the next few weeks we will bury a lot of people. The struggle is not easy. But it will continue."

Mr Harald Winkler, a member of the End Conscription Campaign, was loudly applauded when he said he would rather go to jail for six years than serve in the Defence Force —

"an essential pillar of apartheid".

He said the Government would introduce compulsory military service for coloured and Indians because it was "scared at the growing resistance".

Mr Joe Adam, chairman of the meeting, read a message of support and condolence for the victims of the violence in Crossroads from the African National Congress.

The message said the Government was engaged in desperate attempts to "stem the tide of revolutionary onslaught sweeping through the country".

A South African Communist Party flag and a huge Congress of South African Students banner were hoisted during the meeting.

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) Yes, the former Department of Community Development did erect such a project, which project was transferred to my Department for completion on 17 September 1984 with the coming into force of the new constitutional dispensation.

Mr D E Scott
Mr N E Crowie
Mr D V da Silva
Mr F C Putter on behalf of a principal
City Council of Johannesburg

R25 000 for 1 unit
R45 000 for 1 unit
R50 000 for 1 unit
R40 000 per unit for the complex as a whole
R35 000 per unit for the complex as a whole

- (a) The project was completed in September 1985
(b) 27
(c) R1 704 228
(2) No, as a result of the poor demand and low prices offered. Offers were solicited by means of a public tender on a country-wide basis
(3) Offers were received from:

The above-mentioned offers are still being considered and negotiations are taking place to obtain higher offers. Offers were also received from members of other population groups but could, inevitably, not be considered.

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1986

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

†Indicates translated version.
For oral reply.
General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 20 May 1986:

*8. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE—Defence. [Reply standing over.]

*23. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the Newlands Location near East London is due to be incorporated into Ciskei; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) how many persons will be affected;

(2) whether he or the member of his Department responsible for determining such remuneration has consulted the (a) Minister of Finance and (b) Commission for Administration in determining this remuneration; if not, why not; if so, what recommendations were made by the (i) Minister of Finance and (ii) Commission for Administration to his Department in this regard;

(3) (a) in respect of how many posts or levels of posts has remuneration been determined for religious objectors performing community service and (b) on the basis of what schedule, list or determination were religious objectors rendering community service being paid as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(4) (a) what criteria are applied, in determining such remuneration, to ensure that any remuneration paid to religious objectors performing community service is not more favourable than that determined for serving national servicemen (i) of corresponding classification, mustering or grade and (ii) over a corresponding period of service and (b) by whom were such criteria determined?

†THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No.
(a) The function has been delegated to effectuate quickly the conditions of service being as nearly as possible the same as those applicable to serving national servicemen
(b) Chief Director: Administration.

- (2) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(i) None.
(ii) None

(3) (a) Two levels, namely, professional and non-professional.
(b) According to a schedule which came into effect on 1 January 1984 and which can be provided to the hon member if he so desires.

(4) (a)(i), (ii) and (b) The only criteria applied are those mentioned in the reply to (1)(a), which were decided upon by myself in consultation with the Minister of Defence

Persons not attending school. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether his Department has made a calculation of the number of Black persons of school-going age who are not attending any school at present; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the total number involved, (b) on what basis was the calculation made and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- Yes.
(a) Age 6-16 years: 1 012 000.
(b) Projections made by demographers of the HSRC were used.
(c) 5 March 1986.

*30. Mr J H van der Merwe—Defence.
†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Mr Speaker, I ask that the reply to the question stand over, please.

†Mr T LANGLEY. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's request, how long will we have to wait for these replies? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have agreed with the hon member for Jeppie, who posed the question, not to reply

1991

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1986

1991

(1) Whether members of the South African Police Force searched any houses in Alexandra Township on or about 28 April 1986; if so, (a) why and (b) with what result;

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, except single workers.

(2) whether any complaints were received of damage to property as a result of police action; if so, what was the nature of the complaints in each case;

(a) Family housing in the Black town is generally in a very poor condition and re-location of families will improve their living conditions.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(b) Re-location of the families has nearly been completed. Only 27 families remain. Negotiations with these families regarding their re-location are presently underway. A definite date can however not be furnished.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) To trace suspects in murder and attempted murder cases.

(b) The police were shot at and two policemen were wounded. The police then shot back and killed one black male and wounded another, A, 45 revolver was seized.

(2) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(3) 882 persons as at 30 April 1986 including single workers.

Tshikota Township
27/5/86 Geel 1991

*24. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: *HANSARD*

(1) Whether the residents of Tshikota Township near Louis Trichardt are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where are they to be moved to and (d) who took the decision in this regard; if not,

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, would he tell me how far away the place is to which these people are to be moved from Louis Trichardt?
The DEPUTY MINISTER: I cannot give the exact distance, but it is approximately 20 kilometres. [Interjections.]

(2) whether this township is to be upgraded; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what projects will such upgrading include;

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he give us any idea of the transport available between that area and Louis Trichardt, where presumably, those people have jobs?

(3) how many persons were resident in Tshikota Township as at 31 March 1986 or the latest specified date for which information is available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: As far as I know there is not a regular bus service at this point in time, but transport services can be arranged as the need arises.

HoA

1993

TUESDAY, 27 MAY 1986

1994

Mrs H SUZMAN: Further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us why the township cannot be upgraded *in situ* instead of moving people who do not wish to be moved? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I am sure the hon member has never been in that area.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: You are wrong.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: At the time the decision was taken, it was decided that they could not upgrade that area and that the people should be relocated on the farms Waterval and Vleifontein. At that time the decision was taken in the light of the information contained in the answer I have just given.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's answer, would he undertake to speak to his colleague the hon the Minister of Transport Affairs in order to ensure that an adequate transport service is available so that these people can travel at a reasonable cost from the place to which they have been moved to the place where they work?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: What I can say is that transport is normally provided by the people themselves, but if transport is needed certain facilities can be arranged. [Interjections.]

Geel 1993
HANSARD
Alexandra

*25. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 6 May 1986, the investigation of the allegations that members of the South African Police were involved in incidents of burning houses and assaulting residents in Alexandra Township has been completed; if not, (a) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (b) what is the rank of the officer in charge of the investigation; if so, (i) when was it completed and (ii) what were the findings;

(2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of the investigation; if not, why not; if so, what action?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(a) The completion of the investigation will take a considerable time yet, as histological reports and other statements still have to be obtained.

(b) A Lieutenant of the South African Police.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) As soon as the investigation is completed, the case docket will be submitted to the Attorney General for his decision.

Guguletu: ANC terrorists
27/5/86 Geel 1994
HANSARD
AN DER MERWE asked

*26. Mr S V ANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 6 May 1986, the inquest into the deaths of the suspected African National Congress terrorists in Guguletu on 3 March 1986 has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(2) with reference to his replies to Questions Nos 26 on 18 March 1986 and 25 on 8 April 1986, in which parts of his body did each of these persons have gunshot wounds;

(3) whether copies of the post-mortem reports were made available to the relatives of the persons concerned; if so, when; if not,

(4) whether any relatives of these persons requested (a) copies of and (b) access to these post-mortem reports; if so, what was the response to these requests in each case;

HoA

Cabinet ministers' homes, shops gutted

CAT TIMES 27/5/80

From SOPHIE TEMA

JOHANNESBURG. — The homes and shops of several KwaNdebele cabinet ministers and Members of Parliament were destroyed by fire as battles raged between youths and Mbhokodo vigilantes at the weekend.

Shops of the Deputy Chief Minister Mr Peter Maghawe Ntuli and a tribal court were gutted.

So far seven people have been killed and several people have gone missing in the area in the last two weeks.

The KwaNdebele police chief was not available for comment yesterday.

Unrest in the area has been simmering between Mbhokodo — which is said to have close ties with the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana — since the announcement that KwaNdebele is to be granted independence on December 11 this year.

Mr Skosana was opposed even by some of his cabinet ministers for having opted for independence without a mandate from the tribe.

Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu, brother-in-law of the Zulu king Zwelithini, who first opposed Mr Skosana's right to opt for independence without a mandate was forced to flee from KwaNdebele after several attempts to kill him, his wife Nonhlanhla and his mother-in-law.

Before he fled, Prince Mahlangu was shot under his chin by an unknown gunman who was accompanied to his house by alleged members of Mbhokodo.

Last week residents claimed police cracked down on a Mbhokodo vigilante camp where about 50 people were allegedly held hostage.

Residents said several people, including 12 men believed to have been kidnapped by Mbhokodo during the Moutse unrest, are still missing.

Recently some members of the cabinet moved that Mbhokodo be banned from the area but most suggested that the vigilantes be allowed to operate in the area to help the police maintain "law and order".

KTC men get order on police

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

A TEMPORARY interdict restraining police, soldiers and "witdoeke" from participating in or permitting unlawful attacks on people or property in the KTC squatter camp was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday.

The application was brought by six squatter leaders, three of whom are members of the committee formed to resist removal from KTC.

The other three — Mr Alfred Siphika, Mr Melford Yamile and Mr Christopher Toise — now live in KTC but used to live in Nyanga Extension, Nyanga Bush and Portland Cement camps which were destroyed over the weekend of the 17th to 18th May.

The urgent application sought an order against the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Defence, the officer commanding the Western Province Command of the Defence Force, the Commissioner of Police, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, the Athlone District Police Commandant, the Guguletu Police Station Commander, one Warrant-Officer Barnard, Mr Sam Ndima and Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana.

'Systematic plan'

The six squatter leaders, who were given a mandate for their suit by the people of KTC on Sunday, allege in papers before court that "witdoeke", the "persons most prominent in the destruction of the camps", were residents of Old Crossroads and owed allegiance to Mr Ngxobongwana and his lieutenant Mr Ndima.

They claim that the application was brought because they had reason to fear that "the destruction of homes has been part of a systematic plan and that KTC is the next township that will be attacked".

The papers said it had been threatened that if KTC was not cleared by yesterday evening, the houses would be burnt during the night. "These threats were made on

three separate occasions and involve members of both the SADF and police, and are testified to by nine different deponents."

The papers said there was evidence that police had supplied "witdoeke" with arms and ammunition, including grenade-throwers, and participated actively in the burning of houses.

There was also evidence that police and SADF members had used teargas on or fired on residents of squatter camps who resisted "witdoeke" or attempted to rescue their belongings.

"There is also evidence that a significant and co-ordinating role was played by a warrant-officer in the police force, namely Warrant-Officer Barnard.

"The affidavits also disclose a reason why the SAP and the SADF should have been involved. It appears that it was government policy that the areas should be cleared with a view ultimately to upgrading them and making them available to the residents of Old Crossroads," the papers said.

A sworn statement by Colonel M G Mans of the Western Province division of the police, handed in by Mr G-D Griessel SC on behalf of most of the respondents, said an interdict could only "limit and seriously hamper the activities of the security forces".

"It could lead to the necessary withdrawal of all security forces from the area which will result in the collapse of law and order and a

To page 2

crack of dawn



"Crossing the Limpopo has the same effect on the rand as crossing the Rubicon."

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Members of the legal team which brought the application in the Supreme Court to restrain police, soldiers and "witdoeke" from participating in or permitting unlawful attacks on people or property in KTC, are (from left) Mr Lee Bozalek, Ms Shehnaz Meer and Mr Mathew Walton — all of the Legal Resources Centre.

bloodbath between rival factions."

Mr Justice C T Howie rejected this argument, saying the acts feared by the applicants "could hardly be said to be ambiguous in their scope and intent", and he did not see that a court order would in any way inhibit the security forces in the execution of their duties

Citing the Police Act and the Defence Act, Mr Justice Howie said "it could hardly be an inconvenience or difficulty to be required to refrain from what is unlawful".

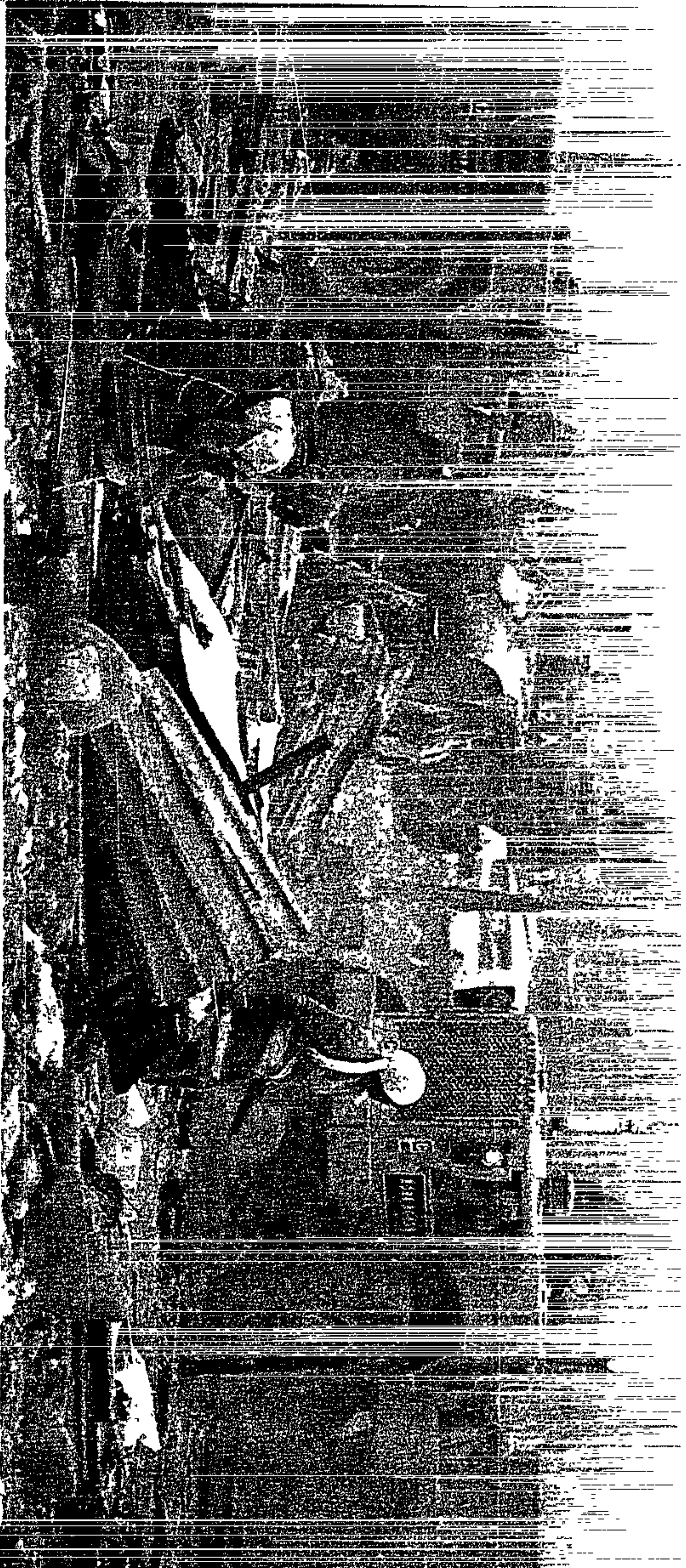
A temporary interdict was accordingly granted, restraining the respondents from participating in or permitting unlawful attacks and directing those who are members of the police and SADF to "take all reasonably necessary steps" to prevent such attacks

The court ordered further that the Divisional Commissioner of Police assist the deputy sheriff to serve the order on Mr Ngxobongwana and Mr Ndima.

The return date is June 13.

Mr Justice C T Howie presided. Mr S Aaron, SC, assisted by Mr C R Nicholson and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the applicants. Mr G D Griessel SC, assisted by Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the respondents.

● More reports on the court action, page 4



Bulldozers and front-end loaders moved into the devastated fields of Nyanga Bush and Nyanga Extension yesterday and cleared at least four of the 25 hectares of wasteland as refugees darted in front of bulldozer blades to salvage what they could from the wreckage.

Pictures: Alan Taylor

Capt - Trants 28/5/86
27/5/86

Bulldozers move in after battles

Staff Reporters

B ULDOZERS and front-end loaders moved into the devastated Nyanga Bush and Nyanga Extension squatter camps yesterday, clearing at least four of the 25ha torched in a week of fighting in the area.

Yesterday afternoon Nyanga Extension squatter leader, Mr Alfred Si-phika, was arrested in the Guguietu police station immediately after lawyers had completed a search for equipment alleged to have been used in the torture of detainees, including Mr Si-phika.

He was arrested in the presence of his legal team and officials of the Supreme Court. A police spokesman confirmed last night that he could be charged with attempted murder.

In the past few days Red Cross field workers have launched a massive drive to trace at least 1 000 people reported missing in the fighting.

Typhoid

Attempts are being made to trace them through hospitals and the mortuary, and the possibility is being considered that they may have been arrested.



These children, living at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in New Crossroads, are among the thousands of refugees who face an uncertain future.

Many children were separated from their parents during the conflict.

Anyone who needs assistance can contact the Red Cross at 71-7170. Meanwhile, the first case of typhoid among the thousands of refugees was reported on Monday to the Cape Divisional Council's Medical Officer of Health, Dr L.R. Tibbit.

The typhoid victim is a seven-month-old boy now in an isolation ward at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The child was yesterday described as being "fairly ill".

In another development yesterday the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, endorsed the call for an official inquiry into the fighting, which has claimed at least 44 lives and left over 35 000 people homeless.

He said such a commission should look at the underlying cause of the situation, the role of the police and of the various parties involved.

In the burnt-out fields of Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland

28/5/86
271
B

From page
Cement Works yesterday
refugees darted in front
of bulldozer blades in a
bid to salvage what they
could as the Western
Cape Development
Board began levelling
the area.

There were skirmishes
between refugees and
"witdoeke" as vigilantes
took corrugated iron,
wood and possessions
from the burnt-out
areas.

At 12.40pm an SADF
Buffel lurched through
Nyanga Bush and
dropped a foot patrol
which chased off a group
of vigilantes after refu-
gees had stoned them.
Police, troops and De-
velopment Board offi-
cials stood by as a pri-
vate contractor used five
front-end loaders, two
bulldozers and a fleet of
bulldozers to remove the
burnt-out shacks.

The contractor started
work yesterday on the
areas bordering Old
Crossroads and the sec-
tions next to the Devel-
opment Board offices.

Tense groups of refu-
gees stood some 200
metres from vigilantes,
and comrades stood
guard as refugees gath-
ered what they could
from the ruins.

Late on Monday after-
noon vigilantes operat-
ing near the entrance to
Crossroads at the Old
Klipfontein Road bus
terminus abducted for a
young man waiting for a
bus, witnesses said.

One witness, who
asked not to be identi-
fied, said: "Five wit-
doeke armed with pan-
gas and axes came out of
the bushes and took this
man out of the line of
people. I do not know
what happened to him."

Protect

The regional director
for the Department of
Constitutional Develop-
ment and Planning, Mr
Timo Bezuidenhout,
said the department
began clearing "virtual-
ly vacated areas" yester-
day morning.

He said he still wanted
to give people the oppor-
tunity to go into the area
and an arrangement had
being made with the
police to protect these
people. They had at least
another week to collect
their possessions.

He said nobody would
be forced to move to
Khayelitsha but that un-
der the circumstances
he wished to plead with
people to move there.

The Architectural Stu-
dents' Society at the Uni-
versity of Cape Town
yesterday called on all
architects and town
planners "not to partici-
pate in any scheme for
the re-planning and
building of Crossroads
without the full know-
ledge and support of the
Crossroads community
as it existed before the
outbreak of recent vio-
lence."

Heunis, PFP clash over Crossroads

CAPE TOWN 28/5/86

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE razing of squatter shacks in the Crossroads area in the past week was a "1986-style forced removal", the Progressive Federal Party alleged last night.

The only difference this time around was that the conservative vigilante "witdoeke" were doing the government's dirty work — "taking the place of the government's front-end loaders of the past" — the PFP's spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew, said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, hit back at what he called "irresponsible allegations" regarding the role of government institutions in the "unfortunate events" in Crossroads which were "being portrayed as a forced removal".

Interdict

Meanwhile, a parliamentary snap debate on Crossroads was called off by the Speaker yesterday after the Supreme Court granted a temporary interdict restraining the security forces from acting against residents of the

squatter community.

The Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff, told the House of Assembly that the motion for the half-hour debate could not be introduced as it dealt with a matter that was sub-judice.

The Speaker said he had examined the affidavits presented to the court and had found continual reference to conditions in Crossroads and steps taken by the SAP and the SADF in the squatter camp.

Mr Greeff decided that the official Opposition's motion could not be introduced as it dealt with the conditions in the camp and security force action.

Mr Andrew said in a statement yesterday that he deeply regretted the cancellation of the debate since what had happened in the area in the past week was "a disaster of major proportions and a case study of how not to handle the process of urbanization".

"The desperate and

noble attempts of people to improve their lot in life, to seek work and to live together as families were met with ruthless harassment by the authorities," he said.

Mr Andrew said the role of the authorities, "following a prolonged and ferocious battle", in forcing out the groups living adjacent to the Old Crossroads community was "dubious to say the least".

Homeless

In recording that more than 30 people had been killed and some 30 000 had been left homeless, Mr Andrew noted that "numerous allegations had been made that the police were not even-handed in their approach, were sometimes active combatants rather than keepers of the peace, were involved in shack-burning and worse".

It was imperative that a judicial commission of inquiry be appointed immediately. If half of the

allegations were found to be true, heads should roll, including that of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, Mr Andrew said.

Mr Andrew said that special attention should be given to the role of one Warrant Officer Barnard, who had frequently been cited by refugees in their allegations of police misbehaviour.

"It is unfair on the police to be accused of wrong doing if they have behaved correctly," Mr Andrew said.

"It will be disastrous for South Africa if the police feel entitled to do what they like without their behaviour being inquired into by an appropriate independent authority."

Mr Andrew emphasized that unless an agreement was reached between the authorities and various squatter groups there would be

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Parliament and Politics

PFP: Govt 'addicted to forced removals'

By **EBRAHIM MOOSA**
Political Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT was "addicted to the old Verwoerdian prescription of forced removals" by persisting in its bid to move 27 families living in the Tshikota township near Louis Trichardt, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman's condemnation of the government comes after the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, in reply to her question, told Parliament that the Tshikota residents will be moved.

"The re-location of the families has nearly been completed. Only 27 families remain. Negotiations with these families regarding their re-location are presently under way," Mr Wilkens said.

Several families had already been moved to the South African Development Trust towns on the farms Waterfal (Shangaans) and Vleyfonten (Vendas) and possibly to Seshego near Pietersburg.

Family housing 'poor'

All the residents of the township and the single workers are to be moved. On April 30 there were 882 people in Tshikota including single workers, Mr Wilkens said.

The reason for the removals were that "family housing in the black town is generally in a very poor condition and re-location of families will improve their conditions", he added.

Mrs Suzman said it was "extraordinary how a government which says it will abandon forced removals, continues to remove blacks from townships close to where they work, to areas far removed".

"The unfortunate Tshikota residents will be moved about 20km from Louis Trichardt with no provision for transport. The township could be upgraded and the people left where they are — but the government is addicted to the old Verwoerdian prescription of moving blacks into the black states, totally unconcerned about the misery it causes," she said.

**Moutse battle
goes to court.**

(271)

JOHANNESBURG. —
Lebowa has taken its
battle to keep control of
Moutse to the Supreme
Court.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the
Chief Minister of
Lebowa, yesterday
asked Mr Justice H van
Dyk in the Pretoria
Supreme Court to de-
clare the proclamation
which ceded Moutse to
KwaNdebele on January
1 null and void.

The South African
Government is opposing
the application.

Mr D Gordon SC, ap-
pearing for Dr Phatudi
and the Lebowa Govern-
ment yesterday argued
that the South African
authorities had failed in
their attempt to excise
Moutse from Lebowa as
the wrong proclamation
was amended. — Sapa

Cape Times 29/5/86

Cold, rain hit refugees

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Staff Reporters

RELIEF organizations announced they would set up a consolidated refugee camp for the 35 000 homeless as a cold front moved over the Peninsula yesterday, bringing rain, low temperatures and misery to the Crossroads refugees.

By late yesterday, bulldozers and front-end loaders had cleared over half the 25 hectares of gutted shacks and twisted metal which is all that remains of the squatter community.

As the race to salvage materials and possessions before the bulldozers moved in continued, refugees were lashed by a gale-force north-westerly wind and had at times to dodge jagged sheets of corrugated iron flung about by the storm.

Diseases

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, said that with so many refugees exposed to the cold there was a likelihood of an increase of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, measles, gastro-enteritis, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Early yesterday, United Democratic Front patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed

Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, toured the ruins

After visiting Nyanga Extension, Zolani Centre the Holy Cross Church and KTC, Dr Boesak said he "had no doubt that what we have here is the deliberate outcome of a clear government decision to have Crossroads cleared".

He said it was clear KTC was the next target.

Dr Boesak's tour followed his meeting with the 21 squatter leaders on Tuesday who asked him to visit the area and intervene to prevent the same destruction happening at KTC.

'Controllable'

Dr Boesak said he "saw no point in making representations to the authorities, because they are responsible".

The government wanted "a small controllable Crossroads with a community council — the people who are now homeless refuse to participate in community councils", he said.

People were "far less afraid of the other faction than the police" and they believed they could not have been harmed by the witdoeke without the help of the police.

Police have denied

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Cape Times 29/5/86

From page 235

taking sides in the conflict.

Dr Boesak said the squatter leaders believed the government planned to drive people out of Crossroads to Khayelitsha "but they say they will not go, and there is a greater determination on the part of the people to move back".

"When I said that their remaining in Crossroads could mean the police could come again, they said they would rather be killed than leave," Dr Boesak said.

New camp

Meanwhile, a new squatter community is rising alongside Lansdowne Road in Nyanga East, site of the first Red Cross emergency camp, and about 30 shacks have already been built.

Negotiations have started to set up a consolidated refugee camp, probably in the vicinity of the Zolani Centre in Nyanga East.

Mr Graham Lawrence, director of housing for the Western Cape Development Board, said the idea of the refugee camp had been proposed at a meeting with the Red Cross and the Urban Foundation and originated in a request from the Divisional Council for additional water and toilet facilities at Zolani.

'Majority'

"Since the majority of squatters are at Zolani and the basic toilet and water facilities have to be extended there, it was decided to try to extend the area of assistance and set up a refugee tent camp on the sport fields behind the Nyanga clinic," said Mr Lawrence.

He said he had been in touch with the lawyers of Mr Melford Yamile to assess squatter opinion on the issue.

Meanwhile, the short-term relief operation continues. Specific requests from welfare agencies yesterday included:

● A request from the Red Cross for the public to hold back on the donation of clothes. "The clothes have to be sorted as they arrive and have to be stored under cover and at the moment we don't have that storage space," said Mrs Ros Morris, public relations officer.

● Mrs Ann Botha of St John Ambulance requested at least 600 blankets and said trained nurses were still needed to replace St John staff who have been working day and night.

Donations announced yesterday included R2 000 from District 935 of Rotary International to the Red Cross for the provision of blankets, food and medical supplies. The Cape Town branch of the Society of St Vincent de Paul donated R4 500 worth of blankets and food.

The latest edition of the Ned Geref Kerk newspaper said about 400 homeless Crossroads residents were being cared for at the Nyanga Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika, which borders on the burnt-down squatter camp.

The "Kerkbode" said residents were helped through the Red Cross and asked parishes or members wanting to contribute to the relief effort to contact Ds Kobus Thom at ☎ 24-9160 or Ds Ndzotho at ☎ 31-0554.

● Restaurant helps 'Operation Noah', page 13

Protesters held as Moutse court battle rages on

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

Pretoria's historic Church Square was the setting yesterday for the latest round in the battle between Moutse residents — opposing incorporation into kwaNdebele or Lebowa — and the Government.

Police arrested at least two Moutse men after a peaceful lunchtime demonstration outside the Palace of Justice.

About a dozen men stood with placards protesting against Moutse's incorporation into "any part of the homeland system" but police ordered the protesters to disperse.

One policeman confiscated the placards but when an onlooker shouted a remark he was arrested with the placard bearer.

Police used dogs to disperse the remaining onlookers.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court, Lebowa's Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi was trying to retain control of the disputed territory.

He said Moutse was part of Lebowa and South Africa had no right to cede it to kwaNdebele.

Mr Justice H Van Dyk reserved judgment.

The Moutse question exploded into violence on January 1 when the territory was handed over to kwaNdebele and unrest has continued since.

About 120 Moutse residents were at court but only a handful got seats.

Mr D Gordon SC, for Dr Phatudi and the Lebowa Government, said South Africa had failed to excise Moutse from Lebowa as the wrong proclamation was amended.



Police arrest one of the Moutse demonstrators outside the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

In 1971 the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was proclaimed with jurisdiction over 10 regions — including Moutse. In September 1972 the area was declared a self-governing state. Again Moutse — excluding nine farms — formed part of the homeland.

However, in October 1980, South Africa attempted to excise Moutse from Lebowa as a prelude to an independent kwaNdebele. The proclamation was of no effect, he said, as it referred to the 1971 notice not the 1972 notice conferring self-governing status.

Mr I W B de Villiers, for South Africa, rejected Dr Phatudi's claim that Moutse was part of Lebowa. He said the 1972 proclamation only changed Lebowa's status. The 1971 notice was relevant in determining its borders.

ARG 30/5/86

ARG 30/5/86

CROSSROADS

PFP backing for Urban Foundation

THE Progressive Federal Party today backed the Urban Foundation's withdrawal from the Crossroads upliftment programme.

The move should "highlight the enormity of the Government's mishandling of the situation", the PFP said.

Mr Roger Hulley, Cape provincial leader of the party, said the foundation's step was a devastating indictment of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, and his department.

It lent credibility to the accusations that Mr Heunis's department was cynically exploiting the Crossroads tragedy to achieve the dubious and contentious policy of removing blacks from Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

Former homes

Mr Hulley said he agreed with the foundation that Mr Heunis's denial of the right of residents to return to their former homes should they wish was nothing less than a massive forced removal. It legitimised violence as a method of achieving community objectives.

The PFP's parliamentary caucus today also called for a judicial inquiry into recent

events at Crossroads in the light of serious allegations. These concerned the role of the police and the removal of people to Khayelitsha.

The caucus called for concerted Government relief measures to aid thousands of people who had been made homeless.

Churchmen

Forty clerics and church workers, including Dr Allan Boesak, claim that the destruction of shacks at Crossroads can be interpreted only as a form of eviction.

The 40 said they believed the Government was involved in the fighting last week. They issued hundreds of pamphlets yesterday explaining the "reality of Crossroads".

They rejected reports that the violence was caused by faction fighting.

Among those who signed the pamphlets were Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Right Rev P Matolengwe of the Anglican Church, the Rev Wesley Mabusa of the Methodist Church, Ms Emma Huisman, co-ordinator of Crisis News and the Rev J Seremane of the South African Council of Churches. — Political Correspondent and Staff Reporter.

Italian Consul in appeal for Crossroads

Staff Reporter

THE Italian Consul, Dr F Calabresi today appealed to the Italian community for aid for Crossroads refugees.

He said the generosity of Italians was enough guarantee of the success of his initiative.

Collection points would be the Italian clubs in Donegal Street, Rugby, and Frater Street, Paarl.

The central depot for contributions to the relief effort, Mini Storage Nationwide near D F Malan Airport, will be closed tomorrow, Republic Day.

Gifts will be accepted from 9.30am on Monday.

BLANKETS

Routine services to Nyanga and Crossroads such as clinics and refuse collection were "almost back to normal", Shawco warden Mr Derek Livesey said today.

Shawco had two mobile clinics operating daily and was still distributing food, blankets and warm clothing.

The Medical Association of South Africa has asked members to help at Crossroads.

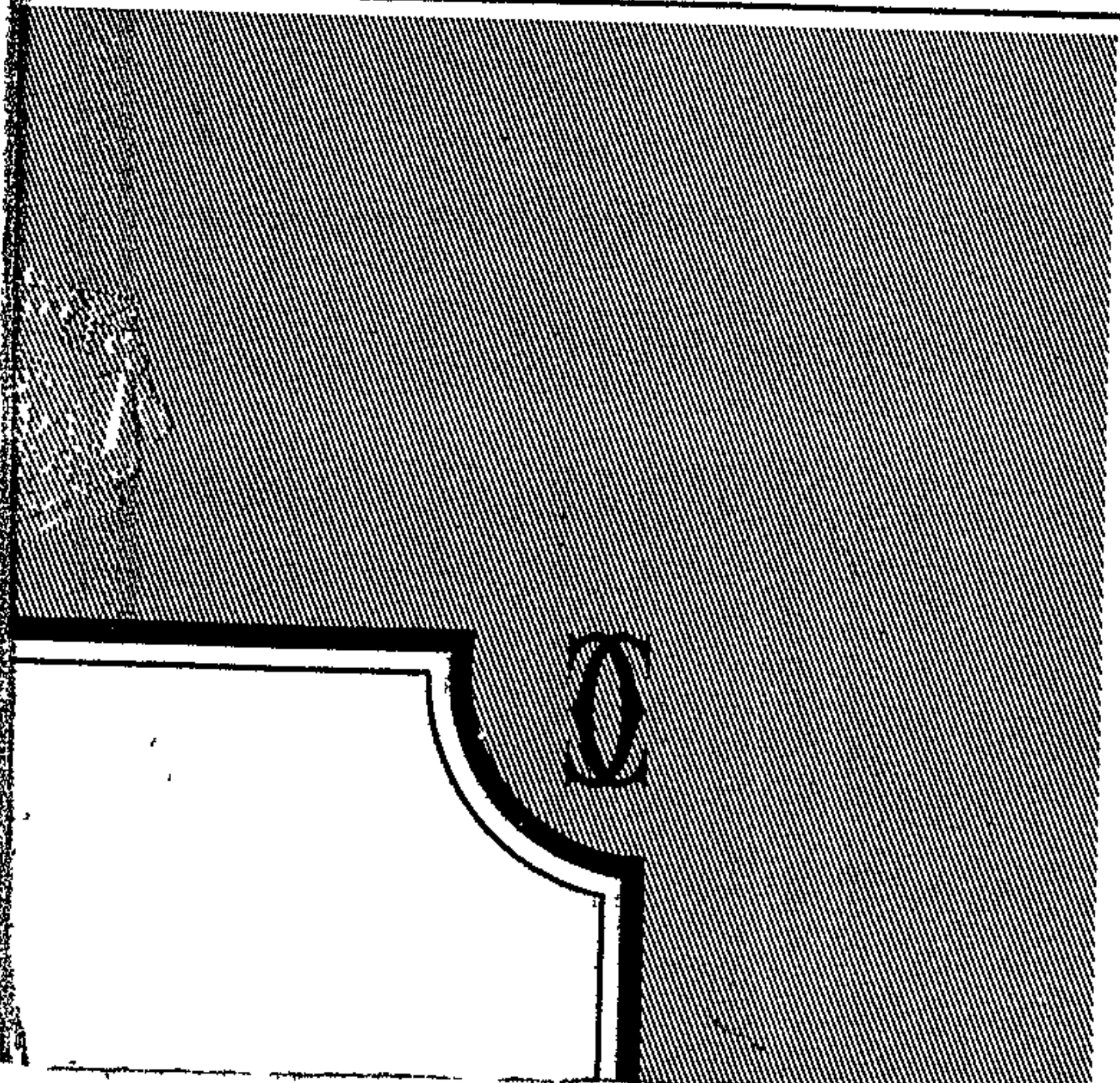
Volunteers, who will work at Shawco's clinics, should contact the dean's office at UCT medical school, 47 1250.

The Rooibos Tea Board has contributed a ton of rooibos tea.

General manager Mr Piet Saayman said the black community was a big consumer of rooibos tea and "we felt morally obliged to assist".

The Red Cross is co-ordinating the supply of food, clothing, blankets and other essentials from the central depot to agencies for distribution at relief centres.

"There has been a tremendous demand for blankets," said spokesman Mrs Ros Morris.



CME to W 3/5/86 (271)

Crossroads refugees pour into Khayelitsha

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Staff Reporters

AT LEAST 2 500 Crossroads refugees have moved to the temporary relief site at Khayelitsha, and about 350 are living in hastily-erected shacks near the now-bulldozed 25ha site of their former homes.

One squatter camp in Nyanga East alongside Lansdowne Road had yesterday grown to about 50 shacks, while in nearby Zwelitsha 20 shacks have been erected since Thursday.

Soldiers and policemen in Buffels and Caspirs patrolled the perimeters of the 25ha enclosure.

Soldiers conducted foot patrols near Zwelitsha after shots were reportedly fired, witnesses said. Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer,

said police had no record of shots having been fired but it was entirely possible that foot patrols had been conducted.

The once-thriving 35 000-strong community of the devastated Portlands Cement, Nyanga Bush and Nyanga Extension squatter camps is being housed in tents and church and community halls.

The three camps were razed during last week's fighting which left at least 44 dead and stirred a storm of protest over allegations that police supported conservative "witdoeke".

At the Zolani Centre, St John Ambulance workers are treating about 98 small children a day. The children are suffering "mainly minor ailments" but workers appealed for nutritional milks and cereals, while volunteer cooks at refugee marquees appealed for cooking utensils.

"We've got plenty of food but people are getting very hungry because we can't cook it fast enough in these little pots and cookers," one refugee said.

Hard-pressed University of Cape Town student volunteers at the Shawco community ser-

vices truck appealed for relief workers to "help out" once study-leave for exams begins next week. Volunteers should telephone the Shawco student office at 69-8531 ext 762.

One delivery truck is transporting water to the six relief stations. "We're simply not coping, each place needs at least 400 litres of water and we can't deliver enough in a day," one driver said.

Late yesterday it was still unclear who is to take over the Urban Foundation's role in upgrading Crossroads. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Crossroads' appointed "peacemaker", declined to comment.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, public relations officer for the Western Cape Development Board, said there were now 2 500 people at the temporary relief site at Khayelitsha and "people are still coming".

Refugees wishing to move to Khayelitsha should report to the WCDB offices in Nyanga.

● The Red Cross's central collection depot at Mini Storage Nationwide near D F Malan airport will be closed today.

Club
RESTAURANT AND DANCE VENUE
VALLEY
CAPE TOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Parliament and Politics

Politics in brief

CME Times 31/5/86 (27) ~~27~~ ~~28~~
Govt to go ahead with resettlement

THE Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in a statement yesterday it was unfortunate that the co-operation of the Urban Foundation has been lost in plans for orderly development of the Crossroads squatter camp. But the government was determined to go ahead with its plans for upgrading Old Crossroads and the re-settlement of squatters at Khayelitsha.

BY BENITO PHILLIPS

THE road to nowhere
That's the best way to describe the roadside camp that has become home for the Kuni squatters booted out by the Ciskei government in February.

But the 8 000 squatters - resettled on a State-owned farm at Kwazigayi on the road between Mount Coke and East London - are not without hope.

They're determined to rebuild a stable community in their new environment.

And they've already started.

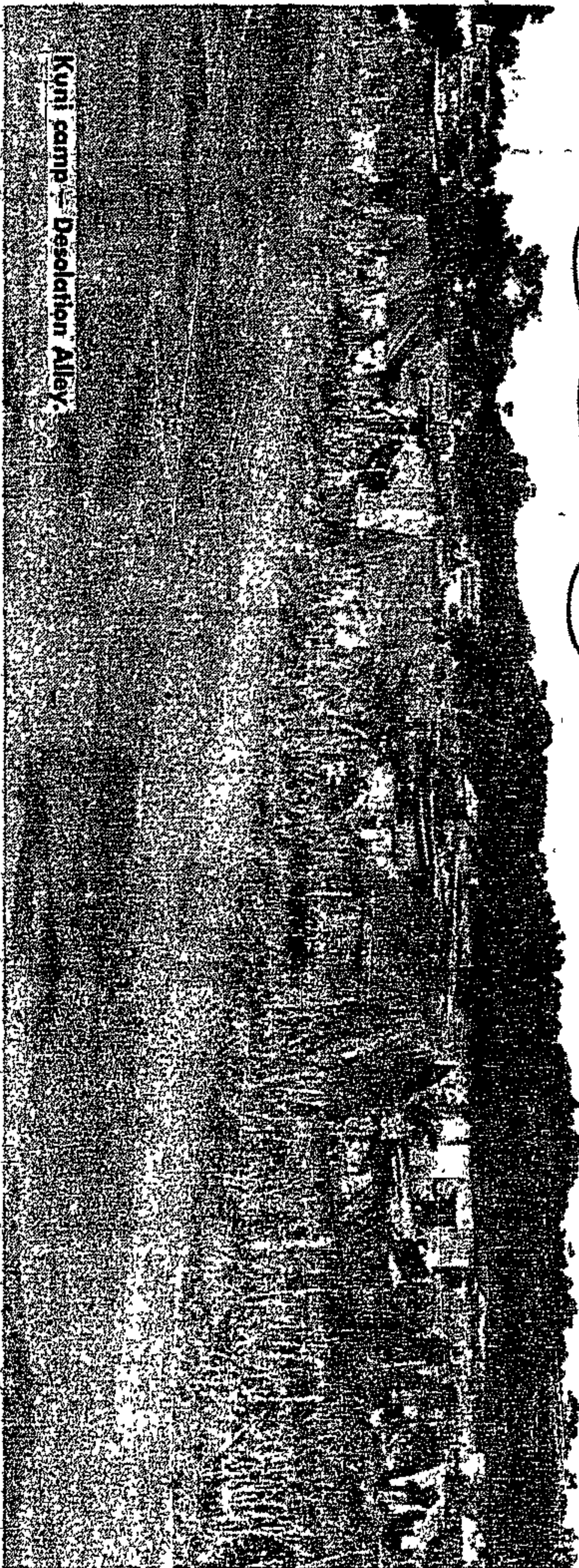
School facilities for about 100 Sub A to Std 5 pupils are being provided. The school is being run by 13 matric pupils, whose schooling had been interrupted by unrest and class boycotts.

Two wooden structures are being used as a clinic, with nurses from East London travelling to the camp on a daily basis.

Says Kuni Residents' Association chairman Alfred Tetani: "Operation Hunger has donated clothes, blankets and food to the camp. Although it doesn't cover all our needs, we are grateful for it."

But the green tents - provided by the SA authorities - weren't adequate because water seeped in when it rained, he said.

He expressed concern at the slow rate of development in the area and said he would appeal to the SA gov-



Kuni camp - Desolation Alley

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city press 1/6/86

THE ROAD TO NOWHERE

ernment to provide them with prefabricated structures.

Pensioners at the camp have also not received their pensions since they were dumped on the road on the SA side of the border - for "misdeeds", according to homeland communications director Headman Somtunzi.

Somtunzi said they were expelled because they didn't belong in the homeland and "caused problems" by killing people, burning properties and as-

saulting homeland officials. When City Press visited the camp this week, it looked deserted.

Most of the refugees had gone into the veld to bury their dead and pay their last

respects, residents said.

Those in the camp complained about starvation and expressed fear at how they would survive the coming winter.

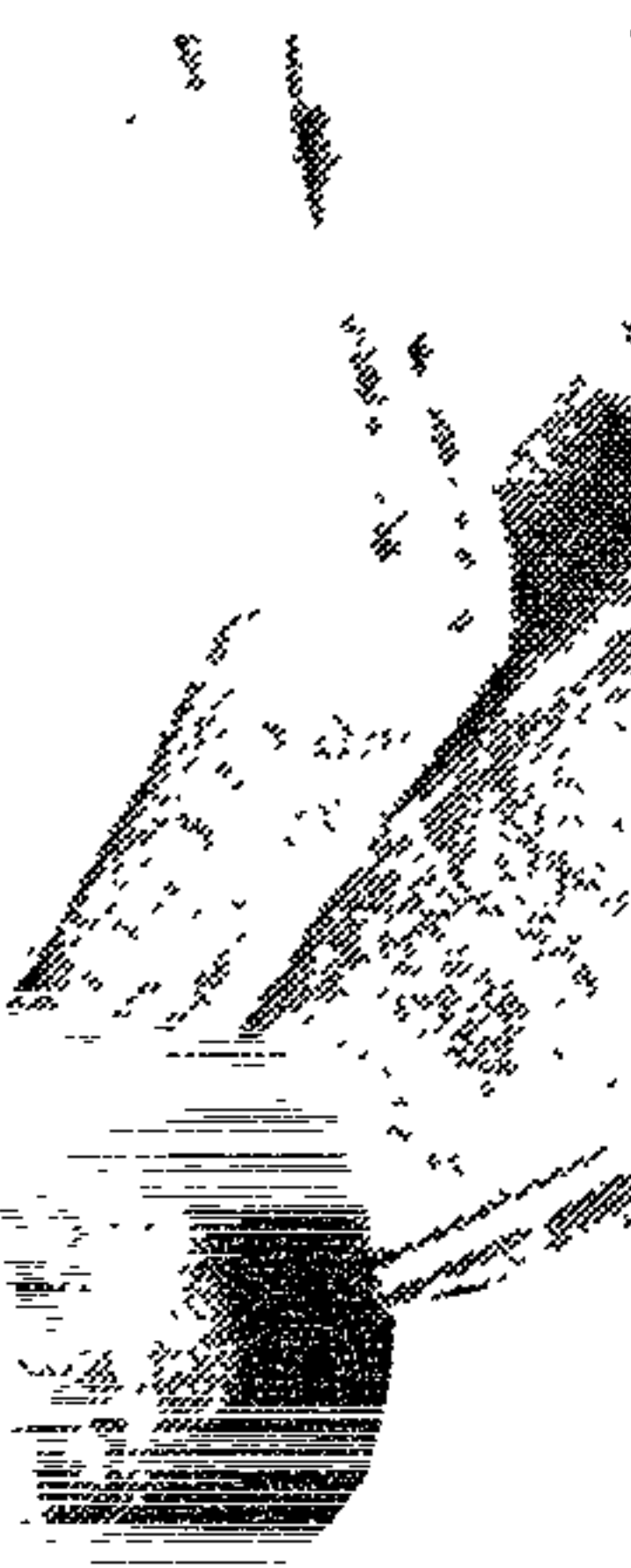
Welie Melake - who

lives with his five young children - can't find work because he has a deformed leg.

The rations they get from government authorities are few and far between and his

children often go to bed without eating.

His eldest daughter works as a domestic worker at West Bank near East London and only brings him food once a month, he says



BIG BLAN VALUE

A flat refusal that enraged

The Group Areas Act was proclaimed in the early 1950s, but its forerunner was the Pegging Act — introduced by the Smuts Government.

The National Party picked up and formalised the restriction of blacks, coloureds and Indians and enforced the concept introduced by Smuts with the British Government's blessing.

After the 1976 riots there was an exodus of whites from South Africa, particularly from areas where continentals had settled — Hillbrow, Berea, Yeoville and the Johannesburg central business district.

At that stage Actstop made a count that revealed there were at least 4 000 vacant units in these areas.

Every empty flat represented a mounting loss to the landlords, so soon the market situation came into play and the empty units were rented out in defiance of the Group Areas Act.

Massive shortage

Today, only 10 years later, there are probably 30 000 people of "other" races living in so-called "disqualified" areas from Mayfair to Troyeville and even a sprinkling in Houghton and Sandton.

This situation developed against the background of a massive housing shortage that in Soweto alone was reported to be a constant 20 000 units over the past 10 years.

In coloured areas the backlog was 6 800 to 7 200 and in Indian areas it stood at nearly 6 000 units.

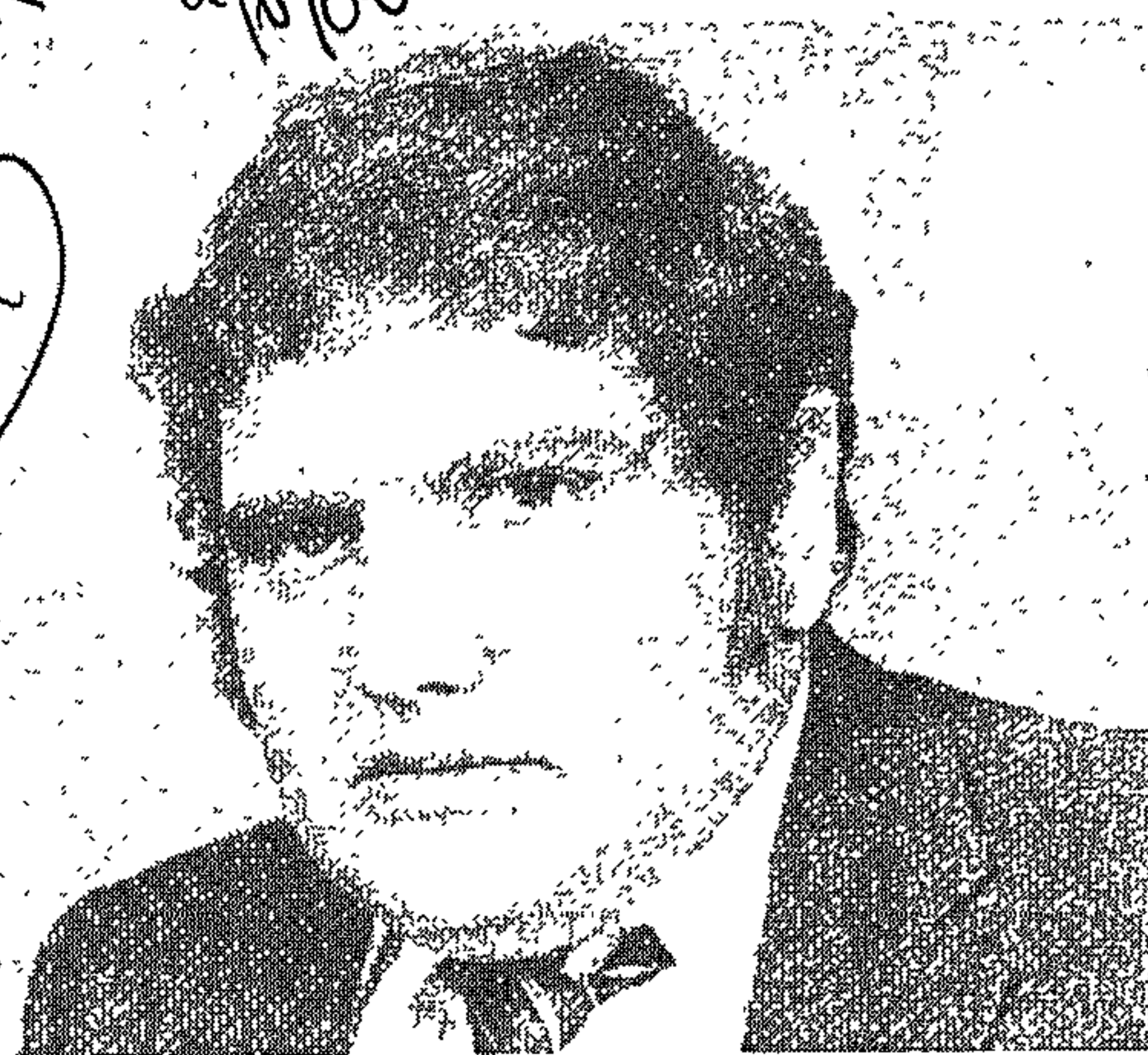
This represented individual units which would be occupied by families averaging four people at a rough estimate 160 000 people were without houses at any given time.

To examine people's present attitudes, one must go back to the years when the nucleus of resistance to the Group Areas Act was born in Sophiatown, Vrededorp, Newclare and Western Coloured Township.

Historically, the problem goes back to the forced removals of

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About 3½ million people have been victims of the Group Areas Act according to Mr Mohammed Dangor (right), vice-chairman and co-founder of Actstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions). He explained to Shirley Woodgate the bitterness caused by forced removals under the Act. In Johannesburg, the focus of this article, so-called disqualified people have had a particularly rough ride.



Sophiatown in the 1960s when Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd ordered the moving out at gunpoint of people who had been born in the area.

When the task was completed, he added the final insult to injury by naming the suburb Triomf, representing a political victory with the kind of repercussions he never dreamt of.

The bitterness goes back to what the people lost when they were moved from those areas. The dispossession and denial gave rise to a sense of bitterness and frustration and today we see the strengthening of that in what is happening in the townships.

Between 20 000 and 25 000 people were moved out of Sophiatown, about 15 000 were forced out of Vrededorp, about 10 000 out of Albertsville and pockets from Doornfontein, Jeppe and Denver, all along the eastern suburbs of Johannesburg.

Add to those numbers the 20 000 who were shunted out of Newclare to Meadowlands and the 50 000

blacks moved out of Newclare and Western Township to Soweto.

Then add 40 000 to 50 000 blacks (mainly families) taken out of Alexandra to Diepkloof to make way for hostels for single men.

An Actstop survey in Eldorado Park showed that every family in a sample of 60 had been moved once, 60 percent had moved twice and only 10 percent had never been moved.

Those events were not purely isolated housing, social, political and economic problems. That is where the roots of today's unrest are to be found.

When the people were moved promises were made.

They were promised subsidised bus fares as they were in every case moved further away from work. They were promised that schools would be upgraded in the new areas, and they were told that land would be provided where they could build their own churches.

What they got was longer travelling hours to places of employment and prefabricated

schools built out of asbestos which endured for 20 years. That is one reason why the anger of the people is directed at the schools and the buses.

They were always moved further out.

This is in contrast with industrialised areas elsewhere in the world, where the rich voluntarily moved out to suburbia and the poor congregated round the city centre.

The philosophy here was that eventually when the ultimate goal of separate development was achieved, there would be no people of colour living or working in inner city areas.

After 1976 landlords faced with empty flats and falling rents were begging people to move in.

Some slipped in at night and moved out early in the morning, some paid the going rate and others who were overcharged were too scared to protest.

Then the National Front, a political party formed by British expatriates, lodged complaints

against "disqualified" people who were arrested by the police.

As people were being dragged before the courts under the Group Areas Act, Actstop was formed by the tenants who called for help from community leaders, including Jules Browde, Cassim Saloojee, Molly Kopel and Roberta Johnston.

The committee was formed to prevent removals of "black" people from "white" areas, and lawyers who were asked to work for Actstop without payment were invited to attend a meeting.

"We thought none would come forward, but 130 lawyers of all races attended including John Dugard, George Bizos, Arthur Chaskalson, Ismail Ayob, Shun Chetty, Gilbert Marcus and Debbie Dyson," said Mr Mohammed Dangor, vice-chairman of Actstop.

"At that stage 642 cases were due to come before the courts. Forty-two were heard and we won three."

The magistrates were forced to refer the cases to the Supreme Court where it was ruled that "disqualified" people could not be evicted unless alternative accommodation could be provided.

Major victory

Since that major victory, there have been very few prosecutions.

Subsequently people have streamed into the city.

Now, if the Group Areas Act was lifted today, only five or 10 percent of the people would be affected as most have already settled where they want to live.

"And if they throw the 'disqualified' people out they will have to throw out 30 000 people," said Mr Dangor.

"What we are seeing here in the centre city is the first act of civil disobedience in many years in South Africa, caused by need, not defiance.

"If this helps to force out the Group Areas Act people will find their own levels, recognising right of the individual not privilege of a single group."

Letters



Crossroads squatters queue for tents after their homes had been destroyed.

Cape Town must bear witness to forced removal

CIT 7/25 3/6/89

From BLACK SASH, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SA (Cape Town branch), UDF (Claremont/Observatory), NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST REMOVALS, CATHOLIC JUSTICE AND PEACE COMMISSION, MERGE, WORLD VISION OF SA, JEWS FOR JUSTICE, NUSAS, SURPLUS PEOPLES PROJECT (Western Cape), CIVIL RIGHTS LEAGUE and EDUCATION FOR AN AWARE SA:

WE THE undersigned are horrified by recent events at Crossroads and the human suffering experienced by the squatter community.

We are concerned to place these events in proper perspective

We believe that Crossroads has neither experienced a natural disaster nor unprovoked black on black violence.

Affidavits submitted to the Supreme Court allege extreme collusion between the security forces and the Witdoeke vigilantes, who destroyed the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga

Extension and Portland Cement camps.

Mr Chris Heunis's statement that upgrading Crossroads necessitates a depopulation of the camp shows that the Crossroads events have dovetailed neatly with the government plans of forced removal to Khayelitsha

The people of Crossroads, who have defied apartheid's designs for over 10 years have been subjected to a new and invidious form of forced removal involving vigilantes, security forces and curtailed public services and amenities.

We condemn this action of the government.

We demand a judicial commission of inquiry into the role of the security forces in Crossroads in recent weeks.

We are committed to action if called by the refugees in defence of their right to reclaim their land and rebuild their homes.

We call on all citizens of Cape Town to inform themselves and bear witness to the forced removal at Crossroads. Those who wish to be involved may contact any of our organizations.

Govt firm on refugee settlement

CP/6 Times 6/6/86
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By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday reaffirmed that refugees driven from their homes in Crossroads in the recent clashes will not be allowed to resettle in the area but will have to move to Khayelitsha.

And the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that the Crossroads area — where more than 30 000 have been left homeless — would not be declared a disaster area.

Mr Heunis also said that he could "in no way guarantee" the safety of refugees in the area given the "tense and very emotional" situation there.

The PFP responded that Mr Heunis's attitude was "callous, unwise and immoral", charging that "to take advantage of people who have been rendered homeless and destitute by trying to force them out of the area is indefensible".

Disaster area

Mr Heunis told Parliament yesterday: "Since land and facilities have been provided at Khayelitsha where accommodation is available, it has not been necessary to declare the area or portions thereof a disaster area."

Replying to a series of urgent questions in the House of Assembly put by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), Mr Heunis said tracts of land large enough to accommodate 30 000 to 40 000 people had been made available at Khayelitsha "at the outbreak of violence in the Crossroads area".

Mr Heunis said requests by the Red Cross that a centralized site to accommodate the homeless in Nyanga be made available could not be met.

"There is not a large enough site in the developed area in Nyanga where so many strangers can be accommodated and cared for without disrupting the commun-

ity. Facilities such as sanitation, water supply and lighting are simply totally inadequate," he said.

Mr Heunis said that according to "the latest available information" the situation in the area was "still tense and very emotional" and "it is no one's wish that further violence between the feuding factions should take place".

"It is, therefore, vitally necessary, in order to defuse the situation and also for the safety of those concerned, that they not be accommodated in Nyanga," he said. "I can in no way guarantee their safety in their present situation."

The minister said emergency relief steps were "continuously" being taken by the State to relieve and improve the conditions of the homeless squatters in the troubled areas.

However, Crossroads and Nyanga were five kilometres from Khayelitsha, where land, water, sanitary services, lighting, schools and medical facilities were already available, he said.

Squalid conditions

"There is therefore no necessity for anybody to remain in the current squalid conditions. It is also not necessary for them to stay in overcrowded halls and churches."

Mr Andrew, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, said in a statement afterwards that Mr Heunis's message to people driven out of their homes in the Crossroads area was quite clear.

"You've lost the war. We've got you off the site and we're not letting you back. Unless you go to Khayelitsha, we will do next to nothing to help you in your awful plight."

He said Mr Heunis's actions would further alienate and embitter tens of thousands of black people in the Peninsula.

CROSSROADS

Bleak times once more

The Cape winter struck with a vengeance this week, adding to the misery of thousands of refugees from conflict-torn Crossroads (*Current affairs* May 30).

Although a massive relief effort has gone a long way to make the lives of an estimated 35 000 homeless squatters relatively more comfortable, their long-term prospects remain as bleak as the low, grey cloud hanging over the devastation.

Last week the Urban Foundation withdrew its backing for the planned upgrading of Crossroads. Specifically, the foundation wanted to dissociate itself from what was rapidly being perceived as a forced removal of the displaced squatters to Khayelitsha, 4 km away.

The foundation's regional director, Colin Appleton, says government's refusal to allow the squatters to resettle on the sites of their destroyed shacks could add to the violence, rather than contain it. Government's intentions did not conform with principles identified by the foundation "as being essential for the implementation of a successful upgrade programme," said Appleton (see *FM* cover story, May 16). The foundation had long ago been requested by various community groups, and by government, to act as a development agency in co-ordinating an upgrade programme for Crossroads.

Residents' rights

To be successful, says the foundation, it is essential that residents have the right to remain there; that all Crossroads inhabitants take part; and that the planned and implementation process be one of community participation. It has already devoted considerable resources to the project's planning, with a full-time staff of nine working on it.

The foundation's decision does not, however, affect its donation of R100 000 for short-term aid at Crossroads.

American Ambassador Herman Nickel recently announced that he would, under the US Foreign Assistance Act, make a disaster relief grant of \$25 000 to "provide help for the victims of the civil strife in Crossroads." This is in addition to the US grant of \$10 000 to the Red Cross in Cape Town, which Nickel announced in May. Said Nickel: "It is quite obvious that what is happening in Crossroads is a human disaster of major proportions, and the American people want to reach out with practical help to the thousands of innocent victims."

The Progressive Federal Party viewed the Urban Foundation's pull-out as a "devastating indictment" of government policy in the camp, says Cape leader Roger Hulley.

In response, Constitutional Development

and Planning Minister Chris Heunis declined to add to his earlier statement on the situation in which he denied any State involvement in the conflict. "Persons and institutions who advocate that the refugees be allowed to return to Crossroads unfortunately do not take into account that, for the safety of those involved, this should not happen. The government cannot allow conditions to re-develop into what, in all probability, will result in a revival of the recently experienced violence. It affects the stability



Minister Heunis . . . State role in conflict denied

of the whole Cape Peninsula," he said.

Heunis accused "certain politicians" of apparently playing a role in the decision by some squatters not to accept the State's offer of temporary accommodation at Khayelitsha.

Meanwhile, the worst of the conflict appeared to have ended this week and contractors were busy clearing the debris of about 4 000 razed squatter shacks from a 25 ha area. Nearby, some squatters were busy putting up new shacks in a buffer zone between Crossroads and neighbouring townships.

Threatened disease epidemics appeared this week to be held in check in the face of a concerted effort by relief organisations, including the Red Cross.

National Health Minister Willie van Niekerk says the co-ordination of relief measures is being handled by his department and

the Cape Divisional Council. State health personnel are being assisted by the community health departments of Wits and the University of Stellenbosch. ■

FIN MAIL 6/6/86

INDUSTRIAL COURT

Solving insolvencies

The Industrial Court has ordered a company in liquidation — SA Cutlery Industries — to reinstate temporarily 39 members of the SA Boilermakers' Society who were dismissed in a dispute over union stop order facilities.

The *FM* understands that this is at least the second time that the court has made an order of this nature.

The background to the SA Cutlery dispute is that workers had repeatedly asked the company to arrange for union dues to be deducted from their weekly pay packets. The company, however, repeatedly delayed. On January 30 a confrontation occurred when workers demanded an explanation. The company responded by dismissing some of them.

In turn, the Boilermakers declared a dispute and lodged an application for reinstatement with the Industrial Court. In line with labour law, the dispute was also referred to the metal industrial council where the parties agreed to submit to mediation. However, at the second mediation meeting, the company announced that it has been placed in provisional liquidation.

Notwithstanding the company's financial position, the court found that the dismissals had been unfair and that the way the company's MD had handled the dispute was "appalling." It ordered that the workers be reinstated with effect from February 24, and also extended the order for 30 days from May 22.

The court rejected arguments put forward by the lawyer acting for the liquidators that it did not have the power to order the reinstatements. The kernel of the lawyer's argument was that Section 359 of the Companies Act states that when a company is in liquidation, all *civil* proceedings against it should be suspended. The lawyer also argued that, in terms of Section 38 of the Insolvency Act, workers' service contracts are automatically terminated when a company is sequestered.

The court held that applications for temporary reinstatement cannot be regarded as *civil* proceedings. Before the Labour Relations Act (LRA) was amended in 1982, empowering the Industrial Court to grant reinstatements, this power was vested with the Minister of Manpower. "The transfer of this discretion . . . did not acquire a different

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DEFENCE

THE government has given the Transvaal Provincial Administration R3,5-million for security measures in the northern border region. Part of the money will be spent on security for 12 schools in the north-western border region.

WHIPPINGS

According to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, between July 1984 and July 1985 a total of 40 288 people were sentenced to corporal punishment in South Africa not coupled with other sentences.

The Criminal Procedure Amendment Law, passed last month, gives greater flexibility to magistrates to sentence people to whippings.

According to Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) the new law made it possible "for every youngster who had thrown a stone during the unrest to be flogged for his indiscretion". He added that the law would quadruple the number of people sentenced to corporal punishment in South Africa and would "further enhance the status of violence among our population".

FORCED REMOVALS

According to the Surplus Peoples Project, 522 000 people were forcibly removed from their homes by the government between 1960 and 1982.

According to the former Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Piet Koorndorp, 1 993 794 people were moved between January 1960 and March 1984, but only 456 860 for "ideological reasons" (from "black spots"). The remainder comprised: 979 634 Africans moved within white-designated areas from old townships to newer ones; 487 321 to "homelands" from white-designated areas and African areas (including 46 693 squatters); 48 693 Africans moved by chief commissioners, mainly from rural areas; 17 746 Africans moved for infrastructural development schemes; and 4 140 Africans moved for strategic or military purposes. According to Koorndorp's figures 77 577 people were moved between 1981 and 1983.

His figures do not include the 834 400 people estimated by the SPP to have been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act or the 730 000 who found themselves in homelands when borders were re-drawn. According to the SPP 1 129 000 people were removed from rural areas as a result of commissioners' actions.

DISINVESTMENT

According to the Investor Responsibility Research Centre, a Washington Research group, 48 American companies pulled out of South Africa or made plans to leave between January 1985 and April this year.

VETERINARIAN TRAINING

There are 587 whites, 3 Indians, one coloured person and no blacks undergoing training as veterinarians at Pretoria University, South Africa's only university teaching veterinary science, according to Minister of Education and Culture Piet Othman.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD LIQUOR SALES

The 13 Development Boards in South Africa sold more than R365-million in liquor and sorghum beer during the 1984/5 financial year, according to Minister of Constitutional Affairs Chris Heunis.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 23)

Apartheid, The United Nations and the International Community (E S Reddy); Trotsky - The Class, The Party and The Leadership (Militant, London); Amor, South Africa's largest confidential mail carrier specialist (pamphlet) (not stated); 1985 Calendar Protective Packaging (Pty) Ltd (not stated); Das Fröhliche Rätsel No. 280 and 281 (Gustav H. Lohbe GMBH and Co); New Africa News, No. 56, Jan/Feb 1986 (New Africa News Collective, Australia); Worker's Liberty, Sept 1985 (Socialist Organiser, London); SALEP Study Notes for Workers - Sifuna Konke (Not Stated); Apartheid: Cosmetics Exposed (Not Stated); Black Sections - Spring 1986 (Black Sections National Committee, London); The Junius Pamphlet (Merlin Press, London) and The Unquestionable Right to be Free (Skotaville Publishers, Johannesburg). Unbanned.

Sharpeville, March 21 1960 (SDA), Wichahn - Exposing the Contradictions (National Union of South African Students, Rondebosch); SLR Camera, June 1985 (and all future editions) (Haymarket Publications Ltd, London); The Liberation of Guinea (Basil Davidson), and Rich and Poor in New Zealand (David Redgödd) (both still banned for distribution but unbanned for possession)

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID GILI WILLIAM NYATHELA, 11

Nyathela, of Zwane Street, Tumahole, Parys, said in an affidavit that on at 7am on a Wednesday in March, two policemen came to his house and forcibly took him from his mother to the police station. He said, a uniformed policeman asked him if he had stoned the bottle store and he said he had done this with others. He was then taken to a room, a sack was put over his head, he was handcuffed and given electric shocks on his fingers. He lost control of his bodily functions and was forced to clean up the mess. He was then shocked on his genitals, he said. The next day he was taken into a room with corpses and told to kiss the corpse of an old white person. He said he eventually kissed it. On the Friday he was beaten while making a statement, he said. On the Tuesday he was released in the custody of his parents. He was later sjambokked in the street by one of the policeman who arrested him, but managed to run away, he said. His trial for public violence is pending.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE, WALTER SISULU

Sisulu, 72, former ANC Secretary General, is serving a life sentence with Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor prison. In July 1963 he was detained and in June 1964 he was convicted of sabotage and spent the next 18 years on Robben Island.

Sisulu was raised in Encobo in the Transkei and at the age of 15 went to work in a gold mine in Johannesburg. He later worked as a domestic servant in East London and a factory worker in Johannesburg. During this period he had contact with the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union. In 1940 he was fired after organising a strike at a bakery where he was working. He then joined the ANC and was elected treasurer of the Youth League, becoming one of the militant Africanists within the movement. In 1949, after the Youth League's Programme of Action was accepted at the ANC National Conference, Sisulu was elected secretary general. He was one of the key leaders of the Defiance Campaign and was arrested and imprisoned before being banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. In 1956 he was one of 156 people arrested for high treason. The trial lasted until 1961 when all were acquitted. He was again detained under the State of Emergency in 1960. On April 20, 1963 he went underground to play an active role in Umkhonto we Sizwe and was detained three months later. His wife, Albertina, is UDF national president, and Zwelake, one of his five children, is editor of 'New Nation'.

Heunis NO to Red Cross

Staff Reporters

THE Red Cross was yesterday refused permission by the government to establish a central camp for refugees as pressure mounted on the State to come to the aid of the Crossroads homeless whose plight worsens as public interest wanes.

The refusal came after US Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, and University of Cape Town principal and vice-chancellor Dr Stuart Saunders rebuked the government for its lack of response to the refugees' plight.

Yesterday afternoon representatives of the various relief agencies met the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in what sources described as an "unpleasant meeting".

A spokesman for Mr Heunis's department said he had "no statement to issue at this stage".

The Red Cross said in a statement last night: "The minister stated that the Red Cross Society would not be permitted to set up a refugee camp in the Nyanga area on account of

"The fact that the safety of the refugees could not be guaranteed, the opposition of the regular Nyanga residents; and the non-availability of suitable land in the area."

"The minister assured the meeting that land,

facilities and accommodation are available in Khayelitsha, but that there would be no forced removals.

"The Red Cross Society will continue to offer assistance to the refugees on humanitarian grounds."

Shawco representatives met with refugee committee members on Thursday night to discuss points they wanted raised with Mr Heunis, a Shawco representative said yesterday.

The main points raised were that troops and police must leave the area; no refugees were prepared to move to Khayelitsha; the communities must be consulted about their future; and the State must take over the financing of the relief operation.

● Mr Nickel yesterday handed a cheque for R34 200 to the Red Cross.

● The Cape Sullivan Code Signatory Society, representing US business interests, yesterday donated R33 500 to Shawco.

● An anonymous donor yesterday donated 500 new blankets to the United Women's Congress and the Cape Youth Congress, and the legal firm Gihhala, Wilkinson and Joshua donated R500 to each of these organizations.

● Mrs Ann Botha of St John Ambulance appealed for basins for babies or carry cots.

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Crossroads: 'Handle crisis with care'

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
and LESTER VENTER
Weekend Argus Reporters

SOUTH Africa was warned today that unless the Crossroads crisis was handled with enlightened and farsighted leadership the consequences could be very serious.

The warning was given by Dr Stuart Saunders, chairman of the Shawco board of management and principal and vice-chancellor of UCT.

His warning follows yesterday's meeting between a delegation of relief agencies and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Heunis turned down a request by the Red Cross to establish a central camp for Crossroads refugees.

"Amazed"

The meeting failed to resolve the two-week impasse over the future of the homeless squatters.

Dr Saunders, who was a member of the delegation, said he had expressed his amazement at the way in which the State handled the disaster. The tragedy was comparable to the Laingsberg disaster of five years ago.

He had asked Mr Heunis to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the Crossroads disaster and had

urged him to speak to the communities concerned and to discuss their problems with them.

"I told the Minister that I was amazed that the State had done nothing in the first 48 hours.

"I found that incredible because human beings, citizens of this country, were in desperate straits. I said if that was an example of our preparedness to handle a disaster then we — especially the State — had an enormous amount to learn," Dr Saunders said.

"I do not believe that you can move people from one point to another against their will."

Yesterday's meeting was attended by those providing emergency aid, including members of the Catholic Welfare Organisation, the Red Cross, Shawco, St John Ambulance, the Urban Foundation and by Dr L R Tibbit, Divisional Council medical officer of health.

The Government continued to insist at the meeting that settlement in Khayelitsha was the only option open to the squatters.

The squatters have refused to move there.

The Urban Foundation has pledged R100 000, earmarked for interim shelter. But until yesterday no agreement could be reached on a site.

In the fortnight since fight-

(Turn to Page 3, col 2)

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Crossroads

Continued from Page 1

ing razed thousands of Crossroads shanties destitute refugees have been sheltered in churches and other venues on the Cape Flats.

Aid, much of it from overseas governments, has topped an estimated R500 000.

But the agencies are concerned about how long they can hold out.

This week Shawco described resources as "very low".

Dr Saunders said he told Mr Heunis he admired the work done by welfare organisations, was grateful for the many donations and was proud of UCT students "who had put in an enormous amount of work".

He said he sincerely hoped that Mr Heunis, after having thought through the issues raised, "will agree with what I said".

Model's face slashed

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — Model Maria Hanson, whose face was slashed by hired thugs, has vowed to continue her career.

Maria, 25, had just begun to hit the big time, earning R5 500 a day and breaking into television commercials, when she was attacked.

The petite, blonde Texan needed 100 stitches in both sides of her face.

But later in hospital, she said: "I'm just happy to be alive. Last night I wouldn't even look in the mirror. But now I feel good about the surgery."

Police arrested Maria's former landlord Mr Steven Roth, 28. They allege he hired two men, also under arrest, to carry out the attack.

'Bombs will not scare us off'

By SOL MORATHI

ATTACKS on activists opposing the removal of Brits Old Location to Letlhabile won't make them run "from the agents of the system."

Brits Action Committee chairman Marshall Buys says the battle to save the 55-year-old township from forced removal will continue - despite recent attacks on activists' houses.

"We won't look back," says Buys. "We will continue fighting the unjust removal of our people."

Residents of the Old Location, on the Bop border, are defying orders to move

to Letlhabile - about 25km from town

The threat of forced removals recently brought violent clashes - and attacks on those opposing the move.

Last Wednesday, the wife of leading trade unionist David Modimoeng was killed and he was seriously injured when a powerful, sophisticated bomb ripped their home apart.

The bombing was the fifth violent attack on activists opposed to the removal. BAC secretary Sello Ramakobye, Leonard Brown and Buys are among those who have been attacked.



The rock says it all: The people of Brits' Old Location will not be moved.

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Threatened Brits residents pray for peace

By Jo-Anne Collinge

More than 300 people from Oukasie, the Brits township under threat of removal, packed a mission hall yesterday to pray for the future of their community and for peace in an area where the bombing of activists' homes has caused deaths and injuries

The inter-denominational service, organised by the Brits Council of Churches, was attended by at least 19 local ministers of religion and representatives of church organisations based in Johannesburg including the South African Council of Churches.

"Christ is here in Oukasie, where you are together, where people are suffering, where there is no work, where people are told they must demolish their houses, where the army moves around in Caspirs and where bombs are thrown," said Dr Wolfram Kistner, director of the Justice and Reconciliation Division of the SACC.

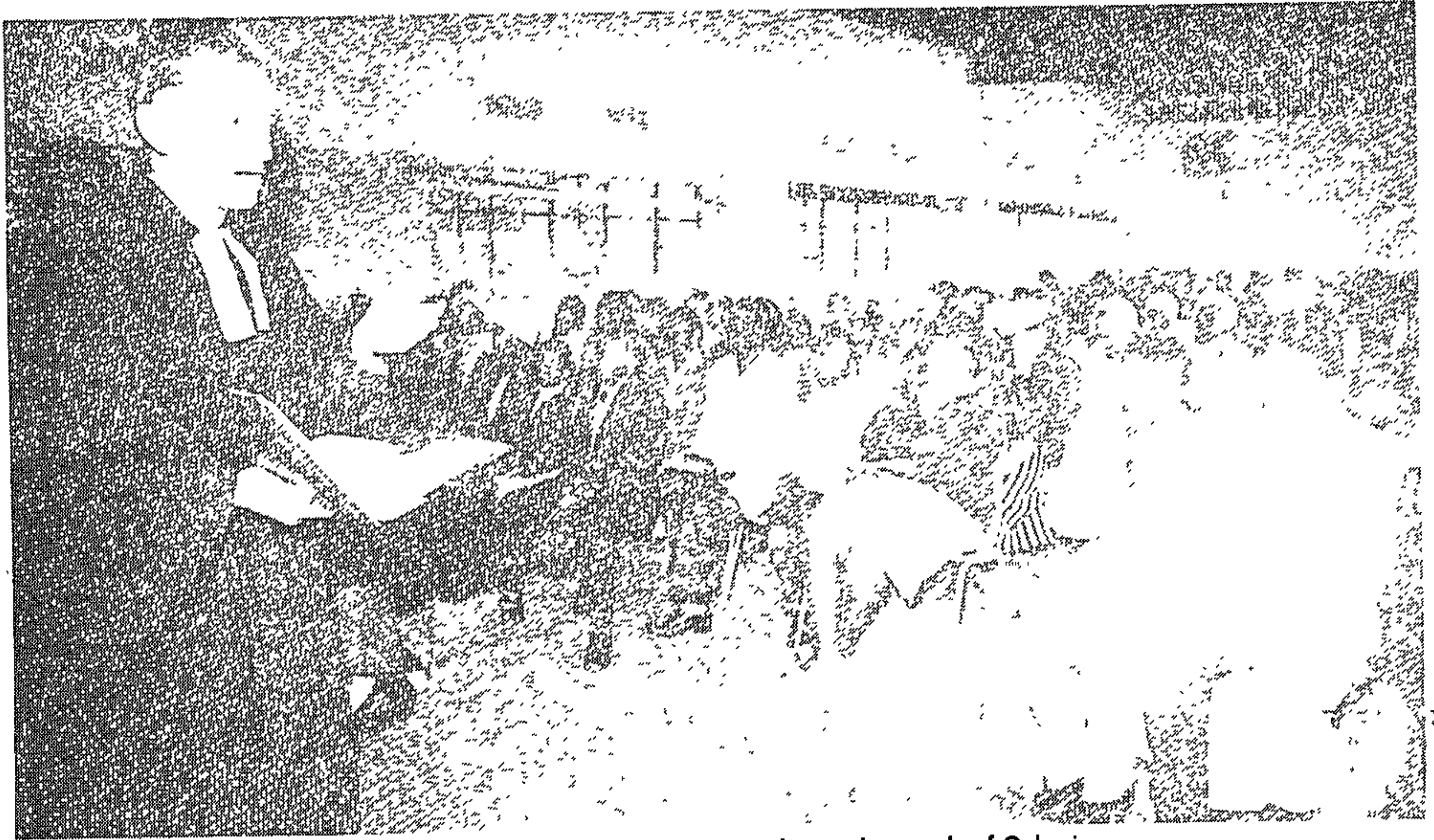
"In Christ, walls have been demolished. Not with a bulldozer, as

they have been demolished here, but the walls that divide people so they cannot live in peace together."

Dr Kistner said the authorities had told Brits people they had to move to Letlhabile because they would have better housing, water and improved transport facilities there. But all these improvements could be carried out at Oukasie, suggesting that the more fundamental reason for removing Oukasie was that whites did not want black people living too close to them because they were afraid

He said the people of Oukasie could play a twofold role in their community "You have the power to resist evil by not co-operating. You also have the power of love," he said

"We have to struggle for justice and we have to insist that people who are living stones in God's temple cannot be treated as nobodies. But we have to do this in a way which expresses that God wants all people to become stones in his temple — even our enemies."



Dr Wolfram Kistner of the SACC preaches to the people of Oukasie.

Letters

Letters to the Editor, The Argus,

PO Box 56, CAPE TOWN 8000

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We condemn this Crossroads action

WE the undersigned are horrified by recent events at Crossroads and the human suffering experienced by the squatter community.

We are concerned to place these events in proper perspective.

We believe that Crossroads has neither experienced a natural disaster nor unprovoked black on black violence. Affidavits submitted to the Supreme Court allege extreme collusion between the security forces and the witdoeke vigilantes who destroyed the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cement camps

Minister Heunis' statement that upgrading Crossroads necessitates a depopulation of the camp shows that the Crossroads events have dovetailed neatly with Government plans of forced removal to Khayelitsha. The people of Crossroads, who have defied apartheid's designs for over 10 years have been subjected to a new and invidious form of forced removal involving vigilantes, security forces and curtailed public services and amenities.

We condemn this action of the government

We demand a judicial commission of inquiry into the role of the security forces in Crossroads in recent weeks

We are committed to action if called by the refugees in defence of their right to reclaim their land and rebuilt their homes

We call on all citizens of Cape Town to inform themselves and bear witness to the forced removal at Crossroads. Those who wish to be involved may contact any of our organizations

National Council of Women of South Africa (Cape Town branch), Black Sash, UDF Claremont/Observatory; National Committee Against Removals, Catholic, Justice and Peace Commission, Merge, World Vision of South Africa, Jews for Justice, National Union of South African Students, Surplus People Project, Western Cape, Civil Rights League; Edasa Mowbray

Bazil Niemand

*26. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any charges were laid against a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at an East London or the Beacon Bay police station on or about 8 May 1986; if so, (a) at which police station, (b) what were the charges and (c) what is his name;
- (2) whether the case has been investigated, if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any action has been taken against this person; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes
- (a) Beacon Bay police station.
- (b) Assault.
- (c) Bazil Niemand.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) No, the female complainant chose to withdraw the charge.

10/6/86 Goolam Bismilla

*27. Mr S S VAN DER WERF asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested or detained by the police in Potchefstroom on or about 20 May 1986; if so, (a) why and (b) what was his name;
- (2) whether this person died while in police custody; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death;

(3) whether an inquest has been held into the death of this person; if not, when will the inquest be held; if so,

(a) when, (b) what was the cause of death and (c) what were the findings?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) On charges of Armed Robbery and Housebreaking and Theft.
- (b) Goolam Bismilla.
- (2) Yes
- (a) 20 May 1986
- (b) While the investigating officer was talking to the deceased at the police station, he suddenly made a rattling sound in his throat and fell. The district surgeon was summoned, but at his arrival certified the deceased as dead.
- (3) No, a date is still to be set.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.

Escom

*28. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether Escom supplies electricity directly to individual consumers in the Botha's Hill area; if so, (a) on what basis and (b) at what tariffs;
- (2) whether Escom supplies electricity to the Durban Corporation; if so, (a) on what basis and (b) at what tariffs?
- †The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND OF WATER AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):
- (1) (a) and (b) Escom provides no direct supplies of electricity to consumers in

the area of the Botha's Hill Health Committee.

- (2) (a) and (b) Yes, Escom supplies the Durban Corporation of electricity at three points of supply. The tariff for large power users (tariff A) applies, namely a basic charge per point of supply of R54,45 per month, a demand charge of R10,83 per kVA per month, and an energy charge of 2,2627 cents per kWh
- The demand charge is applied to the simultaneous maximum demand at the three points of supply. A transmission percentage surcharge of 1 is applied to the sum of the above-mentioned charges.

10/6/86
Resettlement
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*29. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 18 February 1986, the investigation into the removal or retention of certain Black towns has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;
- (2) whether any final decisions have been taken in regard to the resettlement of any Black communities; if so, (a) in regard to which communities and (b) what decisions were taken?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (a) No indication can be given at this stage. Negotiations have as yet not been completed.
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Nylstroom, Naboomspruit, Messina, Zeerust, Swarttuggens,

Amsterdam, Klaarwater at Pine-town, Munsieville at Krugersdorp and Duncan Village at East London.

- (b) The Black towns can be retained and upgraded in order to secure an improved quality of life for every citizen.

Bophuthatswana

*30. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force took any action in Bophuthatswana during April 1986; if so (a) on what dates, (b) for what purpose, (c) what specified (i) personnel and (ii) equipment was used on each occasion and (d) what is the rank of the person who was in charge of the operation.
- (2) whether the Bophuthatswana Government (a) requested that this action be taken or (b) was informed that such action would be taken; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (aa) which member of the Bophuthatswana Government requested that this action be taken or gave permission for it to be taken and (bb) when;
- (3) whether any (a) persons were arrested, (b) arms were discovered or (c) action taken to combat unrest; if not, what specified action was taken; if so, (i) how many persons were arrested, (ii)(aa) where were arms discovered and (bb) what specified arms were discovered and (iii) where was action against unrest taken;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND OF WATER AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Defence):

- (1) No.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) Yes.

(i) 6 June 1986.

(ii) The application was not approved. In this regard I refer the hon member to a press statement which I released on 6 June 1986.

(b) No. This matter which relates to an application of a private society which does not pursue gain is at present still receiving attention. A decision will be taken in the near future.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, has he seen a film called *Never on a Sunday*?

The MINISTER: I have seen a film with a similar title, but not that particular film. Does the hon member suggest that every hon member should see it?

Mr H H SCHWARZ: No, I just wanted to know whether the hon the Minister had seen it. [Interjections.]

Kwazigayi: resettle squatters
*17. Mr E K MOORSBROEK asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many Kuni squatters evicted from Ciskei during February 1986 have been resettled on a State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London, (b) when were they resettled on this farm and (c) what (i) infrastructure, (ii) housing and (iii) other facilities have been provided for this community;
- (2) whether these persons are to be moved from Kwazigayi; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) where will they be moved; if not, what further development will take place in this area;
- (3) whether rations are provided to these persons; if not, what alternative

means of support are available to them; if so, (a) what rations and (b)(i) how, (ii) by whom and (iii) when are these rations distributed;

(4) whether any employment is available to these persons; if not, what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (a) what employment, (b) where are these jobs situated and (c) how many of these persons were employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1 300 families were evicted by the Ciskei Government from Ciskei and off-loaded on the East London-Mount Coke road reserve on farm 863.

(b) This action by Ciskei took place from 29 January 1986 to 3 February 1986. The people were removed from the road reserve from 30 January 1986 to 2 February 1986 and were temporarily settled on the farm 863 with the view to being permanently settled on farm 842.

(c) (i) A temporary clinic, 100 toilets, 8 rubbish-holes and purified water.

(ii) Tents.

(iii) None.

(2) It was planned to settle these people on farm 842, where a start was made with the provision of infrastructure. As is generally known a lawsuit about the matter was conducted in the interim. Judgment was only delivered on 12 June 1986. The situation is at present being reconsidered in view of the said judgment and the fact that the applicants were given leave to appeal.

(3) No, not to all these persons. Prescribed rations are provided only to the needy

at their own request. State funds are used for this purpose.

(4) Many of the people work in East London and the surrounding areas where they were employed all along. Some were employed by the South African Development Trust for work in the preparation of farm 842. This action was stopped as a result of the court action. The exact number of people in employment are unknown.

Kwazigayi: social pensions
*18. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether there were any social pensioners amongst the squatters evicted from Ciskei during February 1986 and subsequently resettled on a State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London; if so,

(2) whether pensions are being paid to these pensioners; if not, (a) why not, (b) when did they stop receiving pensions and (c) what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) where are these pensions paid out and (iii) what is the distance between the above-mentioned State-owned farm and the office where these pensions are paid out?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Ciskei Government stopped pension payments at the end of December 1985

(c) Pensions were re-instated retrospectively with effect from 1st January 1986 and were paid out in May 1986.

(i) By the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(ii) On the farm Kwazigayi.

(iii) No distance is involved because payment is made on the said farm Kwazigayi.

Public violence
*19. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons under the age of 20 years were arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape during the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many of those arrested had been found guilty of public violence as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) None.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply relating to people arrested for public violence, I wonder whether he could tell us whether Mr Bantu Julius Fuzile, Mr Nabilel Swart of the Alexander Sinton School, Mr Khalieb Desai of the Alexander Sinton School, Mr Eric Applegren, Miss Janet Applegren, Mr Peter Kertshoff, Mr Martin Wittenberg, Mr C Merret, Mr S C Jockey, Prof Colin Gardner, a number of people from Mpolweni, Mr Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swart Mkhize, Mondli Mkhize, Nkululeko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngazi...

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, on a point of order...

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, I have nearly finished. Have all these people

who have gone missing during the past five days been arrested on charges of public violence?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, may I address you on a point of order? The question which the hon member put dealt with the arresting of people during the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1985. I have replied to that question. The hon member has now read out the names of people who, according to him, were held in custody during the past five days. That has nothing to do with the original question.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, may I address you on that? The point of the question was to find out who were arrested on charges of public violence. That is the question arising. The dates are not important. The question is whether these people, in view of the fact that they are missing, have been arrested on charges of public violence. [Interjections.]

Public violence

*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 3 June 1986, any persons under the age of 20 years arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape during the period 1 July 1985 to 31 December 1985 (a) had the charges against them withdrawn or not proceeded with and (b) are still waiting for their trials to be commenced or completed; if so, how many in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) 635.
(b) 190.

SATS vehicle: persons killed

*21: Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Justice:

HoA

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 20 on 3 June 1986, inquests have been held into the deaths of persons allegedly killed by security forces using a South African Transport Services vehicle for patrolling townships; if not, when will they be held; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action is to be taken in respect of this matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The South African Police has been requested to further investigate the matter. As soon as it is finalised a date for the inquests will be determined.

MNR: office in Republic
HANS MEYER
*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received a request from the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) to open an office in the Republic; if so, (a) when was this request received, (b) (i) where in the Republic and (ii) when did the MNR wish to open this office and (c) what was the response to the request; if not,

(2) whether his Department will take steps to investigate the matter; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether his Department has received any representations concerning the alleged announcement by the MNR that it intended opening an office in the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
(2) Efforts to date by my Department to establish contact with the person concerned have been unsuccessful.
(3) No.

Botshabelo
*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Botshabelo resettlement camp near Bloemfontein is to be incorporated into Owarwa; if so, when; if not, who will administer Botshabelo in the future?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

No resettlement camp exists at Botshabelo. If the question refers to the Trust township Botshabelo situated east of Bloemfontein, the matter is being considered by Cabinet at present and an announcement in this regard will follow shortly.

Kwazigayi: schools
*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any survey has been conducted on the number of children of school-going age who are resident among the Kuni squatters on the State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was it conducted and (b) what were the findings;

(2) whether any schools or schooling facilities have been provided for this community; if not, (a) why not and (b) where is the nearest school to this community; if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified facilities and (iii) how many teachers have been provided?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
(a) Secondary pupils—Beginning May 1986
Primary pupils—2 June 1986.
(b) Secondary pupils—152
Primary pupils—1 021.

(2) No.
(a) A lawsuit was conducted affecting all development and judgment this community and judgment was delivered only on 12 June 1986. The situation is at present under consideration in view of the said judgment and the fact that leave to appeal was granted to the applicants.

(b) Duncan Village, East London.

Liquor as remuneration

*25. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any (a) representations and (b) complaints regarding the supply of liquor to employees as part or in lieu of their wages or remuneration; if so, (i) when, (ii) in respect of what areas and (iii) what action has been taken as a result;

(2) (a) what steps are being taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of section 164 of the Liquor Act, No 87 of 1977, and (b) by whom are these steps being taken;

(3) whether his Department instituted an investigation into contraventions of the provisions of the said Act recently; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether any prosecutions were instituted as a result of recent contraventions of this act; if so, how many, over the latest specified two-year period for which information is available;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

HoA

17/6/86 DD

(271) (scribble)

Reynolds: some DV people to be moved

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An undisclosed number of "excess" people would be moved from Duncan Village and settled elsewhere when the township was upgraded, the regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr George Reynolds, has confirmed.

He emphasised that such removals would not entail resettling people in Ciskei or Transkei, but somewhere in South Africa.

The move has not yet been finalised, but Mr Reynolds said that when the township was upgraded, there would not be enough space to accommodate everybody and "excess people" would have to be moved elsewhere.

Those who wanted to be settled in Ciskei would be helped to do so, Mr Reynolds said.

He said it was difficult at this stage to pinpoint where those people would be placed since the government plans had not been completed.

The deputy regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr H H. Scholtz, said Duncan Village was overcrowded and an extension was necessary to accommodate the "surplus people".

He said the government had drawn up plans for the development of Duncan Village, adding that the whole of Duncan Village would be retained.

Mr Scholtz said that in order for the government plans to be carried out, they had first to be submitted to various interested bodies and persons for comment.

He said the government was looking at how and where they would move the "surplus people".

Miss C. Knott, of the Progressive Federal Party's research department in Cape Town, said her party had directed a questionnaire to the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, on May 20, concerning the future of Duncan Village.

She said the minister had replied that Duncan Village would remain but some people might move and no decision had been made as to the place where they would be moved.

The local PFP branch had said it had received information that about 20 000 people from Duncan Village were to be moved to Ciskei and the government had bought a farm near Mtsotso Station to settle them.

This was denied by Mr Reynolds.

Bulldozers demolish shacks at KTC

CAPE TOWN
20/6/86

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Staff Reporters

BULLDOZERS and front-end loaders moved into the devastated KTC squatter camp yesterday morning and began demolishing burnt-out ruins and shacks erected by residents returning after last week's fighting in the area.

And thousands of refugees from KTC, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and the Portland Cement Works camp have been given until Monday to move out of churches, mosques and temples in white group areas.

They have been served notices under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, the repeal of which was approved in Parliament yesterday.

Meanwhile, about 5 000 people sheltering at six schools in the Guguletu/Nyanga area have until the end of next week to vacate these premises in terms of orders served by the Department of Education and Training.

In terms of the emergency regulations, journalists are banned from entering black areas for the purposes of reporting without police permission.

Permission denied

When the Cape Times applied for permission to enter KTC yesterday, a spokesman for Brigadier C Swart, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, said: "No permission will be given for any reporter to enter that area at present."

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, said: "There are bulldozers in the KTC area conducting clean-up operations in order to clear rubble and refuse left in the area after the recent unrest."

"They have not been able to get in earlier because of the recent rain and poor weather but the area must be properly cleared in order for upgrading to commence as soon as possible."

By late yesterday, witness estimates of the extent of the demolition ranged from a quarter to about half of the area, but because the Cape Times was banned from entering the area, these estimates were impossible to verify.

In terms of the eviction notices served on institutions in white group areas which have been sheltering refugees from KTC and satellite camps,

it is an offence to accommodate the refugees.

The notice said accommodation was "available for all blacks and you are ordered" to contact a senior official at the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning "without delay. If you choose to ignore this order legal steps will be immediately instituted", the notice read.

A Western Cape Development Board official confirmed the accommodation referred to in the order was the government-sponsored relief camp at Khayelitsha.

As far as could be ascertained the churches and other institutions where notices were served included the Claremont Mosque, the All Saints Church in Plumstead, St Peter's Anglican Church in Hout Bay, St Saviour's Church in Claremont and the Temple Israel in Wynberg.

A St John Ambulance official, Mr Malcolm Jones, said plans had been made to accommodate those people presently sheltering in white areas at a number of other halls.

● Anthony Johnson reports from Parliament that Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday called the government's bid to flush refugees from their temporary havens in white areas around Cape Town "incredible".

'Height of cynicism'

"To me it is the height of cynicism that the authorities are using a law — the Black Urban Areas Act of 1945 — which Parliament repealed only this afternoon to force these unfortunate refugees from their places of shelter," she said in an interview.

The Act still has the force of law until its abolition is promulgated in the Government Gazette after being signed by President F W Botha.

Mrs Suzman said: "It is clear that the government will not allow any temporary measures to shelter refugees from KTC and the Crossroads area and is determined that they should move to Khayelitsha."

POLICE have forced about 120 Crossroads refugees to leave the Temple Israel synagogue in Wynberg, Mr Robin Carlisle of the Progressive Federal Party told the President's Council.

The synagogue was raided on Wednesday night and the Jewish Relief Committee was ordered to remove the refugees — women and children — by June 23 because they were infringing the Black Urban Consolidation Act, he said during debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

This was a "cynical" move, he said, because the Act under which the police had acted was "on its way out" and would be repealed on June 30.

Mr Carlisle said that the death and destruction in Crossroads and KTC had gone beyond anything which had happened in South Africa in the past five years.

"Chilling plan"

He said: "In the sense of how it was planned and effected it may yet be revealed that it was as chilling in its conception as the concentration camps of the Second War of Independence."

The Nationalist media were calling it faction-fighting but only those who had not been there would believe this.

"At its most euphemistic it could be referred to as the use of black surrogates to carry out certain elements of policy."

The witdoeke had burnt out 70 000 people in Crossroads and yet the police had not been able to catch one of them.

10 000 homes destroyed

Between 8 000 and 10 000 homes had been destroyed by fire but not one docket for arson had been opened.

But the police had been very effective in stopping the people of Crossroads from preventing the witdoeke from burning them out.

"There has been a mass of sworn affidavit material to indicate that elements of the security forces protected the witdoeke throughout this period and that whites were seen to be assisting and leading the witdoeke.

"Who were the whites? Why have they not been arrested? There is photographic material available."

Mr Carlisle also gave details of police action during the emergency, including the arrest of six PFP staff members on June 16.

The staff members, including the head of the PFP unrest monitoring committee, Mr Paul Vorwerk, were arrested while distributing pamphlets advertising a PFP meeting in the Cape Town City Hall.

"Power to police"

Mr Carlisle said that when he went to Caledon Square police station he told the police that unless the meeting itself was unlawful, distributing the pamphlets could not be unlawful.

The police had banned the meeting and then unbanned it after four hours.

"This is the kind of decision made when police are given this sort of power," he said

Mr Carlisle also said that Miss Kholeka Mooi of the National Committee Against Removals in Cape Town had been detained since the emergency began.

By PETER FABRICIUS, Political Staff

Synagogue 'forced out by police' refugees

Police arrests 21/6/76

571

Cape Town
21/6/86
771

Planned eviction deplored

Political Correspondent

THE planned eviction of squatter refugees from relief centres in City white group areas was yesterday deplored by the Organization for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa (OASSSA).

The Western Cape Branch of OASSSA — a body for clinical psychologists, social workers and allied mental health workers — said in a statement that its members had observed symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in adults and children housed at relief shelters in the Cape Town area.

"These include sleep disturbance, severe anxiety, irritability, flashback phenomena and emotional numbing.

"This is an expected response to situations where people have lost family members, homes and possessions and have lived under threatening conditions."

The organization said plans to evict refugees from relief centres appeared to be "further evidence of a concerted strategy to demoralize people to the point that they will accept removal to Khayelitsha" even against their wishes.

"Forced relocation under the policy of residential segregation has had a devastating effect on community and family life in South Africa and we deplore in the strongest terms the continuation of this destructive strategy."

CAPE TIMES 24/6/86

Shelter for refugees — two summonsed

By CHRIS EKASMUS
and TONY WEAVER

TWO religious leaders were yesterday summonsed for harbouring black refugees from Crossroads in white suburbs.

Father Geoff Quinlan of All Saints' Anglican Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusuf Abdullatif, assistant to the Imam at the A-1 Jamia Mosque, in Claremont, were served the summonses for alleged contraventions of Section 9 (5) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — a key piece of influx-control legislation whose repeal was approved by Parliament last week but has not yet been Gazetted.

About 100 women and children, refugees from Crossroads and satellite

communities, have been staying in the two institutions since renewed fighting broke out two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, for the first time since the state of emergency was declared, the Cape Times yesterday gained access to vantage points from which KTC is clearly visible.

About half of KTC has now been levelled. It appeared yesterday that the bulldozers are not demolishing houses in KTC which survived the earlier attacks by vigilantes.

Reacting to the summons served on him, Father Quinlan said he had no intention of paying the R300 admission-of-guilt fine by July 11 — a condition of which is that proof must be sup-

plied that the blacks mentioned in the summonses have left the church premises.

He preferred to wait for his court appearance on July 25 "to see what happens", he said.

Mr Jan van Eck, a member of the Progressive Federal Party unrest monitoring group, said this action "against defenceless and homeless people is that of a government which can no longer claim to be Christian or civilized".

He called it "one of the most inhuman actions ever taken by this government" and said it had exposed "the government's so-called reforms as a meaningless farce".

Police confirmed last night that two summonses had been served.

LP urges
City whites to
defy orders

care Tr
24/6/86
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By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The Labour Party yesterday called on whites to defy orders evicting Crossroads refugees from white Group Areas and urged the government immediately to halt any such evictions.

Mr Desmond Lockey (LP Nominated) said the eviction of black refugees who were being given shelter in white areas after their homes were devastated in Crossroads and KTC was "immoral".

Even more "ridiculous" he said, was the fact that they were being evicted under laws which are about to be scrapped from the statute books by Parliament.

Speaking during second-reading debate on the Abolition of Development Bodies Bill, Mr Lockey said: "The people who give shelter to these refugees should disobey these rules."

Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, said the eviction of refugees was an "irresponsible" act on the part of the government.

He appealed to the authorities to halt the eviction of refugees from churches, mosques and shelters which were located in white group areas.

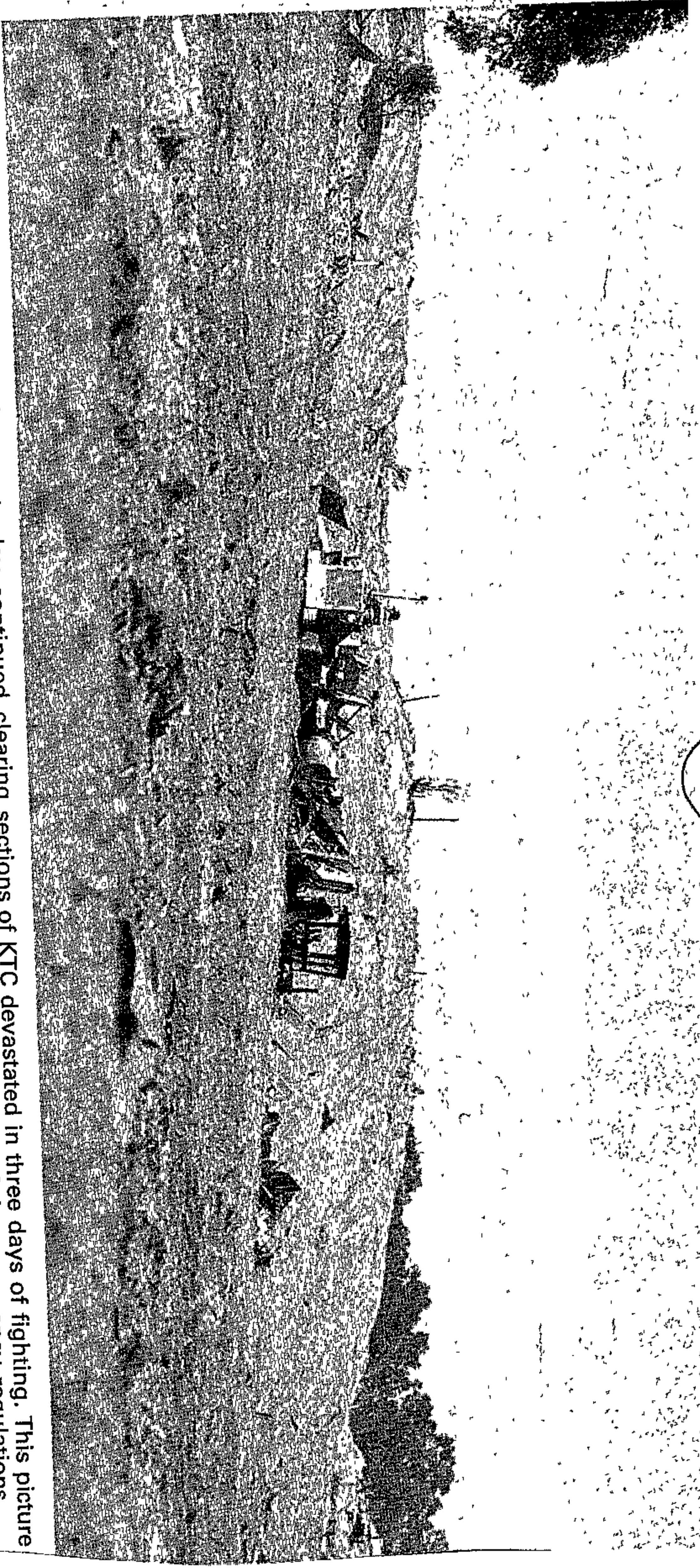
Speaking during second-reading debate on the Regional Services Council Amendment Bill, Mr Curry said the authorities gave "South Africa a bad name".

"If law-breakers are being harboured then the police must arrest them. But don't go about evicting children from the only shelter they have!"

He pleaded that the eviction orders be reversed and solutions be found for the plight of the refugees.

2 Cape Times, Tuesday, June 24, 1986

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Bulldozers and front-end loaders yesterday continued clearing sections of KTC devastated in three days of fighting. This picture was taken with a long lens from Guguletu. Access to the KTC area is banned in terms of the emergency regulations.
Picture: Tony Weaver



Father Geoff Quinlan, rector of the All Saints' Anglican Church in Plumstead where about 70 refugees are being housed, with the summons which was served on him yesterday to face charges of sheltering blacks in a white residential area.

Picture: Obed Zilwa

CHT Times 25/6/86

Displaced people can resettle

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

DISPLACED Crossroads residents would be entitled to apply for resettlement there once the area had been upgraded, the government promised yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, told the House of Assembly yesterday that any of the Crossroads residents would be permitted to settle in upgraded areas "on the normal priority basis".

When asked to clarify what he meant by normal priority basis by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), Mr Badenhorst replied "Those people that lived there can make application"

However, Mr Badenhorst said it was "not known at this stage" how many people would be accommodated in the Crossroads area (including land extending up to Mahobe Drive) as this would depend on the final details

The first phase of upgrading of "vacated portions" of Crossroads, for which R2m had been allocated, would be completed in four to six months. Further allocations would follow as design estimates were made.

Mr Badenhorst said he could not say at this stage how many or what category of persons would be allowed to settle in the upgraded KTC, nor could he say how much would be allocated to the process

Asked by Mr Andrew if the State intended providing food and blankets to refugees being temporarily housed in Khayelitsha, he replied: "We will do our bit if it becomes necessary... But it must be remembered that South Africa is not a welfare state"

Asked by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) whether the government intended to further clear areas in KTC and Crossroads, Mr Badenhorst responded that the state had not cleared the areas in the first place. They had been vacated during faction fighting.

When Mr Andrew asked whether the handling of refugees in church halls in the Cape Town area was an initiative of his department or that of the police, Mr Badenhorst suggested that the question be tabled.

NEW! Old family photographs can be copied

By Ian Walker

Many people have old photographs they treasure — pictures of their parents, the old family home, their grandparents, the children when they were small. This type of picture was taken long before the revolution in photographic equipment and processing techniques

Today, because of modern technological progress, those pictures can be copied and sometimes made to look even better than the originals. And that can be done in one day!

Why not consult Photomax at Shell House in Waterkant Street (Tel 25 1863). They'll show you copies they have made of other old photographs and you'll be amazed

"There is just no place like Photomax"



25/6/86

Residents oppose Cathcart removals

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Residents of the black residential area in Cathcart say they have been told they will be resettled against their will in a new township about 10 km away.

A statement signed by the executive of the Cathcart Residents' Association (Cara) said a group of residents had met with the authorities.

As a result of the meetings, a public meeting was called to elect a properly constituted body.

Those elected were Mr Alfred Nogude, Mr Makhinza Makhayi, Mr Morian Ndilele, Mr Sitha Gqirana and Mr Mlungisi Mnyaka.

The statement said that the decision to oppose the move was taken because the area is too rocky, a number of animals had been struck by lightning in the area, and rents would be higher.

According to residents of the existing township, whose popula-

tion is about 5 000, the graveyards and the Fundani Secondary school have already been moved.

The Cara statement said that grievances were not attended to after the meeting.

Instead a notice signed by the Chief-Director of the East Cape Development Board (ECDB), Mr L. C. Koch, had been circulated

Mr Koch said in the notice that the infrastructure of the new residential area at Cathcart was nearing completion and that all residents of the existing township were expected to take up residence there after it had been completed.

Mr Koch stated that compensation for homes had already been determined but that at the request of the Community Council compensation had been re-determined.

The notice said that if the appraisalment of the properties was acceptable, residents would be

requested to authorise payment of the compensation

Should they be dissatisfied, they would be free to appoint an independent appraiser at their own expense.

Mr Koch could not be contacted for comment, but the ECDB director of development and special tasks, Mr Hennie Swanepoel, said people were moving to the new township voluntarily.

He said people would move to the new township after the infrastructure had been completed and they had been fully compensated.

Mr Swanepoel said the issue of moving the people to the new township had been dragging on for some time. He added that it was impossible to upgrade the old township.

Asked when residents would be moved, Mr Swanepoel said they would move after "we have tried to convince them to move voluntarily to the new township".

PFP: Squatters 'forced to move'

CHL 7/17/86 26/6/86 2571

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Crossroads and KTC residents were being forcibly moved to Khayelitsha despite government assurances that it rejected forced removals, Mr Roger Burrows

(PFP Pinetown) said yesterday

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, Mr Burrows said he welcomed the statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that the government was against

forced removals

Nonetheless, this is what had happened to Crossroads and KTC residents being moved to Khayelitsha.

Mr Burrows said there was ample land for development in the Crossroads-KTC area and the PFP had "grave doubts" about government plans for allocation of land for development in this area.

It was ridiculous for the regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, to call for the private sector to help refugees who had been forced by the government to move from churches and mosques in the Cape Town area.

Mr Burrows welcomed the granting of freehold rights to blacks but said this concession should be followed soon by the lifting of the Group Areas Act and legislation affecting farm land.

There was a contradiction between instituting reforms on the one hand and detaining the leadership necessary to implement such reforms on the other, he said.

For example, Mr Burrows wanted to know what had happened to local black leaders, including Mr Tofile Dondjwa, a principal shop steward at General Motors.

At this juncture, Mr Burrows was ruled out of order by the acting chairman of the House, Mr Val Volker.

On Tuesday Mr Volker attempted to prevent a number of PFP speakers from naming detainees held in terms of the state of emergency.

'Land issue cause of most bitterness'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — No measure had caused more bitterness among blacks than the removal of their right to own property in South Africa, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said yesterday.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, he said it did not address the important

issue of black land ownership in rural areas.

The 1913 Land Act had made it impossible for blacks to own ground except in the limited areas that had been declared State land.

This had led to the removal of the black franchise in 1936 because land ownership had been a qualification to vote.

Only now, more than 70

years later, was the need for land being addressed by the government, albeit in a limited manner.

In the meantime, the 1936 Act had been used to remove forcibly "thousands upon thousands" of blacks, who were "stuffed" into areas set aside for them. Thousands more were removed from urban areas like Sophiatown in Johannesburg.

When the Johannesburg City Council refused to remove people, a resettlement board was formed and 2 000 police and army members were deployed to remove the people.

Today, the white suburb erected where Sophiatown once stood was ironically called Triomf (Triumph).

The government had

not made sufficient provision for the need for black land in the years to come.

"What did we create? Indeed, a situation where the black man finds himself a stranger in his own land.

"Now we stand at the beginning of a new era. We are grateful that blacks can now own land in urban areas." — Sapa

PFP MPC sets up fund to pay relief workers' fines

By CHRIS BATEMAN

A CROSSROADS support group was yesterday set up by a PFP MPC to raise funds to pay the fines of organizations which have been summonsed in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Announcing this yesterday, Mr Jan van Eck, a member of the PFP unrest monitoring committee and MPC for Grootte Schuur, appealed to southern suburbs residents to "make it clear that we have no objections to the presence of homeless refugees in our so-called white suburb".

He said the fund would prevent those who were providing shelter

from being financially penalized for acting in a humane way".

Certain relief centres have been summonsed to pay fines ranging from R100 to R300 by July 11 or face court appearances on July 25.

Inquiries can be directed to Mrs Jean Gibbs at the PFP offices in Claremont (☎ 64-4731, till 1pm) or Mr Van Eck at ☎ 45-1431 (o) or ☎ 61-4412 (h).

● Shawco volunteers were yesterday prevented from distributing aid in New Crossroads. In terms of the emergency regulations the Cape Times cannot report on the circumstances surrounding their leaving the Greater Guguletu area.

~~Cart Times 28/6/86 (44) (23) (571)~~

Court rules on Moutse

PRETORIA. — The Supreme Court here ruled yesterday that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning had acted correctly in incorporating the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

case instituted by the Lebowa Government, said the department had amended the correct proclamation to end Lebowa's jurisdiction over Moutse and incorporate the area into KwaNdebele.

Mr Justice H van Dyk, passing judgment in the

Lebowa's application was dismissed with costs. — Sapa

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4 000 ^{ARBUS}
^{2/7/86}
move to
self-help
plots ²⁷¹ ~~307~~

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 80 percent of the 5 000 residents of Lawaakamp township, ordered by George municipality to leave by July 16, are reported to have moved to the Sandkraal "self-help" area.

A spokesman for the community said four-fifths of the residents had moved to Sandkraal, about 5km from George.

The George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, confirmed today that the deadline for the evacuation of huts in Lawaakamp had been extended from June 30 to July 16.

Mr du Plessis said the extension was to enable the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to make land available at Sandkraal.

WITHIN A WEEK

He said 184 plots for squatters at Sandkraal's transitional camp were occupied and an additional 180 were planned. They would be ready within a week.

Of 512 plots at Sandkraal, 98 had houses on them.

Mr du Plessis said the municipality had offered people free removals to Sandkraal. The people were "very positive" about the move.

The spokesman for the residents, however, said they had been "forced" to move.

"We are unhappy because we had hoped houses would be available for us at Sandkraal," he said.

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CITY

Squatter shacks broken down 'for fear of attack'

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

SHACKS built by Crossroads refugees next to Lansdowne Road have been dismantled because Department of Community Services officials feared new attacks by rival groups.

Department liaison officer Mr Sampie Steenkamp said 78 structures were removed yesterday. Thirty-one were occupied.

He said the action was taken because another outbreak of violence was feared, objects had been hurled at motorists at night and there was no sanitation.

"We have established that faction fights could erupt in the area again."

He said the occupants were offered accommodation at Khayelitsha.

"They refused and the shacks were pulled down."

Mr George Xhasa, 38, for-

merly of the Portlands Cement settlement, was at home yesterday when department workers arrived at the camp which sprang up after the destruction of Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cement.

He said squatters were told they should move to Khayelitsha.

"We did not want to move. The workers began to dismantle our shacks with crowbars. I broke down my shack," he said.

"Too cold"

He said his wife Brenda and their six-month-old baby Youth would spend the night with friends.

"It's too cold for them out here. The child will get sick," he said.

Mr Armstrong Xekeshe, 29, a former Nyanga Bush resident who works in Claremont, arrived home last night expecting to find his wife Gladys and their 10-month-old son Travis waiting for him.

They were not there.

"A friend told me my wife and child went to stay with friends after our shack was pulled down," he said.

Travel writer Gordon-Brown dies

Staff Reporter

ALFRED Gordon-Brown, editor, travel writer, Africana expert and a former director of the Mount Nelson Hotel, has died in Rondebosch at the age of 84.

Mr Gordon-Brown was editor of *The South and East*

Africa Guide, a travel reference work published by the Union-Castle Company and updated annually.

In 1940 he edited the *Journal of Buck Adams*, a source-book for Eastern Cape history, for the Van Riebeeck Society.

He was an Africana expert and his 1952 book *Pictorial Art in South Africa* is a standard reference.

Mr Gordon-Brown leaves his wife Nell and daughter Jean, author of *A Dictionary of South African English*.

Historic address

LONDON. — President Richard von Weizsaecker will today be the first German head of state to address Britain's parliament — Sapa-Reuter.

everything keeps going right



TOYO

Results subject to official SAMSC ratification.

CAA Tents
2/7/86



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Refugee shacks torn down

By EBRAHIM MOOSA

ABOUT 150 Crossroads refugees were left homeless again yesterday after 78 shacks which had sprung up along old Lansdowne Road were demolished. The site was levelled.

A spokesman for the newly-formed Department of Community Services (DCS), Mr Sample Steenkamp, yesterday confirmed the demolitions.

Mr Steenkamp, a liaison officer for the DCS, formerly known as the Western Cape Development Board, said one of the reasons for the demolitions was a growing fear of renewed fighting in the area.

Subsequent clashes

The Lansdowne Road site was one of the first spots where refugees put up structures after recent fighting destroyed their homes in the now devastated Crossroads area.

During subsequent clashes between "witdoeke" and comrades since May this year, several shacks at the Lansdowne Road site were destroyed.

Some 31 of the 78 shacks demolished yesterday were occupied, Mr Steenkamp said. The others were either abandoned or destroyed. He added that refugees refused alternate accommodation offered to them in Khayelitsha.

Mr Steenkamp said that all the structures were demolished and the building material was being held by the DCS. Any persons who wanted their building material could contact his department.

Other reasons which necessitated the demolition, he said, were that a man killed on Lansdowne Road two weeks ago was hit by a shot fired from the direction of the squatter camp and that cars were continuously being stoned in that area.

Loaded on to vehicles

"The area is not a refugee camp and has no water and toilet facilities," he said.

Yesterday morning building materials and some belongings of squatters were loaded on to several vehicles belonging to the DCS, which is controlled by the Cape Provincial Administration, for removal.

Most of the refugees moved into the Nyanga East (Zwelitsha) area with their few possessions and will most probably spend the night in the open till relief has been provided.

Mr Steenkamp said that some 3 000 Crossroads and KTC refugees were living in 165 tents in Khayelitsha. "There is a daily flow of refugees to Khayelitsha."

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WHO I
HAVE TO

DET tells refugees to leave

Staff Reporters

REFUGEES sheltering at six schools in Nyanga and Guguletu have been served with notices from the Department of Education and Training requesting them to leave the premises by today.

And eyewitnesses said yesterday that "truckloads" of refugees were "taken away to Khayelitsha" from at least three schools.

The Cape Times was unable to establish who had "taken" them.

'Action'

At I D Mkhize Senior Secondary School in Nyanga yesterday morning certain action was taken which cannot be reported in terms of the emergency regulations.

When some men and boys returned to the school after this action was taken they had ink stamps on their hands. It is not known where the other men who left on two trucks are.

The deputy regional director of the DET for the Cape region, Mr Piet Scheepers, said notices had been served on refugees at the schools on Wednesday "asking them to leave before today".

The schools are the John Palmer School, Mkhanyiseli Lower Primary School, Vukukhanye Higher Primary, Mseki Lower Primary, I D Mkhize and Sokhanyo Lower Primary.

Mr Scheepers said the schools need to prepare

for July 14 when schools reopen. He said the DET had not provided transport for the refugees to move to Khayelitsha.

A spokesman for the office for Community Services (formerly the Western Cape Development Board), Mr Sampie Steenkamp, said the office had not provided transport for anybody at the schools to move to Khayelitsha.

● Meanwhile, telephones in large areas of New Crossroads and Nyanga are "out of order", the Post Office confirmed yesterday.

The director of commercial telecommunications, Mr Lesley Lacock, said some 970 services were affected by a "cable break".

A Guguletu resident said she had been unable to use her telephone since Friday.

School

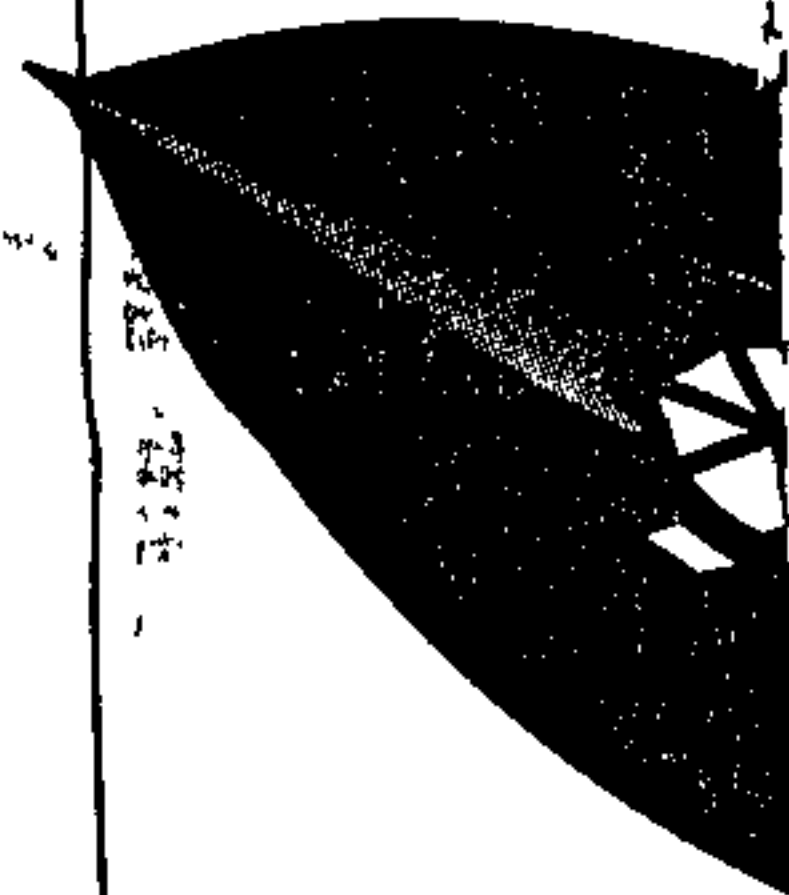
● A school has been started at Zolani Centre in Nyanga East after refugees began returning to the burnt-out centre recently.

According to a St John Ambulance spokesperson, Mrs Ann Botha, the school was staffed by seven teachers who had previously been employed at schools in the devastated satellite camps around Crossroads.

Some 390 pupils, including children from surrounding areas, were receiving tuition.

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may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school; and nobody of school-going age may be in the area unless their parents or guardians are permanent residents, or unless they can prove they are formally enrolled at an educational institution.

Another restriction forbids residents to be in possession of disused vehicle tyres or petrol not stored inside the tank of a roadworthy vehicle. A similar restriction is already in force in Bophuthatswana.

Shortly before the additional restrictions were announced, the Bureau for Information confirmed an attack on a supermarket in the area by a number of black men armed with a RPG-7 launcher and AK47 rifles. According to the official bulletins, 12 people were killed in KwaNdebele in the first 18 days of the emergency. At least 60 people have died since the start of political conflict in the area.

The homeland is due to gain "independence" on December 11, despite strong indications that a growing lobby in the ruling National Party caucus is in favour of simply stopping the process, largely because of "serious doubts," according to *Die Burger*, about Simon Skosana's ability to govern.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said in parliament recently that the people of KwaNdebele were not consulted before the decision on independence was taken. "It is not the re-

gionary of the African government to consult the citizens of KwaNdebele. It is the prerogative of the government of KwaNdebele to decide on such a matter," he said.

□ The *FM* has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.

ENMML 42186
SOCIAL WELFARE 271

Family life failure

A recent government-inspired study acknowledges that the policies of resettlement and migrant labour have contributed to the breakdown of family life.

In tabulating the pressures on family life, the document "Proposed National Family Programme" makes fascinating reading. One of the most illuminating comments concerns the effect on children brought up without parents.

"Of great concern, because of its implications for the future, are the frequent examples of young black children who, in the first five years of their lives, have been moved about 10 times to different members of the extended family in geographical locales as disparate as Soweto, Alwal North and Bushbuck Ridge. These moves ensure that

bonding with a constant adult does not occur during these vital pre-school years. It is well documented in the social sciences that failure to bond results in psychopathic behaviour in adolescence and adulthood."

This may, in part, explain some of the brutality, such as "necklacing" and violent crime, that has gripped the country.

According to the study, there are incidences of children in the homelands who are rearing themselves while their absentee parents are working in the city. Often, husbands and wives are forced to live apart for the greater part of their married lives and children seldom live with both parents. So it's hardly surprising the report acknowledges that one consequence of migrant labour is a "breakdown of parental authority."

The study is the result of an investigation by a working committee of experts on family life from all population groups as well as civil servants. The committee was formed in 1982 at the request of the Cabinet Committee for Social Affairs to formulate "a programme for the enrichment of family life." Apparently, the then PM, P. W. Botha, was appalled at the statistical evidence of family breakdown in the 1980 census.

The document details statistics of family breakdown among all population groups, including evidence of an increase in child neglect and family violence. According to the study, nearly 123 000 white, coloured and Asian children had been affected by divorce

during the five-year period 1978-1982.

A further indication of the breakdown in family life is the number of social work cases handled by the various government departments and welfare organisations over the past few years. These involve marital conflict, children taken away from their parents, uncontrollable children, battered children and juvenile delinquents.

The causes of family breakdown can be classified in two broad categories: those larger, underlying social reasons like resettlement, poor living conditions, migrant labour, unemployment and a lack of adequate accommodation. Then there are other, more individual, reasons such as alcohol and drug abuse, immaturity, inadequate preparation for marriage, early marriage and unrealistic expectations of marriage.

The working committee proposes that a national family programme be launched. The programme would attempt to co-ordinate and build on efforts already rendered through public and private welfare and other agencies, and would be aimed at all population groups. The recommendations concentrate on education, counselling and guidance services, as well as projects that would promote marriage. There's little doubt that the programme will benefit many. But, given the scale of social breakdown documented in the report, its success will be limited unless there is a massive commitment to face up to the broader social causes — and this cannot be

undertaken by voluntary welfare institutions.

The working party acknowledges this and calls on central government to take cognisance of those policies that have a bearing on family life.

But it will take more than a change on the statute books to reverse the process of more than 30 years of social deprivation. Migrant labour and resettlement may have been ideologically inspired in the past, but they are now perpetuated by the physical development of the country. The pass laws are no more. Yet people remain living in townships and homeland settlements miles from where they work. Parents are still commuting and children are still being left to bring themselves up.

On a more positive note, the study is refreshingly free of the "own affairs" jargon that permeates government documents these days. But that does not mean it will escape this policy. The report was circulated for comment to welfare institutions along with the controversial "Report on an investigation into the present Welfare Policy in the Republic of SA" (*Current Affairs* January 31).

This policy was formulated within the framework of the new constitution and proposed the new welfare system be restricted along the lines of "own affairs." Reaction to the two documents is now being studied by the Department of Health and Population Development. ■

CITIZENSHI

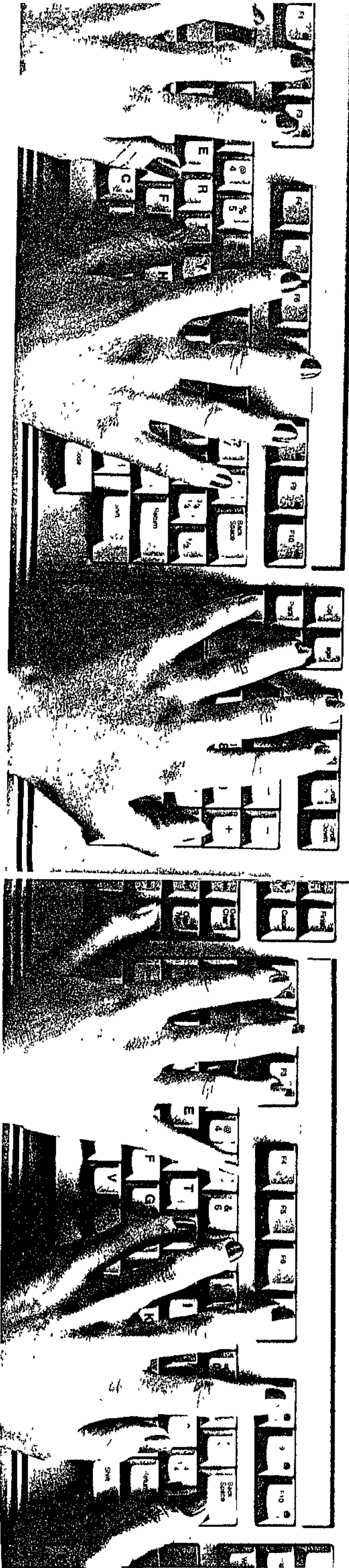
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Burrroughs Computers save you money...

The Moutse wrangle rages on

STAK 8/7/86
Northern Transvaal Bureau

The political wrangle over the future of the Moutse area is continuing, despite a Supreme Court ruling in favour of the South African Government's move to incorporate the district into kwaNdebele.

The Lebowa Government, which regards Moutse as part of its territory, has decided to appeal against the court ruling.

Moutse has been the subject of a fierce tug of war for many years and was administered directly by the South

African government for a while. The district has also been the scene of unrest, as pro- and anti-Ndebele factions have clashed repeatedly.

In its judgment, the court found the South African Government was acting within its rights when it handed the area to kwaNdebele.

Announcing the Lebowa decision to appeal against the ruling, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he had a duty to the people of Moutse, who had always been against the move.

Langa shacks demolished at weekend

By DENISE BOUTALL
OFFICIALS of the Kwanobuhle Town Council moved into Langa at the weekend to demolish new shacks under construction.

In an interview today, the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, said that by last night three shacks which were being built had been demolished.

He emphasised that no occupied shacks were being demolished. Since the beginning of the year the number of shacks in the eastern portion of Langa had increased by between 800 and 1 000.

Mr Erasmus said the three shacks were pulled down after the people had been asked to demolish them.

"None of them had any authority to build the shacks there. One person did demolish his shack

voluntarily."

The Kwanobuhle municipal police had set up a temporary station in North Street, Levyvale, from which they would control and patrol the Langa-Kabah area.

Mr Erasmus said people who wanted to move to Kwanobuhle could go to the temporary station. They, and their goods, would be transported to Kwanobuhle free of charge.

There were a large number of sites available where they could erect their shacks. The area had graded roads, water laid on to each site and a bucket toilet system. Unemployed people could apply for exemption from service charges.

In addition there were about 1 000 serviced sites with waterborne sewerage system and tarred roads available in Kwanobuhle.

Kabah shack plan puzzles residents

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Post Reporter
THE demolition of shacks in Kabah, Uitenhage, which started at the weekend, is continuing.

However, conflicting claims have been made over the reasons for the demolitions.

Township residents say shacks in which people live are being demolished, but the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, says people are moving voluntarily to Kwanobuhle.

A meeting between the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) and Uitenhage employers has been scheduled for tomorrow to discuss the issue.

A Kabah resident said demolition, which continued until midnight last night, was causing confusion in the community.

It also jeopardised the chances of successful negotiations over the future of the area which have been continuing for some time, with the Midland Chamber of Industries as intermediary.

The resident said 50 shacks on the northern edge of Langa, as well as in the township, had been demolished.

But Mr Erasmus was emphatic that the only shacks being demolished were either new ones still under construction, or those belonging to people wanting to move to Kwanobuhle.

"People are demolishing houses themselves, and we are helping them.

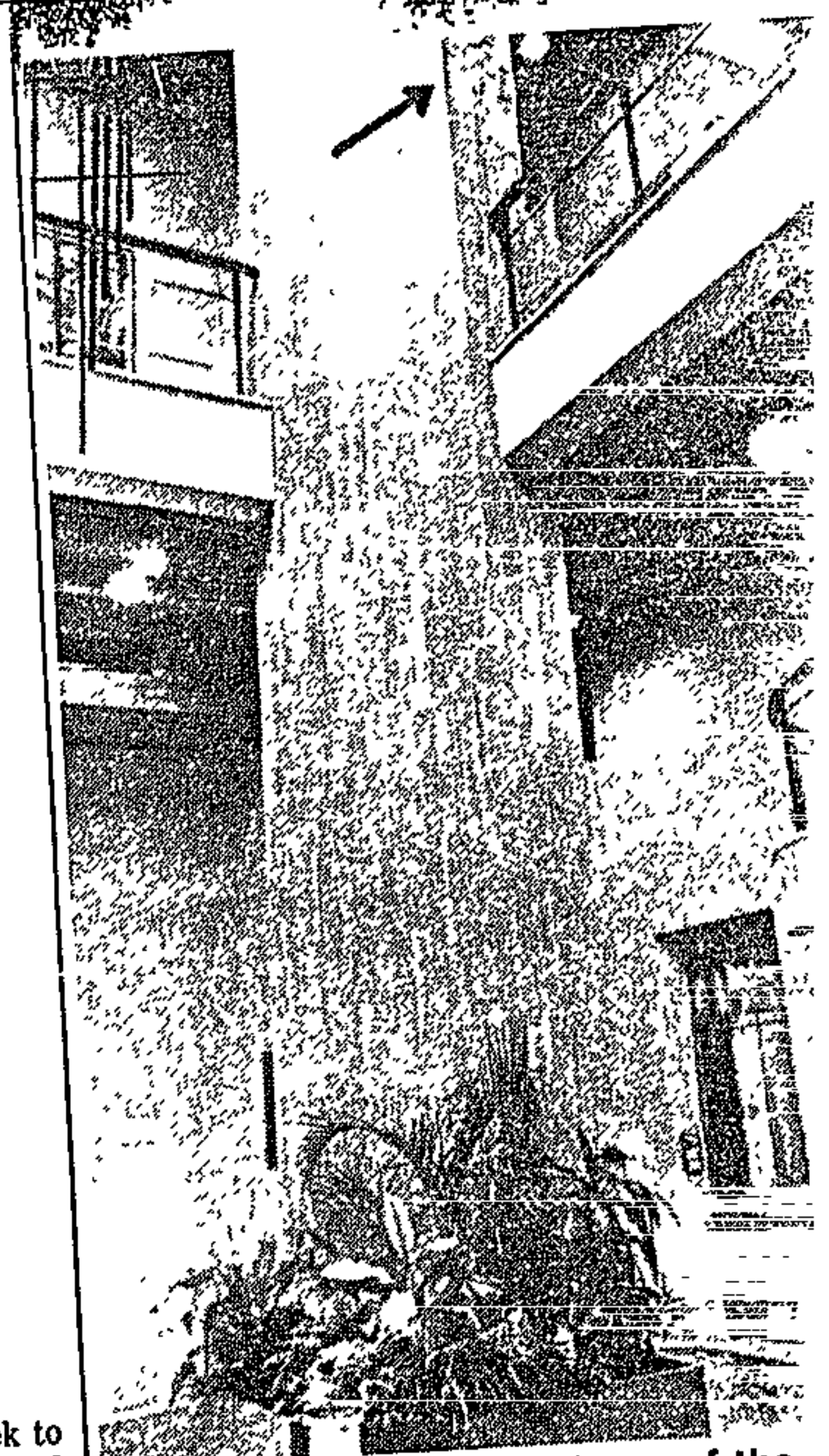
"So many want to move, we had to borrow and hire more trucks — and we worked until four o'clock this morning to move them."

He said people were being accommodated in 40 tents provided by the Kwanobuhle Town Council.

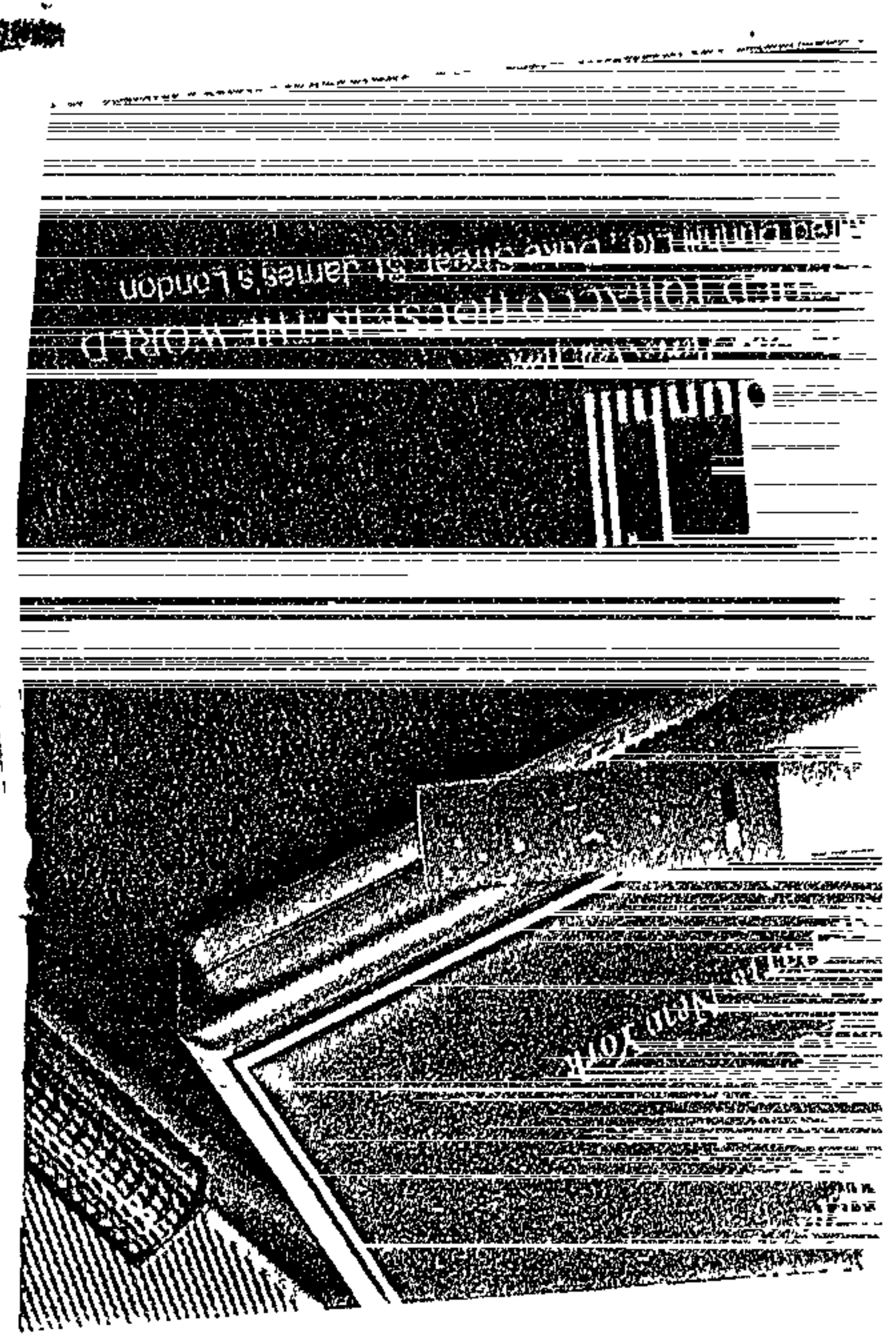
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Repairs to parts of the foyer of the are expected to start within days, it said the contractor had managed to imported. The picture on the left.



STRIKE HALTS KWA NDEBELE SERVICES



KWANDEBELE Chief Minister,
Simon Skosana.

By **MONK NKOMO**

SCORES of KwaNdebele public servants — including nurses, teachers and magistrates — are out on strike in protest against the planned independence of the homeland in December.

The strike, which started on Tuesday, has affected lessons at schools and services at the 27 clinics in the area: Other government institutions affected include the magistrates' court and post offices.

However, services at the Philadelphia Hospital in Dennilton, also part of KwaNdebele, have not been disrupted.

A spokesman for the KwaNdebele Minister of Information, Mr Fanie Mahlangu, yesterday confirmed that scores of public servants were out on strike. He refused to elaborate.

According to our sources in KwaNdebele, the public servants decided to down tools on Monday morning and refused to work until the govern-

ment addressed them about the planned independence of the homeland.

The sources said the workers have vowed to continue staying away from work as long as the government was going ahead with its plans of taking independence.

On several occasions this year there have been clashes between residents, police and the Mbokodo vigilante groups following the announcement that KwaNdebele was to take independence on December 1 this year.

Several people have been assaulted and others killed during these clashes. At some stage lessons were also disrupted as a result of the planned independence.

Our sources said a number of government institutions affected by the strikes have been temporarily closed.

Whites' neighbours get the bulldozer

By JO-ANN BEKKER

BULLDOZERS moved into Uitenhage's Kabah township this week, razing scores of houses which border on the white suburb of Levvyale.

Eyewitnesses said demolition squads had worked well into the night on Tuesday and Wednesday, under powerful floodlights. The homeless — about 426 families will be affected — are being housed in tents in Kwanobuhle township.

Kabah has been threatened with removal for decades, but pressure built up after 19 funeral-goers were shot dead by police in the Langa-Kabah area in March last year. Levvyale residents then petitioned the government to move Kabah residents to Kwanobuhle.

'Ample' help for refugees, say officials

By CHRIS BATEMAN

NO official help is being given to the refugee relief operation in the KTC/Guguletu area because there were "ample" facilities at Khayelitsha where over 3 500 refugees had moved since fighting began, a Community Services spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, liaison officer for the former Western Cape Development Board, (re-named Community Services), also said that an estimated 6 000 people had either rebuilt or moved back into semi-damaged, or undamaged shacks at KTC.

Brigadier Christoffel Swart, police divisional commissioner, last month banned entry into the razed area of KTC, which has now been bulldozed and cordoned-off.

Mr Steenkamp said the estimated 1 000 shacks in which people are living fall outside this cordoned-off area.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, yesterday said he could see "no reason" why KTC refugees could not return and rebuild once upgrading of the cordoned-off site was completed.

"But I can't see KTC being occupied in the

same haphazard and chaotic manner as before," he said.

Asked about plans for the occupation of the bulldozed and cordoned-off area at Crossroads, Mr Bezuidenhoud said: "If peace can be established between the warring factions, then the parties concerned should decide who occupies the ground".

Mr Steenkamp said refugees of the fighting, which began in earnest at Crossroads late in April and claimed over 70 lives, were "trickling" into the Khayelitsha tent-town at the rate of about six people a day.

"We've gone to great expense and trouble to supply services there. There are 245 tents at present, toilets, water. A supermarket will be opened nearby by early September. Another supermarket, Khaya Bazaar, is already open and there are numerous private shops all over Khayelitsha," he said.

A bus service ran "right from" the tent-town, he said.

Further tents and services would be supplied "as needed", Mr Steenkamp said.

An estimated 70 000 people were left homeless in fighting between conservative "witdoeke" and "comrades". Relief agencies are now caring for 14 000 people at 56 centres throughout the Peninsula.

Cape Times 21/7/86
Parties
agree on
removals

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An application for a Supreme Court interdict restraining the KwaNobuhle Town Council of Uitenhage from forcibly removing squatter families from Langa was postponed at the weekend after lawyers for the two parties reached an agreement out of court.

According to lawyers representing the squatters, it was agreed that families would not be moved against their will until July 29.

The KwaNobuhle council did not, however, admit that any families had been removed forcibly.

The postponed application follows claims by squatter families that the council has been carrying out midnight-to-dawn evictions from the shanty area and moving families to a tent town in KwaNobuhle on the other side of town.

Residents said council officials asked them to pull down their shacks or have it done for them.

Earlier this year the council applied to the Supreme Court for an order declaring the occupation of a section of Langa by 426 squatter families illegal and empowering it to flatten the shacks if the families did not move.

Judgment has not yet been given.

Lawyers for the families said the latest postponed application had been brought on behalf of four families who were moved forcibly. Two of the families were respondents in the council's application.

The action was postponed until July 29.

Forced removals claimed

By DENISE BOUTALL
TWO residents of Langa, Uitenhage, claim their shacks were demolished on Monday night and that they were told they would be moved to Kwanobuhle.

Both said they were not asked whether they wanted to move or not — and both want to continue living in Kabah.

The men, who have lived in the Kabah area of Langa for three and five years respectively, both work in a Uitenhage furniture store.

Both said they had not

signed any papers asking to be moved or been to the temporary office of the Kwanobuhle police in North Street, Vanes Estate.

However, the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, was adamant that the only people being moved were those who had asked to go to Kwanobuhle.

In an interview Mr Frederick Stegman, 25, said officials came to his shack in 13th Avenue and told him he would have to move to Kwanobuhle.

They demolished his house and he and the three adults and a two-year-old child who live in the house spent the night sleeping outside.

Mr Eric Ngidane, of 13th Avenue, said he was given no reason for his removal. "I have all the papers and I pay rent."

Mr Erasmus said he had given an instruction that Kwanobuhle police would go into the township only at the request of residents who had signed a form indicating that they wanted to be moved.

He said that because the council's staff could not keep up with the demand for transport some people whose shacks had been demolished were forced to sleep outside.

Nine people who had taken ill had been taken to the hospital by council staff.

Mr Kruger said the MCI was very concerned over the allegations that people were being forced to move to Kwanobuhle. If the MCI obtained any proof of such removals it would seriously consider taking action.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY: NAME: H.A.S.H.I.M. S.A.L.I.E. PLEASE INDICATE BY A CROSS THOSE PERIODS WHERE YOU ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR TUTORIALS DUE TO OTHER CLASSES

Period	Time	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
1	08h15	X	X	X
2	09h10		X	X
3	10h05		X	X
4	11h00			
5	11h55			X
6	13h35	X		X
7	14h30			
8	15h25	X		
9	16h20	X		
10	17h15			



Pining for his family, Zuelethu Zandolo passes the time by building a puzzle with nursing assistant Ms Tina Veroni. *Picture: Anne Laing*

CALL Tina's 23/7/86, (307) 571

Bid to find boy's parents

Medical Reporter
EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Zuelethu Zandolo has been well enough to go home from hospital some time now, but no one can find his family after the destruction of their home during the recent fighting in Crossroads.

According to Matron Marie le Roux of the Eaton Convalescent Home in Plumstead, Zuelethu was brought in for treatment early in May with a broken arm.

His arm healed well but when hospital authorities tried to contact his parents it was found that their home was among the thousands destroyed during the violence which devastated parts of the Crossroads squatter settlement.

"He is missing his mother and family so badly that every time one of the other children is discharged he becomes really upset and cries a lot," said Matron Le Roux.

All attempts to trace his parents have so far failed and the authorities hospital are becoming desperate.

"All we know is that his mother's name is Nondile and their home was situated at B134, Old Crossroads," said the matron.

Anyone with any information about where Zuelethu's family may be found is asked to contact Matron Le Roux at ☎ 71-6561.

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Kababh people don't want to be moved

By DENISE BOUTALL

MOST shacks in Uitenhage's Kababh area have been cleared but remaining residents insist they do not want to be moved.

And people already shifted to a large tent-town pitched eight kilometres distant in Kwanobuhle want to go back.

The dismantling of shacks in Kababh continued yesterday.

In May last year, 350 white Uitenhage residents petitioned for the removal of shacks.

In October, 426 people living between Fourth Avenue and Ninth Avenue were given 10 days' notice to move to Kwanobuhle.

The residents are contesting the notices in the Supreme Court. Judgment is expected soon. On Saturday lawyers

for the municipality gave the assurance that none of the respondents in the Supreme Court action would be moved.

But yesterday only a few of the estimated 100-plus shacks in the area last Friday still stood.

Where hundreds of shacks stood two weeks ago, cattle and tick birds picked in abandoned gardens.

A group of residents all said "no" when asked, through an interpreter, whether they wanted to move, whether they had been given a choice in the matter and whether they had signed any piece of paper saying they wanted to move.

One man said some people were signing documents in order to get their belongings moved.

Two people claimed they were told to move at 4.30am yesterday and two men said they had been told to move on Sunday.

One man who was moved to Kwanobuhle last Tuesday said he had started moving back to Kababh on Saturday. He had been told the land was for coloured people.

Asked why he did not want to live in Kwanobuhle, he said he was unemployed and living there was "too much responsibility".

Others argued that it was very far from town.

One woman whose house stands near the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Maduna Road said she was told at 4.30am yesterday to demolish her shack by 10am. Her employers had con-

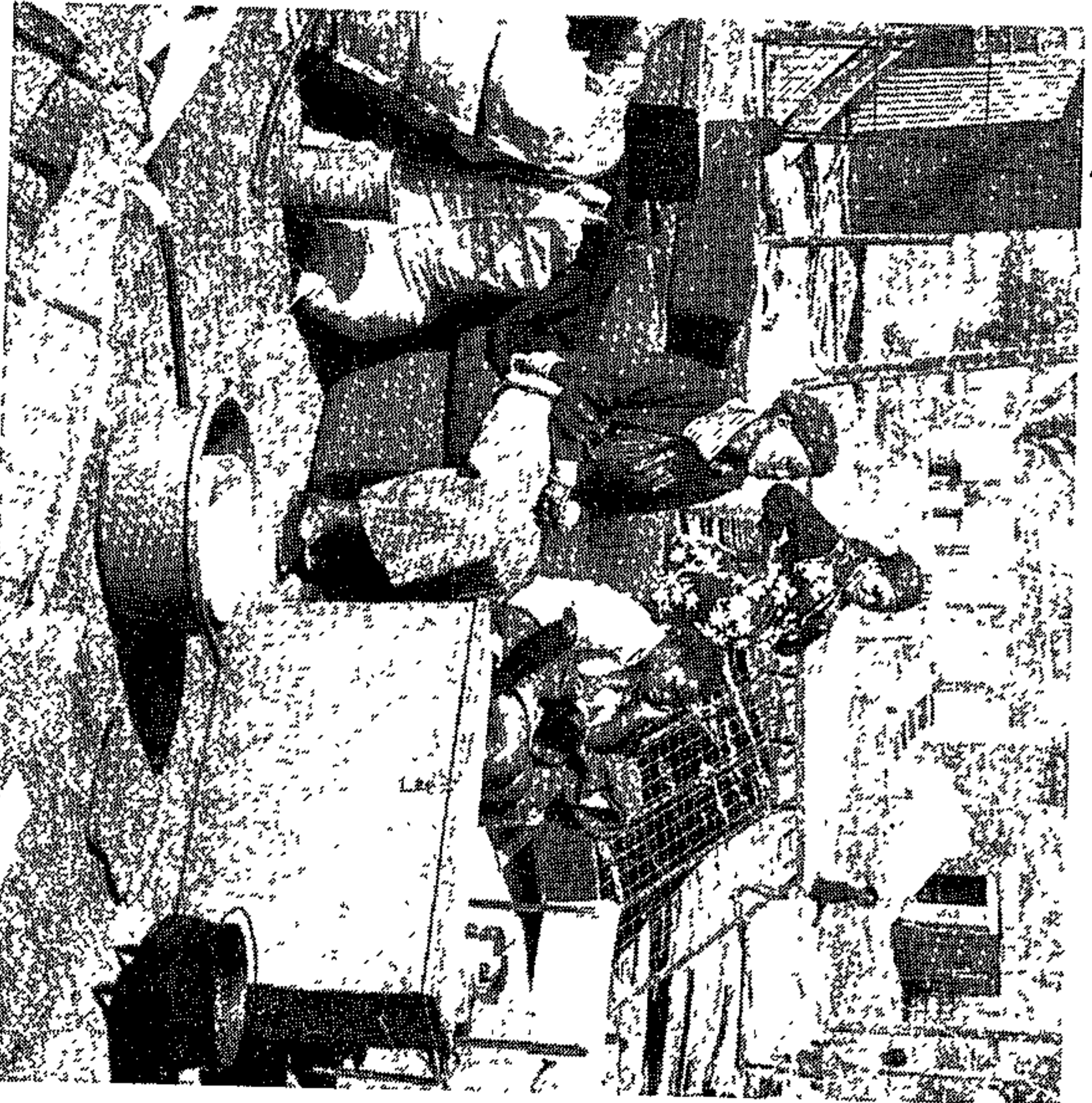
tacted the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, who had told them to give her a note saying she should not be moved against her will.

Most said they had not been given a reason for the move while others said they had been told the area was being cleared for coloureds.

When asked why he was demolishing his shack, one man said: "They came and told me to break it down and said if I didn't, they would."

One woman claimed there were not enough tents in Kwanobuhle and people had to sleep outside.

Mr Erasmus could not be contacted today. He has repeatedly stated that the people were not being moved against their will.



"They came and told us to break down our shack and said if we didn't they would," was the explanation given by this family for their shack in Fifth Avenue being demolished. Yesterday they were waiting to be moved to Kwanobuhle.

centre, were in South Africa this week. With them is Pi

Flattened: The shacks on white doorsteps

By JO-ANN BEKKER and
DUNCAN McROBBIE in
Uitenhage

WHILE Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of the far-rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, was cheered by a capacity crowd in the Uitenhage town hall last week, bulldozers were demolishing the shanty town of Kabah which borders on the white suburb of Levyvale.

By this week an estimated 400 shacks had been demolished by the Kwanobuhle Town Council or dismantled by residents.

The demolition is a victory for conservative Levyvale and Vanes Estate whites who, fearing a backlash after police shot dead 20 funeral-goers in the Langa-Kabah area in March last year, petitioned Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange to move the people of Kabah to the township of Kwanobuhle, several kilometres away.

The forced removal flies in the face of the Kwanobuhle Town Council's undertaking not to demolish the shacks pending the outcome of an urgent application brought by 426 Kabah families contesting removal. Judgment is expected only next Tuesday.

It is all the more unexpected because shortly before the State of Emergency was declared on June 12, business leaders met the committee co-ordinating resistance to Kabah's removal and assured them the government had agreed not to go ahead with the removal, first threatened several decades ago.

According to Barry Erasmus, a former town clerk of Uitenhage's white municipality who was appointed administrator of Kwanobuhle following the resignation and murder

of the black councillors, the residents are being moved voluntarily. "My men have strict instructions not to destroy occupied shacks," he said.

Residents, however, say their shacks are being demolished if they refuse to dismantle them themselves. "If all the people were moving voluntarily there would be no need for the bulldozers," one resident remarked.

Families are being housed in tents in Kwanobuhle, but officials have told residents the tents will be withdrawn after the weekend, leaving people little option but to erect make-shift shelters.

Much of Kabah's razing occurs at night, under powerful spotlights, according to residents. Many are staying away from work to guard their homes, some sleep outside so they can see officials approaching.

Just over the hill, whites in the Vanes Estate-Levyvale area are also on the alert. They have formed armed street guards because, residents complain, burglaries have increased dramatically, making houses on the street facing Kabah uninsurable.

A Uitenhage civic leader who asked not to be named said the Ratepayers' Association had formed the guards, but P W Kapp, who represents the affected wards, refused to comment.

Terre'blanche was not shy to give the armed commandos his blessing, albeit obliquely. He congratulated the people of Uitenhage for organising themselves into groups to help each other in times of trouble.

Poison food suspected in death of 3

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25/7/86
AVE FOR

THREE people have died in the tented area of Kwanobuhle township, Uitenhage, where families removed from nearby Kabah are being accommodated.

They are believed to have died of food poisoning. Four others are in hospital, two of them seriously ill.

All seven ate mielies, rice and potatoes last night, cooked on an open fire outside their tent.

The dead are Mr Kokkerott Lappies, 30, Mr X Koyani, 25, and an unidentified woman.

Still in hospital are Edward Tshukela, 16, Mr Mzukisi Tasi, 28, Mr E Vusani, 36, and Mr S Vusani, 36.

Services at the tented area are spartan and three water tanks serve 500 families.

The Kwanobuhle Town Council has erected a large number of mobile toilets at the site.

The Administrator of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, Mr Barry Erasmus, was not available for comment about the deaths or on the removals.

People reported from the site today that health conditions were poor.

The removal of people from Kabah in Uitenhage continued this week despite an undertaking that shack dwellers would not be harassed, a community spokesman said.

Some people were voluntarily demolishing shacks because they were afraid of being forced to move.

He said that at a meeting on Tuesday, Mr Erasmus was asked to remove township "police" as well as a control point in North Street, Mosel.

Mr Erasmus had refused to move the control point but had agreed that the green-uniformed law enforcement staff would

refrain from going into Kabah, except to go in with loudhailers that evening to say that people who wanted to stay in Kabah could do so.

"What happened is that they went in the middle of the night on Tuesday and again on Wednesday, and told people to demolish their shacks," the spokesman claimed.

A resident of 9th Avenue had told him today he had been unable to sleep because of the noise of shacks being demolished.

Mr Ronnie Kruger, chairman of the Midland Chamber of Industries' Uitenhage branch, was at the Tuesday meeting and confirmed today the agreement had been for law enforcement officers to be withdrawn and for loudhailers to be used to inform people they could stay.

He was later told the announcement had been made as arranged.

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26/7/86

Kabah area was criminals' haven, neighbour claims

By DENISE BOUTALL

THE Kabah area — from which some 500 black families have been moved in the last two weeks — was a haven for criminals, a Uitenhage man who lives in nearby Mosel claimed yesterday.

The man, who asked that his name not be used, phoned Weekend Post to put the view of people from the white area which overlooks Kabah and Langa.

"Of course they are not all criminals, but the criminals simply disappear in among the shacks and there is nothing one can do about it — not even the police can get at them."

He said that while he was sorry for the people and believed they should be treated fairly, the shacks in the area had increased enormously since the rioting started last year. At the same time, the incidence of crime in Mosel rose enormously.

Bicycles had been stolen after the children had been pushed off them; a house had been petrol-bombed; security gates had been stolen and two people had been murdered. "My wife walks around with a gun all the time."

At weekends the noise from the discos, parties and what sounded like political speeches kept Mosel residents awake till the early hours of the morning.

The Uitenhage Town

Council had recently agreed to install security lighting, and a week before the removals started, he had asked for security fencing to be put up between Kabah and Mosel.

The man, who has been living in Mosel for three years, said the Kabah/Langa area was a source of disease.

● Residents of Kabah and Langa who signed a form saying they had moved voluntarily, have signed away their right to take legal action over the removals.

The waiving of legal rights refers to future and current court actions.

Judgment is expected on Tuesday in an application by the Kwanobuhle Town Council, that 426 residents between 4th and 9th Avenue, Kabah, be declared to be living there illegally.

Resettlement area becomes a model town

Transkei shows way with housing project

28/7/86. STAF
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By Frank Jeans

Transkei might well have a lesson for South African housing developers in the reshaping of a little place called Ilinge which began as a resettlement area 20 years ago

In creating a real town status on a R6 million budget, the Transkeians hit on the right format — a spread of work and prosperity over 200 small, local builders, with contracts ranging from six weeks and valued at R3 600 to R6 600 for 14 weeks.

The Development Bank of South Africa has put R4,8 million into the Ilinge scheme which will eventually put 3 000 new homes on to the market, which, along with the 1 600 existing units, will go a long way in providing upgraded accommodation for the 12 000 population.

Man behind the labour-based building programme is Mr James Croswell of Johannes-

burg-based civil engineering consultancy James Croswell and Associates. He recently told a University of Witwatersrand seminar: "We are providing for 500 man-years of labour and employing about 300 men at peak periods in a town where only 400 men, or 33 percent of the official population, have formal employment."

Mr Croswell, who is also chairman of the housing committee of the South African Property Owners Association (Sapoa), believes the wide use of labour-based industry is vital to the future of the country.

"We are introducing unskilled black labour to free market enterprise by subcontracting to small local groups and so as to disperse income as widely as possible, most contractors' teams employ 12 to 16 men," he says.

"The new era of African construction lies in low-cost housing for the masses and the fu-

ture wealth of the building industry hinges on the speed of its adaptability to the concept of Third World labour-based programmes.

"Opting out with sophisticated machinery is easy but new types of project management programmes must be evolved to encourage the maximum number of workers."

Certainly, Ilinge will be a case study for the building industry, for so far it has only a gravel road, a few water pipes, some pit latrines, unnamed streets, no electricity and no public phone

It's a commendable task by the builders when it is remembered that the average household income is R78 a month (ranging from R15 to R300).

Only 28 percent of the economically active section of the population is employed and about 70 percent of the houses have only one or two rooms.

Court orders Uitenhage squatters out

M64
30/7/86

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The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Supreme Court has ruled that people living in shanties in Langa township near Uitenhage are occupying the site illegally and has ordered them to move.

An application for the removal of 417 squatters was brought by the Kwanobuhle Town Council in March.

Mr Justice Kroon ruled that in spite of all the seats on the council becoming vacant during 1985, it remained a lawfully constituted authority which was entitled to administer the area.

The judge ruled that the squatters had not obtained permission to settle on the land and ordered them leave by August 15. He authorised the deputy-sheriff to take steps to remove them if they failed to obey the order.

Divers recover body

Staff Reporter

DIVERS have recovered the body of a youth who drowned while swimming in a farm dam near Lansdowne Road, Philippi. The youth, who has not been identified, drowned yesterday.

From a murder accused to a murder victim

By PAT SIDLEY

THE death of Piet Ntuli, KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, comes in the middle of investigations into his alleged complicity in murder, theft, torture, intimidation, corruption, assault and other crimes.

Ntuli, killed Tuesday night when a bomb destroyed the car in which he was riding, was the strongman of the Mbokhoto vigilantes — the group which has backed the regime of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana in the soon-to-be "independent" homeland.

Ntuli, said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee's Aninka Claasens, would become the scapegoat for many of KwaNdebele's problems.

But, she said, Trac had documentation supporting allegations

of his active involvement in at least one major incident. When scores of people from Moutse who opposed incorporation into KwaNdebele were abducted and flogged — and some killed — in January, Skhosana, according to eyewitnesses, was present — but Ntuli wielded the whip.

Murder charges were laid against Ntuli in January, although little action had been taken since. His alleged victims included a rival politician and his own night watchman.

In addition, Prince James Mahlangu, leader of the opposition to the homeland's "independence", had planned a court challenge of Ntuli's cabinet post — one of many cases begun or planned against the minister.

Ntuli was apparently becoming an embarrassment to the government he supported. Senior officials in the homeland government were acknowledging that "many of KwaNdebele's problems would be eased if his power were effectively eliminated".

The KwaNdebele legislative assembly will hold a special session on August 7. The question of independence will be discussed there.

Meanwhile, the two-week strike of the homeland's civil servants has ended after negotiations between the royal kraal, youth leaders, teachers and the government, and primary school pupils have returned to school after negotiations involving the royal kraal. Secondary school students are still boycotting classes, however, waiting for colleagues to be released from detention.

4 000 000

relocated,

study shows

Political Correspondent

AT LEAST 4 000 000 black people were relocated into the independent and non-independent homelands between 1951 and 1980, a Stellenbosch University study has concluded.

It found that 1 300 000 of these people had been relocated into KwaZulu.

Proportionately, KwaNdebele, QwaQwa, KaNgwane and Gazankulu had experienced the highest rates of migration from other areas and 'white areas in all four provinces shed blacks'.

It also found that 'significant numbers' of whites had shifted from the Cape and the Free State into the Transvaal and Natal.

The study, *Patterns of Migration and Settlement in Rural South Africa*, was written by Prof S P Cilliers and Mr L P Raubenheimer of the Sociology Department at Stellenbosch University.

The authors said their estimate of 4 000 000 black people relocated into the homelands was 'not strictly comparable' with the Surplus People's Project estimate of 3 500 000 who had been resettled into the homelands between 1960 and 1982 because that study had used different methodology and had simply calculated total movements.

Massive numbers

But it is clear from both studies that the Government's resettlement programmes have involved the moving of massive numbers of black people into the homelands since 1951.

The Stellenbosch study also appears to confirm the Surplus People's Project estimates, in spite of Government criticisms of the five-volume Surplus People's Project report.

Prof Cilliers and Mr Raubenheimer said that although the three independent homelands in 1980 — Ciskei gained its independence in 1981 — had had a net outflow of 221 007 people, the other homelands had gained 'an estimated 3 091 215 through in-migration from other areas'.

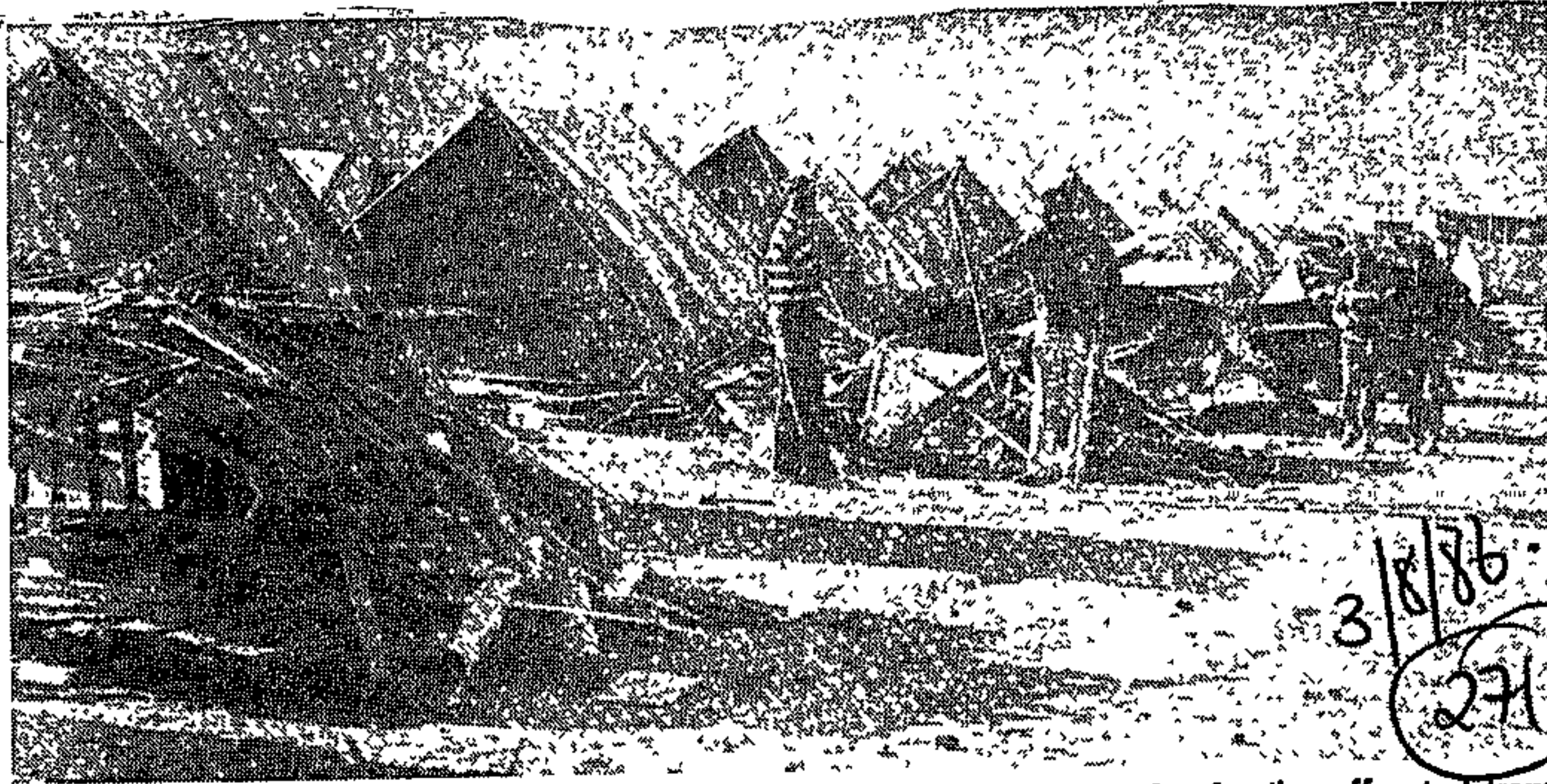
In addition, an estimated 1 200 000 to 1 700 000 black people were employed as migrant workers in the white areas at the time of 1980 census.

It may therefore be stated with a considerable degree of confidence that at least 4 000 000 blacks have relocated in black national and independent states between 1951 and 1980.

'Virtually all white-controlled non-metropolitan areas (that is, rural, in the broad sense of the term) experienced either a nett or relative loss of black population.

'This statement applies to virtually the whole of the interior of the Republic of South Africa.'

The study also found that metropolitan areas continued to show significant influx of blacks.



3/8/86
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Langa residents, dumped at KwaNobuhle's 'tent town'. Four members of a family suffocated from carbon monoxide fumes when they lit a coal fire to keep themselves warm. PIC: AFRAPIX

By MONO BADELA

LANGA residents this week lost their year-long battle to remain in the area — and four members of a family died of suffocation at KwaNobuhle to where the people are being forcibly removed.

About 400 families from Uitenhage's Langa township were dumped there about a week ago to face the bitter cold, in small plastic tents. Their houses were flattened by bulldozers — at night under floodlights at the instruction of the KwaNobuhle town council — days ago — and against the expressed wishes of those affected.

And a post mortem showed that the four people died from carbon monoxide poisoning — apparently from a coal fire lit in a tent to keep themselves warm. Earlier an official report said they died from food poisoning.

Port Elizabeth civil rights lawyer

Langa loses its battle to stop removal

Patrick Bracher told *City Press* the canvas tents provided by the KwaNobuhle council were too small for most families. They were overcrowded and had no ventilation.

On Tuesday the Port Elizabeth supreme court ruled against the residents to stop removals to KwaNobuhle. However, Bracher said the families would appeal against the decision.

● A residents' leader is now believed to have been detained under emergency regulations. Last week he smuggled a letter to his mother, in which he described the condition of his detention.

SHIP

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RIC RANGE



Boy killed by bulldozer

(271)

CAPE TIMES 7/8/88

Staff Reporter

A BOY aged 13 was killed when he fell under the wheels of a bulldozer in Khayelitsha on Tuesday afternoon.

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed that the boy, Ndyhebo Tashana, of H 314, Khayelitsha, had been discovered in the sand by the driver while levelling sand dunes and bush for a new tent site.

The driver had climbed from his machine to chase away a crowd of children and then resumed work. He discovered the body of the boy later.

The work was being done for the Cape Pro-

vincial Administration, Community Services, he said.

Yesterday a spokesman for the CPA Community Services, Mr Sampie Steenkamp, said the area was permanently guarded by two men who had on several occasions implored parents to keep their children from the area while the work was going on.

He said it was impractical to fence in the vast area with its high dunes and thick bush.

He confirmed that the guards had chased the children away but that they had been ignored by the youngsters who "just came back again".



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REMOVALS

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F.M.

Langa no longer

When 417 families in Langa, Uitenhage, were served with eviction orders last October they decided to fight the removal in court; but when judgment was handed down in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court last week, few of them were left in the disputed area.

In the two weeks before the July 29 judgment, an estimated 500 families from the Kabah area of Langa, a black enclave between the white and coloured areas of Uitenhage, had been moved by the KwaNobuhle municipality to a tent town 8 km away in KwaNobuhle. On the hill above Maduna Road only some 20 of the 417 shacks remained.

The court decided that people were living illegally between 4th and 9th Avenues and they were given until August 15 to move.

The KwaNobuhle administrator, Barry Erasmus, is emphatic that the removal, which began on July 12, has been voluntary. But residents insist that they did not want to move, that they had not been given any reason for the move or any choice in the

matter.

Erasmus says only people who had signed a document had been transported, but residents interviewed claimed they had not signed it. The document states that the signatory not only moved voluntarily, but also waived any right to take legal action over the removals in any future or current court actions.

Although there appears to have been little real resistance at the end of last week, a two-day stayaway by affiliates of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) hit a number of Uitenhage factories, including the Volkswagen plant. The Langa removals and other community issues have been cited as reasons for the stayaway.

At the end of the second week of the removals, three people died in the tent town, apparently of carbon monoxide poisoning. By the end of last week, there were about 1 000 families living in tents, busy re-erecting their shacks. The population of Langa in July was about 9 000 families.

Langa is an old established black township that has for two decades been earmarked for removal. The killing of 21 people in Maduna Road in March 1985 prompted white Uitenhage residents to draw up petitions calling for the removal of the black people.

In response, the Langa Co-ordinating Committee published a comprehensive document prepared by a group of academics outlining a scheme to upgrade the area (*FM* May 16).

The court action, the detention of community leaders, and now the removal of some 800 of the 9 000 families resident in the area, have left the upgrading proposals in limbo. ■

(271)

Too close for comfort ...

AT 74, Maggie Gase is having to defy the authorities; she is too weak to demolish her own home, an order she has been given because she is living too close to Uitenhage's whites

With her infant granddaughter strapped to her hunched back, Gase stands outside her zinc shanty in the shack town of Kabah, cooking mielie pap in a three-legged pot and waiting for the weekend when her husband returns from the city. Then, as if playing with a toy building set, he will unbuild the home he constructed with his own hands several years ago.

"They came with a loudspeaker and called us into the street to tell us we must move," she said. "But I asked them to let us stay until Saturday."

Next week, they will be moved out of town to a tent camp in KwaNobuhle, across town from Kabah, a section of Langa. Within days, perhaps, the Gases' shack will be re-erected.

In the past two weeks, nearly 3 000 blacks have been evicted in this Eastern Cape town. Church representatives estimate about 8 000 people will have been moved by the end of next week, so satisfying a demand by white ratepayers, who signed petitions urging a not-unwilling local council to move the blacks out of town.

Some of the shack-dwellers have watched with horror as municipal bulldozers smashed through their fragile structures, destroying many of their belongings. Others have carried out their possessions and are carefully picking apart their homes and neatly stacking the rickety metal sheeting, hoping to avoid such a fate. As Gase says, "We don't know what will happen if we refuse to move."

Black workers in Uitenhage, mostly in the motor industry, stayed home from their jobs for two days last week in protest against the mass removals.

From the white suburbs on the hill above, you can hear in the stillness of early morning the jangling noises of demolition.

To the white residents' ears, the

Maggie Gase must demolish her shack before the bulldozers do it instead ... because the white residents on the next hill don't want a shanty town on their doorsteps. VIVIENNE WALT reports from Uitenhage



"We don't know what will happen if we refuse to move." Maggie Gase outside her shack

sound is music. For them, Langa was too close for comfort. The shacks, some brightly painted in reds and yellows, had stretched in their thousands, until they were directly across the street from the white homes

in the district of Levyvale. "Of course I feel sorry for those poor people when I look at their pitiful belongings, but you have to look at it from our point of view," said Jill Carew, one of the white

residents who supported the mass eviction. "Our houses were going right down in value. There is hardly a house that hasn't been burgled. We're delighted."

Just 16 months ago, from the top of

Down PE's street of empty shops

ON a weekday afternoon, Score Supersavers on Port Elizabeth's Main Street would hum with activity. People would tap the beds to check their firmness, sit at the dining room suites and discuss hire purchase schemes with Patrick Rundle, the manager.

But that was before April, when the city's 350 000 black residents grew tired of waiting for the government's military forces to withdraw from their neighbourhoods and their community representatives to be released from jail.

That's when they organised a consumer boycott of white-owned shops, aimed at crippling the town's white economy.

Today, Rundle sits alone in a rear corner of his completely empty shop, tinkering with a computer. "I don't understand what the boycott's all about," he says. "All I know is we've had to lay off staff, because there are just no customers. We cater for the black community." Looking up the empty aisles, he sighs. "That's my profits you're looking at."

"I don't understand this boycott", says the manager of the empty supermarket on Port Elizabeth's Main Street. VIVIENNE WALT reports

The lower end of Main Street, which runs into the black townships, feels like a ghost area. In a city which survives on the motor industry, thousands of factory workers have long provided these white shopkeepers with a healthy livelihood.

Now, one after the other, managers, reporting "about an 85 percent drop in trade," according to one, hang closing-down sale signs on their windows.

Already, the four-month boycott is the longest the city has experienced, and the State of Emergency has ensured its continuation for the time being.

"The whole town's died," says Tony Gibson, a men's clothing store manager, who is closing his store in October. "Before the boycott, on an afternoon like this, you'd see a lot of customers in here." Two black men enter the store, but insist they are

there "just to look".

More than the worsening violence in the black areas and the jailing of hundreds of activists, the boycott has shaken Port Elizabeth's conservative whites out of their isolation from the battles raging just a few kilometres from their suburban homes.

But the gap between such awareness and a change of political heart is still wide. In this town, old attitudes die hard.

"You can never trust blacks," said Con de Willie, who runs a clothing store which aims at the black trade, and has had "a 50 to 60 percent fall" in business. "I've got nothing against them, but if you give them a finger, they want the whole hand."

With such hardline attitudes from whites, Port Elizabeth's blacks claim the only way to reach the white community is by hitting their earnings.

"We think business will eventually put more pressure on the government, if we continue the boycott," said a 19-year-old student activist in Walmer township. "But it's taking a very long time."

The insistence by mayor Ben Olivier that there is no political crisis is perhaps one reason why the boycott is taking so long to force negotiations.

"There's nothing wrong with Port Elizabeth," says Olivier in an interview at his chambers. "The salvation of South Africa isn't mixing the races — it's staying out of the communists' hands. The only thing wrong is that the blacks are all killing each other."

After a year of negotiating with top government officials in an effort to end the boycotts, Chamber of Commerce director Tony Gilson strongly disagrees. "The Emergency's made our efforts all but impossible," he says. "We don't have a change of government yet, so our negotiations have not borne fruit, and very likely won't for a long time."

the hill, horrified whites watched tens of thousands of blacks marching towards them, placards held high. From their vantage point, it looked as if their worst nightmare was about to come true. In fact, far from a mass attack on whites, the advancing crowd constituted a mourners' procession, crossing town to a funeral of people killed in the political violence which has endured here for nearly two years.

But racial tensions in the town already had been running high, and it was the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. Twenty-one people were killed instantly when police opened fire.

For the blacks of Uitenhage, the Langa massacre was the turning point between attempted conciliation with whites and Security Forces to a hardened mould of militancy. Student and community organisations gained massive support, causing havoc with school and consumer boycotts.

But the State of Emergency drove some of Langa's leaders underground, while others were jailed, leaving the shack-dwellers leaderless and vulnerable. The time for mass removal was ripe.

"My black panshioners come to me and say 'We have to move, we have no choice, no one cares about us'," says the Rev John Parsons, a Congregational Church minister working in Kabah.

In recent months, the government has made much of its promise to halt forced removals, which have affected about 3.5-million blacks over the past 25 years.

But here, it appears to have given Uitenhage's whites tacit permission for mass evictions.

Minutes of the Uitenhage Council, passed to this reporter, said Minister of Constitutional Development and

Planning Chris Heunis had decided the removal of blacks would "in future no longer be passed to Pretoria and that it will be left to the local interest groups."

The interest groups in Uitenhage — mainly white ratepayers — have now satisfied themselves the evictions are for the blacks' own good.

"It was dangerous and unhygienic," said Gail Lotter, a government-supporting councillor, who lives across the street from an open field where the shacks were.

Indeed, there was one tap to more than 1 000 people in Langa Sanitation consisted of open pits in the ground, and there was no electricity.

Most whites here believe the blacks have moved willingly, despite the Kabah residents' tales of harassment. "The officials came three mornings at four o'clock," said a domestic servant who has taken refuge in the back yard of her employers' home. "Each time they would threaten if I don't take my shack down they will do it themselves."

The local authorities also seem determined to keep outsiders away from the scene of eviction. This reporter and photographer were arrested shortly after arriving in Kabah.

"You might be killed there," explained the Security Policeman back at the station. "Some of these people hate whites."

Minister: Action 'academic'

CNT TmkS
9/8/86

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By ANDRE KOOPMAN

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday told a Supreme Court judge he would not oppose a final order restraining the police, army and squatter leaders from attacking, or allowing attacks on, KTC squatter camp.

This was in spite of his belief that the court action would be decided in his and the other respondents' favour.

Mr Le Grange described continuing court action as "academic", since a large section of KTC was burnt down in June, even after a temporary interdict was granted on May 26 restraining security forces and witdoeke from participating in, or permitting, unlawful attacks in KTC.

KTC still unscathed on May 26

KTC was still unscathed on May 26, court papers showed.

The Minister of Law and Order agreed to pay costs. He said in an affidavit that he had been advised the trial would last for up to a year and that costs would run to hundreds of thousands of rands. "Many members of the police and in particular the Unrest Unit would have to be in court continually." The police could not afford this in view of events in the Republic at this time.

The provisional order granted on May 26 was supported by 44 affidavits containing allegations of police collusion and participation in witdoeke attacks on Nyanga Bush, Portland Cement and Nyanga Extension Squatter camps on the weekend of May 17-18, in which these camps were destroyed.

The order was extended on June 13 after many affidavits denying these allegations were filed by security force members.

The application, with oral evidence being led, was to have been heard in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In the interim, another 45 affidavits were filed on July 31 by priests, squatter leaders, doctors and journalists, in which claims were made that vigilantes, in collusion with police, had attacked KTC in

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To page 2

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P.T.O.

construction of a berm between the houses and the road

spite of the Supreme Court order prohibiting this. The urgent application was made by six squatter leaders — three of whom are members of the committee formed to resist removal from KTC, the others leaders of the three camps destroyed on May 17-18.

The respondents were the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Defence, the Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, of the SADF, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Western Cape, the Athlone District Commandant, the Guguletu station commander, a Warrant Officer Barnard and a witdoek leader, Mr Sam Ndima.

In another development yesterday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, refused the applicants access to documents relating to the availability of weapons, ammunition and unrest-control equipment and operational instructions of the SADF.

This was done in terms of Section 66(1) of the Internal Security Act on the grounds that the documents, if released, would be contrary to the security of the State.

Mr S Aaron, SC, for the applicants, said he wished to bring the judge's attention to claims in affidavits that the respondents had "flouted the temporary order" on June 9 and 10 when witdoeke attacked KTC, destroying 75 percent of the squatter camp.

Mr Aaron said there were suggestions in affidavits that the police encouraged and assisted the witdoeke and if this was true, it was a "deliberate flouting" of the court order of May 26 and was in contempt of court.

Mr Goodwin Nyingwa, of Langa Hostel, alleged in an affidavit that about 1 000 "witdoeke" razed refugee tents on June 9 this year, while police in five Casspirs, and some armed and on foot, had surrounded the area.

He said the occupants of the Casspirs pointed their guns towards the onlookers while the "witdoeke" went into the Zolani Centre.

'Police shooting at people'

"A flurry of women, children and nurses poured out of the centre screaming and crying.

"There was absolute chaos during which I saw police, including W/O Barnard, shooting at people."

He said every time "I and other people . . . tried to get near Zolani we were shot at by the police".

Mr Justice Williamson presided. Mr Aaron appeared with Mr A Omar and Mr P Pretorius, instructed by Mr Matthew Walton of the Legal Resources Centre. Mr G Griesel, SC, appeared with Mr C Y Louw and Mr F Brand, instructed by the State Attorney's Office.



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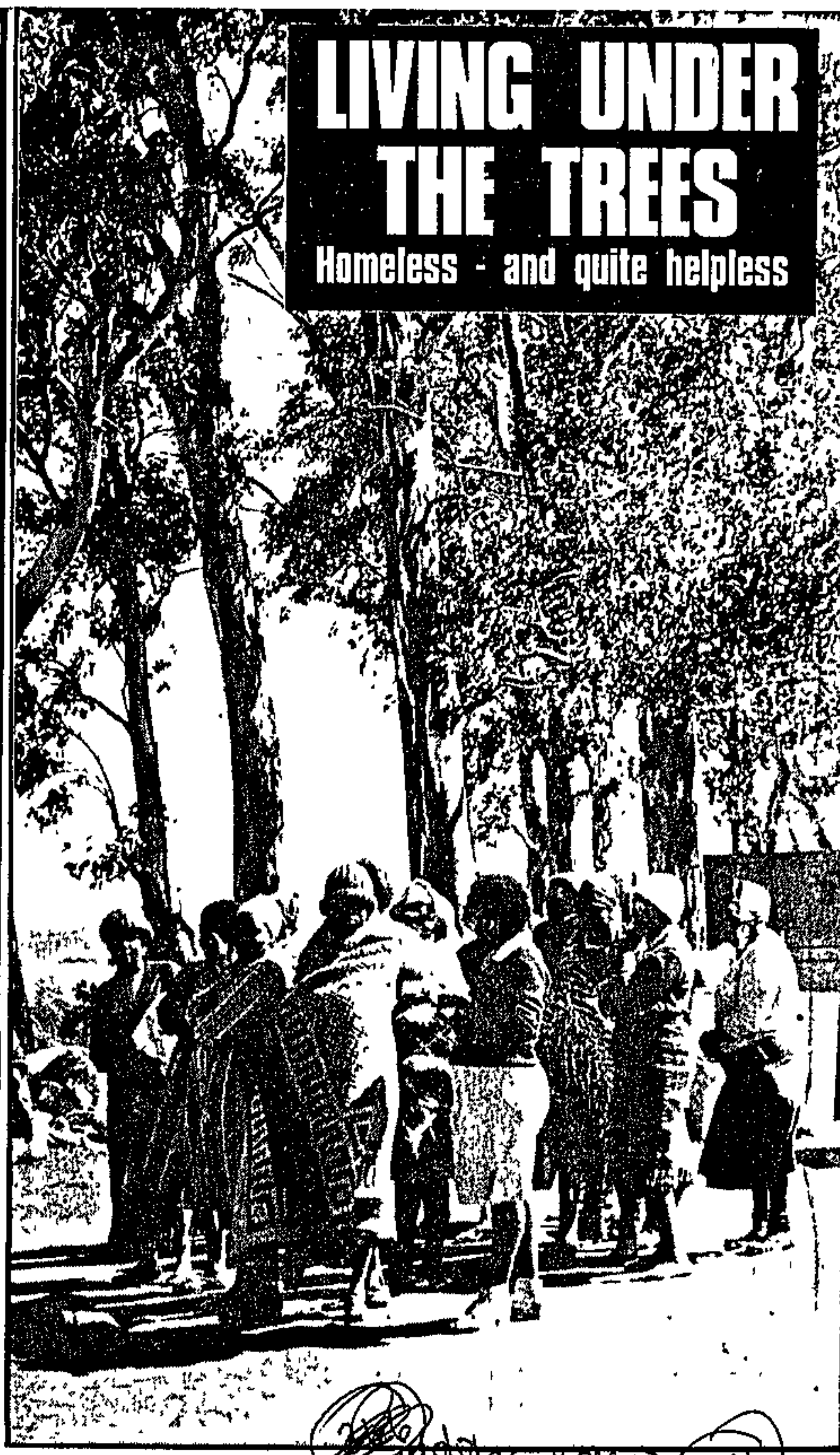
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LIVING UNDER THE TREES

Homeless - and quite helpless



EVICTED: The homeless families of Dobsonville with nowhere to go.

By SELLO SERIFE

A PEOPLE without a place, a people with nowhere to go, a people nobody wants - that's the 144 families of Dobsonville's "stolen township".

This week the Dobsonville council evicted the desperate families from the newly-built houses they "illegally" occupied three months ago.

With nowhere to go, the families moved to a piece of land nearby, spending nights in the open air

But then they fell foul of the Durban/Roodepoort Deep Mines authorities who, who provided mine transport to take them back to where they came from

The mine recently bought the property

A mine official, who declined to give his name, said the council had no right to dump people on their property

A Dobsonville Civic Association member said the council's policemen also confiscated two tents the civic had hired to accommodate the families

"They have created a

Where do we go to?

bad image for themselves by evicting people and dumping them in the veld

"Why are they taking away our tents? Where must the people sleep?" the civic asked

And resident Jessy Ndtela, 46, said she had found all her furniture dumped in the street one day when she came back from a visit

"When I went into the house I found someone had broken into my bedroom and R300 was missing from my purse.

"The next thing the council police put us into

the tracks with our furniture and dumped us in the veld," she said.

Lih Sejamoholo showed her broken wardrobe to *City Press* and said R159 had gone missing after they were raided.

Elderly residents also accused the council of offering the houses to young couples who do not qualify to live in the magisterial district of Dobsonville.

Eunice Mathe, 50, who was evicted with her six grandchildren, said she had been

on the waiting list for almost 13 years.

"Just after we had befriended our neighbours the council decided to evict us," she said.

The women said their husbands were arrested by council policemen who said they would be charged for squatting

A spokesman for the council said he believed the men were arrested, but referred *City Press* to town clerk Alex Conn for further comment

Conn was not available and senior town manager AR Posthumus was said to be attending a meeting

(Handwritten notes: 271, CITY PRESS)

(Handwritten notes: 271, CITY PRESS)

The Ilinge experiment

Ilinge was created as a resettlement area for blacks about 20 years ago. The town does not have municipal status since the income generated from services and house rentals is negligible.

Gravel roads, an elementary water distribution system consisting of relatively widely spaced stand pipes and a sanitation system of pit latrines comprise the basic infrastructure.

Ilinge is cosmopolitan in terms of tribal affiliation and the population is largely cheerful and positive thinking, in spite of the area being economically depressed. (Only 28 percent of the economically active population is formally employed.)

The actual population is difficult to determine accurately but it is an accepted fact that serious overcrowding exists. Surveys indicate a current population of 12 000, while residents put it at over 20 000.

The supply of water to the area comes, via a main, from a small dam in the catchment of the Macebini River and from what has proved to be rather erratic boreholes delivering to two reservoirs on the hill behind the town.

Water supply

The residents of Ilinge have created many gardens and the growing of vegetables is common. However, this is somewhat inhibited by the lack of an adequate and convenient water supply. Housing standards are poor with 68 percent of the houses consisting of only one or two rooms.

Matters are exacerbated by poor soil conditions and ground movement has led to deterioration of houses as well as a recurring rupture to the asbestos cement pipelines originally installed. The road system has been poorly maintained.

During 1981 planners were appointed to conduct a socio-economic survey of the town of Ilinge and to make recommendations regarding the upgrading of the town particularly housing.

An engineering report included with the planners' report recommended, among other things, community involvement and the use of labour-based construction methods to provide input into the

The advantages of mechanised construction programmes over labour-based projects in a Third World environment have long been debated. Those who believe greater use should be made of Southern Africa's huge resources of unskilled manpower are emphatic a labour-based economy can be advantageously used not only to create employment but to provide the untrained with wage-earning skills.

The more cynical, on the other hand, believe technology is quicker and more reliable. They do not see as the function of private enterprise the training of Third World workers in the benefits of the free market system.

Now a new programme for the upgrading of a small town in northwest Transkei could provide some of the answers.

The people of Ilinge, offered the opportunity of rebuilding the town under the guidance of the project managers, responded enthusiastically. They have started work and their production is being carefully measured and recorded.

A Johannesburg-based civil engineering consultant, Mr James Groswell, who with his associates put together the Ilinge scheme — one of the largest and most ambitious labour-based construction programmes in the country — recently discussed the subject at a seminar on "Planning and Implementing the Infrastructure in Developing Areas" at the University of the Witwatersrand. WINNIE GRAHAM, The Star's Property Editor, reports

local economy by way of wages earned

Once the principle of labour-based construction had been accepted by the Government the procurement of funds and the refinement of the design started. A loan agreement was signed with the Development Bank of Southern Africa in terms of which R4,8 million was made available for the project. The other R1 million was provided by the Transkeian Government.

The initial recommendations specified:

- The design should not be physically dependent on high standards in respect of line and level.

- The materials used and their method of installation, particularly with regard to joining of pipes, had to be simple

- No major contractor was to be employed and the design team was to remain closely involved with the project so any necessary adaption to the design could be made during the period of construction

- Training and education in tendering and contracting methods to be part of the professional responsibility.

- Labour-based methods of construction, using as many local people as possible, were recommended. Local skills were to be upgraded.

In April this year the consulting engineers were given the go-ahead to recruit staff. All work had to be carried out by local contractors in terms of an agreement drawn up specifically for such labour contracts.

Essential materials were to be

supplied by the department with the contractors called on to provide only sand, stone and cement

Initially only small contracts were let to be followed by larger contracts as contractors gained experience

The decision that the work be done by local contractors was enthusiastically received by the Ilinge Committee

A notice was sent to inhabitants inviting those interested in construction work to attend a pipe-laying demonstration on a certain morning

It was well attended and the opportunity was used to tell those present, in broad terms, of the way in which the project would be implemented. A demonstration was also given on trenching and control of line and level

In the beginning it was found that for tendering, participants had great difficulty in assessing the work content of each item in the Schedule of Quantities.

Workers needed

They were more easily able to appreciate the magnitude of the task in terms of the workforce necessary to complete the job within a certain time. It was, therefore, agreed they would enter Lump Sum Tenders without giving rates for individual items

The workforce of each contractor engaged in work on the project ranges from 12 to 16 men. The contract prices have varied between R3 589 for a six-week contract to R6 600 for a 14-week contract, including 10 percent for contingencies

So far the accent has been on sewer and water reticulation with a new contract being let every week.

The execution of the first contract set the pace for those that followed. At the start the average quantity excavated per worker was about 1,5 cub metre a day. But as workers became more motivated the average increased to 2,3 cub metre.

The daily measurement of each worker's performance was regarded as vital in the management of the project

The Ilinge Project will be the first of many similar projects where the accent will be on greater community involvement in the provision of services and housing.

CMB Timis 12/8/86



Some of the squatter leaders at yesterday's press conference were, from left to right: Mr Alfred Siphika, Nyanga Extension leader; Mr Gladstone Ntamo, KTC Masincedane Committee; Mr William Cubungu, KTC Masincedane Committee; Mr Melford Yamile, Nyanga Bush leader; Mr K H Goniwe, Nyanga Extension executive committee; Mr Christopher Toise, Portland Cementworks leader, and Mr Z Memani, KTC Masincedane Committee.
Picture: Tony Weaver

Squatters to sue Le Grange

By TONY WEAVER
LEADERS of the KTC, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cement Works squatter camps yesterday confirmed that their attorneys are preparing to sue the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for extensive damages.
And, the leaders said, they demanded that they be allowed back into the

devastated areas "as soon as possible — we want to move back next week".
This follows Friday's surprise Supreme Court development in which Mr Le Grange declined to oppose the granting of a final order restraining the police, South African Defence Force and "witdoek" vigilantes from attacking KTC.
The matter had be-

come "academic", Mr Le Grange said, because most of KTC had already been destroyed, and the case would have run for months and cost thousands of rands.

More than 40 affidavits lodged during the hearing alleged active collusion between the police and "witdoek" leaders during the fighting in, and destruction of, KTC.

At a press conference yesterday, the squatter leaders and members of their committees said "we are going to sue for damages".

Suits

Attorneys will now begin preparing suits on behalf of hundreds, possibly thousands, of refugees who lost most of their possessions in the fighting.

Damages sued for in the civil claims could amount to well over R1-million, as more than 60 000 people were left homeless in the fighting, attorneys confirmed.

"This will force the whole case to come into the open again," members of the leaders' committee said.

In a joint statement yesterday, the leaders said that Mr Le Grange's decision not to oppose the final granting of the order "is a victory for us. The reason he did not stand up in court against us is because he did not want the whole world to know what happened".

'Must pay'

They announced that they would be seeking international support in their legal battle with the security forces because "the government must pay for the damage they caused. Our brothers and sisters have died; our property, our houses, our furniture, shops and businesses are destroyed. We must be paid".

Among the leaders represented at the press conference yesterday were Mr Alfred Siphika, Nyanga Extension leader, Mr Melford Yamile, Nyanga Bush leader, Mr Christopher Toise, Portland Cement Works leader, and Mr Z Memani, Mr Gladstone Ntamo and Mr William Cubungu of the KTC Masincedane Committee.

(271) Eve Post 12/8/86

Langa removals are continuing

Post Reporter

THE removal of people from Langa, in Uitenhage, to Kwanobuhle is continuing.

In an interview, the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr. Barry Erasmus, said between 150 and 160 families had been moved by council officials at the weekend.

This brought the number of families moved to the tent town in Kwanobuhle to about 1 200.

Mr Erasmus said all the moves were voluntary.

The movement of people from the old township, inhabited by about 9 000 families, many of them living in shacks,

started in July.

While the Kwanobuhle municipality insists the move is voluntary, people interviewed by the Evening Post have denied they wanted to move to the township, eight kilometres away.

The Langa area has long been designated for removals, and the killing

of 21 people in Maduna Road, Langa, on March 21 last year, started a strong move by people in nearby white residential areas for the removal of the blacks.

In response, the Langa Co-ordinating Committee commissioned a detailed proposal for the upgrading of the township.

FAMILIES ARE TORN APART

*Sowetan
12/18/76*

FAMILIES who were evicted from Dobsonville have been forced to live apart.

Parents now no longer live with their children as a result of last week's evictions.

The story of the broken families was told yesterday by a number of families who were camping at the township's Methodist Church hall after being forcibly ejected by the council

By LANGA SKOSANA

from houses they illegally occupied.

Mrs Jessie Ndlela and Mrs Dinah Msibi said they were not living with their children whom they last saw when they were evicted from council houses last week.

"I have asked relatives to look after my children, while I stay here," said Mrs Ndlela.

Others said the strain

of homelessness was leading one family to a divorce as the husband said he could not stand living in a church hall and has decided to live in the township apart from his wife.

A total of 24 heads of families who were arrested for squatting and other offences were released on bail of between R300 and R500. One man is charged with terrorism and is out on

R500 bail while another is out on R100 bail for public violence. They are to appear in court on August 15 and August 18.

Dobsonville's town clerk, Mr Alex Conn, yesterday explained the council's attitude to squatters.

He said his council had a long list of people waiting for houses and could not allow people to hijack the council's houses. The waiting list was a result of a backlog in housing which has been accumulating from 1962 to October last year. In that period no house was built in Dobsonville, he said.

Last year the council

obtained a loan to build 400 houses to offset a waiting list of more than 1 800 families.

On allegations that corruption existed in the allocation of houses, Mr Conn said people should report such allegations to the police or give him affidavits. If the allegations were true, he would deal with the officials concerned.

Squatting, he added, was not the way to solve the housing problem. He said some people squatted because they wanted to elicit sympathy and publicity and hold local authorities to ransom to provide them with houses.

Cape Times 19/8/86

4-m moved since '51, says report

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

AT LEAST four million black people had been moved into the independent and non-independent homelands between 1951 and 1980, a Stellenbosch University study has concluded.

It found that 1,3 million of these people were moved into the KwaZulu homeland.

However, proportionately the KwaNdebele, Qwaqwa, KaNgwane and Gazankulu had experienced the highest rates of in-migration from other areas and "white areas in all four provinces shed blacks".

It also found that "significant numbers" of whites had shifted from the Cape and the Free State into the Transvaal and Natal.

The study is called "Patterns of Migration and Settlement in Rural South Africa" and is written by Professor S P Cilliers and Mr L P Raubenheimer of the Sociology Department at Stellenbosch University.

The authors said their estimate of four million black people, who were moved into the homelands, was "not strictly comparable" to the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) estimate of 3,5 million who had been resettled into the homelands between 1960 and 1982 because they had used different methods and had simply calculated total movements.

But it is clear from both their estimate and the SPP calculations that the government's resettlement pro-

grammes have involved moving huge numbers of blacks into the homelands since 1951.

The Stellenbosch study also appears to confirm the SPP estimates, despite government criticisms of the five-volume SPP report.

Professor Cilliers and Mr Raubenheimer said that although the three independent homelands in 1980 — Ciskei gained its independence in 1981 — had experienced a net out-migration of 221 007 people, the other homelands had gained "an estimated 3 091 215 through in-migration from other areas".

In addition an estimated 1,2 million to 1,7 million blacks were employed as migrant workers in the white areas at the time of 1980 census.

"It may therefore be stated with a considerable degree of confidence that at least four million blacks have relocated in black national and independent states between 1951 and 1980.

"Virtually all white-controlled non-metropolitan areas (that is, rural, the broad sense of the term) experienced either a net or relative loss of black population. "This statement applies to virtually the whole of the interior of the Republic of South Africa."

Large areas of the Western Cape had experienced a net loss of black people and while the coloured labour preference policy did not stem the movement of blacks to the major urban concentrations, "it may possibly have contributed to the net loss of blacks in the districts of the interior".

(271)
Enforced
removal
is denied
BUNDAY
19/9/86

SOPHIE TEMA

REPORTS that thousands of residents of the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, Transvaal, are to be forcibly moved from their land were denied yesterday.

Development and Land Affairs Deputy Minister Ben Wilkens said the reports — which stemmed from comment on the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill — were “devoid of truth”.

The Bill provided, among other things, that the two farms be transferred to Bophuthatswana by proclamation.

Wilkens said the farms belonged to the Bakgatla tribe of Chieftainess Regina Moepi, who had made “strong representations” for incorporation of the farms into Bophuthatswana.

“After consultation between SA, Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, it was decided to accede to the request of Moepi.”

Call. Tmp. 21/10/86
George
Warning

to black residents

By RIAAN SMIT

BLACK residents in two coloured townships near George have been "warned" by the municipality to move to a site-and-service township a few kilometres outside the town before the end of December or find other housing.

A source yesterday said blacks living in Urbanville and Borchards received the written warning signed by the George Protection Service's director, Mr C J Gerber.

The source said yesterday she had lived in Urbanville for 36 years.

The site-and-service township, Sandkraal, was being developed "as no black town existed in the vicinity of George", the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in Parliament in April.

'Removed'

About 5 000 residents of the Lawaakamp shantytown outside George had been "forcibly removed" to Sandkraal by the George Municipality in June, it was claimed at the time by a member of the PFP Unrest Monitoring Group, Mr Jan van Eck.

Mr Van Eck's allegation was denied by the George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, who said 180 families had moved voluntarily — after dismantling their shacks — to sites at Sandkraal.

Mr Gerber confirmed yesterday that warnings had been sent to black residents in the two townships.

'Reconsider'

"I cannot tell if the residents will heed the warnings. If they don't, the town council will have to reconsider its position on the matter," he said.

"About 500 families" from Lawaakamp had moved to Sandkraal, he said.

The president of the George Civic Association, Mr Kenneth Siboto, could not be reached for comment yesterday.



Squatter refugees who moved into the bush near Brown's Farm, Philippi, at the ruins of a shack after Divisional Council workers yesterday demolished 32 structures.

Picture: Obed Zilwa

Squatters lose shacks

By TONY WEAVER
and CLARE HARPER

CAPE TOWN'S embattled squatter refugees were dealt another blow yesterday when Divisional Council workers demolished 32 wood-and-plastic shelters built near Brown's Farm, Philippi.

A Divco spokesman said there was "nothing abnormal" about the demolition of "ordinary illegal structures". It was an "an everyday thing we do".

About 80 shelters were erected by refugees in the bush behind Jo'burg Cafe, off Lansdowne Road, opposite Nyanga and New Crossroads.

Residents said only unfinished houses or those of people who were at work had been destroyed. Houses where owners were at home were untouched.

A number of squatters alleged most of the shacks were already built when the Divco workers arrived, and that their heavy-duty builder's plastic, which they used as roofing and wall material, had been ripped off.

Mr George Siyo pointed out a hole in the plastic wall of his house and alleged this was made by a "white man who



Mr George Siyo says this hole in the plastic wall of his shack was made by a white man who ripped the plastic with a shotgun.

Picture: Obed Zilwa

ripped the wall with his shotgun".

Mrs Eunice Laduduma said: "When the men came they did not say anything, they had a saw and an axe and some had guns. They broke down

my house and they took my plastic, and said they would come back to take me to Khayelitsha."

The secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr C H Mocke, said there was "nothing abnormal"

about the demolition of "ordinary illegal structures" which he described as "an everyday thing we do".

He said Divco was "not in the process of removing people from the area" and "the shacks were vacant and in the process of being constructed. I want to make it very clear that these were not shacks *per se* but structures in the process of becoming shacks".

The shacks were all new, were erected in the past few days and were on land belonging to the Divisional Council and he had "no idea who the people are who are building the shacks or where they came from"

'Grievances'

● Senior officials of the Office for Community Services (formerly the Western Cape Development Board) yesterday afternoon met a seven-woman delegation of squatter refugees to discuss their grievances.

The women demanded that the OCS remove the blade-wire fence around burnt-out areas and allow them to return to their land. By late yesterday, the result of the meeting had not been made public.

CAP L. Truitt

Thursday, August 21, 1986

Families evicted by Ciskei Govt

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Ciskei Government has evicted several families from the Rali Village near Mount Coke and has dumped them alongside the road between Mount Coke and East London.

The evictions started on Monday and were still continuing yesterday.

The Ciskei Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the families had occupied a farm.

Mr Somtunzi said that in January the children of the families had burnt down three houses and had killed 65 chickens and eight goats.

He said the Supreme

Court had ordered the group to leave the farm.

When the group did not leave, the government evicted them starting on Monday, he said.

A member of the expelled group, Mr Zola Gwila, said there were more than 40 families in the group and that those expelled were not members of the Ciskei National Independence Party.

He said there had been trouble in the village which resulted in a house being burnt down.

According to the families, there was no warning before the expulsion. They said they were woken up on Monday by the police and government trucks and were told to load their belongings.

They said they were not told where they were being taken to, only that they were being expelled from the village.

✓ 23/8/76 271

Evicted families reject offer of resettlement

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The families evicted from Rala Village in Ciskei have rejected a government offer to resettle them on a farm in the Peddie district.

They were evicted on Monday and left alongside the Mount Coke road.

The deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday two officials from the Departments of Internal Affairs and Justice had seen the families on Thursday.

"The officials offered the families accommodation on a farm in the Peddie district, but the families turned down the offer, saying they were waiting to hear from their lawyers," Mr Somtunzi said.

There were vacant

plots on a farm near Peddie where the families could build their own houses and farm.

"The idea was not to change the lifestyle of the community. They came from a farming area where they were used to tilling their own land and keeping their own livestock," he said.

The group could also be absorbed into the pineapple industry at Woodridge.

The first secretary at the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr K. Brennan, said earlier this week the embassy could not comment since the families were "physically" in Ciskei.

Mr Brennan said yesterday there had been no change.

The Ciskei Government had not approached the embassy in connection with the families.

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Different views of Lawaaikamp

By **ROBERT HOUWING**
Staff Reporter

THE black community of George and the Bureau for Information have different interpretations of the "situation" surrounding the removal of residents from the shantytown of Lawaaikamp.

The bureau attributes "stability" in the community directly to the state of emergency and blames "intimidators" for delaying removals before the emergency was declared.

Residents and former residents of Lawaaikamp say they have been intimidated into silence by the emergency.

Disappeared

Those interviewed by The Argus claimed that up to 200 people had disappeared since the start of the emergency — including their chief spokesman, George Civic Association president Mr Kenneth Siboto.

Mr Siboto's name appears on the Government's official list of emergency detainees.

They said this was the reason many of those left were afraid to speak up about removal orders.

In an unsolicited telex message to The Argus last month the bureau said "the situation" in the black community in George "has stabilised to such an extent as a result of the state of emergency that the municipality is now able to assist families in the Lawaaikamp squatter camp wanting to move to the new black township of Sandkraal".

The message said the move

had been "prevented by intimidators prior to the announcement of the state of emergency".

George municipality started bulldozing shacks at Lawaaikamp earlier this year when the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, said they "had no choice" because the area was a health hazard.

He promised housing for the squatters at a new township nearby.

About half the 5 000 residents are estimated to have moved to the Sandkraal "self-help" area, which is about 2km from Lawaaikamp and in layout closely resembles Khayelitsha near Cape Town.

"Fooled"

But several former Lawaaikamp residents, interviewed at Sandkraal, said they had been "fooled" into believing houses would be available.

After accepting a municipal offer of free transport of their belongings and structures to Sandkraal, they found they had to re-erect their shacks on wooden stands on open land.

A mother of three said she resented moving "from one bad place to another".

"If there were no houses waiting for us, why were we made to move?"

Another resident said: "We are not satisfied at being hauled away like this — the authorities haven't given us houses as promised."

No houses

"If houses had been immediately available, I would have come willingly."

The Surplus Peoples' Project, an affiliate of the National Committee Against Removals, interprets the "resettlement" as "another

classic case of so-called orderly urbanisation in which squatters are simply moved into straight lines at new sites without being provided with proper houses".

Asked this week whether he expected Lawaaikamp to be completely demolished, Mr du Plessis said "The Lawaaikamp situation should be resolved by the end of the year."

He said families were moving to Sandkraal "voluntarily and happily" at a rate of about 10 a day. He denied they were being forcibly removed.

Attacked

The municipality was attacked in the former Provincial Council in May when Mr Jan van Eck, then PFP MPC for Groote Schuur, initiated a debate on the Lawaaikamp dispute.

He accused Mr du Plessis of having a "negative" attitude towards the black community and said the issue was one of a "blatant forced removal".

According to Mr du Plessis, about 415 houses have been completed at Sandkraal and another 500 are at "some stage of construction".

He said the intention was to house all the moved squatters eventually, but he would not give a final date.

In Lawaaikamp, where countless shacks have been bulldozed, children still play football in the dusty streets and on the newly-levelled ground, but adult residents stare blankly and anxiously from outside their shacks.

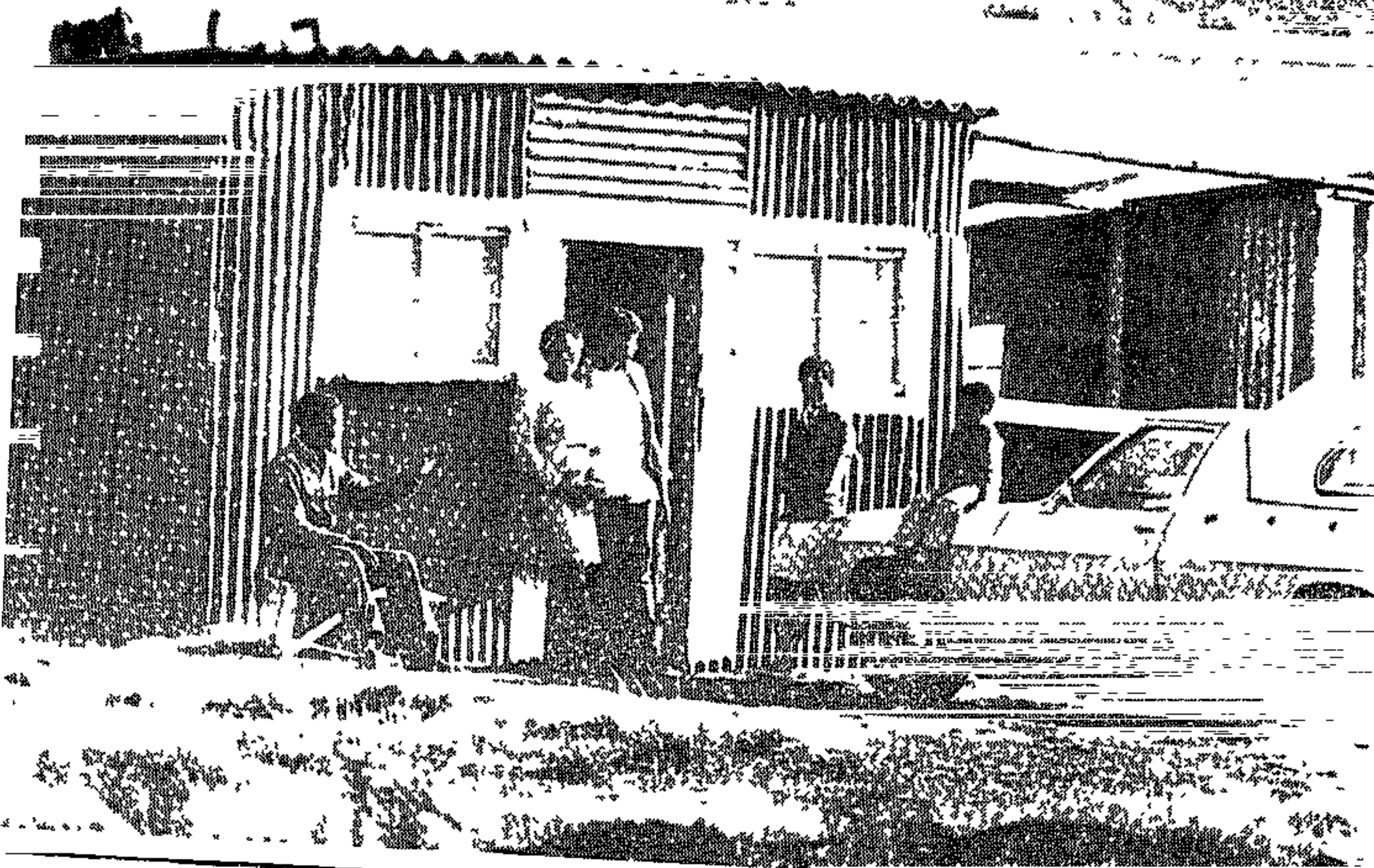
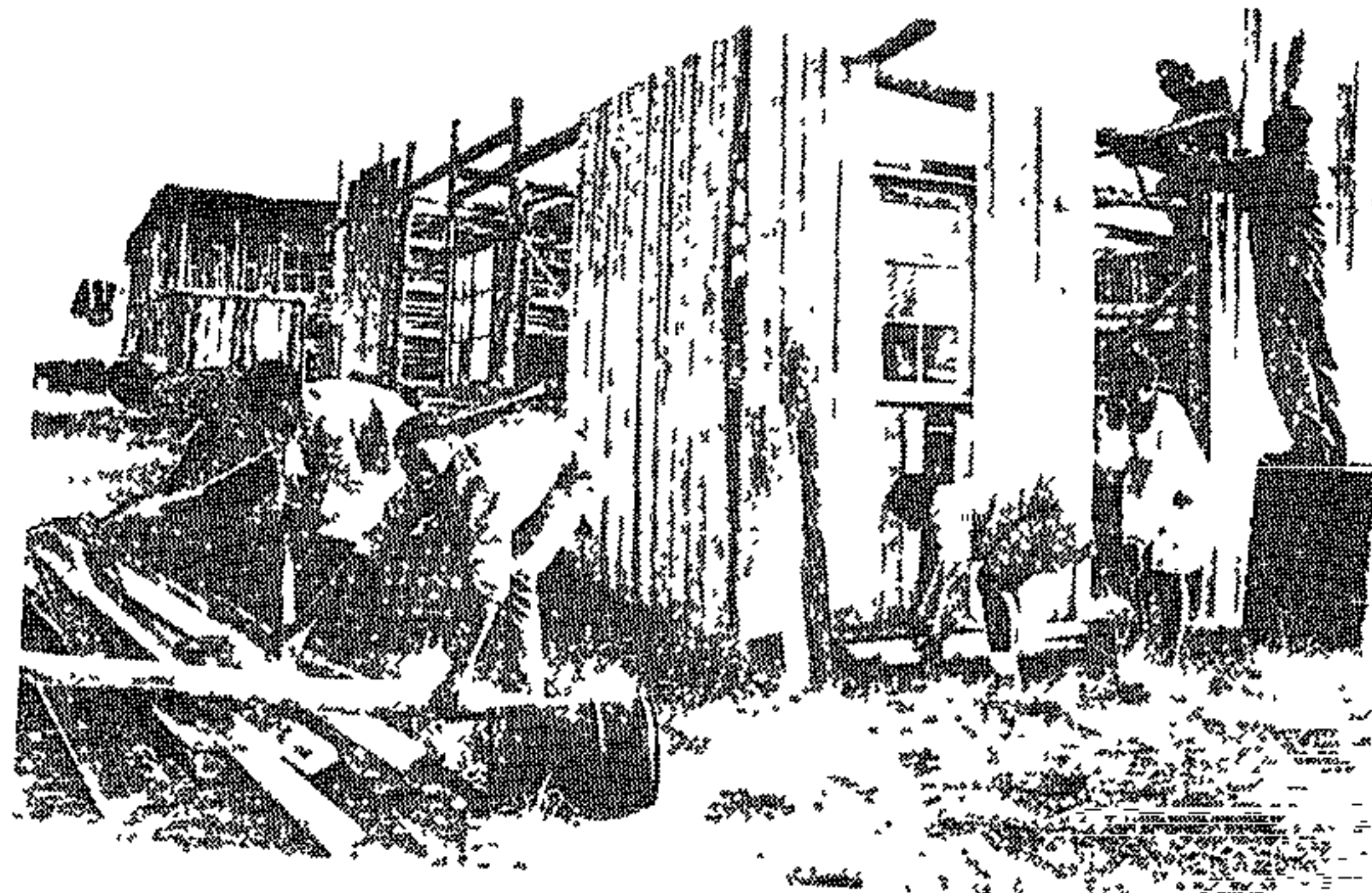
Without the support and assurance of the community leaders, most were reluctant to speak to reporters.

Lawaaikamp was founded in about 1960 when people seeking jobs converged on George.

More than 25 years later, the camp's days are numbered.



● Pictures: HANNES THIART, The Argus
 (Above) Where once shacks lay close together, a solitary hut and washing line are the only reminders that a community once occupied this demolished portion of Lawaaiikamp. Starting over . . . (right) squatters rebuild their shanties at Sandkraal after the move from Lawaaiikamp. A squatter family (below) pictured outside their re-erected shack at Sandkraal



50 percent unemployed in SA's second biggest black town

Botshabelo — Free State slum of 400 000 people

28/8/86 SMK
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Only the dust is unexpected

By Jo-Anne Richards

The tiny cemetery, largely washed away, stands on the fringes of Thaba 'Nchu — the small Bophuthatswana island stranded in central Free State.

Untouched still after seven years, the graveyard is a memorial to the existence of a small group of Sotho people from Kromdraai, outside Thaba 'Nchu, who in 1979 were resettled 60 km from Bloemfontein, in Onverwacht.

The Kromdraai people were the first settlers in the area and contrary to the expressed misery of most resettlement plans, they were not sorry to move.

"We Sotho people were being harassed, beaten up and killed by the police in Bophuthatswana and we were happy to be given a place here," one of the original Kromdraai settlers said.

UNEXPECTED

But other, unwelcome settlements followed. Farmworkers retrenched from Free State farms flocked to the area in the hope of finding work; but there is little work in Onverwacht, or Botshabelo — Place of Refuge — as it was soon renamed.

Tucked behind a cluster of Free State hills, Onverwacht/Botshabelo really is unexpected. Turning a corner, one is confronted by rows of identical dusty squares containing a muddle of bricks, mud and corrugated iron.

"Life here? We have no work and we're dying of hunger. One day we borrow from this one and the next day from that one. If we get a bag of mealie meal, we share with our neighbours," says Mrs Gladys Tseki.

And the dust — everyone mentions the dust, carried by the almost constant wind.

Botshabelo is a place that appears not to have fulfilled the promise that its name implies.

By Jo-Anne Richards

Sixty kilometres from Bloemfontein, on the road to Thaba 'Nchu, lies the country's largest black town after Soweto — Botshabelo

"But the lights of Bloemfontein are not very bright."

Small wonder, continues a Free State University researcher, as the unemployment level in Botshabelo is 40 to 50 percent — and "it could even be much more".

Doctors and other health workers claim malnutrition on a general scale is commonplace. But the situation has improved since feeding schemes began operating in the area.

A vast, sprawling 11 000 ha slum, Botshabelo houses close to 400 000 people.

It is soon to gain a further 12 000 ha of urban land, prompting researchers to ask how the area can possibly support more people — it cannot provide work for the present population.

Botshabelo is a town, not a rural settlement. But it is a town without a hub, surviving parasitically on areas a great distance away.

Providing nothing but a few shops, an expected town centre, a soon-to-open hospital, and a minimal number of jobs, Botshabelo comprises a fixed urban pool of long-distance commuters.

Only about 3 500 people are employed in the small group of local factories and a further 4 000 to 5 000 in internal services.

Weekly or seasonal commuters to the Free State goldfields number 30 000, while 25 000 people travel daily to Bloemfontein on more than 100 buses.

The number existing in the informal sector is difficult to calculate, according to Mr S Krige, geography lecturer at Free State University. The town is certainly large enough, but lacks the money for a thriving informal sector

The health profile of the community has improved, health workers maintain but the conditions are still unhygienic and diseases associated with poverty — gastro-enteritis and chest complaints — are rife.

Botshabelo consists of sites of between 300 and 400 sq m, each provided with a pit or bucket toilet.

A tap every 200 m is used by at least 200 people, researchers estimate.

The first structures to emerge are corrugated iron shanties. Later, when they can afford it, people build small brick or mud-brick shacks.



Mr Milton Boyce sits outside his home in the dusty Free State resettlement area known as Onverwacht/Botshabelo . . . Botshabelo means 'place of refuge'.

A year ago, Botshabelo was 230 percent overpopulated. About 35 000 families lived as lodgers, on the tiny stands — 2,3 lodger families per stand.

The population density is now about 67 people per hectare, according to Mr Krige.

A researcher in the area, Mr William Cobbett, a PhD student at the Middlesex Polytechnic in London, suggests that Botshabelo is an example of what the Government intended when it accepted the concept of "orderly urbanisation".

"People's movement over the past decade, through natural processes and brutal State intervention, has allowed the State to lift pass laws with very little effect.

"We have massive informal settlements with little or no infrastructure with people existing as long-distance commuters."

Mr H J Temple, chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development, says the extra 12 000 ha is to cope with the "vast influx" occurring in the area.

"Many Sothos in the Free State have indicated they would like to move there. There are work opportunities nearby," he says.

People in the area fear that, with the stirrings of discontent will come vigilantes. Already, a petrol bomb has been thrown into the house of a local church minister

CAP's Tent

29/8/86

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The 19 squatters arrested at Brown's Farm, Philippi, stride between the lines of tents in Khayelitsha after being found guilty of illegal squatting and trespassing. The men immediately began organizing their families to move to Nyanga saying they would "rather die" than stay in Khayelitsha. **Picture: Tony Weaver**

19 Philippi squatters guilty of trespassing

By TONY WEAVER

NINETEEN men from Brown's Farm squatter camp were yesterday found guilty in Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court of illegal squatting and trespassing.

They were cautioned and discharged.

The men, who were arrested at Brown's Farm before sunrise yesterday, all pleaded guilty, but the magistrate, Mr N Jones, changed their plea to not guilty after hearing they did not know they were on the land illegally.

The prosecutor, Mr J Bezuidenhout, told the court the charges arose from a complaint lodged by the owner of the land, named in court papers as being Paloxin Investments Limited.

Mr A N Grove, a senior housing superintendent with the Office for Community Services, formerly the Western Cape Development Board, testified that there were no houses in Khayelitsha the accused could move to, but they could move to the tent town in Site B.

When several of the accused said it was not safe for them to move to Khayelitsha because witdoek vigilantes were living there as well, Mr Grove said that although there were security guards at the tent town, he could not guarantee the safety of the men.

Mr William Sogiba asked him "How can we live among those witdoeke, because they are the same people who burned down our houses?"

All the men said they were scared to move to Khayelitsha because it was a stronghold of the vigilantes and said they were not prepared to go to Khayelitsha at all, with several of the accused saying they would "rather die" than move there.

'Not criminals'

Mr Bezuidenhout said the men were "not criminals" and that "they are people who through economic and other circumstances were forced to commit a crime."

"The State is very sympathetic towards them, but is forced to proceed against them as a charge has been laid"

Mr Jones cautioned and discharged the men, warning them not to commit the same offence again.

The 19 men, who conducted their own defence, were Christopher Koti, 46, Guisapho Stimela, 39; William Sogiba, 38, Wilmo Zide, 35; Ngcivikonya Ngunila, 20; Billy Malawana, 34; Cheo George, 36, Sam Sabela, 61; Daluxolo Kohli, 28; Goodman Velembo, 31, Cliff Moggago, 56, Ruxeshe Mwalwa, 35; Wilson Tyelentombi, 38, Freddie Ntloya, 36, Simon Laduma, 31, Pink Makhelwa, 36; Edward Nginigini, 49, Lukas Deni, 49, and Zamtu Gayiso, 45

Ciskei dumps 40 Rala Village families at roadside

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government has evicted an estimated 40 families from Rala Village, near Mount Coke, and dumped them alongside the road between Mount Coke and East London.

The evictions started on Monday and were continuing yesterday.

According to the families, there had been no warning given before the expulsion.

They said they were woken up on Monday by police, accompanied by government trucks, and were told to load their belongings. They were never told where they were being taken — only that they were being expelled from the village.

A member of the group, Mr Zola Gwila, said the families which were expelled — more than 40 — did not belong to the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP).

He said there had previously been some trouble in the village which resulted in a Mr P. Rala's house being burnt down.

Their former village, Rala, was established on a farm that originally belonged to Mr Rala.

The evicted families had to leave behind some of their goods, including livestock and crops, and were now sleeping in temporary structures built from the

belongings they had been able to salvage.

There were no schools nearby and the children were no longer attending classes. Water could only be obtained from far-off places, Mr Gwila said.

Because there were no shops at the place they had been dumped at, they had to travel to other villages to obtain daily necessities.

Other members of the group complained of cold at night and the danger of being run over by cars.

Some of them, mostly the elderly, said they had no quarrel with the Ciskei Government before their expulsion.

They said they did not know what the future held for them.

When they were transported away from their homes they were initially taken to the South African side of the border but South African soldiers had prevented the Ciskei officials from dumping them on that side.

The group claimed South African citizenship yesterday.

The first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr K. Brennan, said the nationality of the group had not yet been established.

He confirmed that the South African Defence Force had prevented the

group being dumped on the South African side of the border.

The Ciskei Government had not yet consulted them about the group, he said.

The Ciskei deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the families had occupied a farm belonging to Mr D.P. Rala and had worked for him.

He said that in January this year the children of the families had burnt down Mr Rala's house and that of his brother, Ncamile.

They had also burnt down another house belonging to Mr Tembile Makeneni and killed 65 chickens and eight goats belonging to Mr D.P. Rala.

Mr Rala had taken the matter to court. The case was first heard in a Zwaitsha magistrate's court and ended up in the Supreme Court, where an order for the group to leave the farm was granted.

The group had failed to turn up at court, Mr Somtunzi said.

Mr Rala had fled his farm, fearing for his life, and had lived in the tribal authority premises.

Mr Somtunzi said the group had defied the court order and did not leave the farm.

The government then started evicting them on

Monday.

During a visit to the group's new "home" yesterday, their belongings could be seen lining the right side of the road for about 2 kilometres.

There were few males in the group and others were said to be away at work.

The group complained of inconvenience caused by the expulsion. They said they did not know whether the place they had been dumped at was in South Africa or Ciskei.

Children of school-going age played around their families' belongings and on the road.

The belongings of the evicted Rala families lined the road between Mount Coke and East London yesterday. It is the second time Ciskei has dumped people along the road this year.



Some of the families had already started building temporary structures like this one.

EARLY last year the government said forced removals would be suspended while it reviewed its policy on this matter.

But forced removals are still occurring, and in some cases, for example Brits and Crossroads, the methods used to enforce them appear more brutal than in the past.

With the repeal/repeal of the apartheid spots, their focus seems to have shifted to township removals and those designed to facilitate homeland consolidation.

In recent weeks, for instance, a number of areas were unilaterally transferred into KwaNdebele, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda.

Joyce Harris of the Black Sash views the removals as the government's determination to change SA's face to conform with both separate residential areas and the homelands policy - essential ingredients of the ideology of apartheid.

She says by December 1981, 120 000 families - 600 000 people - had been moved under the Group Areas Act, with 6 414 families still to be moved.

FALSE PROMISE

The government's reluctance to upgrade the township - which once had a population of over 50 000 - or to provide more land for development, denies the official reason of slum clearance and gives credence to the widely held belief that Brits white residents don't want the black township on their doorstep.

Leithabale's nearness to Bop arouses suspicion that it is eventually to be incorporated into the homeland. Brits Action Committee chairman Marshall Buys says they were not consulted about the removal.

He says the community does not want to move because the community council that accepted the move does not represent the community's aspirations.

The township is only 2km from the city centre - while Leithabale is 20km away. In Brits they have established a cohesive community with a sense of belonging. Leithabale is on the boundary of Bop There is great fear that despite the government's assurance Leithabale will ultimately be incorporated into Bop.

Many families will not be able to rebuild their homes. The unemployed would find it almost impossible to find work again. People can walk to the industrial area from Oukase.

Harris describes such forced removals as "violence of a most immediate and intense kind and millions have fallen prey to it".



The dreaded government lorry arrives - to cart away more families from their home

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cityfile
2/11/86

A new VW Passat and R1000 in cash.

For Mr Nick Wilson, it was as easy as shopping at the OK.

Congratulations to Mr Wilson, a double winner in the OK Gold Bowl.



"When prices so low can win you prizes so big, you know

OUKASIE Ucasa slams removals

Boyca said the fact that the alternative settlement to Oukase was on a trust land bordering Bophuthatswana created suspicion among Oukase residents because the SA government may intend to have the area incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

NORWETO

The draft guide plan was met with slanderous feelings from northern Johannesburg's white community after it was published in July.

It's not that we don't like blacks'

Several meetings were called under the umbrella of the Greenbelt Action Committee - where residents attacked the plan. Speakers said they feared that blacks living in Norweto would break into their houses and rape their children. Others said the area would be overcrowded and the resorts polluted.

Kenya walks out over SA

The first world investor products' conference in Denver has walked out - in protest against the presence of an SA representative. "Had we known Africa was coming we would not have come," said Kenya delegate Ek Beleso. SA delegate Jan Van Der Walt was flying his country's flag with the flags of 50 other participating nations when the Kenyans decided to leave. "I was rather sad when I learned what they had done," Van der Walt said. John Cameron of Britain, chairing the conference, said

Oukasie (27) resettlement condemned by Ucasa

By Shadley Nash

SJNR
3/11/86

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has condemned the Government announcement that Oukasie residents are to be resettled.

The estimated 10 000 people living in Oukasie, a small township near Brits, would be moved to a newly established township, Letlhabile. The resettlement would occur with immediate effect, said Mr Tom Boya, vice-chairman of Ucasa, last week.

"It is shocking for the Government to go back on its stated policy on forced removals, especially in the light of its announcement on reform," said Mr Boya.

CONCERN

Ucasa welcomed Government plans to upgrade townships, but said this should be done in consultation with the people involved.

Mr Boya also expressed concern that the new township was on trust land bordering on Bophuthatswana.

"This creates suspicion and uncertainty among Oukasie residents because the Government may intend to incorporate it into Bophuthatswana," Mr Boya said.

He criticised the Government for "continuing its antiquated policy of forcing blacks to move from white neighbourhoods, industries and CBDs when the opposite should be the order of the day".

Officials begin census at Oukasië

CAM Times
3/12/80

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Former development board officials — now employed by the province — accompanied by members of the security forces yesterday began a census of the estimated 10 000 residents of Oukasië, Brits, according to an attorney who visited the scene.

The inhabitants are due to be moved to the new Lethlabile township 20km away soon. According to the Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, they are moving voluntarily. However, thousands of residents have signed affidavits denying this.

Speaking from Brits, a Legal Resources Centre (LRC) attorney, Ms Ingrid de Villiers, said officials had said they were conducting a census because their records had been destroyed when their offices were burnt down. People were being asked the names of inhabitants of houses and the identity of permit holders.

She says they withdrew when a number of foreign TV crews arrived, but later resumed their work. She could not confirm rumours that house searches were also being carried out. A Bureau for Information spokesman says there was no more than a routine security force presence in the township yesterday.

Correspondence closed

Meanwhile another LRC lawyer, Mr Geoff Budlender, disclosed yesterday that in October Oukasië representatives had offered to discuss with Mr Heunis a feasibility study commissioned by the the Brits Action Committee, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union. The study showed that Oukasië could be upgraded at a moderate cost.

However, says Mr Budlender, Mr Heunis replied that he had considered all the relevant factors and he considered the correspondence closed. Neither Mr Heunis nor other top officials in his department could be reached for comment.

And Mawu, which represents many Oukasië residents, yesterday condemned the planned removals. It said it had requested the metal industries group pension fund to underwrite the R3,5m needed to upgrade the township in terms of the study.

"It is clear that this forced removal has only one purpose — to pander to white voters. It is a despicable piece of inhuman political opportunism," said Mawu. The statement also called on all employers in Brits to refuse to co-operate in any way with the removals.

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Govt 'broke Lawaaikamp housing pledge'

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government had broken its promise to provide houses to Lawaaikamp residents threatened with removal to Sandkraal, Surplus People's Project co-ordinator Ms Laurine Platzky charged yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, told Parliament this year that neither he nor officials in his department were aware of any promise or undertaking by the government that brick houses would be built for people moved to Sandkraal.

However, the Cape Times has documentary evidence corroborating claims by residents that they were promised 770 houses in 1983.

Official documents show that R11,5 million was allocated in the 1983/84 George capital programme for the provision of 770 "dwellings" and services for the area. R6,8-million of this amount was for the buildings alone.

However, Lawaaikamp residents are now being told they will have to move to site-and-service schemes in Sandkraal by December 31.

"Even when promises are recorded in writing, the government appears to forget, if not

ignore them," Ms Platzky said.

"The people of Lawaaikamp were promised brick houses in 1983 but later, with a change in policy, the houses were forgotten and they are now being told to move from one squatter settlement to another at their own cost. Orderly urbanization offers them no better lifestyle — they want houses."

The George town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, yesterday presented a letter to Lawaaikamp residents saying they would be granted an extension on the December 31 removal deadline if sufficient plots were not available in Sandkraal.

Mr Du Plessis and the MP for George, Mr Hennie Smit, also toured Sandkraal with the members of the George Civic Association. But they refused to allow the civic's legal representative to attend a meeting with them on the grounds that he was "an outsider".

Mr Smit told members of the association in a letter last week that he was opposed to forced removals but that Lawaaikamp was "an unorderly, unorganized community which should be cleared up".

He also said in his letter: "I must also appeal to you that you should inform your association that there are no more job opportunities (in George)."

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Moutse residents lose court battle

(271)

PRETORIA. — The people of Moutse have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

The Supreme Court here yesterday dismissed with costs an application by residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

However Mr Justice TT Spoelstra granted an application for leave to appeal.

Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa but on December 31 last year, in terms of a government proclamation, was added to KwaNdebele.

A court application earlier this year, for an order declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the present application contesting the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele, it was argued that when residents were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language and voting was different.

Mr Justice Spoelstra found that their rights had been removed from them by a law of Parliament — not the proclamation.

He said it was not his duty to decide on the rightness or wrongness of the law.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said that as the matter was of "cardinal importance" to the 120 000 people of Moutse as well as well as South Africa and KwaNdebele, leave should be granted to appeal. — Sapa

Cape Times 4/12/66
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**GCA says
no deal
made on
removals**

Political Correspondent

THE George Civic Association (GCA) denied yesterday it had reached an agreement with the local municipality regarding the removal of Lawaalkamp residents to Sandkraal.

The GCA expressed its 'astonishment' at SABC and certain press reports claiming that such an agreement had been struck, following a meeting this week between the GCA, the municipality and visiting members of the provincial executive committee.

The GCA said in a statement that Exco member Mr Themba Nyati had told them the municipality's December 31 deadline to vacate Lawaalkamp had been withdrawn.

A request was made that this assurance be given in writing and the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, had agreed.

"However, reading the town clerk's letter after the meeting, we discovered that it was not an unconditional withdrawal of the deadline.

"The letter by no means excludes the possibility of forced removals from December 31 onwards and further implies that these will indeed happen once sufficient plots are available in Sandkraal.

"To suggest that we agreed to this is quite wrong," said the GCA.

Duncan Village faces removal

By FRANZ KRÜGER, East
London

SOME 3 000 families in Duncan Village outside East London face removal despite earlier government assurances that there would be no more forced removals.

Addressing an information meeting convened by the East London city council yesterday, the new mayor of the township, Eddie Makeba, said it would be necessary for the 3 000 families living in the area known as C Section to be moved in order to upgrade the area.

Assurances were given that nobody would be moved until alternative sites could be made available.

Makeba also announced his committee had decided to rename the township Gompo, after a well-known landmark in the area. The members of his community council, recently transformed into a "Gompo Town Committee", have not been back to the township for over a year.

Last year, shortly after violence erupted in Duncan Village, the government issued a statement that the entire area, previously under threat of removal, would be retained and upgraded.

"Residents who wish to settle in Mdantsane of their own free will will receive assistance and encouragement, but no forced resettlement will take place," Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Sam de Beer, said at the time.

Handwritten notes: "F/11/80" and "WEEKLY MAIL".



Call to PW: Explain these removals

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
THE National Committee against Removals (NCAR) has called on businessmen attending today's summit to ask President PW Botha to explain why forced removals of black communities are "continuing unabated despite promises not to move people against their will".

At a national conference at the weekend, the NCAR concluded the government had launched a series of new offensives to remove communities.

The NCAR represents the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), the Natal-based Agency For Rural Action (Afra), the Grahamstown Rural Committee and the Surplus People's Project (Western Cape).

In a statement yesterday, NCAR said: "Behind the shield of the State of Emergency, often under the guise of cynically conceived policies of orderly urbanisation and consolidation of bantustans, the government has brutally broken its promise."

Among communities removed or threatened with removal in recent months, the NCAR noted:

●Langa, Uitenhage, where shortly



PW Botha — asked to explain ongoing removals

after the State of Emergency, and with the entire leadership in detention, Security Forces surrounded the township and moved some 30 000 people to a tent town on the edge of KwaNobuhle, 15km southwest of Uitenhage.

●Lawaaikamp, George, where an entire informal settlement has been given a December 31 deadline to move to a site-and-service scheme at Sandkraal, out of sight of the newly-

built national highway. The community's leadership is either detained or restricted.

●Crossroads, Cape Town, where the government brutally "engineered" the expulsion of 70 000 residents of the squatter complex.

●Oukasie, Brits, where 10 000 residents are under the direct threat of removal following a decision by Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to disestablish the township last month.

●The forced incorporation of communities such as Machakeneng, Bloedfontein and Braklaagte into "independent" homelands which would mean that thousands of people would lose their South African citizenship.

"Despite local and international protestations to the contrary," said the NCAR statement, "the South African government is clearly determined to go ahead with the policy of forced removals and dispossession of blacks."

"To achieve this it is prepared to use all the power at its disposal — including Security Forces, vigilantes, Emergency detentions and apartheid legislation."

'Removals continue' in spite of promise

CASE Twp's 7/11/86 (271)



Ms Laurine Platky

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government has launched a series of fresh offensives to remove and dispossess black communities around the country, according to the National Committee Against Removals.

In spite of a highly publicized government promise last year not to remove people against their will, the practice was continuing unabated, NCAR co-ordinator Ms Laurine Platky said at a news conference yesterday.

"Despite local and international protestations to the contrary, the South African Government is clearly determined to go ahead with its policy of forced removal and dispossession of blacks at all costs.

"To achieve this, it is prepared to use all the power at its disposal, including the security forces, vigilantes, emergency detentions and apartheid legislation."

Ms Platky said that in a number of instances the state of emergency was being used as a "protective shield" to facilitate removals, often under the guise of the "cynically conceived" policies of "orderly urbanization" and "consolidation of bantustans".

The government had "blatantly broken its promise" and moved the community of Langa near Uitenhage, "disestablished" the township of Ukhasie at Brits, "engineered" the expulsion of 70 000 residents from Crossroads and legislated the forced incorporation of Machakaneng, Braklaagte and Bloedfontein into Bophuthatswana.

Ms Platky stressed that a number of communities had, before the state of emergency, been able successfully to negotiate and resist removal.

But in Langa near Uitenhage, for example, security forces surrounded the township soon after the declaration of emergency.

As a result of midnight-to-dawn raids, the community was forced to move to a tent town in KwaNobuhle where 30 000 people now lived under "appalling conditions".

"The removal was begun before judgment in a Supreme Court case to establish the legitimacy of Langa was handed down and whilst the entire leadership was detained under the state of emergency regulations."

The Ukhasie township at Brits was currently "under direct threat" of forced removal. The Minister of Con-

situtional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had with "a stroke of a legislative pen" last month cancelled the right of the township of 10 000 people to exist.

In spite of ongoing negotiations, bulldozers moved into Ukhasie last Friday and halted their demolitions only in the face of legal action. "But their very presence indicates the government's determination to push ahead with forced removals," Ms Platky said.

At Lawaalkamp near George, the municipality has issued a December 31 deadline for the settlement to move to a site service scheme at Sandkraal.

Ms Platky noted that in addition to "direct forced removal", thousands of people around the country were threatened with forced incorporation into "independent" bantustans.

Case Twp's 7/11/86

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'Emergency' is cover for forced removals'

Staff Reporter

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THE Government has used the state of emergency to resume forced removals, says the National Committee Against Removals.

The committee has sent a report to several businessmen who are meeting President P W Botha today.

It says the Government has moved the community of Langa near Uitenhage, "disestablished" the township of Oukasie at Brits, "engineered the expulsion" of 70 000 Crossroads residents and forced the incorporation of Machakaneng, Braklaagte and Bloedfontein into Bophuthatswana.

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George squatters to get legal help

Staff Reporter

LEGAL assistance has been secured to help remaining residents of Lawaakamp squatter settlement near George in their battle against removal.

The organisations who arranged the aid are the Black Sash, Surplus Peoples' Project (SPP) — an affiliate of the National Committee Against Removals — and George Civic Association (GCA).

About 4 000 residents have been served notice by the George municipality ordering them to move to the new "self-help" township of Sandkraal by December 31.

SPP spokeswoman Ms Laurine Platzky told a press conference yesterday that a petition had been drawn up by the GCA urging residents to resist removal and call for legal help.

"FRIGHTENED"

Ms Platzky said 350 signatures had been collected in three days. More were expected.

"We helped the civic association by arranging lawyers to articulate residents' demands, inspire confidence in them to mobilise and to negotiate a stay of removal," she said.

Mrs Mary Burton, national president of the Black Sash, said it should not be overlooked that removals were happening during a state of emergency, which made people "frightened" to resist.

A joint statement by the Black Sash and SPP said most Lawaakamp leaders had been detained, were under restriction orders or in hiding.

"The residents have found it almost impossible to argue with the municipality."

"Residents do not see why they should move from one squatter camp to another. They would not mind moving to Sandkraal if brick houses promised by authorities were available."

Ms Platzky said it would be easy to upgrade Lawaakamp for existing residents.

'Emergency is cover for forced removals'

Staff Reporter

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The committee has sent a report to several businessmen who are meeting President P W Botha today.

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Oukasie's own plan

Germany has joined Britain in officially condemning the destruction of the Brits township, Oukasie. But despite the storm over the impending resettlement of unwilling residents some 24 km away at Lethlabile, government seems unable to change course. Last Friday a bulldozer moved back into the township and began demolishing vacant houses.

The official policy of tearing down the houses of people who have moved to Lethlabile has long been a sore point. Residents view it as a deliberate attempt to drive them out. Mounds of rubble from demolished houses dominate the township and certainly contribute to its "unhygienic state" — one of the reasons Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis gave when he signed the township out of existence last month.

The policy of freezing housing was overturned in court earlier this year when a resident won the right to have a vacant stand allocated to him (*Current affairs* October 24). The court ruled that only formal disestablishment and not "other methods" could be used to abolish the township.

A legal question remains unanswered: can the policy of tearing down houses still be construed as an "other method" after the township has been officially disestablished? On Friday lawyers acting for the Brits Action Committee managed to bring the bulldozer to a halt by threatening court action.

But although lawyers acting for the former Central Transvaal Development Board said last Friday that no more of the "alleged action" would take place, they added that the matter would be reviewed this week for a final decision. At the time of going to press the matter was still in the air.

Upgrading plan

Brits Action Committee lawyers have also challenged Heunis on his other official reason for abolishing the township — that it would be too expensive to upgrade. An upgrading plan put together by a group of professionals at the request of the Action Committee and local unions suggests otherwise. Their report concludes that upgrading Oukasie is both practical and financially possible.

Immediately after the disestablishment was gazetted, action committee lawyers telephoned Heunis, challenging his reasons and asking that residents be given the opportunity to present their upgrading plan. Heunis's department has thus far only noted the message. Their silence fuelled speculation that the real reason is an attempt to assuage the ever-growing white rightwing in Brits.

Residents have indicated that they are willing to contribute towards the cost of upgrading the township if government provides a low-interest loan. ■

(27)

DENIAL ON UKASIE

Voluntary move 'a lie'

POLITICAL organisations in Brits yesterday refuted claims that scores of Ukasie residents have "voluntarily moved" to the new Lethabile settlement area.

Reacting to an announcement that about 1 400 residents have left their houses following an order by the Minister of Constitutional, Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the Brits Action Committee and a local youth organisation said the statement was "malicious and misleading".

The announcement was made in an afternoon newspaper and quoted a Development Board spokesman say-

ing an average 30 families were moving to Lethabile every week.

Representatives of the organisation said the Development Board was applying "tricks" to confuse people and cause panic among

them. They said a survey by those campaigning against "forced removals" showed that only about four families moved after the Minister's announcement on October 17.

Announcing the deci-

sion at the time, Mr Heunis said the removals were meant to improve health conditions for the affected community.

At the meetings, the people said they were praying for a solution to

their problems. The next prayer meeting is scheduled to be held on November 16.

But Mr H B Stopp, a spokesman for the Development Board for Central Transvaal, told the *Soewetan* that Ukasie residents were happy about the new settlement area.

DV Project: 3 000 families must go

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON —
Three thousand families are to be moved from Duncan Village during the process of upgrading.

This announcement by the chairman of the provincial committee responsible for the upgrading of black areas, Mr Koos Theron, sparked lively debate at a sometimes heated public meeting here yesterday.

The Black Sash said in a statement after the meeting that the announcement would cause renewed tension in the area.

The people to be moved live in shacks in C Section of Duncan Village where Mr Theron said there were no facilities.

"They have to be moved, so that services can be laid. Additional land must be found as it is not possible to house all the people in Duncan Village," Mr Theron said.

"Requests have already been made to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning about the matter and a lot of people are being consulted. The people will not be moved until appropriate alternate arrangements have been made."

He said the matter was delaying the guide plan for the greater East London area. It was impossible to redevelop the area without moving some of the people.

After the meeting, the township's mayor, Mr Eddie Makeba, would not be drawn on where the people would be moved to.

"It will be somewhere in South Africa not far from East London. But I cannot say now exactly where," he said.

Mr Theron was asked by a Rhodes University law lecturer, Mr Clive Pleskett, whether the people had been consulted.

Mr Theron then asked Mr Pleskett whether he was consulted by the city council on everything it did. Mr Pleskett replied that one of the major tenets of democracy was accountability.

Mr Theron said: "Either we leave the area as it is or we get some of the people off the land and service it."

Mr Makeba said there had been consultation with the people and they had been told of the developments.

"But, as you know, we have not been able to hold any meetings since 1985. We are doing this for the good of the people so please don't pour paraffin on the fire. We are dealing with human beings and we plan to rehouse them in a proper manner."

Much of the meeting was devoted to debate on who the "true leaders" in Duncan Village were and the question of incorporating Duncan Village into East London.

More reports page 11

by apartheid

sunrise news

Bells of St Mary's silenced

By Winnie Graham

They call it the "road of apartheid" — the road for which a church was demolished.

St Mary's Mission has made way for a road to separate the white residents of Dan Pienaarville, Krugersdorp from the blacks of Munsieville.

The final service has already been held in the Catholic church and now the people of Munsieville, instead of worshipping in a church, attend mass in a classroom of a nearby school.

Father Victor Whelan, a Catholic priest in Krugersdorp, confirmed this week that the church, built in 1938, had gone, razed by bulldozers in preparation for road construction teams.

The church and its ancillary institutions, he said, had been demolished to make way for a north-south highway, part of the overall plan for the development of Krugersdorp for 30 years. It became a priority in 1985 when the Government announced it was reversing policy and Munsieville would stay.

Father Whelan said the church was actually outside Munsieville. The diocese had had long-term plans for its replacement but these had never been developed because, during the Verwoerd era, Munsieville became a "black spot".

GOVERNMENT REPRIEVE

He added: "It was thought then that, with the removal of the community to the newly established Kagiso, the obvious place for development was there but in spite of the rapid growth of the township it could not keep pace with the demand for housing.

"Many people left Munsieville but many stayed."

Even then, he added, Munsieville's removal had remained government policy. Last year, however, the township was reprieved. The Government decided the township should be upgraded and supplied with electricity.

The upgrading, however, was resisted by Krugersdorp Town Council, which wanted the policy decision reversed again.

Father Whelan said whites living in the relatively new suburb of Dan Pienaarville were fearful of the adjoining Munsieville and were still demanding the township go.

"The response of Krugersdorp Town Council has been to make the road, planned 30 years ago, an urgent priority," he said. "Thus the road has become both a political issue and a physical barrier between white and black and a symbol of apartheid.

"The fact that the mission has to go because it is in the path of the road is not simply perceived as an expropriation issue but also as an emotional sign that apartheid is very much alive."

He said there was sadness that St Mary's Mission — the scene of so much dedication and love — had to close but the spirit lived on.

"Please God, a new St Mary's will rise from the ashes," he added.

Bells of St Mary's silenced by apartheid

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GOVERNMENT REPRIEVE

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CAPT Time 9/12/80

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Sandkraal move 'makes no sense'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE upgrading of Lawaakamp — the George township threatened with forced removal to Sandkraal — is both "technically feasible and economically appropriate", according to the Development Action Group (DAG).

The DAG — which comprises town planners, architects and an engineer — note in a report published yesterday that in many respects "the situation at Lawaakamp is extremely favourable for ... upgrading".

And the report's conclusion states: "At a time when South Africa is facing a massive problem in accommodating its burgeoning urban population, any proposal to uproot an established community and impose on its members the very real social and economic cost of relocation and rebuilding can make no sense at all."

At a meeting attended by 250 people in Lawaakamp at the weekend, the chairperson of the George Civic Association

(GCA), Mr Melford Notshokovu, demanded that the George municipality unconditionally withdraw the December 31 deadline for residents to move to Sandkraal.

"People should be free to live where they wish — they do not want to be moved from shack to shack," he told the meeting, which was also attended by the Anglican Bishop of George, the president of the George Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a representative of the United States Embassy.

He said he wanted to know what had happened to the 770 brick houses the government promised Lawaakamp residents who moved to Sandkraal.

"We also dislike the idea of being herded together in one place simply because of the colour of our skin," he said.

A statement issued after the meeting by the GCA said: "While we the residents of Lawaakamp know we can be forced to move at any time, we are happy to announce that we are busy planning our future right here in Lawaakamp."

No removals at Oukasié

Rumours that people in Oukasié, Brits' old location, would be forced by bulldozers to move to the new settlement of Lithlabile did not materialise yesterday.

A large contingent of reporters and photographers, who had come to capture the township's last moments, waited for hours but there were no incidents.

Residents said houses and one shop, which have been vacated

by people already in Lithlabile, were the only structures brought down yesterday.

Mr Tom Boya, vice-president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), visited the area.

He said a telegram requesting an urgent meeting with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis has been sent to him.

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Cape Times, Saturday, November 15 1980 7

Lawaaiikamp to meet on removals

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

LAWAAIKAMP residents threatened with removal to nearby Sandkraal will today hold their first public meeting since the declaration of the state of emergency.

George Municipality has given the 4 000 residents until December 31 to move.

At the meeting, legal action will be planned to stall the move. Residents have been circulating a petition opposing

the move and calling for legal representation. A lawyer, who will be at the meeting, was appointed yesterday.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the PFP's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee, Mr Jan van Eck, yesterday urgently appealed to the provincial authorities to halt the removals. Conditions at Sandkraal, he said, were bordering on the chaotic.

Mr Van Eck yesterday met the new MEC in charge of com-

munity services, Mr Koos Theron, who gave an undertaking "to investigate the matter fully".

In a letter to Mr Theron, Mr Van Eck said the detention of effective leadership of Lawaaiikamp made it difficult for the community to present its case.

People continued to be moved to Sandkraal although only "a fraction" had been provided with services. Poor drainage had resulted in large-

scale flooding of houses and "conditions bordering on chaos".

Mr Van Eck said the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised residents that no move would take place until 770 brick houses had been built in Sandkraal.

This promise, repeated in part earlier this year by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had been broken.

BY MONO BADELA

Langa's Great Trek - back

LANGA's people, caught in the web of orderly urbanisation, have launched their own Great Trek - their second in four months. Shunted to Kwanobuhle in July because Langa was regarded as a health hazard, they've started moving back to Langa - saying their new "home" is a worse health hazard.

In a special report compiled by Planact, they point out that at least six people have died at KwaNobuhle - which was established as part of the government's

"orderly urbanisation". This term obviously means more to the government than to the people who feel its pinch, however. "We'd rather live in tents in Langa than in filth and squalor in KwaNobuhle," said residents.

The Planact report says residents have dubbed the new "tent town" Khayelitsha - after the unwanted home where Cape Town's Crossroads residents forcibly removed to.

Residents' feelings are backed by a special report by a team of doctors who visited the tent town near KwaNobuhle on October 17 and 18, three months after about 30 000 residents (6 000 families) were dumped there.

The medical report is part of the report by Planact - a Wits-based group of sociologists, town planners, engineers and political scientists instructed earlier this year to make a feasibility study of upgrading Langa before the residents were forcibly removed.

The doctors say the tent town is a "time bomb" - and fear "disastrous consequences" if services are not dramatically improved. The three doctors found:

- Inadequate toilet services - residents emptied buckets in the veld.
- No facilities for washing.
- The spread of deadly typhoid could be imminent under these conditions.
- Ambulance services seemed not to work and communication systems to call them didn't exist.
- TB and other contagious diseases were fostered by cramped tent conditions.
- The spread of gastric diseases could kill many children in summer.

Two of the doctors found people who should have been hospitalised, but had no means of getting there. The doctors called on the Department of Health to send at least 20 health care sisters to treat the ill. Before residents were shunted to the tent town, the authorities had promised that facilities would be provided there. The report pointed out that on July 11 at 10.30am the KwaNobuhle council pointed out in the PE Supreme court it had been decided to build a police station in Langa - and by 5pm that evening this was built and operating. The squalid tent town conditions were also discussed at two meetings on October 18 and 19, attended by the Black Sash, Urban Foundation, Planact, Operation Real SA, Uitenhage Residents' Civic Organisation, and National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union

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Case 17/1/86

Vow to resist forced removals

Political Correspondent

RESIDENTS of Lawaai-kamp, Borchards and Urbanville vowed at a weekend meeting near George to resist any further attempts forcibly to remove them to nearby Sandkraal.

The meeting — the first to be held by George township residents threatened with removal since the state of emergency — also unanimously adopted a resolution calling for:

□ The upgrading of Lawaai-kamp.

□ The recognition of the George Civic Association as the community's mouthpiece by the local municipality.

□ The release of community leaders Mr Kenneth Sibotho and Mr Vintonga Aseni

□ For rents — which have doubled in recent months — to be reduced

“We know that the government said there would be no more forced removals so we demand the right to chose where to live”

Legal representatives of residents opposing removal to Sandkraal are collecting evidence of alleged intimidation and harassment of residents in a bid to stall further removals.

Closing the meeting, the chairman, Mr Vusumzi Somnandi, thanked the South African Government and the George municipality for allowing the residents the right to meet.

He hailed the decision as “a step forward towards solving the problems in South Africa”.

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Ministry to meet Oukasie residents — Buys

OUKASIE — The Ministry of Co-operation and Development had agreed to meet a delegation from the abolished township of Oukasie, near Brits, Western Transvaal, local leaders told a singing, clapping prayer meeting yesterday.

Mr Marshall Buys, a member of the Brits Action Committee, said members of the commit-

tee and local businessmen would meet on Wednesday with a representative of the Ministry. He did not expect the Ministry to change the decision by Minister Mr Chris Heunis to abolish Oukasie, a settlement of 10 000 people that has existed for 50 years. Oukasie has been

under threat since December, when its six-member council moved to Lethlabile 25 km west. The Government had decided it would be too costly to upgrade Oukasie (Old Location) and the residents would be better off in Lethlabile, where electricity, individual water taps and sewerage

are already in place. The residents of Oukasie live within walking distance of their jobs and do not have enough money to build new houses or pay bus fares from Lethlabile. Some fear the township will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. The Government has

declared it has abandoned the policy of forced removals. It has said the Oukasie action was voluntary because the council agreed to it. "They say these people represent us and they don't live here anymore," Mr Buys said Oukasie residents "have not paid attention to what has

been going on outside" in the rest of South Africa but the attempt to move their township "has made them more aware". There has been little violence in the township but Mr Buys said many residents would never leave until they were dragged from their homes or the bulldozers knocked off "the roofs on our heads". Sapa

Album 17/11/86

Lawaaikamp meeting a 'legal' one

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 100 residents of Lawaaikamp near George attended a meeting in the shanty town to discuss the threat of "forced removal" to nearby Sandkraal with a lawyer.

Saturday's meeting, organised by the George Civic Association (GCA), Surplus Peoples' Project (SPP) and the Black Sash, was the first legal gathering in Lawaaikamp since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12.

It was approved by a George magistrate.

More than 4 000 residents of Lawaaikamp have been served notices by the George municipality ordering them to move to the new "self-help" township of Sandkraal by December 31.

"SCARED"

A spokeswoman for the SPP, Ms Laurine Platzky, said it appeared many residents were "scared" to attend the meeting.

"About 100 more attended a legal consultation the next day. Many appeared to be people who were not at the Saturday gathering."

Among the people who attended the first meeting were black residents of "coloured" townships Borchards and Urbanville, who are also threatened with removal.

Residents spoke of alleged "intimidation" by authorities on the removal issue, and expressed a wish for "firm legal action."

Among resolutions passed unanimously were that residents not be forced to move, that Lawaaikamp should be upgraded, that the municipality should recognise the GCA as the official mouthpiece of residents, and that community leaders Mr Kenneth Siboto and Mr Vintonga Aseni should be released.

The meeting's chairman thanked authorities for allowing it to take place. He said it was a "step towards solving South Africa's problems."

Nat backs bid to free detainees

Supreme Court Reporter

THE former National Party MPC for George has filed an affidavit supporting an application for the release of detained George Civic Association president Mr Kenneth Sibotho.

The Supreme Court application, brought by Mr Sibotho's brother, was yesterday postponed for trial at a date to be fixed.

Former MPC Mr Georg Kellerman, an attorney, said he'd known Mr Sibotho since the early 70s. He described him as a prominent man in the black community and a leader in sporting activities and the church.

He said after unrest broke out in George at the end of

1985, various discussions and meetings had been arranged with Mr Sibotho's help between black community organizations and the George municipality, police, and the local MP.

Mr Kellerman said a boycott at the local black primary school had ended "as a direct result of Kenneth's mediation."

"I have consistently had Kenneth's assurance and have gained the impression that he really was keen to avoid violence in any form... and was always prepared to solve problems through negotiation rather than confrontation with the authorities."

Mr Kellerman said it was his opinion that Mr Sibotho had been detained not for any reason relevant to the

state of emergency but because he was the leader of an organization opposed to the forced removal of black people from the Lawaalkamp squatter camp to Sandkraal.

Noting that conditions in Lawaalkamp were "appalling", with, for example, only four water taps available for 5 000 people, Mr Kellerman said conditions in Sandkraal were "hardly better."

It was his opinion that pressure exerted by the George municipality on black people to move to Sandkraal was "instrumental in a very large measure in causing the explosive situation which arose."

Mr Kellerman said he "denied as strongly as possible" allegations made in a letter he received from the Minis-

Mr. T. J. ...

ter of Law and Order, that Mr Sibotho was involved in "creating unrest or that the George Civic Association was created to discredit existing structures" like community councils.

He noted that no community council existed in George and that the GCA was created to give Mr Sibotho a mandate to negotiate with the authorities.

He added that it would be "extremely strange and almost unbelievable" for Mr Sibotho to incite people to set the property of whites alight, as the minister and police allege.

Mr Justice R. Marais presided. Mr T. Barnard, instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners, appeared for the applicant. Mr C. B. Prest, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the respondents.

SOWETAN 19/11/86 (271)

SOWI

OUKASIE GETS A HEARING

THE Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning will today meet a delegation from the abolished location of Oukasie near Brits.

The meeting was announced at a prayer meeting in Oukasie on Sunday.

Residents sang and clapped when Mr Marshall Buys, a member of the Brits Action Committee, said members of the committee and local businessmen would meet a representative of the Ministry.

The meeting was requested by Oukasie residents, trade unions and business people after the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced on October 17 that the location no longer existed.

Mr Buys told the meeting he did not con-

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE and ALINAH DUBE

sider talking to the Ministry a victory.

"We can talk to them. That's not a problem. All we are fighting for is that we want Oukasie — a black settlement of

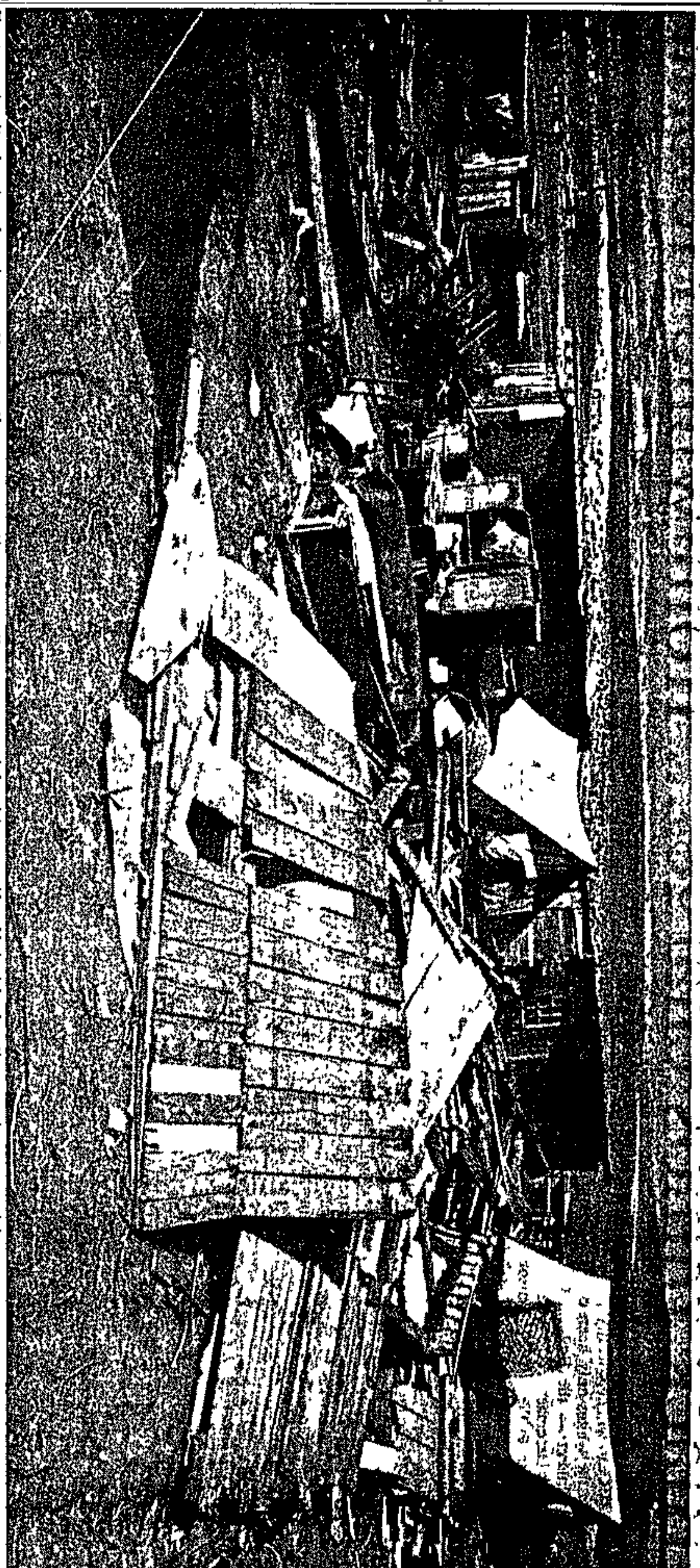
10 000 people that has existed for 50 years — back," he said.

The area has been under threat since last December when a six-member local council moved to Lethlabile, a township the Government built 25 km west of Oukasie.



MR CHRIS HEUNIS

The controversial removal of Langa demonstrates the state's determination to re-organise the



Tents, rebuilt shacks, furniture rotting in the open — these are the improved facilities in Kwanobuhle for those who agreed to move. Pictures RORY REARDON

cities according to its own blueprint



Exhaustion and despair: the plight of Kwanobuhle's residents

A widow tells how she was 'taught a lesson'

THE voice of 56-year-old widow Grace Majoela, was filled with anger, frustration and disillusionment as she tried to relive the events of July 15. As her son put the finishing touches to their new shack in Kwanobuhle, she told how on the afternoon of July 14 municipal police, using loudhailers, had warned people in her area of Langa to demolish their shacks.

"I just ignored them because I am used to their threats," she said in an affidavit. At about 4.45am the following day she was woken by the

The authorities claim the people of Langa moved voluntarily. Grace Majoela is one of hundreds who tell a different story. MANDLA MASHEGO reports

aggressiveness of the police made me realise that I had no option but to move," she said.

"I woke my two sons to help me demolish our shack. A truck was made available to transport our goods to Kwanobuhle.

"Municipal police helped us to load

Tidying the edges

Pass laws are dead, but influx control is not. A new study of the destruction of one township, largely inhabited by squatters, demonstrates all too vividly how the pass has been replaced by the bulldozer and loudhailer. MARK SWILLING reports

... with bulldozers and loudhailers

In October 1985, 426 squatter families living in a section of Langa that is closest to the white suburbs, were issued with notices giving them 10 days to move. However, through the efforts of the UDF-linked Langa Co-ordinating Committee, which represented the squatters, the pending removal was delayed.

The LCC commissioned Planact to compile a report which supported the residents' claims that Langa could be upgraded instead of removed. Their recommendations received the support of all the major Eastern Cape business organisations, newspapers, black political organisations and

Planact researchers that they were forced to move.

The PE Town Clerk insisted throughout the removal that no one was being moved against his or her will. For example, on July 30, a lawyer acting for the squatters was given this assurance and he issued a notice to each resident to use for their protection.

People later claimed that when they tried to produce these notices, police "laughed and tore them up".

According to dozens of residents who have given affidavits, the

what officials claimed was not "approved accommodation" in Langa, is now acceptable in Kwanobuhle.

Asking the question of whether the forced removal solved Uitenhage's urban problems, the Planact report

THE scrapping of the pass laws in June 1986 was hailed by government and business organisations as a major advance for reform in South Africa.

However, at the time, the major political organisations and trade unions expressed deep misgivings and warned that the White Paper on Urbanisation submitted to parliament in April provided for new forms of control via the allocation of land and 'approved accommodation'.

The Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) pointed out that the new urban policy "is a more sophisticated form of control over where workers may be and where they may live".

The United Democratic Front (UDF) argued that "the linking of orderly movement and urbanisation is an attempt to regain control over the people, to push them into greater poverty and subservience, and to break the growing national challenge which the people are presenting to apartheid."

Since April we have witnessed wholesale onslaughts 'against organised urban communities that demonstrate the state's determination to re-organise South Africa's cities according to its own blueprint. The declaration of the State of Emergency in June provided the legal and coercive shield behind which these attacks could take place.

Crossroads were first to fall as Security Forces and "wildoekers" vigilantes descended on this international symbol of resistance to

the relationship between community organisations and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Unions (Naaaw).

With the declaration of the Emergency, key leaders who had previously managed to reconcile the tensions were detained or went into hiding and new, inexperienced activists were incorporated into the committee.

These problems led to the formation of the Anti-Removal Committee, an ad-hoc structure whose main objective was to resist the proposed removal launched by (PE City) Council found a relatively disorganised

Municipal police

ent's, rebuilt shacks, furniture rolling in the open — these are the improved facilities in KwaNobuhle for those who agree to move. Pictures: ROBY REARDON

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Crossroads was the first to fall as Security Forces and "wildcat" vigilantes descended on this international symbol of resistance to influx control. Other organised communities equally opposed to influx control were soon to follow: Brits' Oukaste, Langa outside Uitenhage, Duncan Village in East London, Soweto in Port Elizabeth, Lawakamp near George, Despatch's Old Location and Herschel's African community in the Cape.

The destruction of Uitenhage's Langa township since July provides an example of how authorities are managing post-pass law removals. These strategies have been studied by **Planact**, a Johannesburg organisation of architects and planners that gives professional assistance to such communities. This week they published a report, "Caught in the Web of Orderly Urbanisation: Forced Removals in Langa Township".

Langa was a township of 50 000 people composed largely of squatters who had illegally occupied land adjacent to Uitenhage's CBD. Since the 1950s the authorities have tried to clear out the African inhabitants of Langa to make way for coloured residents.

However, at least three large-scale forced removals in the 1960s and 1970s and the demolition of African houses and shacks failed to force Uitenhage's Africans to move to KwaNobuhle, a township located several kilometres to the south of Uitenhage.

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According to dozens of residents who have given affidavits, the

Government officials were on the verge of agreeing. But there was pressure from white residents to have Langa removed

These problems led to the formation of the Anti-Removal Committee, an ad-hoc structure whose main objective was to resist the proposed removal.

"By the time the (PE City) Council launched its (removal) offensive, it found a relatively disorganised community," Planact reported.

Tension between the Naanu leadership and community organisation culminated in an unsuccessful stayaway called by Naanu on June 20.

It was in the wake of this failure that, on July 11, a crucial meeting of the local Joint Management Centre agreed that an additional police station should be established in Langa and staffed by the municipal police, the erection of all further squatting should be prevented, and efforts to persuade people to move to KwaNobuhle should be intensified.

"The same evening the police station was established and within three days all the local political organisers had been detained. On July 12 municipal police began patrolling the township warning people that their shacks were illegal and by the next day the authorities began dismantling the shacks."

By the end of July, 500 families had been moved to KwaNobuhle and by September 6 000 families or 30 000 people had been moved to an emergency camp in KwaNobuhle that the residents have named "Khyvelitsha".

The authorities claimed that people moved voluntarily while residents stated in affidavits taken by lawyers and in interviews conducted by

bodies such as the Progressive Federal Party and the Black Sash.

Several months of protracted negotiations with local authority officials over how Langa could be upgraded ensued, and, there, was evidence that some senior government officials were on the verge of agreeing to the community's demands. In the meantime, according to official estimates, 10 new shacks were being erected by squatters each day.

However, local officials connected to Uitenhage's conservative white municipality that was under pressure from white residents to remove Langa, resisted community demands for upgrading.

The turning point came after the declaration of the State of Emergency, which had "a devastating effect" on Langa, "crippling" organisations and bringing to the fore tensions within the community.

There had been tensions within the

removal procedure involved the following steps:

- Municipal police would patrol the streets at night calling on residents through loudhailers to demolish their shacks.
- Bulldozers and other heavy vehicles would bash down selected shacks in various parts of the township to create a sense of fear.
- Individual residents would then be approached by authorities who would demolish their shacks. All those interviewed by Planact claimed that they had no choice under these circumstances but to dismantle their shacks.
- The shack dweller would then be required to report to the police station, where they were told sign a form which stated they wanted to move and would not take any legal action to contest the removal. The fact that the form is in Afrikaans and was not translated for the residents meant that most of them never understood what they were signing.
- The shack dweller was then given

a green card stamped by the KwaNobuhle council, two bags of nails, 500g salt, 500g beans, 500g samp, 200g melle rice and a tin of canned fruit and told to report at the police station in KwaNobuhle.

- After signing the form, the shack dwellers were transported in municipal vehicles to KwaNobuhle where they are allocated a site and a tent only if they could produce their green card.
- The shack dwellers were then given a few weeks to re-erect their shacks or alternatively to pay R900 for a shack constructed by a construction company.

Despite official claims that residents would be given fully serviced sites in KwaNobuhle, squatters found that conditions in the emergency camp were worse than in Langa. Their sites had been hastily cleared, water is delivered by tankers in inadequate quantities, the bucket sanitation system does not work because the buckets are not collected, drainage is non-existent, there is no electricity, the people live in tents which means all cooking and heating takes place outdoors and travel to town now costs R1 60 per day whereas previously people could walk to work from Langa.

What officials claimed was not "approved accommodation" in Langa, is now acceptable in KwaNobuhle.

Asking the question of whether the forced removal solved Uitenhage's urban problems, the Planact report pointed out that there is a lot of anger in the tent town because

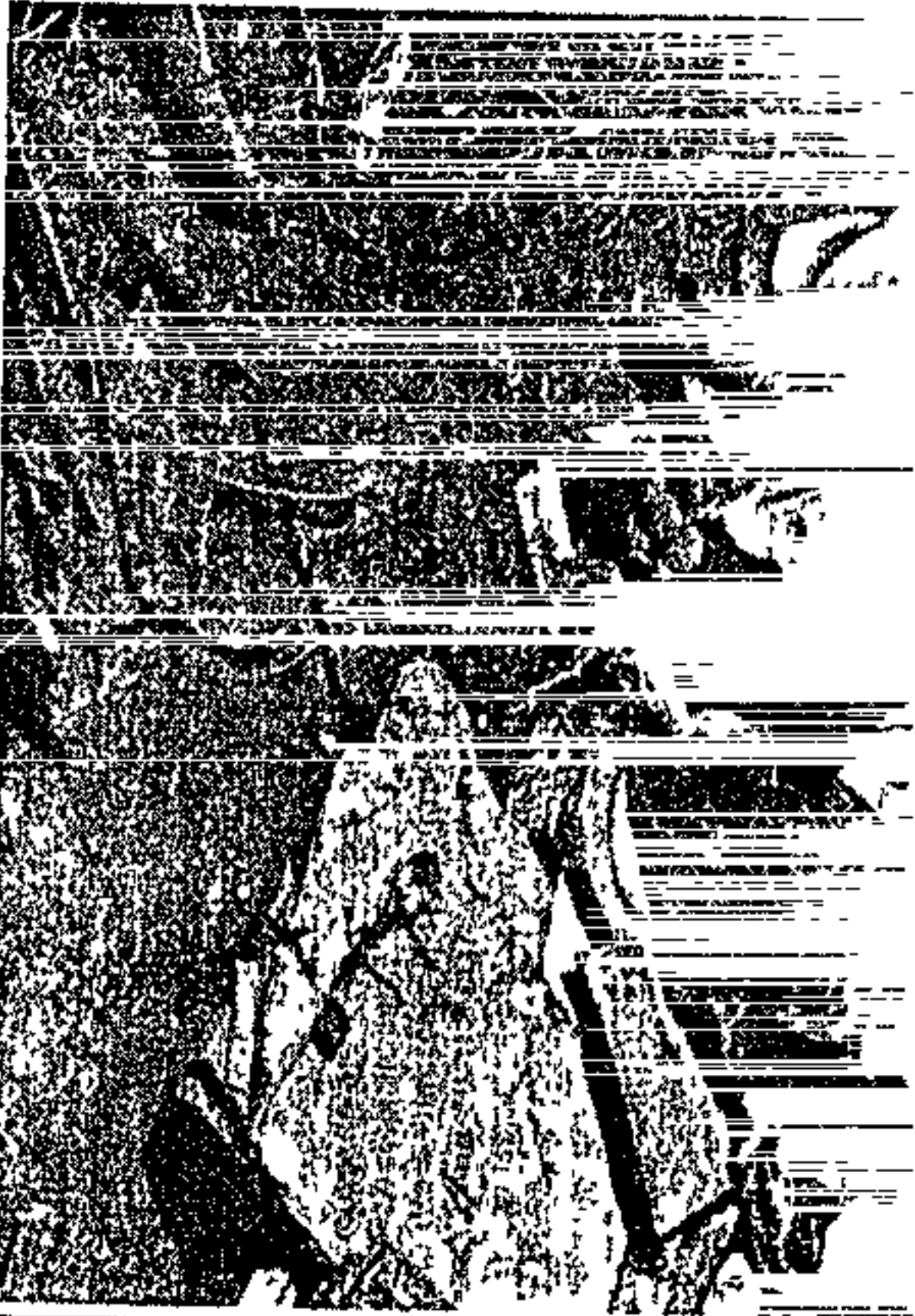
- People believe they were forced to move from a relatively comfortable community to "this squalor".
- They have to rebuild their shacks at considerable cost.
- The removal is seen as unnecessary, and
- The new area is far from town

Planact concludes "There is no respect for the municipal police. There is also an element of fear and hope. Most residents in the tent town categorically expressed their wish to return to Langa, their place of origin."

In short, the forced removal in Langa was carried out by authorities who used a combination of intimidation, political disorganisation, and coercive control over access to land and shelter to persuade people to move "voluntarily" to an area where they now have to live in conditions far worse than what they had in Langa.

Despite claims by officials that the tent town will be turned into a "model township", this is, according to Planact, unlikely, given that the people are too poor to pay rent and service charges, and that the area had to move because "good" houses with better facilities were available for Africans in KwaNobuhle.

"I did not want to leave Langa, irrespective of promises of better houses in KwaNobuhle. However, the



A widow tells how she was 'taught a lesson'

Exhaustion and despair the plight of KwaNobuhle's residents

THE voice of 56-year-old widow Grace Majola, was filled with anger, frustration and disillusionment as she tried to relive the events of July 15.

As her son put the finishing touches to their new shack in KwaNobuhle, she told how on the afternoon of July 14 municipal police, using loudhailers, had warned people in her area of Langa to demolish their shacks.

"I just ignored them because I am used to their threats," she said in an affidavit. At about 4 45am on the following day she was woken by the sounds of hammering and moving trucks. She looked through her shack window and saw police cars and trucks near her shack.

Suddenly there were two people outside her door, kicking it. When she opened it, she was confronted by a group of policemen who called her a "wildcat" and a "cheat".

She was asked when she intended moving to KwaNobuhle. When she said she was not going anywhere, a policeman told her she needed to be taught "a good lesson".

The two policemen then went outside the shack and minutes later she saw part of her shack falling down. A bulldozer was used to finish the job.

"When I asked them why they were doing this to my shack, they told me I was stubborn and they knew how to deal with people of my kind," she said.

The policeman warned her not to resist since other people were demolishing their shacks without causing "troubles".

One policeman said they were moving people to KwaNobuhle because Langa-Kabab "belonged to the coloureds". Majola was told she had to move because "good" houses with better facilities were available for Africans in KwaNobuhle.

"I did not want to leave Langa, irrespective of promises of better houses in KwaNobuhle. However, the

The authorities claim the people of Langa moved voluntarily. Grace Majola is one of hundreds who tell a different story. MANDLA MASHEGO reports

aggressiveness of the police made me realise that I had no option but to move," she said.

"I woke my two sons to help me demolish our shack. A truck was made available to transport our goods to KwaNobuhle.

"Municipal police helped us to load our goods into the truck. We were then taken to the police station to sign papers. I was told to sign those papers because the police wanted to keep a list of people who used their transport.

"Afterwards we were driven to Khyvelitsha where we found tents already pitched. A green tent was allocated to us.

"We had to leave our furniture and valuables outside since there wasn't enough space in the tent to house us and the furniture.

"The next day I discovered that we had to share a toilet with nine other families. The buckets are always full and there is no adequate water provision. We have to travel long distances to get water.

"Right now, it has cost me R60 to rebuild my shack. Where do they think we get the money from?"

"As of now, I was forced to leave my part-time job because I can't afford to pay for transport costs to town. In Langa, I used to walk to town without problems.

"This place is not good, we are not happy with it. The weather is so bad. It is very windy and cold and the place is far from everything.

"I won't forget what these machakachaka (police) did to us. They are bad people without feelings. If only the government could leave us alone to go back to Langa where we have always been happy," she said.

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20/11/86

Cape Times, Thursday, No

Call to retract Lawaaikamp move order

Political Correspondent

ATTORNEYS of residents threatened with forced removal from Lawaaikamp, Urbanville and Borchards yesterday called on the George municipality to retract "unconditionally and in writing" an order for blacks to leave the areas by December 31.

A telex sent by the attorneys to the town clerk of George notes that "our instructions are that our clients will not be forced to move and want to choose freely whether they would like to stay where they are"

"Your order has caused general panic and fear among the residents of Lawaaikamp who believe that bulldozers from your municipality will raze their houses in the same way as more than 100 dwellings were demolished by you on April 3 1986.

Meeting by residents

"Our call on you to withdraw your order is also based on the strength of the State President's and former MP for George, his Honourable Mr P W Botha's public commitment as far back as June 1984 that there will be no further forced removals."

The attorneys also ask the municipality to specify — before their next meeting with the George Civic Association on November 21 — in terms of what law and what authority its earlier removal notice was issued.

The Surplus Peoples Project and Black Sash rural advice office workers, who attended a weekend meeting by residents opposing their removal to nearby Sandkraal, said in a statement yesterday that it was "high time the government kept its promise that there will be no more forced removals.

"As a first step the least the government could do is to agree with the people's wish for a free choice."

● The former National Party MPC for George, Mr Georg Kellerman, this week filed an affidavit to the Supreme Court supporting the application for the release of detained George Civic Association president Mr Kenneth Sibotho.

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Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A Progressive Federal Party probe into the recent resettlement of 40 000 people at Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage, concluded yesterday that the removals were forced.

The PFP has also called for a judicial commission of inquiry into "contradictory accounts" of the removal, which it described as "callous."

The PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said 100 per cent of people interviewed by a PFP research team at the resettlement area last month said they were forced to move there.

DP 20/1/86

(271)

PFP: 40 000 forced to move

This contradicts a statement by the Kwanobuhle Town Council (KTC) administrator, Mr Barry Erasmus, who in defending KTC against an interdict brought in the Supreme Court here by residents threatened with removal a few months ago, said:

"I gave strict instructions that no person was to be compelled to move. The removals were to be voluntary and this was to be brought to the attention of all residents at all times."

Mr Savage said the haste with which the people were moved — it took four months — made him draw the conclusion that "the authorities found that the move of the first few households in the area, affected by the court decision, went more easily than expected."

"They thereupon opportunistically drove ahead with the mass removal of 40 000 bemused and -frightened people to an area without services or temporary housing."

"There is no chance that South Africa can win the respect and support of its international trading partners, or the loyalty and commitment of its citizens, while it continues to order its social affairs in such a callous and arbitrary fashion," he said.

Adding that the removals "gained pace under the cloak of the state of emergency" he said: "The white population of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage is almost unaware that it has occurred."

"From the government's point of view, it is the most discreet piece of social engineering yet undertaken."

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By

SINNAH KUNENE



2001
08/08/82

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RAIN showered the remote Mathopestad area in Western Transvaal as the tiny community held a three-day program to voice their stand against removals this week.

And residents were full of hope that showers of blessing had graced their 20-year protest and would bring a brighter future to their land.

The ceremony, which was marked through workshops, drama and poetry, political speeches and a graveyard prayer meeting, was attended by about 400, mostly women from Transvaal's forced removal areas.

They included women's delegations from Huhudi, Brits, Braklaagte, Bloedfontein, Machakoneng, Mogopa, Rooigrond, Driefontein and kwaNgema.

They jointly expressed their grievances in a Press statement and condemned the authorities and vigilantes for the "harrassment of our children and husbands".

"Some of our partners and children have been detained, some killed by vigilantes and many homes have been destroyed. We charge the State to stop moving people forcefully from the land of their forefathers. This action has resulted in too much bloodshed. We hope someone listens to our plea, so that we may live in harmony with our children," they said.

The government has been threatening to resettle the Mathopestad community for over 20 years, according to the chief's wife and pioneer farmer Elsie Mathope.

"In 1966 government officials painted numbers on our doors and told us the government wanted to move us to Onderstepoort towards Rustenburg," she said.

mass removal

"My son refused because he does not want to be like me - and work for nothing. I did all kinds of jobs on this farm - loading big lorries, fetching water and watering the fields," said Zungu before his imprisonment.

Bukekile Zungu lamented: "My husband was looking forward to his pension and to being buried on the farm - but instead, the baas just told us that he does not want us anymore.

"We have nowhere else to go and we fear all of us will be arrested soon."

Tenants claim they have tried in vain to find alternate accommodation on trust funds and from a local chief. They

also failed to find shelter in the nearby informal resettlement camp at Kwabekumtheto, outside Mondlo.

The camp is badly overcrowded - Afra Survey estimated about 30 000 resently evicted farm workers lived there.

Richmont residents claim the Hilltops farm owner threatened to shoot them if they did not leave his farm.

Charges of attempted murder and assault were recently brought against farm owner CF Ehlers by Elfus Kunene, 29, the son of Andries Kunene - one of the tenants being evicted.

The late Chief Rankoko Mathope however contested the decision on the grounds that the land was bought by its pioneer residents in 1904.

"Our forefathers bought both the underground and surface land and have lived happily ever since. We've developed it and have cultivated lots of agricultural products which we often sell to the corporations," said Mrs Mathope.

The thriving community has its own tractors and own lots of cattle.

Their battle against removals reached its peak two years ago when former Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof said the community would definitely be moved.

Presiding Chief John Mathope and his delegates approached the Black Sash for help and their grievances were presented to Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

There has not been action from Pretoria since early last year, when some of the residents were taken on tour to the new Bophuthatswana village where they were to be resettled.

The residents have a number of projects in the pipeline and hope to build a clinic in the area.

They have built two schools which offer education up to Std 7.

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Northern Natal's quiet

By S'BU MNGADI

OVER 2 000 farm workers are being quietly evicted in northern Natal – despite the government's much publicised promise to suspend forced removals.

Seven hundred farm workers were recently evicted from faction-torn Msinga and another 1 000 face action by white farmers in the Vryheid region.

Thirty-two workers who live on Dr H Gertques' farm appeared in the Vryheid Magistrate's Court last week for alleged illegal squatting. No charges were put to them and the case was postponed.

The Association for Rural Advancement has sought legal help against the evictions. Most of the families are from long-established labour tenant communities who have lived on the farm for three or more generations.

Though the labour tenancy system – “the six-month system” – was outlawed in the late 60s, it is still found in a different guise in many parts of Natal.

Under the system, workers must work for a farmer for six months – for nominal or no wages – to gain the right to live on the land. They are allowed a certain amount of arable land and cattle grazing rights.

Almost all the families being evicted have had access to land for ploughing and keeping cattle.

Now they have to accept resettlement compensation and be moved to Bulwer, Waaihook at Ladysmith and Franklands at Port Shepstone – all between 90km and 300km away.

Ndala Zungu, 61, of Hopewell Farm in Weenen was recently sent to jail for three months for illegal squatting on a farm.

Zungu has worked on the farm for about 40 years. He was allegedly evicted because his son refused to work for the farmer.

Savage slams U'hage removals

By DENISE BOUTALL

THE MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the removal of 40 000 people from Langa in Uitenhage to Kwanobuhle.

At the same time, he has questioned Government statements that it had abandoned forced removals.

"There is no chance that South Africa can win the respect and support of its international trading

partners, or the loyalty and commitment of its citizens, while it continues to order its social affairs in such a callous and arbitrary fashion," he warned.

The removal of people from the established shack area between the white and coloured residential areas of Uitenhage began in July. Only a few shacks remain in the area.

People have been resettled in a sprawling tent

town pitched in the newly cleared veld on the southern periphery of Kwanobuhle, where they are expected to rebuild their shacks. About 6 000 families have been moved from Langa and Despatch.

Mr Savage's call follows an investigation into the removal by the Eastern Cape office of "Operation Real South Africa" (Orsa).

A sample of 76 people said they did not want to

move, claimed they had been forced to move, denied they had been told they could remain in Langa if they wanted to and said they were without leadership during the removal.

The survey also found that conditions in the resettlement area were "inexcusably bad", that officials gave contradictory information about plans for servicing the resettlement area and that water and sewerage provision

were inadequate.

Mr Savage said Kwanobuhle Town Council officials gave no valid reason why the area could not have been serviced before people were moved.

"It would have spared people suffering and privation and reduced bitterness and anger, and the services could have been installed more cheaply."

It appeared the initial removals went more easily than expected.

"They then opportunistically drove ahead with the mass removal of 40 000 bemused, frightened people to an area without services or temporary housing," he said.

Orsa has also condemned conditions at the Kwanobuhle resettlement camp.

Doctors who visited the camp described it as "a time bomb" and warned of possible "disastrous consequences" if the service level was not dramatically improved.

Orsa has called for individuals to be given the right to their previous area with full financial compensation and that those who choose to stay in Kwanobuhle should be compensated for "the horror of their suffering".

● The first contract for the provision of services to 3 000 sites was awarded last week and is due for completion in 11 months. The second contract will be awarded early next year.



Mr CHRIS Heunis, Minister

Sowetan 27/11/86
'Oukasie'

THE Government would not have de-proclaimed the Brits location "Oukasie" if residents were properly consulted, the spokesman for the Brits committee said yesterday.

Mr Levy Mamabolo said this after a meeting between representatives of Oukasie residents and officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning on Wednesday in Pretoria.

The department's director-general, Mr E C de Beer, his colleagues and organisations acting on behalf of the affected community attended the meeting to discuss the planned removals.

The parents committee, action committee and several trade unions said the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, should reverse his decision to move residents to Letlhabile. They also urged the authorities to upgrade the existing area.

Families appeal to Botha

Case 1000 2/11/86
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By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE residents of a township in Port Elizabeth, where 450 families face removal by Tuesday, have sent a last-minute petition to President P W Botha asking him to prevent anyone being moved against their will.

The residents of Red Location in New Brighton said in their petition: "We wish to state that we are all united in our desire to see nobody from Red Location moved to Motherwell against their will."

"Please do not divide us, parents from children, brothers from sisters by moving some or all of us to Motherwell."

The National Committee Against Removals said in a statement yesterday: "Once again the promise that there would be no more forced removals is being blatantly broken."

It said trucks with loudhailers had been circulating in Red Location yesterday and 450 families had been told to dismantle their shacks and to move today.

Living in the shadow of the bulldozer

THE approaching New Year's Day feels more like Doomsday for the people of the beleaguered shanty settlement of Lawaalkamp.

For that is the deadline set by the George Municipality for them to demolish the shacks that have been their homes for years and to rebuild them at a new site-and-service scheme two kilometres away — where only a third of the sites have services.

During their year-long battle to stay in Lawaalkamp, which has been a legal black settlement for more than 30 years, 200 people have been detained, including most members of the committee of the Lawaalkamp Civic Association, set up to negotiate with the municipality.

Leader

Their elected leader, Mr Kenneth Sibotho, is still in detention. But this week a leading Nationalist and former MPC for George, Mr George Kellerman, publicly appealed for his release.

In an affidavit supporting an application in the Cape Supreme Court for Mr Sibotho's release, Mr Kellerman praised his role as a peaceful negotiator in the Lawaalkamp conflict and levelled some harsh words at the municipality.

He said a boycott at the local black school earlier in the year had ended as a direct result of Mr Sibotho's mediation.



Precious resource... children gather round as a woman fetches water from one of only four street taps in Lawaalkamp

SPECIAL REPORT by BRENDA HARTIDEGEN

ville and Borcherds must be vacated by blacks not later than December 31 1986 and residents must move to the new township of Sandkraal before that date.

The people fear that if they don't move by New Year's day the municipality will move in with bulldozers, as has been done before.

On April 3 this year, 150 shacks, many of them belonging to municipal workers, were demolished while the owners were at work. When the people of Lawaalkamp staged a stay-

away in protest, all 217 municipal workers were sacked and the municipality announced that from then on it would employ only coloureds

Meeting

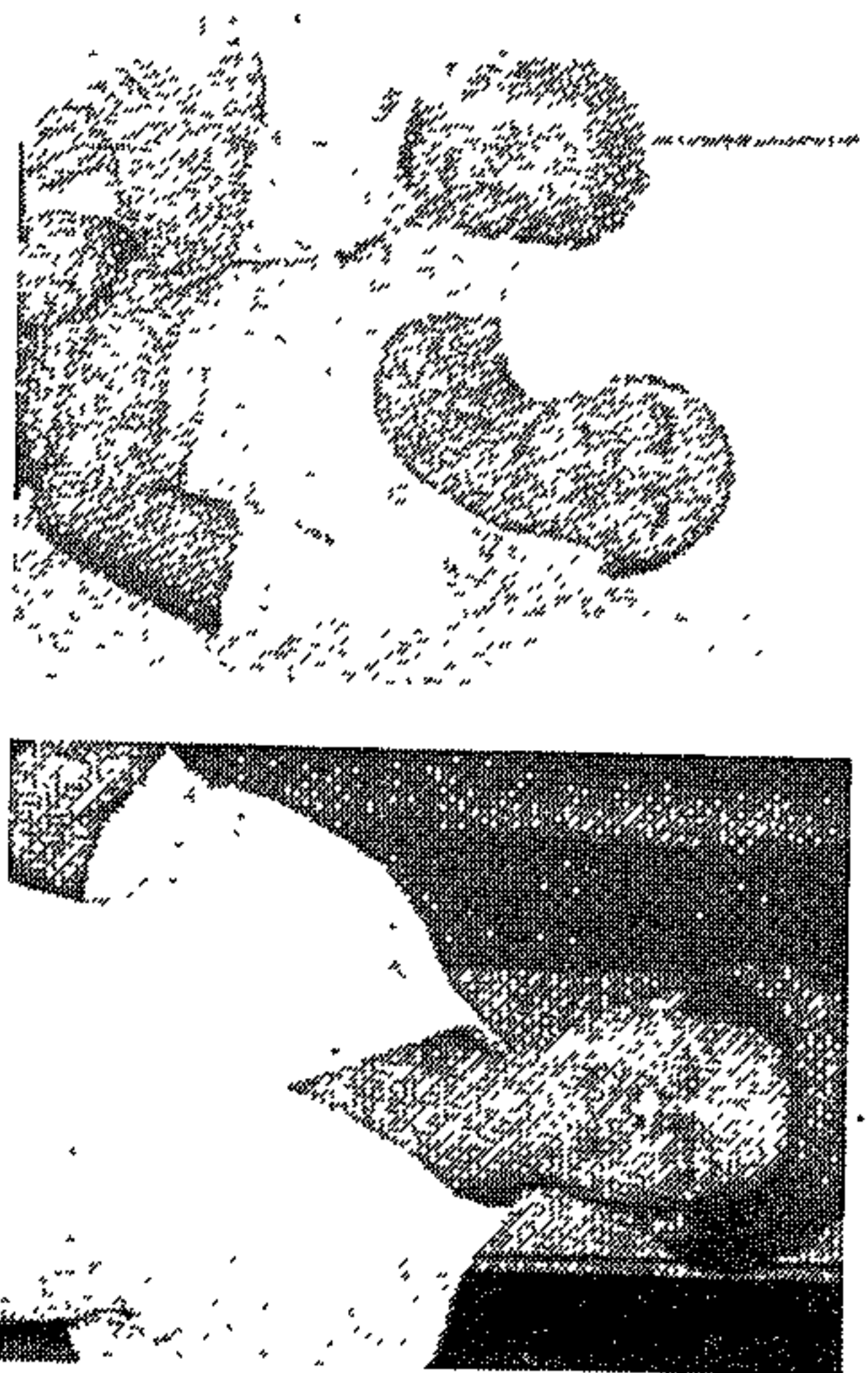
Last weekend the people of Lawaalkamp met for the first time since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12 to discuss the removals threat and to obtain legal representation.

The meeting, for which special permission was

granted by the Chief Magistrate of George, was arranged with the help of the Black Sash and the National Committee Against Removals

Members of the community described how they were subtly being forced to move. Although the municipality claims the people are moving voluntarily, this was strongly denied at the meeting.

Mr Hitler Rala said: "I was in detention when they came to my wife and told her to move. She was scared and so she



Mrs Georgina Hanase outside her wood and iron home

moved. When I was released from detention, I found we were living in Sandkraal."

Miss Nombumbi Aseni, whose father is the chairman of the Parents' Representative Committee and is still in detention after five months, said she, too, now lived in Sandkraal

Muddy

"But we want to know when we can go home to Lawaalkamp," she said.

"It is wet and muddy in Sandkraal and we want to return home." The meeting decided

unanimously that they did not want to be forced to move and wanted Lawaalkamp to be upgraded.

Conditions in Lawaalkamp have been allowed to deteriorate drastically, with only four street taps for an estimated 5 000 people and irregular refuse and night soil removal services

Despite this, the municipality almost doubled the services charges in June from R13.50 to R25 in an attempt to get the people to move "voluntarily".

This week, a telex was sent to the town clerk by attorneys acting for Lawaalkamp residents calling on the

Mrs Angelina Kosi, who has lived in Lawaalkamp since 1970 municipality to retract "unconditionally and in writing" the December 31 removal date.

Commitment

"Our call on you to withdraw your order is based on the strength of the State President and former MP for George, the honourable Mr P W Botha's public commitment as far back as June 1984 that there would be no further forced removals," the telex stated

Town Clerk Mr du Plessis said this week that he was determined to go ahead with the removal of the people from Lawaalkamp.

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23/11/86

Sun Times

He believed that pressure exerted by the George municipality on black people to move to Sandkraal was "instrumental to a very large measure in causing the explosive situation which arose".

Coloureds

At the centre of the controversy is town clerk Carel du Plessis, whose council claims it wants the Lawaalkamp site to extend the residential area for coloureds.

In an interview, Mr du Plessis denied that notices served on black people to move were eviction notices.

"The notices, of which about 500 were handed out, were only a request," he said.

The notice, dated July 21, states "Lawaalkamp, Urban-

23/11/86
'Did PW forget?'

LAWYERS for squatters living outside George have urged the local authority to withdraw an order that the community must move out.

Lawyer Kobus Pienaar told George town clerk Carel du Plessis that President PW Botha - who was MP for George for 36 years - had pledged there would be no more forced removals.

Du Plessis told Lawaai-kamp squatters they must move by December 31 to Sandkraal, further out of town - but squatters say little provision has been made for them there.

Call for Red Location residents to unite

By JIMMY MATYU

A CALL for a united front against the proposed forced removal of some residents of Red Location was made at a service held in the Ascension Order of Ethiopia Church in Red Location today

The removals are scheduled to start tomorrow

The residents, some of them infirm, disabled and blind, sang hymns in between the speakers' messages.

Men in a security police vehicle observed the service from the church's gate

A local civic leader and sports administrator, Mr Dan Qeque, today said the possible removal of some residents was "grossly unjust" and would result in "life-long bitterness".

He called for the planned move to be scrapped for the "sake of peace".

There was a tense atmosphere in Red Location at the weekend when the Evening Post visited the township.

Residents spoke angrily against the plans of the Ibhayi Town Council to

move some of them to Motherwell — about 20 kilometres away from the city.

They complained that on Friday night people whose names were on "a list" were approached and asked why they had now changed their minds.

Mr Qeque said if the Government was able to exercise mercy on Walmer Township by allowing it to remain forever, he saw no reason why the same could not be done for the residents of Red Location

He said the question of

the authorities claiming there were inadequate and poor services at Red Location could be remedied without disrupting family life.

Mr Qeque said he did not think the Government would have any problems re-developing or upgrading the Red Location when there was a fine offer of R100 million from BP to boost non-racial education and the re-development of District Six

"Some of this money could be used on re-development of the Red Location," he said.

25/11/86
NEWSMAN

(2)

2000 protest against being moved



Mr CHRIS Heunis . . .
deproclaimed town-
ship.

MORE than 2000 residents of Oukasie in Brits, have signed affidavits in protest against the Government's decision to resettle them in Letlhabile.

According to Mr Allen Morris of the Transvaal Rural Committee (Trac) 2 045 residents aged from 18 years upwards made sworn statements declaring their dissatisfaction about forced removals.

He said the community submitted in their statement that they:

- Do not want to move to the new Letlhabile resettlement area or any other place
- Were not consulted by the Government, the Development Board of Central Transvaal or the

SPORTS REPORTER

Brits Community Council when the decision was taken and;

- Authorised the Brits Action Committee to represent them in any legal proceedings preventing the local black township and its residents from being moved.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has deproclaimed Oukasie and residents there are expected to move to Letlhabile.

Policeman killed

A POLICEMAN died in Durban early yesterday after sustaining third degree burns when his car was set alight in Umlazi at the weekend.

Warrant Officer M A Mkhwanazi of the South African Police was sitting in his car on Saturday night when a group of people threw petrol onto it, a police spokesman said.

ANB 25/11/86 (271)

PW asked to halt forced removals at Lawaaiikamp

Staff Reporter

THE George Civic Association has sent an open letter to President P.W. Botha urging him to intervene in the Lawaaiikamp squatter dispute.

About 4 000 residents of the shantytown have been ordered by the George municipality to move to the new "self-help" township at Sandkraal by December 31.

The association has a mandate from the black community of George to deal with the authorities on its behalf.

"TORN APART"

The letter said the community was being "torn apart" by the removal threat and the majority did not want to move to Sandkraal.

"As citizens of this country we want to be free to choose whether to go to Sandkraal or to stay where we are.

"We are scared of your Government's bulldozers — on April 3 we saw how bulldozers and soldiers moved in to raze more than 100 dwellings while the inhabitants were at work.

"We appeal to you to intervene."

THREATENED

The letter was signed by the association's chairman, Mr M Notshokovo, because the president, Mr Kenneth Siboto, has been in detention since the start of the state of emergency on June 12.

● Residents of another Cape township are being threatened with forced removal in spite of Government promises that the policy has been stopped, say civil rights organisations.

About 450 families in Red Location in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, have been told they must move to the Motherwell resettlement site, about 20km from the city.

But Government officials say the move is voluntary and people will be allowed to return to better housing in Red Location when it has been upgraded.

"TOO FAR"

Officials in lorries with loudhailers have been telling residents to dismantle their shacks, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) reports.

People complain that Motherwell is too far from Port Elizabeth and that bus fares will be too high.

The Black Sash and the Grahams-town Rural Committee, an NCAR affiliate, have also condemned the moves as an attempt to implement the forced-removal policy in a new guise.

"UPGRADED"

But Mr Edward Pullen, town clerk of the Ibhayi Town Council, which runs Port Elizabeth townships, said: "There is no such thing as forced removal here. It's voluntary and temporary.

"Certain people have to be moved because they are living in old sheet-iron houses built in 1902 which are very dilapidated and dangerous.

"When the Red Location area has been upgraded they will be returned."

Asked what would happen if families decided not to move, Mr Pullen said: "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

Lawaaikamp appeals to PW Botha for help

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

GEORGE Civic Association has appealed to Mr P W Botha "as State President and former MP for George" to intervene to halt the forced removal.

The people have been ordered by the George municipality to move to nearby Sandkraal by the end of the year.

A telex sent to Mr Botha yesterday said: "Our community is being torn apart. We do not have the money to rebuild our homes by 31 December and most of us do not

want to move there in any case."

It also invites Mr Botha to a public meeting planned for all the people of Lawaai-kamp, Urbanville and Borchards on December 6.

"We know that you have publicly stated that there will be no more forced removals and as citizens we trust and believe that you will honour your word in this regard."

The appeal also catalogues the series of attempts over the past year by the authorities in George to get people in the area to move

These included a description of how, on April 3, "bulldozers and soldiers moved into our township to raze more than 100 dwellings while inhabitants were at work and houses still had clothes and household items inside".

"We are scared of your government's bulldozers," the message said.

A spokesman for Mr Botha said last night that the President never commented on private correspondence

FINMML (271) ~~STP~~ ~~STP~~

COLOURED RESERVES

Carving Leliefontein

The 4 000-strong community in the remote Leliefontein coloured "reserve" in Namaqualand is hoping that a commission of inquiry will soon reverse what many of them regard as an arbitrary decision to divide up their traditional communal land and sell it off as "economic units."

The little-publicised commission completed its public hearings in the Leliefontein district last week in the face of growing resistance by the community to government's land division plan.

Leliefontein, about 400 km north-west of Cape Town, is one of 23 coloured "reserves" in SA covering about 1,7m ha and accommodating around 60 000 people, mostly in Namaqualand, according to UCT archaeologist Emile Boonzaier

The reserves are effectively "concessions" granted in the last century on the basis of settlements established around early mission stations.

Leliefontein covers an area of about 200 000 ha of arid scrubland in a district with town names like Spoegrivier, Horinggat, Stinkkloof, Bobbejaanhoek and Wolfkraal. Most of the residents are direct descendants of the Koikhoi (Hottentots) and about 200 families own stock (mainly sheep and goats, but some cattle as well). For

decades they have wandered around the reserve grazing their herds. The community also grows a little wheat and some of the men have jobs in towns or on the region's mines (or had jobs until the recession).

According to government, Leliefontein — and the other reserve areas — was overgrazed. The only solution was to divide the area into "economic units" and lease them to "bona fide" farmers. Three other "reserves" were divided with little community resistance, but the people of Leliefontein took a strong stand against the plan. Although the Leliefontein divisions followed consultations with the elected management board of the area, the community claims the board is unrepresentative and they generally reject it.

Leases cost R300 a year payable in advance. More than half the units have been let (and fenced) mainly to tenants with other means of income such as shop owners, school teachers, local management board officials or relatively wealthy owners of large herds. To qualify to rent a unit, a tenant must have assets worth at least R3 000 or own 250 head of stock. The less wealthy stock farmers are not in this class and have effectively been cut off from their traditional land and livelihood. "Illegal" stock found inside the fences of the leased units is usually impounded. Although some commonage has been left, it is totally inadequate for their needs, the farmers say (Researchers say a small head of stock in the region needs 10 ha.)

Last month, the coloured Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, David Curry, said that while he sympathised with the farmers, if Leliefontein was not divided up and farmed more carefully, the region was in danger of becoming "another Ethiopia." Government's alternative, suggested to the stock farmers, is to relocate the residents of eight small villages in the district to two larger towns — a scheme that has met with little support.

In an apparent move to stall planned legal action to challenge the land division in Leliefontein, government appointed a commission of inquiry which heard evidence at towns in the region from late September until last week. The findings of the commission are expected to be crucial to the future of all the coloured "reserves."

While researchers working in the area acknowledge that over-grazing is killing the land, they believe there are alternatives which the authorities have apparently not considered.

Among suggestions by Fiona Archer and Lita Webley, archaeologists from the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town respectively, are the development of vegetable farms at the Nourivier dam; the promotion of tourism (Leliefontein is in the heart of the wild flower region), and an afforestation programme to revive the over-grazed land and the establishment of a home industries project ■

Appeal to PW to intervene on removals

26/11/76 DD
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Dispatch Correspondent in any case.

CAPE TOWN — The George Civic Association has sent a personal appeal to Mr P. W. Botha, "as state president and former MP for George," to intervene in halting the forced removal of black residents in the area.

The residents have been ordered by the George municipality to move to nearby Sandkraal by the end of the year.

A telex sent to Mr Botha stated: "Our community is being torn apart. We do not have the money to rebuild our homes by 31 December and most of us do not want to move there

"We know that you have publicly stated that there will be no more forced removals and as citizens we trust and believe that you will honour your word in this regard."

The appeal also catalogued the series of attempts by the authorities in George to get residents in the area to move during the past year.

"We are scared of your government's bulldozers," the message noted.

A spokesman for Mr Botha said the state president never commented on private correspondence.

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MISSION *AR6ms 26/11/86*

Mfesane living up to its name

By **KAREN STANDER**
Religion Reporter

A PRIEST ministering in the mid-1970s to a group of people relocated from white farms into the "bundu" realised that his message could not be effective while his flock had empty stomachs and no chance of finding work.

The priest was the Rev Almero Cloete of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa, the place Dimbaza in the Ciskei and the result Mfesane.

Mfesane — the Xhosa word for compassion — now has 22 projects in the Transkei, Ciskei and the Eastern Cape. From the beginning of next year it will extend its operations to the Western Cape.

Mr Cloete is now managing director of the interdenominational organisation, which celebrates its 11th anniversary today. It has an annual budget of R4,5-million, half of it self-generated, the remainder provided by individual contributions and sponsorships.

"Same sphere"

The Rev Johann Els of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa has been appointed regional director for the Western Cape and will be assisted by former top black affairs official Mr Timó Bezuidenhoud.

Mr Bezuidenhoud recently announced his early retirement and intention of operating within the same sphere but outside "the system" with Mfesane.

Interviewed by telephone from the organisation's headquarters in King William's Town, Mr Els said it was premature to speculate on what Mr Bezuidenhoud's position would be with the organisation. This would be decided early next year.

Sketching the history of Mfesane, Mr Els said Mr Cloete started by opening a small factory to provide employment for former farmworkers.



Rev Johann Els

Other organisations followed his lead and Dimbaza now boasted more than 100 factories

Mfesane later created special schools and institutions for the handicapped, emphasising training and employment — for instance, building projects, printing works and pottery workshops for the deaf or blind.

They had self-help agricultural training projects and — a new field for the organisation — pre-school education where mothers and children are educated

The philosophy was one of working with the community and seeking guidance and advice on how to proceed. The organisation did not move into an area without first being approached to help.

"We are not interested in empire-building; we act as a catalyst for people to promote their own growth," Mr Els said

Mfesane had sold a number of projects to the workers once the projects were running smoothly.



Informal trade is also encouraged and promoted.

In the past Mfesane was confined mainly to the rural areas but it had been recognised that a need existed in the cities.

Initial plans for the Western Cape include an ecumenical community centre for meetings — to be used as a base for community development, a school for the deaf and a small pre-school centre

"We hesitate to make promises unless we know we can fulfil them. I believe that many people have been frustrated by organisations which have publicised great plans and then nothing happens," Mr Els said.

Another facet of Mfesane's work is in providing cross-cultural contact.

One community

"We see South Africa as one community. The problems experienced by black people are not only their problems but the responsibility of the whole of Southern Africa

"If some suffer financially or materially then others who have all the financial and material resources also suffer because their neighbours are suffering.

"So we will establish forums where organisations can come together and discuss problems in a relaxed way. We don't use political platforms. Others do, and it is necessary, but we prefer to approach the ordinary person."

STAR 26/11/86

Moutse transfer callous, says prof

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

The transfer of Moutse to the kwaNdebele homeland was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development and showed a callous disregard for the community, Professor John Dugard told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The court was hearing an application to declare invalid the proclamation of December 31 1985 which passed control of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

The application was brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, a Moutse community leader who also represented the area on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until this year.

Moutse is situated in the Groblersdal/Marble Hall district.

The population is estimated at 124 000 — 40 percent of the population of kwaNdebele. The Moutse, members of the North-Sotho language group, were part of Lebowa until 1980.

Professor Dugard submitted that, as kwaNdebele began to emerge as a national state, plans were made by the South African Government to excise Moutse from Lebowa and hand it to kwaNdebele.

The Moutse leaders were first informed in 1980 but were never consulted.

From the outset they told the authorities of their

opposition and demanded a referendum to test public opinion. But their views were consistently ignored, said Professor Dugard.

The South African Government had acknowledged that it was motivated largely by geographical and not ethnic considerations, he added.

The proclamation was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development as laid out in various statutes, including the National States Constitution Act.

Professor Dugard said the inescapable conclusion was that the proclamation was issued "in defiance of the statutory imperative of ethnicity and in pursuit of objects not mandated by statute".

'A reward for kwaNdebele'

This led support to the inference that Moutse was incorporated into kwaNdebele to increase its size and "as a reward to kwaNdebele for opting for independence or as an inducement to opting for independence".

The proclamation showed a total disregard of, and violated, the rights of the Moutse community including the rights to self-determination, language and citizenship, Professor Dugard said.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice T T Speelstra is on the Bench. Mr I W B de Villiers is appearing for the South African Government.

November 26 1986

26/11/86
S.M.M.

Gunfire, teargas as Pimville switches off

By Rich Mkhondo

The Soweto township of Pimville was plunged into darkness on Monday night and sounds of gunfire were heard in the area.

Some residents claimed municipal police — assisted by members of the security forces — were trying to carry out evictions but township offi-

Residents say

Residents alleged that people believed to be police were trying to carry out evictions of rent defaulters, but they were unable to do so when residents switched off the lights of the entire township.

According to residents of Zone 1, Pimville, they were awoken at about 11.30 pm by people whistling — a sign of trouble in the townships.

"We switched off our lights to inconvenience those trying to carry out evictions. Teargas canisters were fired throughout the area to disperse youths who had gathered in the streets," said one resident who asked not to be named.

"We are adamant this was no scare and that police intended to carry out evictions."

Residents said the trouble spread to the other parts of Pimville, and shooting ensued until 1 am.

A street committee member, Mr Simon Manyoni, confirmed the incidents, saying they were still trying to find out if there had been any evictions and if anyone was injured.

Street committees were formed during the height of the rent boycott three months ago after 21 people were shot dead by police while resisting evictions in White City Jabavu.

cials denied the allegations. Nobody has been reported evicted or injured.

When The Star visited the area yesterday afternoon, there was still evidence of teargas canisters and barricades set up by residents.

Teargas fumes could still be smelt from some houses.

Officials say

The police, the army and Soweto's municipal police yesterday denied they had any clashes with Pimville residents on Monday night.

Soweto town clerk Mr Nico Malan said the council knew of no evictions in Pimville.

"It is the same old story of people spreading rumours of rent evictions. We never serve notices or carry out evictions in the middle of the night. We are compelled by law to give seven days' notice in writing," he said.

"We were not involved. I understand teargas was fired all over the place. Our police were not involved," he said.

Asked how the rent-and-service-charge boycott was going to be resolved, Mr Malan said regional offices were charged with the responsibility of rent collection.

"But notices of evictions are usually first served to the people who owe the most amount of money," he added.

Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said they had no reports from the area but could not rule out the possibility of police action having taken place.

REPRIEVE FOR VAAL TOWNSHIP

Sowetan
27/11/84
K25

PLANS by the Government to move about 14 000 residents of Bophelong Township — one of the oldest black areas in the Vaal Triangle — have been scrapped.

This was announced by the chairman of the Lekoa Town Council, Mr Esau Mahlatsi, after a meeting with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Pretoria on Tuesday morning.

Mr Mahlatsi said the decision not to move the township was welcomed by all blacks in the Vaal Triangle.

"The Government wanted to move the township because they wanted to build a road that was going to cut across the black area. We opposed the building of this road," Mr Mahlatsi said.

However, Bophelong residents interviewed by *Sowetan* yesterday, said the Government had wanted to move the township because it was near a white suburb of Vanderbijlpark.

"The Government must scrap the Group Areas Act so that people, black and white, can live together in the

**BY JOSHUA
RABOROKO**

country of their birth. We did not want to be moved here because we were born here and were prepared to die here," Mr Isaac Geno, one of the old residents said.

Mr Mahlatsi said like other black organisations, his council was prepared to negotiate with the government for the scrapping of apartheid laws.

He announced that Bophelong residents — one of the townships hit by rent boycott in the Vaal area — will now be

able to buy land and homes in the area.

"We are now going to build more schools, churches, improve roads and street lights and other recreational facilities for the residents after improvements on these facilities were frozen by the Government," he added.

Councillor Jake Ramagole, of Bophelong, said his home which was destroyed during the 1984 riots would not be purchased like many other homes in the area.

"We are happy that the Government has resolved not to move the township," he said.



Mr CHRIS Heunis . . . held talks with Lekoa mayor.

Goodbye Red Location

D-day for 'illegals' who have to move to Motherwell

271



Mr P MUNDELL, area manager of New Brighton and Red Location, is confronted in the Red Location by angry women telling him they do not want to move to Motherwell.

By JIMMY MATYU
THE long-threatened removal of "illegal" shack dwellers began in the Red Location, Port Elizabeth, today.

The Town Clerk of Ibhayi, Mr E Pullen, said the removals "should not be construed as forced removals"

It was the council's prerogative to take people to a place where they could reside legally, he said.

It was not feasible from a health point of view to improve conditions in the area, which required total redevelopment, not merely upgrading.

Some people whose

names appeared on a list held by municipal police locked their homes and disappeared into the crowd of onlookers

Miss Noncukumiso Boo, of Block 63, told the municipal police her mother, Mrs Stella Boo, was at work and that they could not demolish any of the shacks in the yard without her permission.

When the police showed her that a Mr Welcome Boo had indicated in writing that he wanted to move, Miss Boo said he had moved from the house

This exchange occurred when the proposed plan to move some residents to Motherwell

swung into operation, sparking off a wave of defiant shouts.

Ibhayi Town Council removal trucks and labourers, accompanied by security forces, moved in, taking by surprise residents who believed the township authorities had reconsidered their decision.

Also present were the area manager of New Brighton and Red Location, Mr P Mundell, the township manager, Mr G Mhlanga, and the former Town Clerk of the council, Mr R J Scholtz

Mr Mundell was confronted by an angry group of women who demanded to know why he

had failed to respond to their invitation to address them

They told him residents did not want to move.

Mr Mundell said he would see them after they had formed a committee.

He told them those who did not want to be moved would not be resettled in Motherwell.

Red Location petition should be with Botha

By KIN BENTLEY

A PETITION signed by about 40% of the residents of Red Location, Port Elizabeth, should already have reached the office of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

The director of Operation Real South Africa (Orsa), Mr Rory Riordon, said today the petition was sent by special courier and should have reached Mr Botha's office by Wednesday morning.

However, Mr Jack Viviers, director of liai-

son services for the State President's office, said he could not confirm this.

"It is not our practice to comment on the State President's correspondence," he said.

The crux of the petition is in its final paragraph, which reads:

"We approach your office to request that the Government upgrade Red Location to the benefit of all its present inhabitants and not just some, and that you will instruct that

nobody should be moved from Red Location against their will."

The petition was drawn up following a meeting between Mr Riordon and an *ad hoc* anti-removal committee at Red Location.

Mr Riordon said the committee was "desperate for proposals" on how to halt the removals. He suggested they petition the State President, who had the power to reverse the decision.

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we put
28/11/84

OWN TIMES 28/11/86

Motherwell relocation started

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — There was tension in Red Location yesterday as security forces and Ibhayi Town Council employees arrived to start the long-threatened relocation of residents to Motherwell township.

By midday yesterday only one shack — belonging to a family who had asked to move — had been demolished.

Ibhayi's Town Clerk, Mr E Pullen, told a press conference all those not registered for Red Location would be removed irrespective of how long they had been there.

Court orders would be obtained to evict those unwilling to leave.

Asked if this did not belie the State President's promise of no more forced removals, he said he "had no insight into this statement".

A former Ibhayi town clerk, Mr R J Scholtz, said the council acted in terms of a statement by the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that squatters could be moved if they caused slum conditions.

30 000 may be 'relocated' in EL

Weekend Post
Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The number of people to be removed from Duncan Village could be far greater than 3 000 families, as previously mentioned.

This has emerged from interviews with Government officials and it appears that up to two-thirds of the residents — perhaps 30 000 people — could be relocated.

Mr Koos Theron, the Cape MEC under whose portfolio township devel-

opment falls, has disclosed that C section — an area of emergency housing and shacks — will be moved as part of the redevelopment plans.

Duncan Village will consist of 3 700 plots when upgrading is completed — space for 23 000 people. The present population is estimated at 60 000.

Over the years the township had become depressed and overcrowded. In some areas, the coverage of open space by shacks is close to 100%. Upgrading

work will include clearing all these shacks.

Mr Theron gave the assurance that nobody would be moved before alternative sites are offered, but said there was no finality on which sites were being considered. This depended on a masterplan for the East London area still to be drawn up.

The upgrading project has come under fire, with the Duncan Village Residents' Association calling the proposals "a new form of forced removal".

Work on certain parts of the upgrading plan has already begun. This includes the new bypass road being built as a buffer between the township and the white suburb of Amalinda.

In another area, the former East Cape Development Board — now the Office for Community Services — has started building houses with funds set aside by the Government for job creation.

Elsewhere, about 150 new houses are almost complete.

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W/E Post 270
29/11/86 3

Reprieve likely for 5 000 in George

By DIRK VAN ZYL

THE 5 000 residents of Lawaai-kamp — the black community at George threatened with removal to another area — are likely to get a temporary reprieve.

The deadline of December 31 will probably be extended, the Town Clerk, Mr Carl du Plessis, said yesterday.

A telex has been sent to Mr Du Plessis by attorneys acting for Lawaai-kamp residents. It calls on the municipality to retract "unconditionally and in writing" the December 31 removal date.

Mr Du Plessis, who has been at the centre of a storm over the planned removal, said he was awaiting legal advice about the telex and could therefore not comment on it.

"As far as the date is concerned, it was never a fixed one. It was a target date and we will look at its extension," he said.

Mr Du Plessis added that the removals "will have to continue, but it will be done peacefully and through negotiation, as up to now".

Black community leaders have strongly opposed the plan to move residents to Sandkraal, where the municipality says it can provide better facilities.

During their year-long battle to remain in Lawaai-kamp — a legal black settlement for more than 30 years — many people have been detained, including most members of the committee of the Lawaai-kamp Civic Association, set up to negotiate with the municipality.

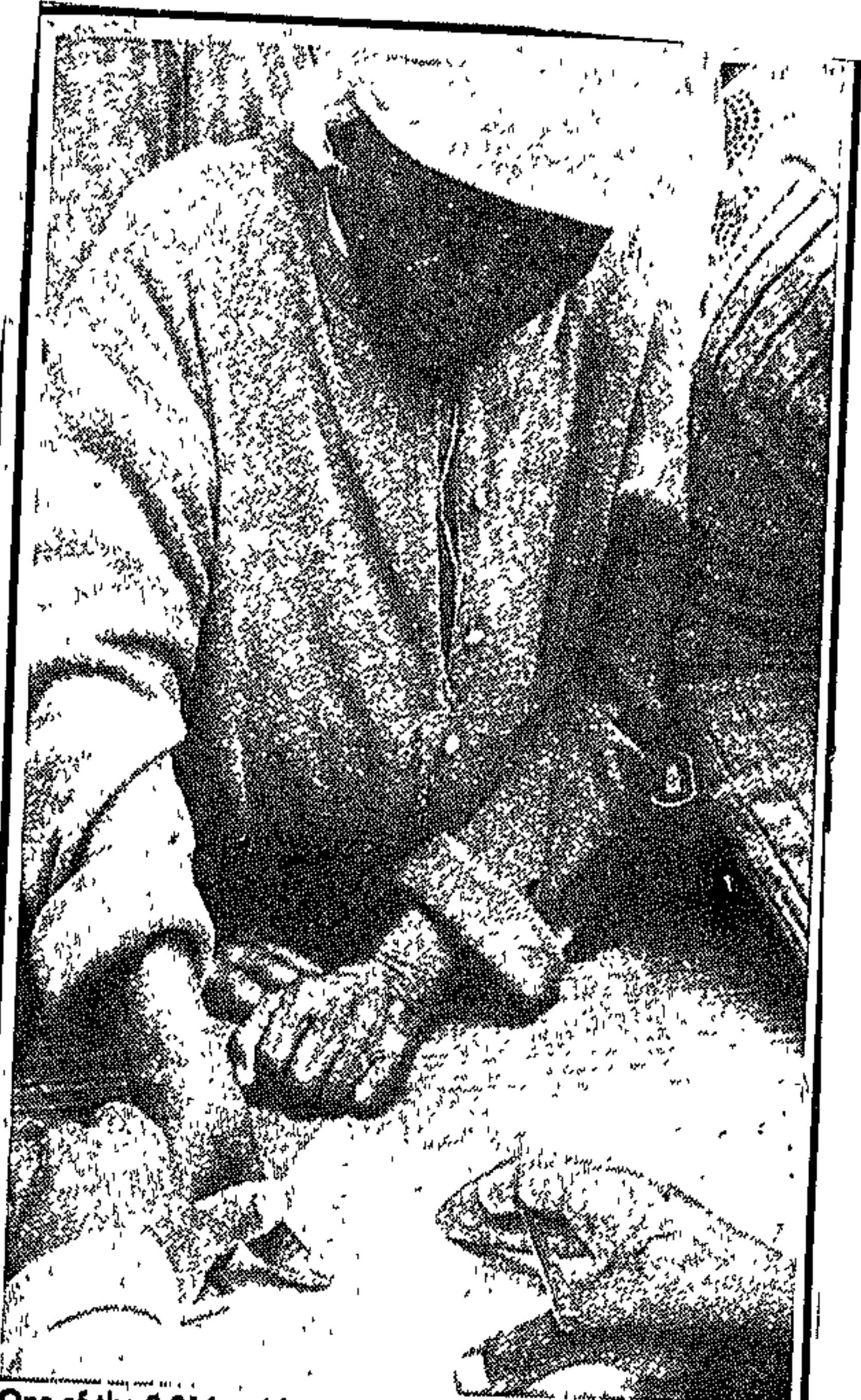
The leader, Mr Kenneth Sibotho, is still in detention.

In an unprecedented move, a leading Nationalist, local attorney Mr Georg Kellerman, MPC for George until the provincial councils were abolished earlier this year, last week publicly appealed for his release.

Mr Du Plessis claims that notices dated July 21 were "only a request," but residents have apparently taken them to mean that if they did not move by December 31 the municipality would move in with bulldozers, as has been done before.

George was the parliamentary constituency of Mr P.W. Botha for 36 years until he became State President in 1984.

His public commitment as far back as June, 1984, that there would be no more forced removals has been cited in favour of Lawaai-kamp residents' argument that they should not be moved against their will.



One of the 2 016 residents of Oukasie, near Brits, who signed the affidavit protesting against a government decision deproclaiming their township and proposing to move them to a new settlement, Lethlabile. CITY PRESS 20/11/76 (27)

According to the affidavits, the residents said that they did not wish to leave Brits and that they had not been consulted by the government, the Development Board or the Brits Community Council about the proposed move.

The residents also authorised the Brits Action Committee to represent them at any legal proceedings aimed at preventing removals.

Raiders of Msheguville

By SELLO SERIPE

SOWETO town council workers, backed by the SAP and SANDF, this week bulldozed more than 100 shacks in "Msheguville" in Mofolo.

Residents, who are mostly suspended Soweto mayor Ephraim "Mshengu" Tshabalala's Sofasonke Party members, said the raid was carried out while they were attending a mobile clinic outside Eyethu Cinema.

Shackowners who were present when the raid was carried out were given a short time to remove their belongings.

A Bureau for Information spokesman confirmed that the council pulled down "illegal structures in

Mofolo North".

"Youths attacked the council workers with stones and petrol bombs and when the Security Force members arrived at the scene they were also attacked with stones and petrol bombs," said the spokesman.

Tearsmoke was fired. No arrests were made and no injuries reported.

Among the victims of the raid was a 106-year-old Selina Mtshali. She had gone to the clinic for treatment at the time. When she returned her shack had been pulled down. Her stove and furniture were damaged.

Thandiwe Khalo, 34, who was also at the clinic, said: "All my crockery and a bed were broken when my shack was pulled down."

Sofasonke Party spokesman Ambitious Brown said that 180 shacks were pulled down. He condemned the action as "inhuman and the council should have notified the shackowners beforehand so that they could have looked for alternative refuge".

Soweto Council housing committee chairman Julius Mdlalose said that he was not aware that shacks were pulled down.

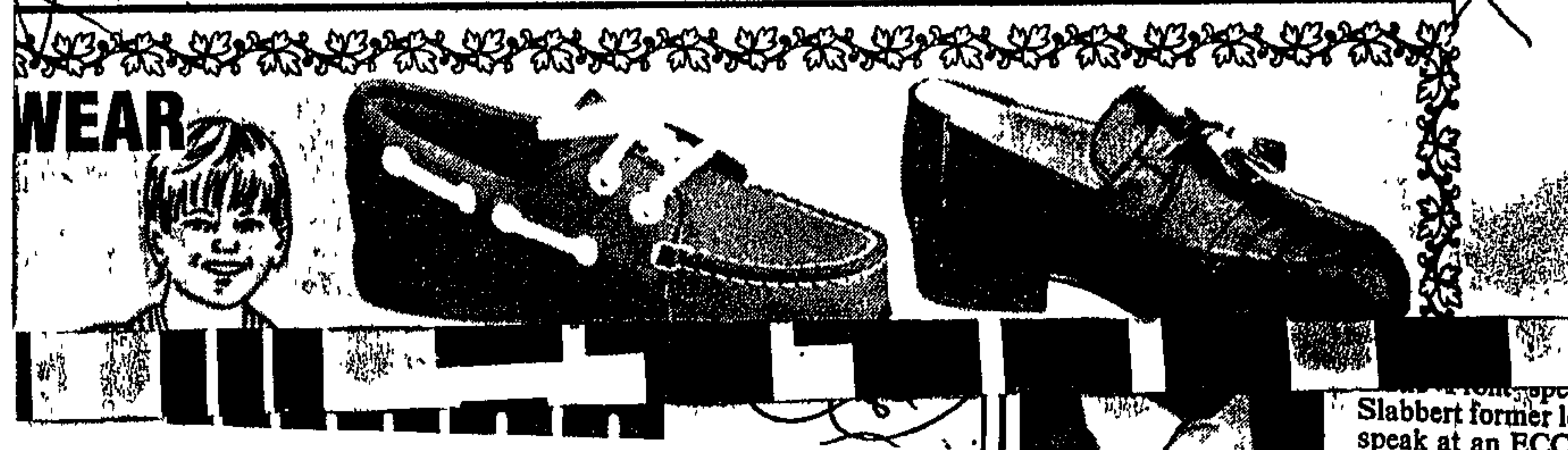
He said Tshabalala was granted permission to erect 400 shacks "but now there were 2 017 shacks and new shacks are being built daily.

"The council had also approached the residents in new shacks and asked them to move to 'emergency' camp in Tladi, but they refused."

30/11/86

CITIPRESS

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WEAR

Slabbert former leader speak at an ECC meeting

11360p

consistently stated that it will implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) provided an agreement can be reached on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

(b) It is South Africa's position that the people of South West Africa/Namibia should themselves decide on their constitutional future in circumstances of peace and security. Consequently it is unacceptable that the future of South West Africa/Namibia should be determined through violence as advocated and practiced by SWAPO backed, amongst others, by some 40 000 Cuban troops stationed across the border in Angola.

The Government realises that the people of South West Africa/Namibia, cannot wait indefinitely for their independence. Should it therefore eventually become evident that no possibility exists to achieve an agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans, all the parties most directly involved in the present negotiations will have to consider how the Territory may achieve independence which will be internationally acceptable.

The South African Government is continuing to work for an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa/Namibia. It will continue to search for a reasonable formula for Cuban withdrawal from Angola. In this regard, the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is referred to a letter which I addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 July 1986 and of which a copy will be made available to him.

Hex River Mountain railway tunnel

*3. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) (i) What is the most recent estimate of the cost of completing the Hex River Mountain railway tunnel and (ii) in respect of what date is this

information furnished and (b) (i) what was the original contract price of constructing this tunnel and (ii) when was the original contract price agreed upon;

(2) whether there have been any delays in the completion of this tunnel; if so, (a) what was the cause of the delay in each case and (b) what has been the effect of these delays on the completion date of the tunnel;

(3) whether any dispute has arisen between the South African Transport Services and the company contracted to complete the tunnel; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) cause and (ii) nature of the dispute and (c) what action has been taken to resolve this dispute;

(4) whether the dispute has been resolved; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be resolved; if so, (a) when, (b) how and (c) what agreement was reached with the contractors regarding the matters in dispute;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) R73 017 000.00 (ii) July 1985.

(b) (i) R26 770 082.00.

(ii) 13 August 1980

(2) Yes.

(a) A dispute between S.A. Transport Services and the contractor

(b) A delay of between 2½ to 3 years.

(3) Yes

(a) During 1981.

(b) (i) and (ii) Underground conditions and the completion period.

(c) In terms of the conditions of the contract it is being settled by arbitration.

(4) No. The case has been placed on the Supreme Court roll for March 1987.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(c) None.

(5) No.

Maj. R SIVE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell us if work is still proceeding satisfactorily despite the dispute and when does he expect the tunnel to be finished?

The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, the work is still continuing satisfactorily under the circumstances in that problems are being experienced with the soil. I think it is possible that it will be completed by the middle of next year

*4 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a) None.

(b) 22 August 1986.

Detainees

*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 29 of the Inter-

nal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 132 persons.

(b) 24 August 1986.

Detainees

*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I do not deem it in the interest of the public to furnish information of this nature.

Nyanga/Portland Cement/KTC sites

*7 Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether persons whose dwellings were destroyed during unrest in 1986, will be allowed to rebuild their dwellings in the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension, Portland Cement and KTC sites, if not, (a) why not, (b) what will be done with these sites, (c) who will be allowed to settle there and (d) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (i) when will such persons be allowed to begin building their dwellings and (ii) what assistance will be given to them by officials of his Department in the reconstruction and development of these areas;

(2) whether any effort has been made to establish the identity of the original residents of these sites; if not, why not; if so, (a) what has been done in

this regard, (b) how have officials determined the names of the original residents and (c) where are these persons residing at present;

- (3) whether any restrictions will be placed on the construction of new dwellings in these areas; if so, (a) what restrictions, (b) why and (c) how will they be enforced;
- (4) whether the barbed-wire surrounding these sites has been removed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be removed; if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a) Until peace is restored between the factions, more faction fighting could erupt at any moment and the Government cannot guarantee their safety under these conditions.

(b) Services are being and will be provided on the vacated land as part of upgrading

(c) A final decision has not yet been taken but it is anticipated that any of the residents will be allowed on a priority basis.

(d) Falls away

(i) As soon as the upgrading action has been completed.

(ii) None, as this is a function of the Provincial Administration.

(2) Yes.

(a) Fighting groups have been identified and during the course of discussions held between officials of the Department of Community Services of the Cape Provincial Administration and

the leaders, the leaders undertook to identify the original residents.

(b) As this is a slow process, the identification is still taking place.

(c) Khayelitsha, scattered in the Peninsula, and some even in Transkei and Ciskei.

(3) Yes.

(a) Buildings will have to comply with minimum health standards

(b) To prevent slum conditions.

(c) By the respective local authorities.

(4) Barbed wire surrounds only the vacated area of Crossroads.

(a) It serves to demarcate the construction area.

(b) As soon as circumstances allow.

*8 Mr E K MOORCROFT—Manpower. [Reply standing over.]

Alexandra Township

*9 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested by the police in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, on or about 11 July 1985; if so, (a) for what alleged offence, (b) what was his age at the time of his arrest, (c) where was he held and (d) what is his name;

(2) whether this person appeared in court; if so, (a) on what date and (b) on what charges;

(3) whether he was legally represented; if not, why not;

(4) whether he was released on bail; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date and (b) how many applications for bail had been made in respect of this person prior to that date;

(5) whether this person made any allegations that he had been assaulted while in police detention; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding these allegations and (c) what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Public violence.

(b) 11 years.

(c) Alexandra police station.

(d) Fanie Gaduka.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 12, 15, 23 and 29 July 1985; on 12, 14 and 16 August 1985; on 17 September 1985, on 16 October 1985, on 21 November 1985 and on 13 January 1986

(b) Public violence.

(3) Yes.

(4) No, he was released into the care of his mother on 6 September 1986

(a) and (b) Fall away

(5) Yes.

(a) 14 January 1986.

(b) He alleged that he was assaulted by a member of the Force who is known to him.

(c) An allegation of assault was investigated and handed to the Attorney-General for decision.

Brochures

*10. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:†

(1) Whether his Department makes available publicity brochures in overseas countries with the object of promoting tourism in South Africa; if so,

(2) whether it is stated in any of these brochures that separate amenities in South Africa are being replaced by mixed amenities at an accelerated rate, if so,

(3) whether it is the official policy of his Department to promote tourism in this manner?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism)

The South African Tourism Board forms part of my portfolio but is a statutory body which is not integrated with the Department of Environment Affairs. The word "Department" in the question should therefore be substituted by "South African Tourism Board". Against this background, the reply to the question is as follows

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away

†11. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Defence:-

(1) Whether at the end of their period of service on or about 17 June 1986 Defence Force members of the Personnel Service Corps paid an organised visit to a certain motor car factory at Brits, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purposes of the Minister's reply; if so, by whom was this visit arranged,

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Langa's 'voluntary' removals go on

Weekly Mail Reporter
Port Elizabeth

EIGHTEEN months after the shooting incident that drew the attention of the world to Langa, an insignificant shanty town, the hill above the scene of the shooting is almost bare of shacks.

The incident — when police shot 21 people on their way to a funeral — galvanised the whites of nearby Uitenhage into pushing for the removal of Langa's 50 000 people.

In the last two-and-a-half months, 4 800 families have been moved from Langa to KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage's official black township 8km away, out of sight of the white residential areas.

Some shack-dwellers remain in Langa. So do a number of people living in brick houses, they will not be moved, according to KwaNobuhle administrator Barry Erasmus.

Despite the publication of a plan of ways the community could be

upgraded instead of not destroyed, the removals, which started in mid-July, have gone ahead virtually without incident, although workers at a number of Uitenhage factories staged a two-day stayaway in protest.

Erasmus insists the move is voluntary. Residents interviewed in Langa and outside tents and shacks in KwaNobuhle say they did not want to move but had little choice.

The removals began when municipal police tore down a number of new structures.

They continued with authorities insisting people were dismantling their own shacks voluntarily, signing statements waiving their rights to legal action.

Residents claim municipal police drive around at night calling on them to demolish their shacks and threatening to do it for them if they don't. Most of them end up breaking down their houses and piling their goods onto the trucks.

In KwaNobuhle people have been accommodated in tents, some pitched on fully serviced sites. Some families are rebuilding their shacks on hastily cleared land. Water is drawn from large containers. Only bucket-toilet facilities have been provided.

Last week David White, first secretary at the British Embassy in

Pretoria, described the KwaNobuhle tent town as "mindboggling". Filmed visiting the site, he said circumstances of the removal left him "speechless".

Authorities have intended to move residents from Langa to KwaNobuhle for two decades. A perpetual housing shortage prevented any large-scale move.

But after the shooting in March 1985, there was mounting pressure to clear Langa, with whites living nearby complaining about increased crime and unhygienic conditions.

In October last year some 427 families were served with notices ordering them out of the Kabah area of Langa. They challenged the order in court.

In an effort to strengthen their case, the Langa Co-ordinating Committee commissioned a group of academics to draw up a plan to upgrade the shack town. It was published in March, a day before the case was heard.

The plan outlined an initial phase when only the most basic services would be provided. A mainly stormwater drainage and an increased number of water standpipes. The second phase included more extensive servicing, such as the provision of water and sewerage facilities for all the sites.

Planners stressed the importance of planning with the people.

To date there has been no official response to the plan, and by the time the court ruled on July 29 that the 427 families involved in the case were living illegally in Langa, most of them had been moved to KwaNobuhle.

By DENISE BOUTALL

A MASSIVE shack and tent township has sprung up on the southern perimeter of Kwanobuhle where about 4 000 families have been moved in seven weeks.

And kilometres away in Uitenhage the hill above Maduna Road, where a teeming shack area stood seven weeks ago, is deserted and barren, about half the residents having moved to Kwanobuhle.

In spite of the insistence of the Kwanobuhle Town Council that the move has been voluntary, residents in Langa were adamant that they had no desire to move — but added that there was little point in resistance.

"You can't sleep here anymore because every morning at four o'clock they come around with the loudhailers telling people to demolish their shacks," said one woman.

In Langa the fact that virtually every house from 1st the 17th Avenue — the area known as Kabah — has been cleared seems to indicate a systematic removal rather than the random departure of people who choose to live elsewhere.

In the remaining area which abuts the coloured area, the demolitions continue with numerous shacks already removed.

And it is not only people who live in shacks who claim they have been told to move. One family who have lived in a brick house which they built themselves 26 years ago have also been told to move.

Former residents who come back to Langa from Kwanobuhle to see friends claim that their furniture and ornaments were badly damaged in the move.

Langa has been a black residential area for many years. It is a "black spot"



In Kwanobuhle the people of Langa rebuild their shacks while they camp out in tents made of a green plastic or a silvery white synthetic fabric which contrasts eerily with the newly exposed red earth of the north-facing hillside.

wedged between the white and coloured residential areas of Uitenhage and pressure to have the blacks moved grew steadily after the killing of 21 people by the South African Police in Maduna Road On March 21, 1985.

The shack area now being built in Kwanobuhle is going up on serviced land as well as newly cleared veld. The sites appear to be far larger than in Langa and as a result the shacks are far more spread out holding out the hope that services could ultimately be provided and certain planning had been done to this end.

In an interview the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, said people living in brick houses, both those built amongst the shacks and in the 1 032 houses in McNaughton, would not be moved.

Asked what would happen to the land left vacant in Langa by the removal Mr Erasmus said this would be determined by the revised guide plan being prepared by the Greater Algoa Bay Planning Authority.

Asked how it had come about that a community, whose leaders said in March that they would rather die than move, was now moving in a steady stream Mr Erasmus said he did not believe those people had been the true leaders.

He added that a large number of the Langa residents had come from the rural areas and he thought they might have welcomed an opportunity to move away from the highly politicised community.

Mr Erasmus said although it was possible

that there might have been instances of intimidation, his policy was that only those who wanted to move were taken to Kwanobuhle

A temporary building to house a lower primary school had been approved and would be put up soon. A number of church sites and one business site had been allocated

Once the resettlement had been completed he hoped to get Government loans for the people to buy materials to build permanent homes

Although Langa and Kabah are under the jurisdiction of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, the land belongs to the Uitenhage municipality

The Town Clerk of Uitenhage, Mr Robin Williams, said the area was designated for coloured housing.

Huge tent town grows

EVENING POST, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1986

4/9/80
Bloedfontein
271
200/100

Thousands face loss of rights

A BILL passed by the House of Representatives and in the final stages of debate in the other two houses will effectively deny citizenship to thousands of blacks.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill provides for the incorporation of several black communities living on freehold land as well as large tracts of land belonging to white farmers into the TBVC states.

Among the areas to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana is Bloedfontein, near Settlers — a community of about 15 000 Ndebeles and North Sothos.

Government has stated its intention of moving the 15 000 to the nearby area of Rust de Winter, but they refuse to be resettled, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said yesterday.

Other communities facing incorporation are those in Machakaneng Braklaagte and Leeufontein.

THELMA TUCH

(d) Daily tariffs are as follows:

PERIOD	CONCOURSE	PLATFORM
For 1 hour or part thereof.....	R0,50	R 0,50
For any period over 1 hour but not exceeding 2 hours.....	R1,00	R 1,00
For any period over 2 hours but not exceeding 3 hours.....	R2,00	R 3,00
For any period over 3 hours but not exceeding 4 hours.....	R3,00	R 5,00
For any period over 4 hours but not exceeding 5 hours.....	R4,00	R 7,00
For any period over 5 hours but not exceeding 6 hours.....	R5,00	R 9,00
For any period over 6 hours.....	R6,00	R11,00

(e) R12 500,00 per month.

(f) C.B.D Parking Company (Tvl) (Pty) Limited.

(2) No. Taxi ranks are provided by the local authority in the immediate vicinity of the station and are therefore not affected. Should taxis, however, enter the leased area they will be obliged to pay the prescribed tariffs.

(3) Yes Tenders were invited in the State Tender Bulletin and daily newspapers

Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund: claims

1215. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) How many claims has the Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund allocated to members of the consortium for handling since 1 May 1986, (b) what is the total value of the claims lodged since then and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any members of the consortium have refused to handle any claims so allocated to them since 1 May 1986, if so, (a) for what reasons and (b)(i) how many claims and (ii) what members of the consortium were involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Approximately 7 000;

(b) The amount cannot be readily ascertained at this stage; and
(c) 1 September 1986.
(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Aircraft on lease

1216. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any aircraft belonging to the South African Airways are on lease at present; if so, (a) what aircraft, (b) to whom, (c) for use by what country, and (d) for what amount, in each case;

(2) whether any control is exercised over the quality of the servicing of these aircraft; if not, why not; if so, what control?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The aircraft are being leased on sound business principles at advantageous economic

conditions for South African Airways. It is not in the commercial interest of South African Airways to divulge any details of the transactions at this juncture.

(2) Yes. Regular inspections are being carried out by South African Airways personnel.

Q can 2569
Pistols/revolvers/rifles: lost/stolen
HAN SWARD 5/9/86
1218. Mr P H P GASTRO asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) pistols, (ii) revolvers and (iii) rifles issued to members of the South African Police Force were reported (aa) lost and (bb) stolen during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) how many of these (i) pistols, (ii) revolvers and (iii) rifles had been recovered as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a)	(aa)	(bb)	(b)
(i)	235	111	52
(ii)	81	24	11
(iii)	51	7	14

Pietermaritzburg: available serviced plots

1219. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many serviced plots for Black housing are available in the Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area for (a) site and service schemes and (b) private development;

(2) whether there is a shortage of serviced plots in this area for (a) site and service schemes and (b) private development, if so, (i) what is the current shortage and (ii) what steps are

being taken to make additional serviced plots available;

(3) whether any private developers have lodged applications to purchase and develop land in this area; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of how many sites;

(4) whether such private developers have been granted permission to purchase and develop this land; if not, why not; if so, in respect of how many sites?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Sobantu is the only urban Black township within the Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area. The other Black townships are situated within the SA Development Trust area and therefore resort within the purview of the functions of the Department of Development Aid. In so far as Sobantu is concerned the question asked is replied to as follows:

(1) (a) and (b) Nil.

(2) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Yes, there is a shortage of serviced sites in Sobantu but the population overflow of this township has for the past 20 years and more been taken up in the nearby Imbali Black township now situated within the SA Development Trust area. Presently there is a shortage of some 1 100 residential sites. The canalisation of the Umsunduzi river which is underway and the development of developable sections of the buffer areas could provide a limited additional number of sites.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away

(4) Falls away.

Q can 2570
1220 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:
HAN SWARD 5/9/86

The Mountse Issue
271

sible for the compilation and distribution of a certain booklet distributed in August 1986, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, who is responsible for this booklet; if so, (a) what is the name of this booklet, (b) how many pages does it comprise, (c) who was responsible for the text and compilation, (d) by whom was it printed, (e) how many (i) English and (ii) Afrikaans copies of the booklet were produced, (f) to whom were copies of the booklet sent, (g) why was it compiled and (h) what was the total cost of producing and distributing this booklet;

(2) whether tenders were invited for the printing of the booklet; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders published, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer;

(3) whether his Department was informed of the decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly not to take independence; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether this booklet was distributed after his Department had been informed of the above-mentioned decision; if so, (a) why and (b) who took the decision to distribute the booklet at this stage?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Moutse Issue.

(b) 24, including the cover in colour.

(c) The Department of Foreign Affairs.

(d) Perskor

(e) (i) 20 000.

(ii) None.

(f) The publication was produced for distribution locally and through South African missions abroad.

(g) The Moutse issue has repeatedly been raised with the Department of Foreign Affairs by representatives of foreign governments, foreign politicians and the private sector. It had become apparent that the distortion of the facts and misrepresentation combined with the international politicisation of the Moutse issue could lead to serious consequences for South Africa and KwaNdebele. It was, therefore, considered imperative that a booklet setting out the facts be prepared

(h) R12 691,55. This amount is made up of the following: Type setting, layout and corrections—R786,95 Printing—R11 256,04. Errata (insertion)—R648,56. Distribution costs are minimal at present and can only be ascertained once distribution has been completed. The booklet will be distributed primarily through official channels.

(2) No. The publication was printed strictly according to a standing contract of the Government Printer, SDK77, which makes provision for the printing of such publications.

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) fall away.

(3) No, but I refer the hon member to the reply given to Question No 26 by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. Prior to independence it is not necessary for the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to inform the Department of Foreign Affairs of their decision.

(4) Yes.

(a) The booklet addressed a problem independently of KwaNdebele's independence.

(b) The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs decided on the distribution pattern during March and April 1986.

Provincial administrations

1225. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he and/or his Department is responsible for the provincial administrations; if not, who and/or what State Department of Departments are responsible for matters relating to provincial administrations, if so,

(3) No.

(2) whether a tender was recently called for by the Cape Provincial Administration for repairs to a leaking roof and the repainting of the provincial roads workshop in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when, (b) how many tenders were received and (c) (i) from whom were they received and (ii) what was the amount of each tender,

(a) The work entailed *inter alia* intricate workmanship which required the services of a specialist roofing contractor. For this reason and for other considerations the tender was not awarded to the lowest and second lowest tenderers. The lowest tender was also unrealistically low in comparison with the departmental estimate.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning acts as the overall co-ordinating Department for provincial government affairs.

(2) Yes.

(a) 4 April 1986.

(b) 11.

(b) Gordon Verhoef and Krause E P (Pty) Ltd.
 Applications for permits to reside in White group areas
 1225. Mr S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any applications for permits to reside in White group areas were submitted to his Department by members of other race groups during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, how many,

	R
Silveray Construction	103 000
J Greyling Building Contractors.....	136 089
Gordon Verhoef & Krause O P (Pty) Ltd	148 694
S B T Roofing (Pty) Ltd.....	154 570
Michael de Lange (Pty) Ltd.....	161 000
Elfour Construction	171 337
Bellgrove & Snell Contracting (Pty) Ltd...	176 611
Fred Whitehead & Sons (Pty) Ltd ...	193 844
Alternative	178 500
Mearm—Geoffco...	182 361
William Scott Contracts (Pty) Ltd.....	216 510
Allweather Coatings (Pty) Ltd	224 957

DD 5/9/86 271

Bill may mean black removals

Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A bill — already passed by the House of Representatives and in the final stages of debate in the remaining two houses — will deny thousands of black South Africans citizenship and involve the removal of more than 15 000 people.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill provides for the incorporation of several black communities living on free-hold lands as well as large tracts of land belonging to white farmers into the TBVC states.

Among the areas scheduled to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana is Bloedfontein, near Settlers — a community of about 15 000 Ndebeles and North Sotho people.

The government has stated its intention to move the 15 000 to the nearby area of Rust de Winter but they refuse to be resettled. Other communities which face incorporation into Bophuthatswana are those living in Machakaneng, near Brits, and Brak-

laagte and Leeufontein, near Zeerust.

A letter from Machakaneng residents protesting against the pending incorporations was this week read out in the House of Assembly by a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Ray Swart.

Affected residents claim that the government has not consulted them or responded to their letters protesting against the incorporation.

The Bophuthatwana Government has also stated that it will not tolerate dual citizenship and that anyone who renounces Bophuthatswanan citizenship in favour of that of South Africa would have to leave Bophuthatswana. This, residents say, would be equivalent to forced removal.

The chief spokesman for education and development aid in the House of Representatives — which approved the bill this week Mr Tommy Abrahams, said there was opposition to forced removals but not to the excision of land from South Africa and its incorporation and devel-

opment within the national states.

He stressed that land must be made available for those people who did not want to be incorporated and wished to remain South Africans.

If the land offered to those affected was better than their current living environment and close to their work places the government would not have to force people to move, he said.

However, the House of Delegates component of the joint parliamentary Education and Development Aid Standing Committee looking into the matter has recommended that the bill not be passed.

The chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Delegates, Mr Samaroo Pachai, said he had grave reservations about the bill as he was not satisfied that the communities concerned had been consulted.

"Removals should be halted and there should be a moratorium on homeland consolidation until we find a constitution acceptable to all," he said.

Parliament and Politics

Suzman ordered out of House

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Veteran human rights activist Mrs Helen Suzman was yesterday ordered out of the House for refusing to withdraw an allegation that the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, had lied in alleging she had backed the consolidation of land into Bophuthatswana.

Minutes earlier Mr Wilkens had told the House he resented the fact that Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was telling the outside world that consolidation of the Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein areas into Bophuthatswana was a forced removal.

Replying to debate on the second reading of the Borders of Particular States Amendment Act, he said he had not "misled" members of the House of Delegates as Mrs Suzman claimed.

Third area

He told that House that Mrs Suzman said in an interview with him the areas should be excluded from KwaNdebele.

Now she claimed she had been talking about a third area, Kalkfontein, at the time, and not Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein. This was not so, he said.

"That is a lie," interjected Mrs Suzman.

After she repeated the interjection, she was ordered by Mr Speaker to withdraw the remark.

"I'm sorry sir, that is a lie and I can't withdraw," she said.

She was ordered to leave the House.

As she did so Mr Wilkens said he hoped that when she went out she would correct the wrong impression she had conveyed to the outside world.

Mrs Suzman should be



"ashamed of herself".

The House divided on Mrs Suzman's amendment. The PFP and NRP voted together and the CP abstained.

The bill was read a second and third time after divisions with the CP voting with the PFP and NRP.

Earlier Mrs Suzman said Mr Wilkens had misled the House of Delegates by telling them that she supported plans for the consolidation.

Mrs Suzman said she had learned yesterday morning that the House of Delegates had passed all stages of the bill after Mr Wilkens told them of her alleged support.

However she had not supported the excision of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein to Bo-

phuthatswana and the removal of the 15 000 inhabitants of those areas to White farms in Rus ter Winter, itself destined for incorporation in KwaNdebele.

Her talks with Mr Wilkens had in fact been about the adjacent area of Kalkfontein, Mrs Suzman said.

The 15 000 were to be "shunted off" to farms at Rus ter Winter, which would then be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

White farms in Rus ter Winter were to be expropriated at a cost of between R150 million and R170 million, while Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein were to go to Bophuthatswana.

Moutse

This exchange tied in with the granting of farms in the area to Lebowa in compensation for the excision of the Moutse district and its incorporation into KwaNdebele to persuade the homeland to accept independence, Mrs Suzman said.

Meanwhile, however, KwaNdebele had decided to reject independence and all people involved in the consolidation scheme, including the white farmers, opposed the scheme.

"Nobody wants it except the government, who are still bound to the consolidation plans despite the fact that we were told the government was not going to go ahead with consolidations and forced removals." — Sapa

Removal by stealth

Homeland consolidation presents inhuman dilemmas. It forces thousands of blacks to choose between losing their South African citizenship or moving from land they have often owned for decades. Government claims it is not forcing people to move; but its actions speak differently.

The passing of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill last week provides for the incorporation of vast tracts of land into the four independent homelands. In the Transvaal alone, it is estimated that it affects at least 50 000 people. Transvaal communities which will, despite protests, be incorporated in Bophuthatswana are those

at Machakaneng near Brits, and at Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein, situated on adjoining farms between KwaNdebele and one of Bophuthatswana's constituent parts. Communities at Leeuwfontein and Braklaagte in the Marico district will also be incorporated.

The passage of the Bill through parliament did not occur without controversy. PFP MP Helen Suzman alleges that Ben Wilkens, Deputy Minister of Development and

of Land Affairs, engaged in a remarkable piece of political skulduggery to persuade the House of Delegates to reverse its opposition to the Bill after its members had voted against it in the standing committee.

According to Suzman, Wilkens misquoted her when he informed Indian MPs that she had agreed to the Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein move. Last Friday Suzman was ordered out of the House of Assembly (the first time in a career of 33 years) for calling Wilkens a liar and refusing to retract her allegation.

Despite government's claims, the inescapable conclusion about the incorporation of the Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein farms into Bophuthatswana is that it is a forced removal in everything but name.

The estimated 15 000 people living on freehold land there are mainly North Sotho and Ndebele. The people say they were told some years ago that their land would be incorporated into KwaNdebele. This they were willing to accept. However, when the final consolidation plans were released last year, the farms were allocated to Bophuthatswana.

Government says the Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein residents agreed to move to land at Rust der Winter, which is earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele. The community, however, claims it was never consulted on the change.

The community's claims are borne out in a letter Wilkens wrote in December last year in response to a petition to him to reconsider the resettlement. Wilkens said: "I have to advise that the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the South African and KwaNdebele governments. The decision that the farms . . . be included in Bophuthatswana can, unfortunately, not be reconsidered. It is, however, trusted that you will find it ultimately possible to accept the decision as well as the compensatory land to be made available in Rust der Winter."

The Rust der Winter farms are still to be expropriated from the resident white farmers. Their attempts to have the decision reversed have been rebuffed.

The transfer of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein is now a fait accompli. Apart from forfeiting South African citizenship if they choose to remain on their land, the inhabitants also fear discrimination from the Bophuthatswana authorities, because they are not Tswana.

The communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein are mainly Tswana-speaking and until now have been South African citizens. With their incorporation into Bophuthatswana, they stand to lose this right as the homeland prohibits its citizens from holding dual citizenship.

One Bophuthatswana government official has already publicly stated that anyone who takes South African citizenship must leave the homeland. If the people now opt for South African citizenship and are forced to leave their land, are they really leaving voluntarily as government insists? ■

12/9/86



Braklaagte residents sign the petition against incorporation into Bophuthatswana

Picture: GILL DE Vlieg, Afrapix

Bosman country goes to Bop

BETWEEN 30 000 and 40 000 people will be unable to recover their South African citizenship — and thousands of them face forced removal — as a result of legislation passed in parliament last week

A number of communities and large tracts of land are to be incorporated into the four "independent" homelands in terms of the new Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Act

Two of the communities to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana are Leeuwfontein and Braklaagte, which have a long history of resisting removal dating back to 1936.

A large slice of the Groot Marico district, immortalised by the author Herman Charles Bosman, is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana as well. This includes the farms around the hill of Abjaterskop, where Willem Prinsloo made his famous peach brandy.

The community of Braklaagte — who were first told they had to move in 1936 and successfully fought a mammoth court case between 1957 and 1965 — held a meeting on Wednesday where they vowed to resist incorporation.

The chief of the Bafurutshe, John

A large chunk of Herman Charles Bosman's Groot Marico is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, reports PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

Sebogodi, denies government claims that the community was consulted on the issue. The first they knew of the pending incorporation was at a meeting on July 28

More than 90 percent of the population of approximately 11 000 have applied to get their South African citizenship back.

Once they fall under Bophuthatswana they will either not be able to recover their South African citizenship or will have to leave their villages because of Mangope's hostility to non-citizens of his homeland.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) estimates that along with the communities of Machakaneng, Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein — who also face removal — between 30 000 and 40 000 people will be affected in the Bophuthatswana incorporation alone.

The Bosman country to be incorporated is a northern wedge of

the Marico corridor on the Botswana border, which will link two sections of Bophuthatswana into one block.

Their incorporation follows an agreement between Presidents PW Botha and Lucas Mangope in October last year. Resistance by white farmers three years ago to the buying up of their farms has waned under the onslaught of the drought, which has made much of the land unprofitable.

The chief opposition in this stronghold of the Conservative Party

is what they see as an added security risk

"It opens up a new passageway," said one farmer "A black man will be able to walk from the Botswana border to within 12 miles (18km) of Pretoria without being hindered."

A joint Bophuthatswana-South African works committee is deliberating over the fate of the rest of the Marico corridor, which includes Zeerust and divides two blocks of the Bophuthatswana archipelago.

14/9/86 - CITY PRESS (27)

By SOL MORATHI

THE removal of some Brits Old Location residents to Letlhabile - a new settlement area near Maboloka bordering Bop - has caused a bitter rift between those who moved and those who stayed.

Oukasie residents accuse Letlhabile residents of being "sell-outs" and "collaborators" for accepting to be moved - while the latter group say the remaining Oukasie residents are "shunning change" and are "stereotyped".

If either of the two groups sees members of the opposition group in their areas they fight - so each group is confined to its own area.

Recently cars belonging to some Letlhabile residents were damaged in Oukasie - for "trespassing" - and a number of Letlhabile residents were assaulted in Oukasie as the rift intensified.

The Brits police have confirmed three incidents in Oukasie where some Letlhabile residents were attacked by the locals.

The clash between the two groups started late last year after the 15 000-strong community was told by the community council that the old township was to be moved to Letlhabile, 25km from town.

More than 50 families

THE BITTER BRITS BATTLE

have already accepted compensation and were moved to Letlhabile

Those who were moved are now living in corrugated iron structures and tents provided by the government. They have been told they have two years to build new houses.

Each family has been provided with a tap and a proper toilet system.

Most of those who accepted the move said they wanted "change" - while those who stayed argued that the land belonged to them.

They said they found it strange that the government should move them from the area they had occupied for over 50 years.

Those resisting removal demand that:

- The land on which the

township was built should be sold to the community to enable people to build proper houses.

- Money donated by residents towards extending a local high school in the township must be refunded and proper schools be built.

- Proper toilets must be built, the bucket system must be replaced by sewerage and the streets and houses must be electrified.

The Brits Action Committee, formed to fight the removals, said for 25 years the Brits authorities have allowed the old location on the outskirts of town to degenerate into a ramshackle slum in anticipation of moving the community.

They claim whites in the plush new suburb of Elandsrand on the hills overlooking the township bought pro-

perty and built large houses on the understanding that one day the "blot" would be removed from the landscape.

Case file 15/9/86
**671 say
no to
move**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Residents of Braklaagte, near Zeerust, have drawn up a petition to the government rejecting their planned incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

Last week 671 residents under Chief Johannes Sebogodi signed the petition to be handed to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning this week.

The move was taken by the Braklaagte community after the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament a week ago, threatening the incorporation of thousands of blacks into Bophuthatswana.

16/9/86
4

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MP criticises handling of merger plan

African Affairs Correspondent

THE PFP MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, has criticised the Government for the manner in which it announced the latest consolidation proposals involving the Waterfall/Crestholme area.

In a statement yesterday Mr Cronje, who is the MP for the area, said the Commission for Co-operation and Development had merely announced its intention of adding the land concerned to KwaZulu.

'There are no town planning proposals to go along with it. Members of the commission apparently have no idea how the land is to be used,' he said.

Consultation

'I deplore the fact that there has not been proper consultation.'

Mr Cronje said the way that the proposals had been announced had led residents and land owners in the area to draw the worst possible conclusions about the move.

He said this had led to fears by the residents of a scenario of the best of a First World situation alongside the worst of a Third World situation, separated only by a fence.

About 250 people met at Waterfall on Saturday to express their concern at the proposed incorporation.

Residents said they feared that the relocation of 600 black families displaced by the Inanda Dam scheme would not be adequately controlled.

They said the step might cause a huge drop in the value of their properties and were also apprehensive as to whether the transport infrastructure would be able to cope with the expected influx of blacks.

The commission heard evidence from about 12 individuals and local authorities last week and will sit again on November 29 to hear further representations. The venue and time will be the Kloof Civic Centre at 8.30 a.m.

Evicted families at EL church

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Families evicted from a Ciskei farm last month and left next to the Mount Coke road are being accommodated in the Methodist Church hall in Nahoon here.

The Rala families said last night they fled their squatter camp after Ciskei officials had told them they would be removed to Peddie.

They said six families had been loaded onto trucks against their will and taken away on Friday. Others had their goods taken away in their absence, they claimed.

Mr Harry Gunyazile said the families pleaded for more time and were told they would be fetched on Monday.

He said the families fled on Sunday and went to Needs Camp where they spent the night.

On Monday, they went to East London and approached the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) for help. They left all their belongings behind, Mr Gunyazile said.

He said members of most of the families worked in East London and going to Peddie would inconvenience them.

The first secretary at the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr K. Brennan, said the Ciskei Government had approached the South African Government over the settlement of the families last week.

The Reverend Steve Fourie of the Nahoon Methodist Church last night urged the South African Government to resolve the matter as quickly as possible.

"As a church we have an obligation to care for these destitute people but in terms of the government's own laws we are not permitted to do so."

"This intolerable situation can only be resolved by the authorities," Mr Fourie said.

About 50 people, mainly women and children, had spent Monday night at the church. The men had gone back to their shacks to guard their belongings.

Ciskei's deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday the people had to reach a compromise with the government. They had been allocated sites at Peddie and would be given land for grazing and be absorbed in the pineapple industry and other projects.

Mr Somtunzi denied that the group was being forcibly resettled.

The families were evicted from a farm belonging to Mr D P. Rala after he had obtained a court order.

Picture page 3.

15 000 in Kwandebele against forced removal

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A 15 000-strong farming community just north of Pretoria is soon to be forcibly moved from the land they have owned and farmed for 60 years — despite the Government's continued assurances that forced removals no longer occur.

The people of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein farms in Kwandebele have warned of violence if they are "forced from the land our forefathers bought in 1920 and 1947"

They claim they only know of the removal plans through newspaper reports.

Shortly before the Parlia-

mentary recess, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, told Parliament that the people had been consulted "broadly speaking" about their removal

Reprieve

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, passed by all three Houses of Parliament in the recent session, the people's farming land is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

But the people themselves are to be moved to an area known as Rus-ter-Winter

The community's attorney, Mr Peter Harris, last week sent a lengthy telex to Mr Wilkens and to Opposition MPs

stating the community's extreme opposition to the move and asking for a reprieve.

The attorney said receipt of Mr Wilkens's telex was confirmed by Parliament a week ago — on September 9

But a secretary to Mr Wilkens, Mr J de Villiers, said on Monday that the Minister had not yet received the telex. He said Mr Wilkens would comment when he received a copy

"Chosen to ignore"

In January, according to the telex, the community wrote to Mr Wilkens. "The tribe is not prepared to move to the Rus-ter-Winter area because they love their farm and they are happy. It is painful to be told about our removal from the

farm without even being consulted. This means forced removal."

Mr Wilkens had "deliberately chosen to ignore the expressed wishes of the community and treated their communications to him with some degree of contempt", the telex said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said she had received a copy of the telex. "But, unfortunately, I don't know what can be done about it now. It's too late"

Earlier she told Parliament that if the Government went ahead with the removals it would be "one of the worst forced removals in the history of the scheme"

Removal despite Govt assurances

By Jo-Anne Richards

A 15 000-strong community north of Pretoria is to be forcibly moved from the land they have owned and farmed for 60 years — despite Government assurances that forced removals no longer occur.

Shortly before the present parliamentary recess, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, told Parliament that "broadly speaking" the people of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein farms in kwaNdebele — the Bloedfontein community — had been consulted about their removal.

The community, however, warns of violence if they are "forced from the land our forefathers bought in 1920 and 1947". And, they claim, they only know of the removal plans from newspaper reports.

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, passed by all three Houses of Parliament this month, the people's land is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. But the people themselves are to be moved to an area known as Rus-ter-Winter.

ASKED FOR REPRIEVE

The community's attorney last week sent a telex to Mr Wilkens and to Opposition MPs, confirming the opposition to the move and asking for a reprieve.

According to the telex, Mr Wilkens's statement that there had been no protest to the scheme, was "misleading Parliament and dishonest in the extreme".

In January the community wrote to Mr Wilkens: "The tribe is not prepared to move to the Rus-ter-Winter area because they love their farm and they are happy. It is painful to be told about our removal from the farm without even being consulted."

Mr Wilkens had "deliberately chosen to ignore the expressed wishes of the community and treated their communications to him with some degree of contempt", the telex said.

● See Page 21.

'A game of musical chairs'

Community resists move from land of forefathers

By Jo-Anne Richards

"Mrs Helen Suzman told the Government about you — she told them you would resist any removal from this land," a rural field worker told the people gathered under the large tree in Bloedfontein.

Nods and murmurs of approval passed among the men, hands folded over walking sticks or calmly in laps, as they sat in the silent shade of the village's central meeting place.

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, passed last week, the two farms bought in 1920 and 1948 "by our forefathers", are to be handed from kwaNdebele to Bophuthatswana.

But, as Mrs Suzman (PFP Houghton) pointed out, that country wanted the land but not the people. So, in an "extraordinary game of musical chairs", they are to be moved to another part of kwaNdebele.

Under the tree, each of the men in turn had their say, thanking the visitors for being there before discussing their options in opposing the move.

The women, sitting quietly to one side, contribute nothing.

SAID IT ALL

"Sometimes we speak out, but today the men have said it all," said one. "I have been here since I was born and I want to stay here till I die.

"If some force us to leave, we will help our children and husbands to fight them. There will be violence here."

The men asked the field worker — invited from the Transvaal Rural Action Committee to give advice — to approach the white farmers in the Rus-ter-Winter area on their behalf. These farmers are in turn expected to move from their kwaNdebele farms to accommodate the Bloedfontein people.

"We don't want them to move from their farms, and nor, do we want to move," one man said. "If they refuse to move, the Government cannot move us to that place."

The Rus-ter-Winter farmers are also known to oppose the move. As one said: "Consternation is everywhere — dismay — disbelief that this can be done to us arbitrarily."



The community's elected headman, Mr Ben Tema, points to the spot where the community wishes to build a new school — if they are not removed from their farm.

Bloedfontein's elected headman, Mr Ben Tema, has lived in Bloedfontein for 60 years, since brought here by his father — one of the original buyers.

"The community has struggled to build three primary schools, a high school, a clinic and a post office

"Our fathers thought this land would be farmed by their children and their children's children"

CARED FOR

The small farms, averaging five morgan, hold maize, sorghum, melons and beans. Cattle and goats graze around small, but cared for houses.

"When I was 19," said Mr Frans Aphane, "I asked the headman for a piece of farming land and it was granted to me.

"What we grow goes into our stomachs. We don't sell food. If we have much grain, we give some to our neighbours. Then next time, they will give us

"Some of the people have tractors. We give some of what we reap to them to use their tractor, or we pay money."

Senior staff nurse Naomi Senyatsi, says she has never seen a case of malnutrition. "And we don't have many bad sicknesses here, not even whooping cough and measles. The children are immunised."

"When I was a child," said Mr Aphane, "I herded cattle.

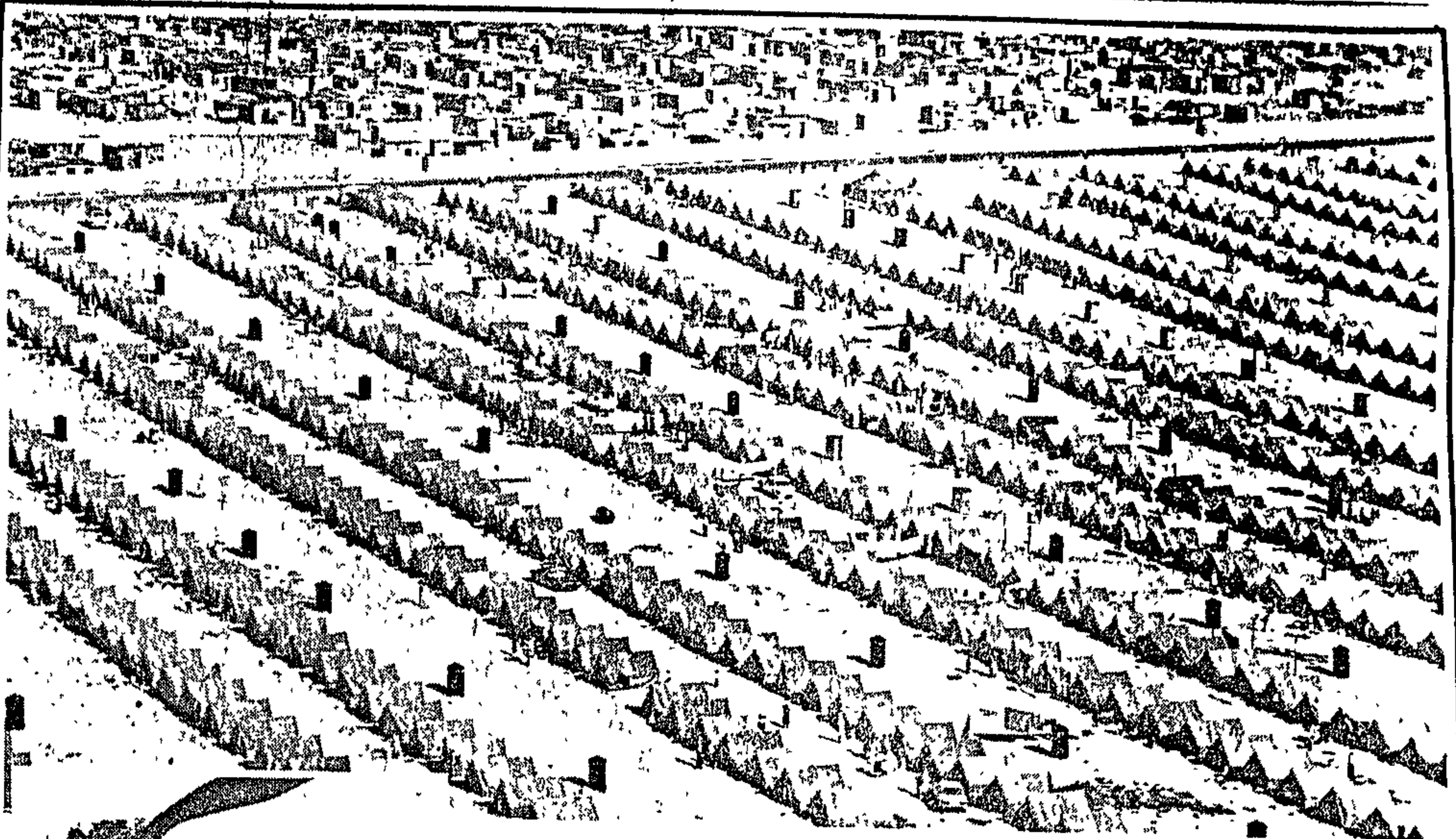
"In the evening time, we would learn to fight, while the girls sang. We would listen to the stories — like the one about the wise hare who made a lion stupid by getting him to hold a stone and then running away.

"Lately, the people come together at night and, for long hours, they discuss this removal.

"I want my little girl to herd cattle and go to school here. And she must hear all the stories told by the elders in this place. This is our ground and it is good."



The women of Bloedfontein draw water from the local pump.



A bird's eye view of Khayelitsha's tent-town yesterday.

Pictures GUY TILLIM

Cape Times 18/9/86

Nel predicts 350 000 will live in Khayelitsha



Mr Louis Nel arrives at Khayelitsha

ABOUT 350 000 people would ultimately live in Khayelitsha, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday after a helicopter tour of the area.

He said that he had come to meet the Mayor of Khayelitsha, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr Rowland Njoli, and to acquaint himself with the development.

About 5 000 houses had been built and 9 000 serviced sites were being prepared.

It was expected that 5 000 more sites would be available next year and the private sector would be invited to help build houses.

Mr Nel stressed that any people who came to Khayelitsha would do so voluntarily.

Asked why there had been resistance by many people in Crossroads to moving to Khayelitsha, Mr Nel replied that he didn't believe there was widespread resistance.

"People have been intimidated not to come here but 126 000 have come here vol-

untarily and there is a waiting list."

He said it was "clear" that the community had been given "a new opportunity for community life in Khayelitsha".

"The quality of life is of paramount importance in this development."

Already 13 primary schools and one high school had been completed and development would continue.

Mr Nel said he hoped that the world would take notice that the government was trying to deal as effectively as possible with the process of urbanization.

"We are the only country in Africa which is tackling this issue," he said.

Transport to Cape Town was subsidised by the government and a subsidised railway was due for completion next year.

The government had spent about R140m on Khayelitsha, excluding the costs of schools and the railway, with a projected total expenditure of about R200m. — Sapa

Moutse removals continue

By MZIKAYISE EDOM



Mr JACK Ratlou

THE political wrangle over the future of Moutse in the Northern Transvaal continues as more people are moved to their new settlement, Elandskraal (Immerpan) this week.

This despite strong opposition from residents. The new area will fall under the Lebowa Government after it is developed.

So far, about 300 families have been resettled in the new area.

The villagers say they are promised compensation if they agree to go to Elandskraal. Many said they were made to sign documents in which they agreed to move.

Others interviewed by the *Sowetan* this week said they had been given money by the Government after they had agreed to settle in the new area.

Some residents in the new area, which is about 90 km from Moutse, are provided with tents while others are given shacks.

Furniture and other belongings are left outside the tents which are too small to accommodate goods and people.

Water is brought by Government trucks in storage tanks.

The tent settlement is situated on a dry piece of land.

The "removals" started in March this year.

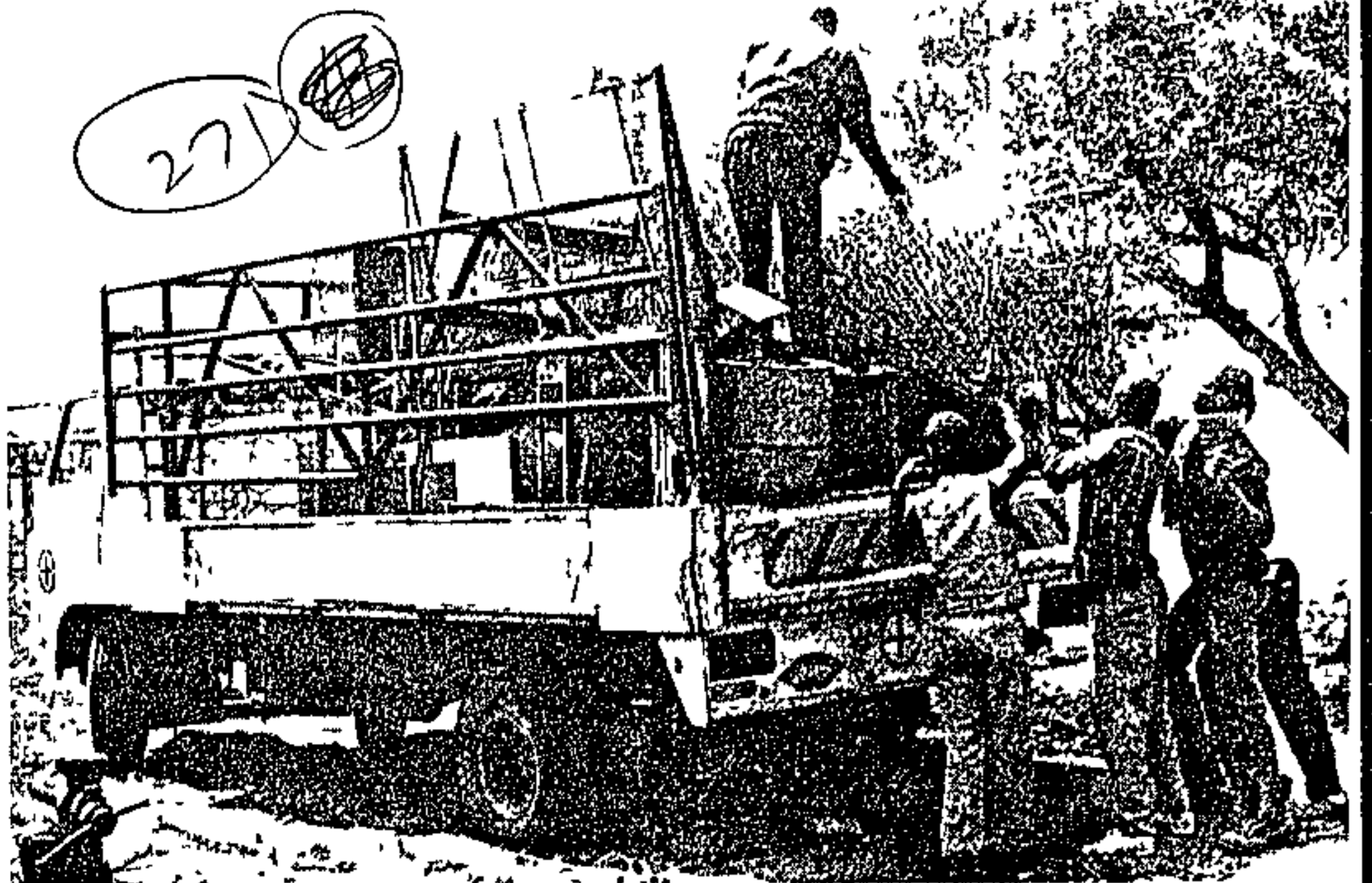
Resist

The Moutse Civic Association (Moca) this week called on the Government to stop the removals and its plans to incorporate the area into Lebowa.

"We have and we are still resisting that Moutse should be incorporated into KwaNdebele. And now the Government is forcing people to join Lebowa," Mr Jack Ratlou, a spokesman for Moca said this week.

"We call on everyone in Moutse and

South Africa to resist



ANOTHER family moves into the new area.

Pics. MBUZENI ZULU



CHILDREN queue for water at a tank in the tent village.

Pic. MBUZENI ZULU

the money but I was promised I would be paid before the end of this week," he said.

He also said he intended opening a business in the area.

those interviewed by the *Sowetan* did not know whether they were going to pay rent in future.

Mrs Rosinah Mabuya said she agreed to be resettled in Elandskraal after she was promised money to build her own house.

Promised

"For years I have been staying with relatives. Now I can afford to build my own home. The Government gave me R5 000. The place is dry but what can one do if one needs accommodation," she asked.

Another resident, Mr Jan Ratlou, said he moved to the area after he was promised about R50 000. "I have not yet received



Mr JAN Ratlou

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the temptation of being offered money to migrate. All we want is equal power sharing in this country. The homeland system has failed. There is no way that it will ever work in the future," Mr Ratlou

said. Some residents have started building their own houses in the area. A school has also been erected.

Immerpan residents do not pay rent and all

Shine and preserve your shoes with
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Anger as 15 000 face forced removal

JOHANNESBURG — More than 15 000 people from two farms north of Pretoria are to be moved off their land despite the government's declaration that forced removals are over.

Meanwhile, more than 10 000 others face the loss of their South African citizenship following the threat of inclusion of their land into Bophuthatswana.

At a press conference

organised by the Black Sash here yesterday, leaders of the the 15 000-strong communities of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein denounced government plans to hand over their land to Bophuthatswana, and to move them to Rust der Winter — an area to be incorporated into KwaNdebele

“We do not want to be incorporated into Bophutatswana, as

under that government we will be very much oppressed,” a spokesman for the communities, Mr Marman Maila, said

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill — passed on September 5 by all three Houses of Parliament — the two areas have been placed under Bophuthatswana

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein first read of the re-

moval plans in the press, despite government statements that the communities had agreed to co-operate with the move

Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, said white farmers in the Rust de Winter area earmarked for the removed communities “have not been consulted”.

Two other Transvaal communities affected by

the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill are Braklaagte — a community of about 10 000 in the Marico district — and the Machakaneng of the farm Boschfontein, near Brits.

Both areas face incorporation into Bophuthatswana. Mr Simon Mpane of the Machakaneng said: “Machakaneng bought this land in 1870, why must we now join a land that is ten years old? — Sapa

By Jo-Anne Richards

Govt backed down on forced removal — PFP

The Government yesterday announced that the Bloedfontein community, north of Pretoria, was not to be forcibly removed from its land — a backdown from its previous position, according to the PFP and the community's attorney.

But the announcement does not mean a reprieve for the people, as their position on their farms — bought by their forefathers in 1922 and 1948 — remains precarious.

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Amendment Bill, passed by all three Houses of Parliament recently, three areas are still to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana — Bloedfontein, Machakaneng and Braklaagte.

"Incorporation is just a device

to mask forced removal," Transvaal Rural Action Committee fieldworker, Miss M Brown

"If they leave to avoid it, the Government can say they left of their own accord."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, past president of the Black Sash, said: "If their land becomes part of Bophuthatswana, the people lose all rights to the new South African identity documents and their ability to move in the republic to find work."

If they applied for South African citizenship before incorporation, they might be allowed

to keep it. But they risked being given 24 hours to leave Bophuthatswana.

It was previously accepted that the land deal did not include the non-Tswana people of Bloedfontein, who were to be moved to Rus-ter-Winter. The white farmers in this area were informed their land was to be expropriated for this purpose.

The Government announced yesterday that no communities would be moved, but those which did not wish to go along with incorporation would be "assisted in moving" elsewhere.

Mrs Helen Suzman, (PFP

Houghton) said she thought the Government had backed down.

"Bophuthatswana wants the land but not the people."

Mr Simon Mpane, a Machakaneng community leader commented: "If we are incorporated into Bophuthatswana, we will no longer have work."

"Our people work in South Africa. If we are suddenly living in Bophuthatswana we will not be able to get identity documents."

Mr Pupsey Sebogodi of Braklaagte said: "We have for years fought forced removals — and have won the case in court. Now we hear our land is to be incorporated. We reject this."

Mr Merman Maila of Bloedfontein said "Our fathers were told the land was for their descendants to die on. We will never move."

Govt won't move Munsieville

CAR TIMM
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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government has finally turned down a request by Krugersdorp City Council for the removal of the neighbouring black township of Munsieville.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, also announced yesterday that "considerable progress" had already been made with plans for the upgrading of the township.

(Fearful whites in the conservative mining town have been clamouring for its removal since last year.)

However, Mr Heunis noted in a statement that the government intended going ahead with plans to establish a formidable buffer strip between Munsieville and the neighbouring white suburb of Dan Pienaar.

The buffer will comprise a dual-carriageway highway, safety fences, high mast lighting and "other appropriate forms of safeguarding such as regular patrolling in the area".

Mr Heunis said he had already instructed his department to initiate talks with the city council so the final boundaries for Munsieville could be determined within the following guidelines as soon as possible:

- That the established inhabitants of the residential area not be moved.

- That the present boundaries of Munsieville not be extended.

Mr Heunis said he found "acceptable" a city council proposal that the new K17 road and its surrounding reserves be incorporated within the area of jurisdiction of the council in exchange for adding an equivalent area of land on the northern side of Munsieville.

In outlining the planned upgrading for the black township, Mr Heunis said the existing water and sewage reticulation would be improved and extended to premises that do not have this service.

Streets and stormwater drainage will also be improved and electricity and high-mast lighting provided.

"I also gave instructions that the upgrading of Munsieville must take place in close co-operation with the Kasigo Council and that the community of Munsieville be consulted as far as possible on matters affecting their interests.

"I would also like to appeal to the private sector that when the occasion arises they actively become involved in the upgrading of Munsieville," Mr Heunis said.

Envoy shocked by tent town



Mr DAVID WHITE (third from right), First Secretary at the British Embassy in Pretoria, listens while Mr MICHAEL NOBADULA, a Langa resident who has been moved to Kwanobuhle, explains the circumstances of his removal to a Black Sash worker. Mr White's visit to Kwanobuhle yesterday was filmed by a BBC crew.

By DENISE BOUTALL

A SENIOR British diplomat yesterday described the tent town in Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage, where people have been moved from Langa as "mind-boggling".

Mr David White, First Secretary at the British Embassy in Pretoria, visited the Kwanobuhle resettlement area where more than 4 000 families from Langa and Kabah, the shack area between the white and coloured residential areas of Uitenhage, have been moved over the past two months.

The Kwanobuhle Town Council has always insisted that the move is voluntary while people in Langa and in the resettlement area have been adamant that they did not want to move.

Mr White described the tent town and new shack area as "mind-boggling" and said the circumstances under which people had been moved left him speechless.

He was accompanied by members of the Black Sash and was filmed talking to residents in the tent town by a BBC film crew.

During the visit the party was stopped by a staff member of the Cape Provincial Administration, who radioed for the SA Police. They took the names of the group and then allowed Mr White to continue his visit.

Mr White said, "My outstanding impression of the resettlement in Kwanobuhle is that it is something you have to see to believe."

His visit yesterday afternoon was his third to Uitenhage. The last was in May when he went to Langa. It was his second visit to Kwanobuhle.

"I've been in South Africa for 21 months and have not seen anything quite like it before."

He said he had recently visited the tent area at Khayelitsha in Cape Town where the people from Crossroads had been

moved. "The Khayelitsha move was the result of the violence at Crossroads. The reasons for the removal in Uitenhage were different and the circumstances leave one speechless," he said.

He expressed horror at seeing the empty hill where Langa had stood in May.

Residents interviewed in Kwanobuhle yesterday reiterated that they had not wanted to move, but appeared to have accepted their lot.

Mr Michael Nobadula said: "You can't say it's good and you can't say it's bad. But what can you do about it?"

Asked about the circumstances of the removal, he said the municipal police had repeatedly come to Langa and shouted at the people to demolish their shacks.

"You can't fight it, so you move," he said.

Govt denies plan for forced removals

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A Government promise not to continue with forced removals still held good, Deputy Minister of Development Aid and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, confirmed yesterday.

He said reports that 15 000 people were to be forced off two farms which were to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana were completely untrue.

The reports resulted from confusion over the Borders of Particular States law which was enacted by Parliament last month, he said.

The law provided for the transfer of Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein to Bophuthatswana, and with them the resident Bagatla tribe.

Mr Wilkens said Chieftainess Regina Moepi, head of the tribe, had made strong representations for the incorporation of the farms into Bophuthatswana.

If there was a minority who preferred to go to kwaNdebele, the Government had no intention of forcing them off the land.

If they elected to stay on the land under a Bophuthatswana

government, they would continue to own the ground as they always had.

If they wanted to leave, they were free to approach his department for assistance, in which case alternative ground would be found for them and they would receive compensation for any losses, Mr Wilkens said.

If any residents of the farms take up this offer, they are to be offered land at Rust-ter-Winter, currently a white farming area north of Pretoria.

NOT TRUE

Until now no person has been resettled there.

The Bophuthatswana ambassador, the Rev AD Maherry, said yesterday that reports that non-Tswana people would be forced off their land once the farms had been transferred were not true.

"We have never shunted people around. Our record bears us out on that."

"Those people who own and have title to their land will continue to do so. We would never put them in a truck and take them to the border," he said.

By SOL MORATHI

HUNDREDS of non-Tswana people are leaving Winterveld following a recent swoop on people living there without residence permits.

The "illegals" this week told *City Press* of their fear of arrest.

And others said they were tired of fighting for a place to live and the legal right to be in Winterveld.

Two weeks ago, more than 200 "prohibited immigrants," including several alleged ANC members, were arrested by Bophuthatswana police in a house-to-house search in the area.

Drugs, including dagga, arms and ammunition were confiscated in the raid.

Police spokesman Colonel David George said the raid was carried out "at the request of residents who had expressed concern at the high crime rate in their area".

But non-Tswana people believe they were being "singled out" and the authorities are biased against non-Tswana people.

Tiny Mahlangu, 48, feels the Bop authorities have shown - in more ways than one - that they do not have room for non-Tswanas.

Mahlangu, an Ndebele who has lived in this sprawling squatter camp 35km north of Pretoria for almost 18 years, has decided to trek to her original homeland KwaNdebele because of the Bop government's "biased attitude."

She says she had a de-

Bop cops 'making Winterveld a place of discontent'

sire to be a Bop citizen, and obtain relevant documents to that effect, but all her attempts have been rebuffed by the Tswanas "without explanation".

Another disillusioned resident, Sam Banda, 72, has decided to quit Winterveld but does not know where to go.

However he believes life could turn out better than the "continued fight to live in extreme poverty in Winterveld where people are also faced with a struggle to live."

Banda sells fruit and vegetables for a living, but is always "terrorised" by the police because he does not have a permit to live or work in Winterveld.

He also revealed that he had made several unsuccessful applications for citizenship.

● An Internal Affairs Department spokesman could not say whether or not Mahlangu and Banda have made applications.

But the spokesman said it was not the department's policy to turn down applications without giving reasons.

Langa removals slowing down

By DENISE BOUTALL

THE rate of the removal of people from Langa in Uitenhage to the Kwanobuhle resettlement area had slowed down, the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, said yesterday.

About 4 800 families had been moved since mid-July, when 8 000 families were living in Langa.

Mr Erasmus said the flow of people was not as great as it used to be because the number of families remaining in Langa had been reduced substantially.

Many of those in Langa lived in the 1 032 State-owned brick houses.

Those living in brick houses will not be moved now," he said.

Those moved to Kwanobuhle have been accommodated in tents prior to rebuilding their shacks.

Although Kwanobuhle officials have maintained the move was voluntary, people have claimed they did not want to move and were not given a choice in the matter.

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The unwanted 100 get dumped at the roadside

FRANZ KRUGER relates the extraordinary saga of the families the Ciskei authorities tried to dump across the border — but the South Africans wouldn't allow them over.

AMONG the scattered shacks at the roadside which are home to the Rala people, is a rock with the slogan: *Hinina Le*.

My guide chuckles when I ask about it: "It means: 'What is happening?' It is a question to Ciskei."

After a traumatic few weeks of evictions, the 27 families have been scattered all over the region. The largest part of the group has been given shelter at a Methodist Church in East London, while a minority were forcibly trucked off to the Peddie area. Their shacks, stock and other possessions, with a few youths to watch over them, remain at the roadside where Ciskei government trucks dumped them a few weeks ago.

It all began when the estimated 100 people were evicted from the farm after its owner, P Rala, got a Supreme Court interdict for their eviction.

One morning the trucks arrived and took most of their possessions to the South African border, intending to dump them at Needs Camp, where the people of Kuni are being housed by South African officials after Ciskei authorities similarly dumped them across the border earlier this year.

But the trucks met resistance from a SA Defence Force patrol, which refused to allow them across the border. So the Rala people were simply dumped at the roadside, a few hundred metres on the Ciskei side of the border.

The group erected makeshift shelters and welfare groups from East London moved in to help with the basic necessities.

Neither Ciskei, which wanted to get rid of the group in the first place, nor South Africa, which argued they were within the homeland's borders, were willing to accept responsibility for them.

A Ciskei offer of resettlement in the Peddie area was rejected by the group, but last Friday the trucks returned and an official indicated the people would be moved to Peddie whether they liked it or not.

Residents said they fled into the bush, leaving only those who were too old or too slow to flee. These people were moved and no one has been able to establish exactly where they were moved to.

One of the residents, Funda Tutani, said he had spent the day away from the camp at the roadside, and returned to find his wife and eight children, as well as his possessions gone.

"I went to Rala to get some wires, and then went to see my brother who is looking after my goats and cattle in Needs Camp, and when I came back, my family and my house were all gone.

"I did not even have clothes to change into," Tutani said. He was worried about his family, "but I have no power and no money to bring them back."

He does not know what to do: "I have no plan I don't even have the money to go alone just to see where they are."

He and others spent that night, and the following two, in the bush, afraid to return to their shacks in case the trucks came back. On Monday, they made their way to East London to seek help from the South African Committee on Higher Education (Sached), where there is an advice office.

Approaches were made to various government departments, as well as the Kwelera Residents' Association (KRA). Government departments were sympathetic, residents indicated, but said the matter had to be dealt with in Pretoria as it was an "international matter".

KRA, on the other hand, said the group was welcome to move there. One of the Rala residents, David Mgayi, said: "We want to go to Kwelera because many of us were born in the area.

"We don't trust the Ciskei because they just took our families by force and dumped them in the road. There are no jobs in Peddie."

While the residents were in town, having left some youths to watch the shacks from the safety of the surrounding bush, eight government trucks arrived again to move the families. But as no one was there they left after a few hours.

When news of this second attempt to move them to Peddie reached them, the group decided to stay in town and were offered refuge at the Methodist church in Nahoon, East London.

Now the official go-ahead is awaited for the group to make what it hopes will be its final move to Kwelera.

Langa's 'voluntary' removals go on

EIGHTEEN months after the shooting incident that drew the attention of the world to Langa, an insignificant shanty town, the hill above the scene of the shooting is almost bare of shacks.

The incident — when police shot 21 people on their way to a funeral — galvanised the whites of nearby Uitenhage into pushing for the removal of Langa's 50 000 people.

In the last two-and-a-half months, 4 800 families have been moved from Langa to KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage's official black township 8km away, out of sight of the white residential areas.

Some shack-dwellers remain in Langa. So do a number of people living in brick houses; they will not be moved, according to KwaNobuhle administrator Barry Erasmus.

Despite the publication of a plan of ways the community could be

upgraded instead of not destroyed, the removals, which started in mid-July, have gone ahead virtually without incident, although workers at a number of Uitenhage factories staged a two-day stayaway in protest.

Erasmus insists the move is voluntary. Residents interviewed in Langa and outside tents and shacks in KwaNobuhle say they did not want to move but had little choice.

The removals began when municipal police tore down a number of new structures.

They continued with authorities insisting people were dismantling their own shacks voluntarily, signing statements waiving their rights to legal action.

Weekly Mail Reporter Port Elizabeth

Residents claim municipal police drive around at night calling on them to demolish their shacks and threatening to do it for them if they don't. Most of them end up breaking down their houses and piling their goods onto the trucks.

In KwaNobuhle people have been accommodated in tents, some pitched on fully serviced sites. Some families are rebuilding their shacks on hastily cleared land. Water is drawn from large containers. Only bucket toilets have been provided.

Last week David White, first secretary at the British Embassy in

Pretoria, described the KwaNobuhle tent town as "mindboggling". Filmed visiting the site, he said circumstances of the removal left him "speechless".

Authorities have intended to move residents from Langa to KwaNobuhle for two decades. A perpetual housing shortage prevented any large-scale move.

But after the shooting in March 1985, there was mounting pressure to clear Langa, with whites living nearby complaining about increased crime and unhygienic conditions.

In October last year some 427 families were served with notices ordering them out of the Kabib'ara area of Langa. They challenged the order in court.

In an effort to strengthen their case, the Langa Coordinating Committee commissioned a group of academics to draw up a plan to upgrade the shack town. It was published in March, a day before the case was heard.

The plan outlined an initial phase when only the most basic services would be provided — mainly stormwater drainage and an increased number of water standpipes. The second phase included more extensive servicing, such as the provision of water and sewerage facilities for all the sites.

Planners stressed the importance of planning with the people.

To date there has been no official response to the plan, and by the time the court ruled on July 29 that the 427 families involved in the case were living illegally in Langa, most of them had been moved to KwaNobuhle.

The people who've struck a rock

CP Correspondent

THE people from the Rala farm - abandoned by both the Ciskei authorities and the SA government - are still homeless. Their plight started when the Ciskei decided they couldn't be bothered with the 100 families evicted from the farm of Rala - so they tried to dump them across the border. But SA refused to allow them across the border.

And so the Rala people were simply abandoned at the roadside, a few hundred metres from the border.

Now families are scattered all over the region. Most have been given shelter at a Methodist Church in East London, while some were forcibly trucked off to the Peddie area. Their shacks, stock and other possessions, remain at the roadside with a few youths watching over them. And

neither Ciskei, nor South Africa, are willing to accept responsibility for them.

The Ciskei is trying to force them to move to Peddie, and because of this many have fled into the bushes leaving only those who are too old or sick to flee. Nobody knows exactly where they have moved to. One of the residents, Funda Tutani, said when he returned to the camp after being away for a day, he

found that his wife, eight children and possessions had disappeared. *CNN Press*

He said he was worried about his family. "But I have no power and no money to bring them back." After hiding in the bushes, Tutani and others went to the SA Committee on Higher Education for advice. Government departments, when approached, said the matter had to be

dealt with in Pretoria as it was an "international matter". *28/9/76*

The Kwelela Residents' Association said the group was welcome to move there. One of the Rala residents, David Mgavi, said: "We want to go to Kwelela because many of us were born there. We don't trust the Ciskei authorities because they dumped our families in the road. There are no jobs in Peddie."

TOWNSHIP REMOVALS

Langa's end

Langa, the site of last year's March 21 massacre, has been reduced to a bare hill with only rutted roads, brick garden paths and floor excavations to show where some 4 800 families lived only 11 weeks ago.

The removal, which started in mid-July, is continuing; people who have been monitoring it believe that by the end of the year, or

even sooner, all residents apart from those living in 1 032 shacks will have been moved to KwaNobuhle, 8 km away.

The removal appears to have met with little real resistance, and has not drawn much attention. However, the sight of the bare hillside last week prompted a senior British diplomat to remark that it looked "like Hiroshima after the bomb."

David White, first secretary at the British Embassy in Pretoria, visited Langa and the resettlement area in KwaNobuhle, describing the latter as "mind-boggling." He said the circumstances of the removal left him "speechless."

The move started when KwaNobuhle Town Council officials moved in, saying no new shacks would be allowed, and told owners to demolish a small number of new ones. They also broadcast that anybody who wanted to move to KwaNobuhle should demolish their shacks and would then be provided with transport.

According to KwaNobuhle's administrator, Barry Erasmus, the move has been entirely voluntary.

Residents claim, however, that although they did not want to move, they had little choice in the matter when municipal police moved into the area night after night with loudhailers, calling on people to move and throwing rocks onto the roofs of their shacks. Many affidavits were made describing the action, but none that lawyers feel would be sufficient ground for court action.

Those who were moved were accommodated in tents. In an effort to keep up with the demand for land, many people from Langa have been allocated sites that were serviced two years ago at great expense. Others have pitched their tents on newly cleared land. In addition, the town council expropriated a nearby farm for additional settlement.

The pace of the removal has now slowed and, according to Erasmus, the people in the old brick houses in Langa "will not be moved now."

As the people of Langa start rebuilding their shacks in KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage employers have been asked to help by supplying materials. However, the request, channelled through the Midland Chamber of Industries, has been turned down by the East Cape Task Group, a loose association of major companies operating in the area.

"It was felt that the local authority was responsible for the removal and it was up to them to see that the people were properly housed again," says a spokesman for the group.

Langa, together with Walmer township in Port Elizabeth and Duncan Village in East London, has long been an irritating "black spot" on the urban maps of the eastern Cape. But Langa was the only township singled out for a mass removal.

Duncan Village will be retained and reports last week indicated that an announcement on the retention of Walmer township could be expected this week. ■

(27)
D.D. 10/10/86

Mafani: Tyutyu village to be moved

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Landowners at Tyutyu village near here would be resettled at Braunschweig early next year, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Vusani Mafani, told the Zwelitsha District Agricultural Show at Noncampa village yesterday.

He said contractors had already moved on site and the new village's infrastructure was being installed while the planning of irrigated allotments was in the final stages.

Tyutyu landright owners, who did not want to be incorporated into Bisho, would be resettled in the Braunschweig area so they could continue with their farming activities.

Mr Mafani said the Ulimocor agricultural corporation was maintaining agricultural production at Braunschweig pending the finalising of Development Bank of Southern Africa funding.

All irrigable and dry-land area had been ploughed by the department's mechanisation service in preparation for summer crops.

The resettlement of the Balasi and Skobeni communities around Bisho was also being planned on phased approach.

Mr Mafani said that in view of the planned resettlement of these communities at Braunschweig, the training of the communities in irrigation would be supplied through the extension services, Ulimocor and the necessary support agencies to ensure the success of the farmers in projects they embarked upon.

The Star HOMES SHOW

Fourways Gardens

Villages celebrate removal reprieve

By Sol Makhubane

The Transvaal communities of Driefontein and kwaNgema have organised a feast tomorrow to celebrate their victory over forced removal.

The Government had been planning since the 1960s to relocate the communities in kwaZulu and kaNgwane. This aroused opposition and culminated in the death of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by a policeman.

Last August Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Mr Ben Wilkens announced that the Government would not resettle the communities.

Instead, when the rising waters of the new Heyshope Dam covered parts of their land, the communities would be compensated in cash and given adjacent land that was previously white-owned.

Youths remove house numbers

Youths in Central Western Jabavu, Soweto, are removing house numbers from the doors and walls in an apparent attempt to thwart town council officials from evicting residents.

Residents have not been paying rent since June this year.

Street names have also been removed in a campaign which one resident said was launched two weeks ago.

Youths used paint to blot out the numbers. They pulled off those pasted on the doors or walls and gave them back to the occupants to keep.

The removal of the numbers will, however, also pose problems for the postman.

A township manager at the rent and administration office of the area said they were not allowed to comment on issues related to the town council.

Town council officials were not available for comment.

Masire to visit Aussie

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — President Quett Masire of Botswana leaves this weekend for an official visit to New Zealand and Australia.

He will go to New York, where, it is believed, he will address the United Nations General Assembly.

President Masire will be accompanied by his wife and the Foreign Minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe.

Villagers celebrate reprieve from removal

By Sol Makgabutlane

Gaiety and joy pervade Driefontein and kwaNgema today.

Villagers are singing and dancing, and there is food and drink for all.

The two south-eastern Transvaal communities are throwing a big feast to celebrate their victory over forced removal.

For the past 25 years, they lived with uncertainty and fear. The Government had decreed that their villages were "black spots" that would have to be removed.

Villagers were to be re-settled in camps inside the home-

lands of kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

The people fiercely campaigned against the forced removals. Meetings were held, committees were elected and court cases were launched.

On a fateful — and fatal — meeting in April 1983, community leader Mr Saul Mkhize was shot dead by a policeman at a meeting in Driefontein.

This event catapulted the tiny rural communities into world prominence.

Shocked and briefly leaderless, the villagers did not allow the incident to deter them.

They fought on, led by Saul Mkhize's brother, Pickson, and Mr Moses Ngema.

They wrote to Queen Elizabeth, British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and the Pope for help.

And in August last year their struggle bore fruit. Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Mr Ben Wilkens announced that the Government no longer intended to re-settle them.

Instead, said Mr Wilkens, when the rising waters of the new Heyshope Dam covered parts of their land, they would be compensated in cash and

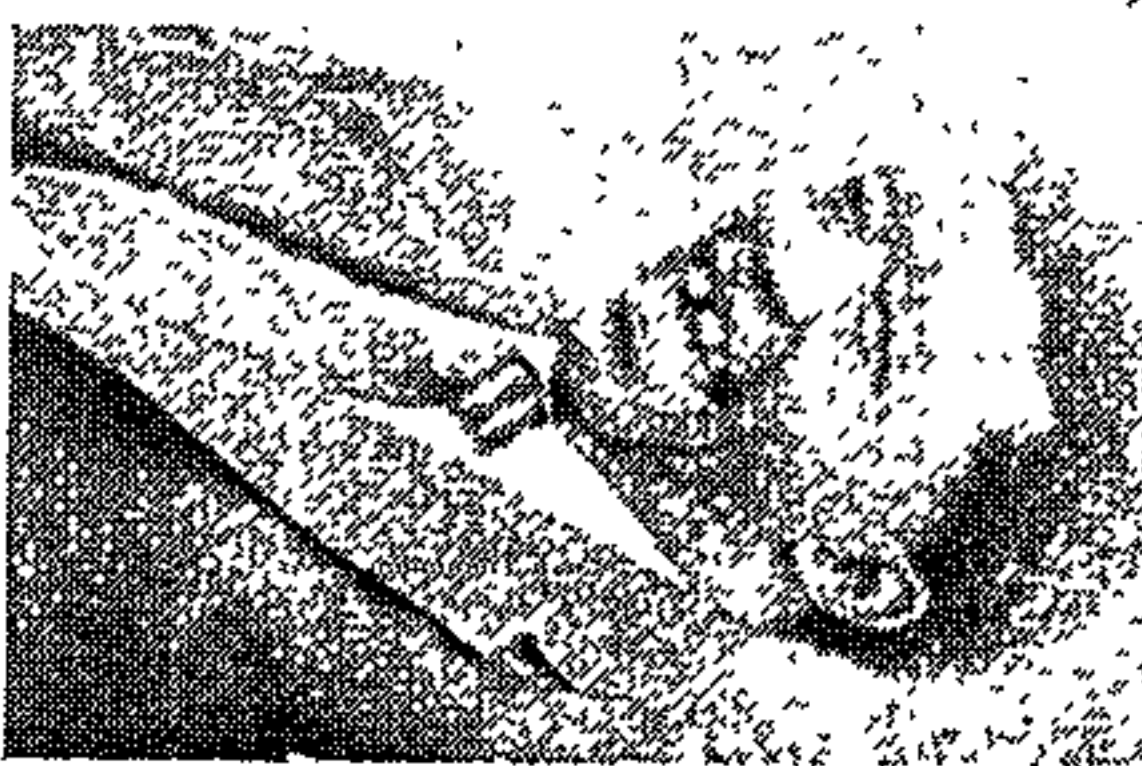
given adjacent land that was previously white-owned.

This was believed to be the first time in 72 years the South African Government had given white-owned land to blacks and officially allowed blacks to own land in such an area.

Today, the villagers look back with pride at the legacy of Saul Mkhize.

They can now farm and raise livestock without uncertainty about the future.

To celebrate their victory, villagers converged on Cabangani School in Driefontein this morning.



Saul Mkhizi was shot dead in Driefontein in April 1983.

N Transvaal blacks face forced removals

SOPHIE TEMA

GOVERNMENT is to go ahead with its plans to incorporate thousands of blacks of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, in the Northern Transvaal, into Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. This became evident when the final reading of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament last Friday.

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein are now faced with the possible threat of being forcibly removed from their ancestral land to be resettled in Rust de Winter, part of Bophuthatswana.

The Bill went through despite desperate pleas made by the people requesting government to halt the incorporation and their removal from the areas.

Earlier this year government announced the reversal of plans to resettle residents of 13 black towns around the country. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis then said negotiations would be held with residents to resettle them on a voluntary basis.

In the Western Transvaal, several thousand blacks in the Machakaneng and Braklaagte areas are also to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, despite strong objections.

Legal representatives acting for the people of the four areas made a desperate appeal in a telex message to the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives strongly opposing government's intentions.

A telex message was sent to the Minister in 1985 by B Tema, elected headman of Senotlelo Community Authority — the body representing the residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein — after his followers had read a newspaper report that their land belonged to Bophuthatswana and that they had agreed to be moved.

Tema informed the Minister that his people knew nothing about the impending removals.

About four months later the community received a reply from Deputy Minister of Development Aid Ben Wilkins informing them that "the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the SA and KwaNdebele governments".

By this stage it had become apparent that not only was their land to be included into Bophuthatswana but that they were to be removed once it had been incorporated and resettled in the Rust de Winter area in KwaNdebele. Later the tribe indicated to the Minister that they did not feel

bound by this agreement, as it was entered into without their knowledge and that it was their firm intention to remain on their land.

A second letter was written to the Deputy Minister, in which the tribe pointed out that it was not prepared to move to the Rust de Winter area because "we love our farm and are happy. It is painful to be told about the removal from a farm you bought without even being consulted.

"This means forced removal and we are not prepared to accept this to happen. Hoping this will not fall on deaf ears."

Later the tribe got no response from government to their requests asking for a meeting with the Minister. Their legal representative also made several efforts to obtain a reply from the Minister.

In their telex message this week the residents of Machakaneng and Braklaagte pointed out to the Minister that: "We wish to remain citizens and residents of SA for all time. We believe that any attempts to incorporate us into Bophuthatswana will mean that we will be deprived of our rights and privileges as SA citizens."

the shooting on August 4, opened fire when they re

The city that is leaving thousands in the cold

271
City Press
12/10/86

TENS of thousands of squatters will move onto vacant land on Johannesburg's outskirts - unless the critical black housing shortage is handled creatively.

This warning comes from town planning expert Pauline Morris - who'll speak on "Johannesburg: The Second Century" at a conference next week.

Johannesburg is showing the results of having neglected its lower socio-economic group, Morris said.

"Most white citizens are unaware of the growing squatter settlements springing up around the city.

"But throughout the Witwatersrand dozens of shacks are rising on vacant land - as desperate homeless people take the only course of action which appears open to them."

The official view was "disturbing", Morris said. The draft guide plan for the Witwatersrand stipulated that the proportion of black people in the region would remain constant - "in spite of the fact that the growth rate of the black population has actually increased in the past decade or so," she said.

If this was the basis of the government's urbanisation strategy, no room was being made for the crisis already on the doorstep, Morris said.

"What we really need are creative solutions - not ideologically-based ones."

● Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis will open the conference at the Rand Afrikaans University on October 16. - Sapa.

Youth in 'revenge' attack on council

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

ARMED with stones, youths launched a "revenge" attack on the Soweto council's Orlando West offices on Tuesday morning, sending terrified employees scuttling for cover under desks and into cupboards.

Council cops fired several shots at the youths who dispersed and moved to the Maponya shopping complex, where they looted and set alight a beer truck.

Council employees escaped injury and hurriedly left for their homes. Three staff cars were slightly damaged.

One of the clerks said they were taken by surprise at about 9.45 am when stones landed on the building. "I peeped through the window and saw a group throwing stones. I dashed into the adjacent office and found some of my colleagues under the desks and others in cupboards."

It is believed that the attack was revenge against council cops who recently took part in the White City "rent war" which claimed the lives of 27 people, and in the Dube night vigil in which four people were shot.

Another shooting which may have infuriated the youths was the death of Peter Makgae, who was shot when council police opened fire on a crowd of people.

The Bureau for Information confirmed the Sunday shooting and said the group were armed with hammers and a bulldozer - and wanted to demolish councillor Patrick Gaboutloeloe's house.

Driefontein villagers celebrate reprieve from forced removal

By Sol Makgabutane

Western and African music intertwined at the weekend when villagers of the south-eastern Transvaal community of Driefontein celebrated their reprieve from forced removal.

African dancers in tribal regalia entertained the hundreds of guests to foot-stomping routines and African praise songs honouring a dead villager, Mr Saul Mkhize.

A local pop duo, the Army Sisters, performed new songs composed especially for the day.

The group performed a song extolling Mr Mkhize, who was shot dead in a confrontation with a policeman at a meeting about 100 m from the site of Saturday's gathering in 1983.

The fatal meeting was called to protest the proposed resettlement of the communities of Driefontein, kwaNgema and Dagaakraal in kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

His death marked the peak of the struggle by the three communities to oppose relocation. Two years later, in August 1985, the Government announced that plans to remove the communities had been abandoned.

There was food and drink for all at the celebrations. Guests included Ms Aninka Claassen and Ms Lyda Kampe, of the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, and Mr Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre.

Mr Moses Ngema, a leader from kwaNgema who often co-chaired meetings with Mr Mkhize, praised kaNgwane Chief Minister Eros Mabuza for refusing to be party to the resettlement of the communities



The pace of the celebrations at Driefontein seemed to be too fast for village elder Mr Mbeni Mhlabathi, who decided to take a short break from it all. ● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

DD 14/10/86

(271)

Resettled families unhappy with living conditions

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A former headman of Kwelera, Mr E. M. Ngondi, claimed yesterday that the area in the Kidd's Beach district, Good Hope, where his people had been resettled before Easter, was unsuitable and posed a danger to their lives since there was no proper provision of basic necessities.

Mr Ngondi said the plastic tents they had been given when they moved from Kwelera were old and many were torn, exposing the families to bad weather.

He said members of the community had not been permitted to return to Kwelera to fetch belongings they had abandoned when they left the area during the unrest, and the belongings had been either stolen or damaged.

Mr Ngodi said the community wanted to be accommodated on an alternative site as there was friction between themselves and farmers and other communities resettled in the area.

He said the community comprised 106 families making up about 1 000 people.

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Brits' black township to be abolished

THE black town at Brits is to be abolished from today, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said in Pretoria.

About 1 400 families will be affected. Heunis said because of hygienic conditions and the astronomic costs involved in upgrading the township, negotiations had been conducted on the voluntary settlement of the residents to the SA Development Trust town of Lethlabile.

The abolition of the town would put

GERALD REILLY

an end to the problem encountered with repayments made to house owners for improvements, Heunis said.

Residents would be able to use the repayments to build houses on serviced sites. Sites would be available on request, removals from the black town would be free, and applications could be made for housing loans up to R5 000.

Over the past few years 1 506 fam-

ilies from the black town have moved to Lethlabile voluntarily, the authorities say.

But Brits residents have been unimpressed by government promises of better housing, water and transport facilities at Lethlabile.

SA Council of Churches justice and reconciliation division director Wolfram Kistner suggests the fundamental reason for the removal is that whites don't want black people living too close to them.

Witdoek chief invited to parley

Staff Reporter
7/10/80

A WIDE range of Western Cape organizations have been invited to a meeting in Site C, Khayelitsha, on October 18 to thrash out problems arising out of allegations of "irregularities" in the administration of housing in the area.

Prominent witdoek vigilante commander Mr Mali Hoza — unofficial leader of Site C — has been invited to meet organizations such as the Black Sash, the Western Province Council of Churches and the Progressive Federal Party.

The co-convener of the meeting, Mr Solly Kerran, said yesterday that in the past weeks "a lot of allegations have been made against the people at Site C concerning irregularities surrounding the site and service schemes.

"Among the allegations is that people are being coerced to join in various schemes

against their will and the idea is to get all parties concerned together to see if they can remove the stumbling-blocks and sort out the problems," he said.

Since the destruction of the satellite squatter camps in May and June, refugees have consistently refused to move to Site C.

They have cited among their reasons that Site C is vigilante territory, and that they would be forced to pay levies to the "leaders" of the area.

It was too early yesterday to gauge the response to the request for the meeting, but among those invited by Mr Kerran and his co-convener, Quaker peace worker Mr Rommel Roberts, are:

The Black Sash; the Rev Syd Lockett of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility; the Surplus Peoples Project; the South African Institute of Race Relations; the Crossroads/Khayelitsha Coordinating Committee and the Nyanga Civic Association.

Stop the George removals — PFP

Cape Times 17/10/86

By ANDREW DONALDSON

THE Progressive Federal Party has called on the government to cease forced removals of the "brutalized" and leaderless community at George's Lawaai-kamp squatter camp.

This followed the PFP Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee's four-day fact-finding mission this week to areas in the Southern Cape platteland.

The MP for Claremont and chairman of Umac, Mr Jan van Eck, and the regional co-ordinator of the committee, Mrs Val Rose-Christie, visited George, Knysna, Plettenberg Bay and Oudsthoorn.

The committee's observations are to be submitted to the relevant authorities once a report has been compiled.

"Sandkraal is full. People have been moved there since May, but there are no services for them. More removals from Lawaai-kamp — which has to be cleared by the end of the year — are imminent," Mr Van Eck said.

Back to forced removals at Oukasie, says Black Sash

The Government announcement that the black townships of Brits, Oukasie, no longer exists and that its 1 400 remaining families must move to Letlabile 25 km away was nothing more than a return to forced removals, the Black Sash said today.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, stated that a notice in today's Government Gazette would announce the abolition of the township. The move was "voluntary".

Black Sash Transvaal chairman, Mrs Ethel Walt, said the 10 000 residents were strongly opposed to the move and were likely to resist it.

Cape Times
20/10/86

Oukasié people vow not to move

JOHANNESBURG. — Residents of Oukasié, near Brits, yesterday vowed not to move from Brits to Lethlabile, 25km away, and said the government would have to "forcibly remove" them from the township.

"We want to tell the world: If we go to Lethlabile, it's not voluntarily, we've been forced to go there," community leader Mr Levy Mambolo told about 800 residents at a meeting yesterday.

They say Lethlabile is too far from their work places in Brits and fear the new township could be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, a move which would strip them of South African citizenship.

Oukasié residents fear that officials may now come with trucks and bulldozers to clear the 55-year-old township.

On Thursday the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that the township would be abolished for hygienic reasons and the astronomical costs involved in upgrading the area.

He said negotiations had been conducted over the past few years with the former community council on the voluntary settlement of the residents in Lethlabile, and that since December about 5 000 people — including all community council members — had moved voluntarily to Lethlabile.

Residents, however, maintain that Oukasié could be upgraded at a reasonable cost and say the real reason for the government's decision is to clear the way for new whites-only suburbs on the spot.

A spokesman of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said yesterday that there were up to 10 000 people still in the crumbling township, where most people live in shacks made of hardboard and corrugated iron.

was explosive. "The only way the authorities will be able to get the residents out will be by forcibly removing them."

Civil-rights groups say Mr Heunis's decision, after a protracted debate over the future of Oukasié, was made despite a government promise last year to stop the forced removal of black people. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters

ALTHOUGH Oukasia township, near Brits, was officially declared non-existent on Friday, residents said they would not move to Lethabile, 25 km away.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg on Friday, the secretary of the Brits action Committee, Mr Sello Ramakopye, said the residents would challenge the Government in a court of law.

Abolished

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced last week that the township was being abolished because of its poor hygienic conditions and the high costs involved in upgrading it.

Residents would be moved "without delay" to the Lethabile township 25 km away on the Bophuthatswana border.

Negotiations had been conducted over the past few years with the former community council on the voluntary settlement of the residents, Mr Heunis said.

Mr Ramakopye condemned the announcement, describing it as a

By JOSHUA RABOHOKO

return to old-style forced removals. It was the Government's intention to move residents to the neighbouring Bophuthatswana "so that we should be incorporated to the bantustan", he added.

'WE WILL NOT MOVE'

say Oukasia residents

He said that the 10 000 residents of Oukasia were bitter and would resist the move.

The legal representative of the community, Mr Geoff Budender, said he was

shocked by the Government's decision which was made after lawyers had conveyed the community's opposition.

"This is nothing more than a forced re-

moval of 10 000 people at the time when the Government says it will put a stop to all removals," he said.

Mr Alan Morris, a field worker of the Transvaal Rural Ac-

tion Committee of the Black Sash, said the community would not move voluntarily. He denied that the costs of upgrading the township would be "astronomical".

So far, 1 505 families, including all community councillors, have moved to Lethabile.



Mr CHRIS Heunis announcement.

NEW



MABEL CHUEU: "Dependence is destructive."

She found freedom by helping others

SMR
20/10/86
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By Kate McKinnell

A dusty plane in the Eastern Transvaal — straggling wire fences dividing the stark homes of 10 000 people — is another place Mabel Chueu has left her mark.

A dedicated social worker, she is a central figure in this community of Makotopong, which still grieves its removal from a fertile valley to the dry expanse 25 km outside Pietersburg.

At her instigation, the community has mustered its own resources and planted a collective vegetable garden as well as encouraging individual patches in private backyards.

Women of the settlement are building a creche, while funds are being raised to sink a borehole to supplement the one that is at present expected to provide for all 10 000 members of the community.

The problems of the community are still enormous — unemployment, a drought which has left the small areas of farmland barren, malnutrition, and a lack of money to complete its creche and other projects. But Mrs Chueu's role here is complete, because the people have found the strength to help themselves.

At 60, she has an energy and subtle forcefulness that gives the feeling she'll always get what she wants. Very pleasantly, she demands respect.

Her influence is evident in communities throughout the Northern Transvaal, and her contribution has recently been recognised by several awards.

“I believe everyone should have the chance to develop to their full potential, and by joining together women can uplift themselves and also help those who have fewer opportunities.”

But Mrs Chueu is more interested in talking about her work.

“I realised early on the extent of women's power when they work together to uplift their own communities,” says Mrs Chueu.

She grew up in a village near Pietersburg and after qualifying as a teacher worked around Johannesburg and then near Pretoria, where she first tasted the power of community organisation.

“We were teaching in an old farm house, but the community had been given the material to build a school and had never got around to doing it.

“I organised a women's club to take action, and it didn't take us long to build a 10-classroom school all on our own,” says Mrs Chueu.

She realised she wanted to work more closely with people in a helping and organising role, and she left her husband to look after their four children while she completed a diploma in social work.

Her first jobs were in Pretoria and then Ga-Rankuwa, and she wasn't content just to do standard casework. Organising as always, she motivated women to start up their own community groups.

She later worked as a community developer in Lebowa for more than 10 years before joining the Chief Commissioner for northern areas to do the same work.

Through her energy, the Lebowa Women's Organisation (LWO) was formed and now has a network all over the area, even in the most isolated settlements.

“LWO operates at a grassroots level, and women work together on whatever issues concern them most — from sanitation and vegetable growing to creches and self-employment projects.”

She drives all over the Northern Transvaal, visiting communities as part of her work and very often as a volunteer in areas that concern her.

Depressed and despairing

Communities that have been resettled by the authorities, she finds, are often depressed and despairing and need encouragement to regain confidence, energy and a sense of self-reliance.

She approaches the leaders and works with them to get the community back on its feet. Water supplies, clinics, schools, creches, food-growing, cooking and sanitation are the most pressing needs.

She has been criticised because she continues to work for the South African Government while constantly dealing with communities cast into turmoil by government-enforced resettlement.

Younger critics argue that many of the problems communities experience are a result of the unjust system, and that an important aspect of work to uplift communities is on a political level.

However, Mrs Chueu openly admits she is content to work within the Government rather than fight from the outside.

“I see my work in more immediate terms. The communities I work with need help urgently, and I can help them develop and survive from where I am.

“Of course I want equal rights and liberation for my people — but I believe I am liberated because I have been educated and have succeeded in my work. I think others will find freedom in the same way,” says Mrs Chueu.

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DAILY DISPATCH

We won't be forced out, say township residents

OUKASIE — Residents of Oukasia township near Brits have rejected government plans to move them to a new settlement

During a raucous meeting at the Catholic mission here yesterday, about 800 people rejected the plans.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced last week Oukasia was being abolished and said its 10 000 residents would have to move to Lethlabile, a new township about 25 km away.

Oukasia residents fear officials may now come with trucks and bulldozers to clear the 55-year-old township.

"We want to tell the world: if we go to Lethlabile, it's not voluntarily, we've been forced to go there," said a community leader, Mr Levy Mamabolo.

Civil rights groups say Mr Heunis's decision

was made despite a government promise last year to stop forced removals.

The policy has been used to force hundreds of thousands of black people out of areas reserved for whites under apartheid legislation.

"It's a reversal of policy," said a field worker for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, Mr Alan Morris. "This is the most crude and blatant example of a forced removal"

It was the first real

forced removal in South Africa since blacks were moved from Magopa in February 1984.

Mr Heunis said Oukasia was unhygienic and would be too costly to upgrade. Community leaders maintain it could be upgraded and say the real reason for the government's decision is to clear the way for new whites-only suburbs on the spot.

The government denies residents are being forced to move, saying the plan was accepted by black town councillors and about 1 505 families had already moved voluntarily to Lethlabile.

Oukasia residents say the councillors do not represent them and have already moved to the new location.

They fear the new township could be incorporated into the nominally-independent homeland of Bophuthatswana. — Sapa-RNS

day last week, telling her that the restrictions im-
posed on her had been lifted.

acrossroads animals

News in Brief *APG Times 21/10/86*

Oukasie: British warning 271

LONDON. — The British government yesterday warned the South African government against the forced removal of 10 000 people from the 55-year-old Oukasie settlement in Brits. "We have always made clear our strong condemnation of forced removals and we note the South African government's (earlier) decision to have discarded them (forced removals)," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

era in 1986, according to the report.

A carve-up cuts out the last peasants

A government plan to carve up an area of Namaqualand into 'economic farming units' will have side-effects which officials are reluctant to admit: the 700 peasants who live there now will have nowhere to go. MOIRA LEVY reports

NAMAQUALAND peasants, who for generations have grazed their stock on state-owned common ground, face mass unemployment and possible starvation due to a House of Representatives scheme to subdivide the land into 47 individual farms

Approximately 700 peasants, descendants of the Nama-speaking Khoi who have used the land communally for hundreds of years, are likely to be forced off the land

According to a Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture representative, not more than 150 people can be accommodated on the new farms which will be between 1 800 and 6 000 hectares in size

J Smuts, the department's agricultural officer, said he had "no idea what would happen to the others" He is adamant no families would be forced to move, but it is unlikely many of the peasants, who barely subsist on the produce of the land, could afford the R300 rent for a plot

According to evidence before a commission of inquiry set up last month to investigate their grievances, the scheme is in contravention of a 1979 law governing the administration of coloured agricultural land.

Advocate B Burger, representing the community, explained that an investigation is mandatory before common land is sub-divided. "But they have put the cart before the horse. The minister should have ordered that a survey be carried out first, and then he could divide the land.

"The community is saying it is wrong their land should be cut up like this. The land belongs to them, it was given to them by the church and through the ages they have had the right to sow, graze and erect dwellings on it."

The Department of Local Government, Agriculture and



Leliesfontein resident Tant Sannie sits outside her reed home ... 'as ek die plaas vat, wat van my broer?'

Picture: DAVE HARTMAN, Afrapix

farming unit has resulted in the wealthier inhabitants investing their capital in livestock and farms, whilst the majority of the poorer inhabitants with their small herds have been deprived of access to their seasonal pastures."

The community is particularly angered by the fact that outsiders are being granted tenders for the plots. They claim most newcomers are not *bona fide* farmers

Resident Gert Bekeur alleged in an affidavit before the commission that 18 of the more than 30 new occupiers

She referred to the evidence given to the commission by a witness who said "As ek die plaas vat, wat van my broer? Dis die gemeenskap se land." ("If I take the farm what will happen to my brother? It's the community's land.")

Archer warned that the Leliesfontein community was being riven by conflict over whether or not to apply for the plots. Families were being divided and the church, a central feature of the small community, was "split in two"

In her evidence before the commission Archer warned that the community, who were largely dependent on firewood for their energy supply, were suffering from a shortage of firewood on the land available to them.

Photographer Bernard Perez, who documents the living conditions of the rural communities of the Namaqualand, told Weekly Mail he knew of families who were recently fined for trespassing on land they had been using for the past 10 or 20 years.

Andries Nero, 53, who has been farming all his life, recently had 44 sheep confiscated. Perez said the stock was seized late in the night and taken to the municipal pound. To reclaim his sheep Nero was told he would have to pay R10 a head. "He didn't have the money and virtually his entire stock was auctioned off."

Perez said the community felt particularly bitter about being forced off land they felt they had paid for, through taxes of R30 to R40 a year. "One man has even been to jail for not

paying his tax, and now they are being kicked out."

The effects of the privatisation scheme are already being felt, Perez said. This year for the first time the Red Cross distributed mielie meal in Leliesfontein. For many families old age pensions are now their only source of income.

There were no opportunities for employment in the towns at all, he added. Workseekers "have to go to the mines further north or to Cape Town if they want to find a job"

According to Perez, the community fears the Leliesfontein area will be treated as a test case. If the inquiry endorses the subdivision of the land it is likely a vast region of the Namaqualand will in time be privatised.

Housing first proposed sub-dividing the area into "economic farming units" two years ago, arguing the land was being severely depleted by the communal semi-nomadic grazing arrangement. That reasoning has been rejected by the community.

University of Cape Town researcher, Lita Webley, in her evidence before the commission warned that because families have been denied access to their winter grazing lands the common area left for them to graze their stock has been seriously depleted.

"Most families used to move seasonally with their stock to winter stockposts. These movements have almost ceased and this has resulted in almost total denudation of the commonage around the village," she said.

"The conventional wisdom is that the communal land tenure system was responsible for the present over-grazing in the reserves. The historical information suggests quite the opposite. Since rainfall is very sporadic and extensive droughts are common in Namaqualand, seasonal movements are a vital aspect of the effective utilisation of the land."

Webley added: "The economic

were wage earners.

Bekeur, born in Leliefontein and a farmer all his life, said "a number of the tenders were given to outsiders who had no established rights to the land and were not the traditional inhabitants of the area.

"A lot of the grants were given to people with cash incomes, for example teachers, pensioners, policemen and land owners from other areas, while we, the small farmers of the area, were left without land or rights, deprived of our only source of income," he said.

"All the improvements that the small farmers have introduced over the years were handed over to the outsiders."

Bekeur said he was denied access to the communal grazing area and his garden plot was taken from him in April last year. "I lost my right to grow vegetables and sow seeds and I never received any compensation."

University of Stellenbosch student, Fiona Archer, who has done extensive research in Namaqualand, said some members of the community could afford to rent plots, but they had refused to and had rejected the proposed scheme as harmful to the community.

X

Business backs Oukasie in fight to stop removals

By Colleen Ryan, Political Reporter

The 10 000 black residents of the Brits township, Oukasie, have won the support of local businessmen in their fight against removal.

Last week, the Government de-proclaimed the 55-year-old township and said the remaining 1 400 families in the location, which borders on the white town, would have to move 20 km to the new township of Lethlabile near the border with Bophuthatswana.

Trade union representatives and business leaders issued a statement after a meeting saying they were opposed to forced removals.

"The meeting agreed to a joint delegation to convey to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Chris Heunis, its opposition to forced removals and to have a reprieve for the township granted," said the statement.

It was issued on behalf of the Brits Action Committee, the National Allied Workers Union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, the Federated Chamber of Industries and local employers.

Brits parliamentary seat

A work stayaway to protest against removals was cancelled yesterday after a meeting between unions and business representatives.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) of the Black Sash has accused the Government of destroying Oukasie to ensure that it did not lose the Brits parliamentary seat to the right wing.

The de-proclamation was announced by Mr. Heunis last week. He said the families would be moved to Lethlabile, that the move was voluntary, and that it was too costly to upgrade the township.

Addressing a Press conference, representatives of Trac and the Brits Action Committee denied Government claims that residents would move voluntarily.

A field worker for Trac, Mr Alan Morris, said the fact that Oukasie was to be developed as a white group area made nonsense of the Government claim that it was too expensive to upgrade. He said the right wing was very strong in Brits and the Government was worried about losing the parliamentary seat.

Oukasie residents had commissioned a team of planners and engineers to investigate the feasibility of upgrading Oukasie — and preliminary findings were that this would cost about R3 million. A telex had been sent to Mr Heunis asking him to withhold action until presented with the report.

Mr Morris said about 5 000 people had moved to Lethlabile but many had been coerced. They were not allowed to bury their dead in the old township and were forced to have all funerals in Lethlabile.

● The Star telexed Mr Heunis's office to ask for comment on Trac's allegations five days ago, but there had been no response from the Minister at the time of going to press.

22/10/86
WEDNESDAY
Groups agree to see
Heunis over Brits

SOPHIE TEMA

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SEVERAL labour unions, industrialists and employers have agreed to meet Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis to protest against the forced removal of the old black township in Brits. This decision was taken at a meeting of the groups after government declared "Oukasie" in Brits non-existent, saying its 10 000 inhabitants would be moved to Letlhabile, about 25km away. The delegates are still to be appointed.

'Roadside' people find a new home

ARGUS 24/10/86 371

From FRANZ KRUGER
The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The people of Rala, removed from their Ciskei homes and dumped at the roadside just inside the South African border by the Ciskei Government, have found a new home in Kwelera, outside East London.

The group of about 100 people have been taken into the houses of Kwelera residents, and will be accommodated more permanently once it is clear that the Government has no objection to their staying.

Kwelera's own future remains uncertain as it is a "black spot", scheduled for incorporation into Ciskei, but residents decided to help the Rala group in consultations initiated by the Kwelera Residents Association (KRA).

The KRA was formed to fight the threat of removal, but has become the *de facto* authority in the area since its headmen fled to Ciskei, resolving disputes, allocating plots and dealing with the authorities.

Happy to have a home

However, the Rala people's problems are not over. A small group is still in the Peddie area where they were forcibly moved by Ciskei Government trucks, while almost all have left their possessions at the roadside where they were originally dumped.

One of the group, Mr Mvuleni Ntlokobomvu, said: "We don't have money to hire trucks to bring our things here, so we just bring them bit by bit."

Still, they are happy to have found a home. Mr Ntlokobomvu said: "We are most thankful to the KRA.

"They didn't know us before, but

when they got the call, they took us in their hands"

The KRA publicity secretary, Mr Mzwandile Zingani said. "We spread them between the villages, taking them into our homes"

Although there was a shortage of land in the area, an attempt would be made to give the Rala people more permanent sites once the KRA was sure the South African Government would allow them to stay, he said.

The saga began when the group was evicted from the farm where they had been staying, on the strength of an eviction order obtained by the owner, a Mr P Rala.

The next morning Ciskei Government trucks arrived and took the people and their possessions to the border with South Africa, intending to dump them at Needs Camp, where another, much larger group was dumped by the Ciskei early this year.

An SADF patrol stopped the trucks, however, so the Rala people were dumped just within the border, next to the roadside. Ciskei then offered to resettle the group in the Peddie area, and although this was rejected, trucks returned a few days later and forcibly moved as many people as possible to Peddie.

On Monday, they made their way into East London to seek help from the People's Advice Office (TPO). They left a handful of youths to watch over their possessions.

After residents of Kwelera were consulted by KRA, it was decided to offer the Rala refugees a home. Volunteers came forward to take the people in.

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31/86

Boya condemns removals



MRS BERTHA Mokua ... Oukasie will always live in our minds and hearts.
Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

THE Urban Council's Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has condemned the Government's decision to carry out forced removals in the Oukasie township of Brits and described the move as "Unhuman and an ill-fated effort by the Government to please the local verkrampte white constituency".

Mr Tom Boya Ucasa's deputy president, in a statement released in Pretoria on Wednesday said. "It is shocking and unreliable of the Government to renege on its stated policy on the is-

By MONK NKOMO

sue of forced removals, especially in the light of their recent announcements on reforms.

"The Government should appreciate the fact that the contradiction of the statements of policy will ultimately hamper the credibility which they are desperately trying to establish"

Mr Boya said although Ucasa were in favour of the upgrading of the black townships in whatever manner, "we are strongly opposed to and abhor forced removals and the forced removals in Oukasie are not an exception."

Oukasie, a small township in Brits, with an estimated population of 10 000 is to be moved to a newly established township called Lethlabile following the recent announcement by Mr Chris Heunis Minister of Constitutional, Development and Planning.

Mr Boya said the fact that the alternative settlement to Oukasie was situated on trust land bordering Bop-

phuthatswana, created suspicion and uncertainty among the Oukasie residents "because the Government may intend to have the area incorporated into Bopphuthatswana".

Mr Boya added: "It is insensitive of the Government to ignore its own stated policy on urbanisation and to turn a deaf ear to international calls for the abolition of the group areas act, by continuing to implement the antiquated policy of forcing blacks to move from white neighbourhoods, industrial areas and CBD's when the opposite should be the order of the day".

He requested the Government to allow the Oukasie residents to remain, as they did with the people of Alexandra township.

Mr Boya warned that if the Government wanted to avoid a repeat of the Kwandèbele-Moutse disaster it must immediately heed Ucasa's call to forthwith abandon "its evil plans to remove the people of Oukasie to Lethlabile".

For some Oukasie will never die

ONE of the oldest residents of Oukasie location, near Brits, Mrs Bertha Mokua (79) does not understand the recent Government announcement that the location no longer exists.

She told *The Sowetan* in an interview that the announcement about the abolition of the location was all "rubbish". She said although the authorities may succeed in forcefully moving the residents and demolishing the area, Oukasie will never die in the hearts and minds of the community.

Bitter

According to the authorities, the location has been deproclaimed because of poor hygiene and the astronomical costs that would be involved in upgrading it to a decent standard.

Mrs Mokua said she was sad and bitter that the residents of this 10 000-strong community were never con-

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

sulted on the removal issue.

They had only been told about the impending removal of the location to Lethlabile, a "model township" situated 25km away on the Bopphuthatswana border, at the beginning of December 1985.

"When I first heard of the impending removal, I never thought it would happen. It had been my belief all along that people cannot be so unchristian as to uproot a community that has lived at a place for many years," she said.

She came to live in the Brits area in 1931 at a place called Masenkeng. She was 24 years of age at the time and was from Phokeng in the Rustenburg district.

Oukasie, she said, was born in 1935, after people living at Masenkeng which was situated

next to the Odi River, experienced floods.

Civic leaders at the time, asked the authorities for a super location and the people then settled at the present Oukasie location.

Later, many other people from farm places and far near also came to stay in old Brits Location.

Oukasie women fight removals

Their homes are of tin or tumbledown brick, but the women of Oukasie have a resolve to resist removals that is as firmly rooted as the beautiful jacaranda trees lining the streets of their village. KATE MCKINNELL visited the area, near Brits, and spoke to some of the women.

Authorities trying to move people from the Brits township of Oukasie will have to contend with a resolute band of women

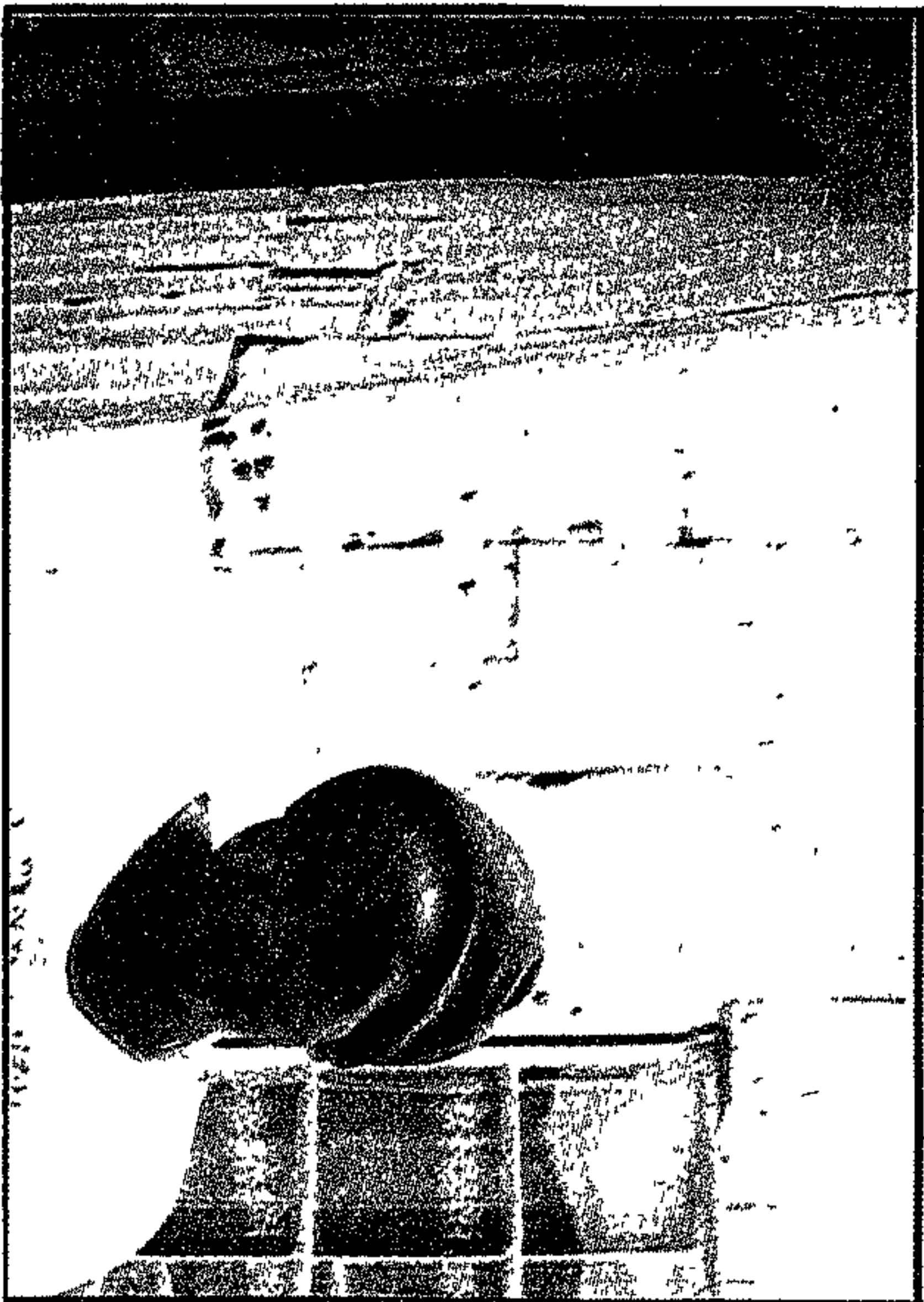
Last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that Oukasie had officially ceased to exist, and that its residents would be moved to Lethlabile, 25 km away on the Bophuthatswana border.

But members of the Brits Women's League (BWL) say they will not be pushed around.

Most have always lived in Oukasie, a few kilometres from Brits. Their homes are of tin or tumbledown brick, but jacarandas lining the streets and straggling gardens give the village an established feel.

However, there are already signs of removal. Piles of rubble separating many of the houses are evidence of households that have been moved, and all heads turn at truck rumbles past with a family's possessions.

'It will make things worse for us'



ELLEN KHOZA: "I simply refuse to move."

ions. Mrs Ellen Khoza, an Oukasie resident for 37 years, was elected as a

BWL committee member when it was established quite recently by women who believe their combined effort could be effective in fighting removals.

"There is no need to move us, and Lethlabile holds nothing good for me. I simply refuse to move," Mrs Khoza says.

Mrs Khoza lost her job two years ago when the factory where she worked closed down, and many other members of

the community are suffering the same effects as more and more factories in the area close.

The move, she believes, will only worsen her problems.

"There is even less chance of finding work when you are living so far out of town — but the most serious problem is that we cannot afford to build new houses.

"The Government is paying people the value of their houses that are demolished in Oukasie, but when you live in a tin hut, like I do, that amount won't build a new house," she says.

The move to Lethlabile

would also mean that transport costs would rise to as much as three times the R1 fare Oukasie residents now pay to get to work.

According to residents, they have never been told officially why they are being moved. But when the Government announced the abolition of the area, it referred to poor hygienic conditions and the astronomical costs that improvements would involve.

Mrs Fredah Mangathe, another BWL committee member, says the community is not disputing that Oukasie is dirty and smelly. Sanitation is poor, residents get water from pipes in the street and there is no electricity.

"Since I can remember the hygiene situation has been the same, and no one has worried before. But the rent we have been paying all these years has never been used to make improvements," she says.

There are rumours that the land Oukasie now occupies is earmarked for white residential or industrial development. The community also fears that an attempt is being made to make them Bophuthatswana citizens by moving them to Lethlabile and then incorporating this area into Bophuthatswana

It has been pointed out that Lethlabile offers the benefits of electricity and water, but Mrs Mangathe says these do not compensate for the economic and emotional costs of moving.

Another factor which deeply concerns the community at present is that Lethlabile's graveyard has a high water table which would mean burying respected relatives in water

"We women will stand together so that people cannot be frightened or intimidated into yielding or agreeing to move. We will make people aware of their rights — and remind them of the Government's past promise not to force any more people to move," Mrs Mangathe says.

CLINIC

She says the BWL will make clear to the Government the community's wish to stay in Oukasie, and will urge the authorities to concentrate on improving Oukasie instead.

To show their own commitment to the area, the women hope to run their own clinic and creche, providing a service to the community as well as employment opportunities.

FUN MAIL 24/10/86

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REMOVALS

Oukasie is dead

Local employer bodies, trade unions and the British government have condemned the abolition of the Brits township, Oukasie, and the impending forced removal of the remaining 1 400 families to Lethlabile some 24 km away.

The deproclamation of the township cancels a recent court victory by residents, who won the right to have vacant stands allocated to tenants. The Transvaal Supreme Court ruled that the attempt of the Central Transvaal Development Board to disestablish the township by refusing to allocate residential sites to applicants was unlawful. It held that only the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning had this power.

The minister, Chris Heunis, has duly exercised his power. As a result, the residents have been turned into squatters overnight, despite the fact that most have lived there for generations. The township now resembles a bomb site.

This flies in the face of government's moratorium on forced removals — notwithstanding its claim that removals these days are "voluntary."

Margaret Thatcher's government, for one, is watching to see how the removal is carried out.

All indications are that Oukasie residents are determined to stay; and concern is grow-



Minister Heunis . . . exercising the power to resettle

ing at the possibility of violent confrontation if government does not reprove the township.

Earlier this year a number of attacks on prominent community leaders were carried out by shadowy elements, or vigilantes. In May a lethal home-made bomb was thrown into the house of David Modimoeng, a local trade unionist and Brits Action Committee

The FM has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.

member His wife Joyce was killed. It is feared there could be further attacks to force people out.

Heunis's reason for signing the township out of existence is that it is unhygienic and would be too costly to upgrade. He added that conditions were better at Lethlabile. Heunis also stated that he had negotiated the matter with the local community council, whose members have already moved to Lethlabile. Once again, and despite the manifest lack of authority of the councils, government is going ahead.

A more likely reason for the removal is the growth of the white suburbs of Brits, a conservative dorp whose residents want the township out of sight, and where the incumbent National Party MP is looking over his right shoulder with apprehension: earlier this year Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging supporters broke up a National Party meeting at Brits.

There is little doubt that Oukasie is a slum. There is no electricity, roads aren't tarred, and 54 taps serve the entire community of 10 000. However, a large factor in the township's deterioration is that it has been in limbo under the threat of removal for years.

Compounding the blight was the policy of "freezing" plots once people moved, and tearing down the houses to prevent others moving in.

One way people were forced out of the township, according to the Action Committee, was that tenants weren't allowed to stay on in the township once their landlords moved. There are, however, only some 1 000 landlords in the area; most of the residents are either tenants or squatters. About 4 000 people have already moved after being presented with a *fait accompli*. The legal challenge temporarily overturned this policy and gave residents a short-lived reprieve.

Meanwhile, Lethlabile has been established as a "model township." A number of economic housing units are for sale; many are site-and-service schemes. Low interest loans are available and people have been given two years to build. Meanwhile they are living in tin sheds and tents — like any other resettlement camp. One improvement is that each plot has a tap and a toilet. But residents are asking why these resources were never provided at Oukasie.

Other funds being allocated to the Lethlabile dream include the tarring of the entire 20 km road between Brits and Lethlabile, and subsidised transport for black workers commuting between Lethlabile and Brits.

Residents also fear the new township will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, a move which would strip them of South African citizenship.

Representatives of the Brits Action Com-

mittee, the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu), the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu), the Steel and Engineering Federation of SA (Seifsa), the Federated Chambers of Industries, and local employers met on Tuesday to discuss the implications of deproclamation of the township.

They agreed to a joint delegation to petition Heunis against the removal.

Letters

WRITE TO: The Editor, The Argus,
PO Box 56, CAPE TOWN, 8000

The harassment of Lawaaikamp

YOUR reporter described the shocked reaction of PFP representatives to the disastrous township conditions in the Southern Cape (The Argus, October 16).

As you reported, members of the Black Sash also visited the area last week. We too were disturbed by the way in which the residents of Lawaaikamp (George's black community's much-harassed shanty town) are being pressed to go to Sandkraal.

Months ago those residents were telling us they would be pleased to move, once the houses they had been promised years ago were ready for them. Now they have been repeatedly told they must move and build their own houses and a "final deadline" has been set

for December.

The charges for their existing sites in Lawaaikamp have been increased from R13 to R25. Not only are there no houses awaiting them at Sandkraal, there is also no proper drainage, and services are hopelessly inadequate.

We gathered considerable information concerning other Southern Cape areas (some of which may not be reported in terms of the state of emergency). Although much of this gave us cause for considerable anxiety, we were much heartened by the courage and determination of the people we met — people in communities which have suffered severely, but which remain committed to joint action to secure a better way of life.

Although we were in the area at the same time, we did not meet with the PFP representatives (nor with Deputy Minister Badenhorst who was said to be visiting Bongoletu in Oudtshoorn on the same day as we were there).

One of the objects of our visit was to meet members and prospective members of the Black Sash who wish to form a branch of our organisation in the Southern Cape. We hope to extend our court monitoring programme in the area, but an advice office will only be set up if it appears necessary after we have consulted with local community organisations.

MARY BURTON
National President, Black
Sash

Mowbray

ARGUS
24/10/86
27/10/86

In the era of no more forced removals, 3 forced



Two backdrops to the forced removal of the Brits township, a call for patience



and the "white" suburb within sight of the children playing in "

Brits: A stroke of the pen rids the

LAST Friday, the *Brits Pos* was full of self-congratulation

The high school had won a regional contest, with the fine military skills of its cadet soldiers. The same boys had beaten Pretoria's youth in target practice, and a front-page colour photograph showed a group of teenagers playing a ball game in the park. All was well in Brits

To the more than 10 000 blacks living just across a dried-up field, the silence in the white newspaper might have been deafening, were it not entirely predictable in this polarised town.

For there was no mention at all of a decision taken by the government the previous day to destroy the black township. The residents, born and bred in Oukasie township, are to be evicted in a gloves-off, guns-out mass removal

Thanks to apartheid's unique semantics, Oukasie no longer exists, despite the presence of thousands of

Officially, the people of Oukasie are not being removed, for their township has been regulated into non-existence

VIVIENNE WALT reports

blacks there. With one signature by Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, it has been "deproclaimed", making its residents illegal squatters

For President PW Botha, the decision is a gamble which could prove dangerous. It will certainly spark large work stoppages by engineering and auto workers, the first of which was planned for Wednesday this week but was postponed while community leaders met with local officials and industry representatives. Both the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) have expressed strong opposition

Together with the Brits Action

Committee, they have written to Heunis requesting a meeting but have been told he was too busy

But with the removal, the government's primary goal will probably be achieved. Brits' whites, jittery at the sight of Oukasie from the windows of their homes, will stay within the government fold

As organised trade unionists, at such multinational companies as Firestone Tires and Ciba-Geigy pharmaceuticals, Brits' blacks are primed for an ugly fight

"It won't be peaceful," Brits Action Committee member Abel Molokoane said at the weekend. "If we see bulldozers, there is going to be a riot, I am afraid"

But it has become a struggle to hold on to their township, and 5 000 residents have already moved out, having buckled under the pressure of verbal threats and minimal, erratic services. "Every week the water is cut off in a different section," said one

Home, for the roadside refugees

The people of Rala, dumped at the roadside by the Ciskei government early in September, have found a new home in Kwelera, outside East London

The group of about 100 people have been taken into the houses of Kwelera residents. Their accommodation will be made more permanent once it has been established that the government has no objection to their staying

Kwelera's own future remains uncertain. It is a "black spot" whose residents are scheduled for removal to Ciskei. But residents decided to help the Rala group anyway, in consultations initiated by the Kwelera Residents Association (KRA)

The association was formed to fight the threat of removal but since its headmen fled to Ciskei, it has become the *de facto* authority in the area, resolving disputes, allocating plots and dealing with the authorities

Said one Kwelera resident: "Those Ciskei supporters fled, and so we have space. These people were evicted because they don't support the Ciskei. We have to help them."

Almost all have left their possessions at the roadside where they were originally dumped. They bring them "bit by bit"

Still, they are happy to have found a home. Said Mvuleni Ntlokobomvu: "We are most thankful to the KRA. They didn't know us before, but when they got the call, they took us in their

The community dumped at the roadside by the Ciskei government has found a new home. In yet another black spot.

FRANZ KRUGER reports

warm hands" KRA publicity secretary Mzwandile Zingani said. "We got the feeling the people couldn't stay outside in the rains for a long time. We spread them between the villages, taking them into our homes."

Although there was a shortage of land in the area, an attempt would be made to give the Rala people more permanent sites once the KRA was sure the government would allow them to stay, Zingani said

The saga began when the group was evicted from the farm where they had been staying, on the strength of an eviction order obtained by the owner, P Rala. One morning, Ciskei trucks arrived and took the people and their possessions to the South African border, intending to deposit them at Needs Camp, where another much larger group was dumped by the Ciskei early this year

But an SADF patrol stopped the trucks, and so the Rala people were dumped just within the border, next to the roadside. Ciskei then offered to resettle the group in the Peddie area, and although this was rejected, trucks returned a few days later and forcibly moved as many people as possible to Peddie

One of those taken to Peddie, Milton Matana, said: "We had no choice. There were soldiers, and they said we were going to Peddie whether we wanted to or not." Other members of the group managed to flee into the bush, where they spent a cold and rainy weekend, afraid to return to their makeshift shelters in case the trucks came back

On Monday, they made their way to East London to seek help from the People's Advice Office. They left only a handful of youths to watch over their possessions. The authorities were approached but officials said it would take time to obtain assistance as it was an "international matter"

However, the group was offered temporary accommodation at the Nahoon Methodist Church while negotiations began with the KRA to find a more permanent home for them. After the KRA had consulted Kwelera residents, volunteers came forward to take the people in

Nomvulo Hate, who opened her home in ZoZo location to Ntlokobomvu and his family, said: "I feel very happy to accommodate people without a home. We are staying like a family here"

Since the Rala people have left most of their possessions at the roadside, their hosts have helped them with whatever they need. Cooking utensils, blankets and food have been shared with the refugees

suburbs of the townshi

young woman

Amid the dirt lanes, void of electricity or water-borne sewerage, lies the rubble of these evacuees' homes, which have been bulldozed by the authorities immediately on the residents' departure. Despite a chronic housing shortage, no one has been allowed to build on these vacant stands. Instead, they dot the area like ancient ruins.

Their former occupants have shifted their belongings 25km away to Lethabile, a remote area especially chosen by the government for Oukasie's blacks. "It is like a desert there," said David Modimoeng, organiser of the area's 3 000 Metal and Allied Workers' Union members. "They promise us modern facilities

there. We ask, why not here? We are here already. It is because the whites want this place for themselves"

Modimoeng has paid dearly for his outspoken leadership. One night last May, a hand grenade crashed through his bedroom window, killing his wife and seriously injuring him. At the night vigil, police hurled teargas canisters at the mourners and rounded up several known militants. "I suspect the police played a role in this," said Modimoeng. "It was because I was mobilising the community against the removal threat"

Since then, the State of Emergency, now more than four months old, has made activists like Modimoeng extremely vulnerable to police

UITENHAGE: THE HOUSES VANISH, BUT

CAREFULLY-tended hedges are all that remain of the established black shanty town which once existed outside Despatch, a small industrial town near Uitenhage

All but four houses in the old location have been razed to the ground in the past fortnight and about 200 families moved to the mushrooming tent town in Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle township about 10km away

The Despatch people joined hundreds of families forcibly moved from a section of Uitenhage's Langa township — the scene of police shootings in March last year — in July after residents of a white suburb overlooking Langa complained of the township's proximity. Like the Langa community, the Despatch people were moved at a time when their leaders were in detention, meetings were banned and they were unable to protest effectively

"All we got were 50 nails to reassemble our homes" JO-ANN BEKKER reports on Despatch, a township razed to the ground

In keeping with the government's promise that no more forced removals will take place, the authorities claim the Despatch folk moved willingly

"A number of families asked the Town Clerk to be allowed to move to Kwanobuhle, because they would be closer to their jobs in Uitenhage," a representative of the Kwanobuhle Town Council explained

But the newest residents in the sprawling tent town built on a muddy slope of Kwanobuhle deny this

"The police came at night with loudspeakers. They had guns with them. They told us if we didn't move they would break down our homes," Yvonne Ntunge, a mother of two told a Black Sash delegation who visited the

helen de leeuw hyde park

at the whirl of the lumberweed good things from all over the world pause on their way to you at helen de leeuw's shop

As the cash in your you pay for a solid sideboard is peann cannot compare th impressive hand

Same applies to " R1 250 (R175 per imports, cost mc

Makes you sick, "

16 LOWER MALL, HYDE PARK CORNER. PHONE 788-1017

more forced

removals, 3 forced removals



call for patience ...



... and the "white" suburb within sight of the children playing in the doomed township Pictures VIV WALT and WENDY SCHWEGMANN, Reuter

pen rids the

Committee, they have written to Heunis requesting a meeting but have been told he was too busy. But with the removal, the government's primary goal will probably be achieved. Brits' whites, jittery at the sight of Oukasie from the windows of their homes, will stay within the government fold. As organised trade unionists, at such multinational companies as Firestone Tires and Ciba-Geigy pharmaceuticals, Brits' blacks are primed for an ugly fight. "It won't be peaceful," Brits Action Committee member Abel Molokoane said at the weekend. "If we see bulldozers, there is going to be a riot, I am afraid."

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The Rala people have left most of their possessions at the roadside, and hosts have helped them with what they need. Cooking utensils and food have been shared among the fugees.

suburbs of the township too close for comfort

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Since then, the State of Emergency, now more than four months old, has made activists like Modimoeng extremely vulnerable to police

harassment.

"They are trying to kill the spirit of trade unionism here," said Modimoeng. "But two or three years ago, the township was not well organised. Now, with the removal issue, the community is solid."

In conversation, Oukasie's residents frequently interject with sneering comments about the government's stated reform programme. "They talk of reform," said Modimoeng, bitterly. "They are just trying to keep apartheid alive."

And so Oukasie has found new forms of expression for its militancy. Throughout the overcrowded township, vacant lots have been turned into makeshift "people's parks". The painted junk which serves as poor

people's sculpture often displays messages, like "We don't move" and "When you're tired of Oukasie, you're tired of life". And T-shirts with slogans supporting trade unions or the United Democratic Front are an increasingly common sight.

Under the government's 38-year tenure, nearly four million blacks have been forcibly resettled in Brits, it is clear this could be one of the most violent removal battles yet fought.

Standing outside his house, looking at the skeleton of what was once a grocery store, Sello Ramakobye, Brits' National Auto and Allied Workers Union representative, shook his head.

"We are adamant," he said. "We will stay, with or without shops."

UITENHAGE: THE HOUSES VANISH, BUT THE HEDGES REMAIN

CAREFULLY-tended hedges are all that remain of the established black shanty town which once existed outside Despatch, a small industrial town near Uitenhage.

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"A number of families asked the Town Clerk to be allowed to move to Kwanobuhle, because they would be closer to their jobs in Uitenhage," a representative of the Kwanobuhle Town Council explained.

But the newest residents in the sprawling tent town built on a muddy slope of Kwanobuhle deny this.

"The police came at night with loudspeakers. They had guns with them. They told us if we didn't move they would break down our homes," Yvonne Nunge, a mother of two told a Black Sash delegation who visited the

site last week.

"All we got were 50 nails to reassemble our homes."

A representative of the Sash delegation said the group had split up and interviewed residents separately. All told the same story. And all said they would return to their old township if given the choice.

Residents interviewed said their children had to continue attending school at Despatch, but many had dropped out as it cost R1,20 to travel to and from the school by bus. It took children more than an hour and a half to walk the distance.

According to the Sash, residents complained that the tin toilets in Kwanobuhle were emptied only irregularly, forcing residents to empty the contents into the bush.

Water trucks filled the black water troughs with drinking water every few days, residents said. But the

troughs were uncovered and the water became dirty. There was no water available in which to bathe or wash clothing.

Although some residents have rebuilt their shacks, most are still living in tents supplied by the Kwanobuhle Town Council, the Sash representative said. When it rained, water poured down the slope into the tents, soaking everywhere.

Today, a school and about four houses are the only buildings left standing in Despatch's old township. When the Sash group visited the area a hog was snuffling through the garbage and three women were scavenging what they could from the remains.

According to the Sash, residents in the remaining houses said they had shown the police certificates proving their employers were helping them to build their own houses. They were told they, too, would have to leave.

helen de leeuw
hyde park



at the whirl of the tumbleweed
good things from all over the
world pause on their way to
you at helen de leeuw's shop

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Makes you sick, doesn't it?

Helen

Residents were evicted

'We won't leave our Oukasie!'

By SOL MORATHI

26/10/76
THE remaining residents at Brits' Oukasie township are resolute in their stand against removal from their "ancestral land" to the Letlhabile resettlement area bordering Bophuthatswana.

And their message is loud and clear, on billboards saying "Away with Letlhabile" and T-shirts with the slogan "Letlhabile? Ons gaan nie daar hie".

The residents' new war of words began after the authorities gave them an ultimatum last Thursday to move or be "forcefully" moved.

Their fight against removals began last December, led by the Brits Action Committee.

BAC and residents believe the resettlement was racially inclined because they said it was the government's intention to remove them from the sight of Elandsrand's white residents. They also believe Letlhabile, will eventually be incorporated into Bop.

Almost 15 000 of the 50 000 residents have already moved to Letlhabile.

No land, no food

City Press
26/10/68
27

CP Correspondent

PEASANTS in the Namaqualand town of Leliefontein are facing starvation and mass unemployment because of a House of Representatives scheme to divide the land they've shared for generations into 47 privately-owned plots.

And *City Press* was told that most of the farms already rented out have been snatched up by members of the local management committee and by the teachers, artisans and shopkeepers in the towns.

Angry

The community is angry that their land is being handed over to virtual strangers who are new to farming, sources in Cape Town said.

Photographer Bernard Perez, who is putting together a book of photographs on the peasants of Namaqualand, said wealthy residents of the village were renting the farms and fencing off their properties.

He said the peasants, who have used the State-owned land for years, "face mass starvation".

He said families were being fined for trespassing on land they've been using for the past 10 or 20 years.

Andries Nero, convicted of trespassing, had 44 sheep confiscated. His stock was seized "late at night and taken to the municipal pound", Perez said. He was told he had to pay R10 a head to reclaim them.

Auctioned

"He didn't have the money and almost his entire stock was auctioned off. Nero is 53 years old and has been a farmer all his life. Now he has to find a job."

31-2F
1D1E
5U1I

This week representatives of the 700-strong peasant community appeared before a commission of inquiry set up earlier this month to appeal against the move.

According to a Local Government housing and agriculture spokesman, not more than 150 people can be accommodated on the new farms. Department agricultural officer J Smuts said he had no "idea what would happen to the others".

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FRACILE OPEN HOUSE

THE black township of Oukasie, near Brits, is no more — officially.

It was legislated out of existence 10 days ago by a stroke of a Ministerial pen, thus raising all the old fears that, despite recent Government promises, this was to be yet another forced removal. The truth is more complex — and perhaps more cheering. For some, like Mrs Elsie Setlhare, it is the passport to a new and happier life away from decay and hopelessness. Yet others are determined to remain, on points of principle and economics.

This week we visited Oukasie's remaining 10 000 people and found a decaying ghost town in which some are fighting to save its soul.

Rows of squalid hovels line the dirt tracks which serve as Oukasie's streets, framed by the rows of bushveld koppies that mark the location's natural boundaries.

The makeshift homes are flung together from tin, wooden beams and strips of plywood — or anything else that serves to provide shelter.

Walking through the narrow, rutted streets, there is a stench from bucket-system toilets with ever-present flies.

Near an area which has optimistically been dubbed "Survival Park", residents go through the motions of living.

Determined
Some are grimly determined to persevere in their...

**Report: DAVID JACKSON and SAMKELO KUMALO
Pictures: JAMES SOULLIER**

For some the past is being buried in the shantytown where the bones of their grandfathers lie. Others see



Something to live for... Mrs Elsie Setlhare proudly shows off the plans for her new house in the township of Lethlabile

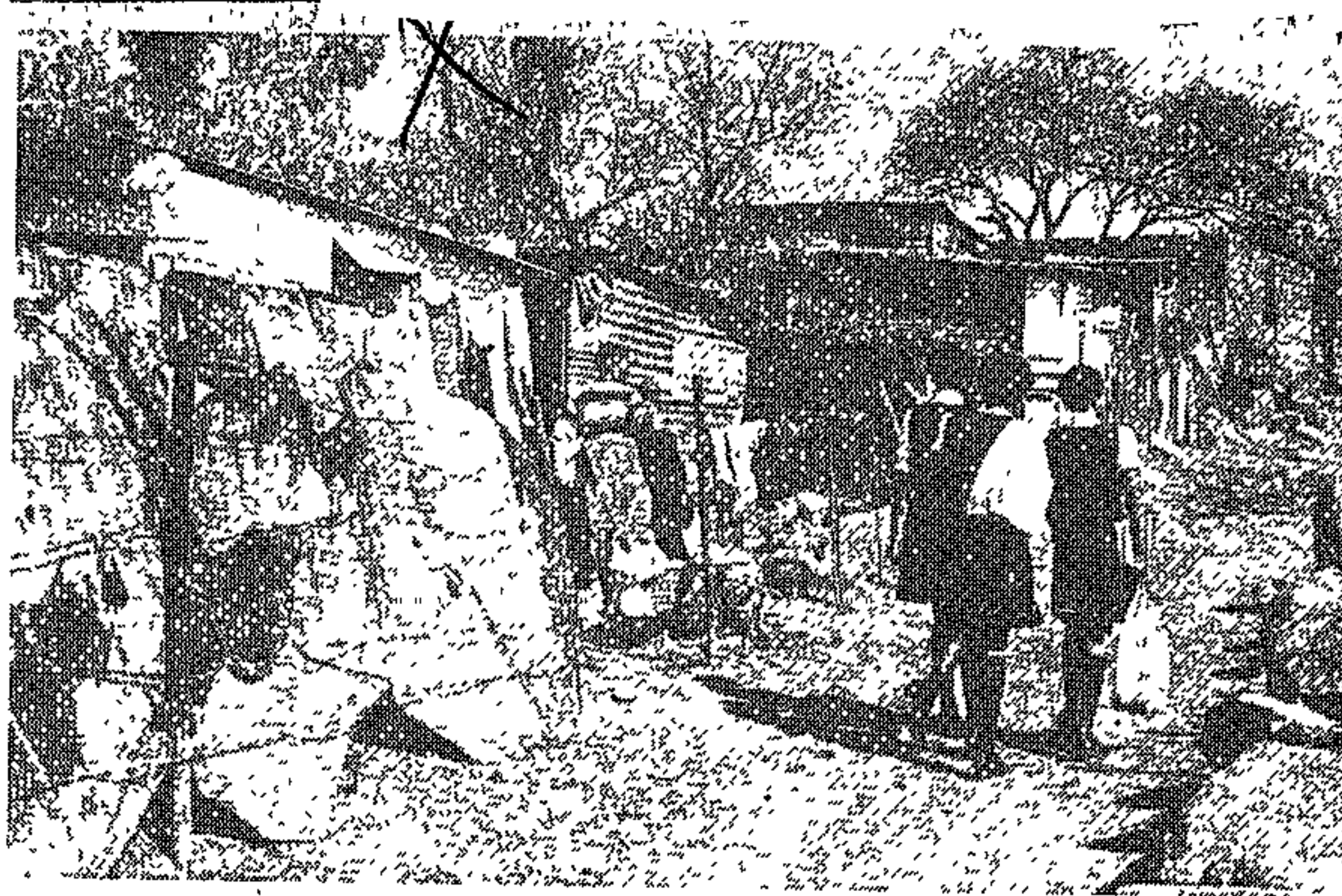


A forlorn headstone rests on a bulk fence against the backdrop of squalid shanties

SUNDAY TIMES

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26/10/86



Schoolgirls walk up the ruted roads amid patched shantles in Oukasi

Baas rules at Brits, OK!

TIME seems to stand still, or go backwards, in the white rightwing stronghold of Brits.

According to the parking meters in the main street at lunchtime, time had expired.

That was on the street. At the local hotel, the Mollani, time had ceased to have any meaning.

There they kicked me out

By SAMKELO KUMALO

because, as a black man, I had the cheek to want to be served a drink in the debilitating heat.

As I left, a sign on a building outside identified the unmistakable local offices of the HNP.

I have been spoilt by Jo-

hannesburg, where I feel more or less equal.

But in Brits I kept feeling the word "Baas" should not be far from my lips. All the blacks there still seem to address all whites like that.

There a black man must know his place

Thirst and hunger drove my white colleagues and me to the Mollani for a bite and something to drink. We went into the beer-garden, avoiding the noisy bar which was occupied by heavyweights, all of whom stared at us with surprise.

Our orders were taken by a black waiter. We sat and waited ...

After a while one of my colleagues was summoned to the manager's office.

There he was told that the management had the right of admission ... that blacks weren't served at the hotel ... and we were asked politely, but firmly, to take our business elsewhere.

26/10/86

in a settlement that dates back 55 years.

For many others though, it is a lost cause.

For them, the soul of a new Oukasié is being resurrected 28km away, where the new township of Lethlabile is rising up out of the Northern Transvaal bush.

The move to Lethlabile bitterly divided Oukasié's original 20 000 inhabitants.

A local action committee is fighting the removals every step of the way.

While some dig in at Oukasié, others are lured by the promise of a sweeter life in a new promised land.

They make the trek to Lethlabile at the rate of 20 a day.

Those who stay are united in squalor and deprivation.

Children play hide and seek among the man-made craters, filled with the rubble left behind by demolition hammers.

Black housewives dutifully sweep the flotsam from their dusty backyards, swept down by the stormwater that often turns their hovels into quagmires — or they hang their washing on broken fences that cordon off ancestral graves.

Said one: "Our fathers and grandfathers lie here."

"There is no way we are moving to Lethlabile."

Squatters

Oukasié grew out of a squatter camp that sprang up in the depression years.

Its workers serve the industrial sites of nearby Brits.

And the hardening of attitudes on both sides of the political divide have their echoes here, too.

In conservative Brits, we are asked to leave a local hotel — because the management refuses to serve one of us who is black.

In Oukasié itself, a young black with intense eyes warns a white reporter: "If you are not fair to us, it will have to be the necklace next time."

"We are not bluffing — we mean it."

Chairman of the local action committee is 29-year-old Marshall Buys.

it as Survival Park



The sign says it all — the diehards fight to remain

He says: "We were never consulted about this move. We do not want to go."

"We like this place, it's within walking distance of our workplaces."

"We believe the cost of upgrading Oukasié would be far less than the millions being pumped into a new township."

But the authorities believe the action committee is speaking for a minority.

Oukasié is a festering health hazard, they claim — and residents will be reassured once they see the opportunities at the new Lethlabile.

At Lethlabile, hundreds of temporary latrines laid out in rows are the first visual impression.

These are part of the essential services — including electricity and running water — that have been laid out in the embryo township.

Showhouses are on display. And the first homes built by former Oukasié residents — modern three-bedroomed structures on neatly tended

plots — are already housing their new occupants.

One of those who says she has been given new hope by the move from Oukasié is 20-year-old Mrs Elsie Setlhare, a Tswana who proudly showed off the plans for her new home.

She bought a plot of land for just R54 and has negotiated a bond for R38 000.

"We are very happy and would never want to go back to Oukasié," she says.

Her neighbour, Mrs Elizabeth Mokhele (33), whose husband is a manager in a liquor business, agrees.

Dangerous

The family has just moved into their spanking new three-bedroomed house, complete with two bathrooms and outside garage. All the home comforts are there too — video, TV and hi-fi.

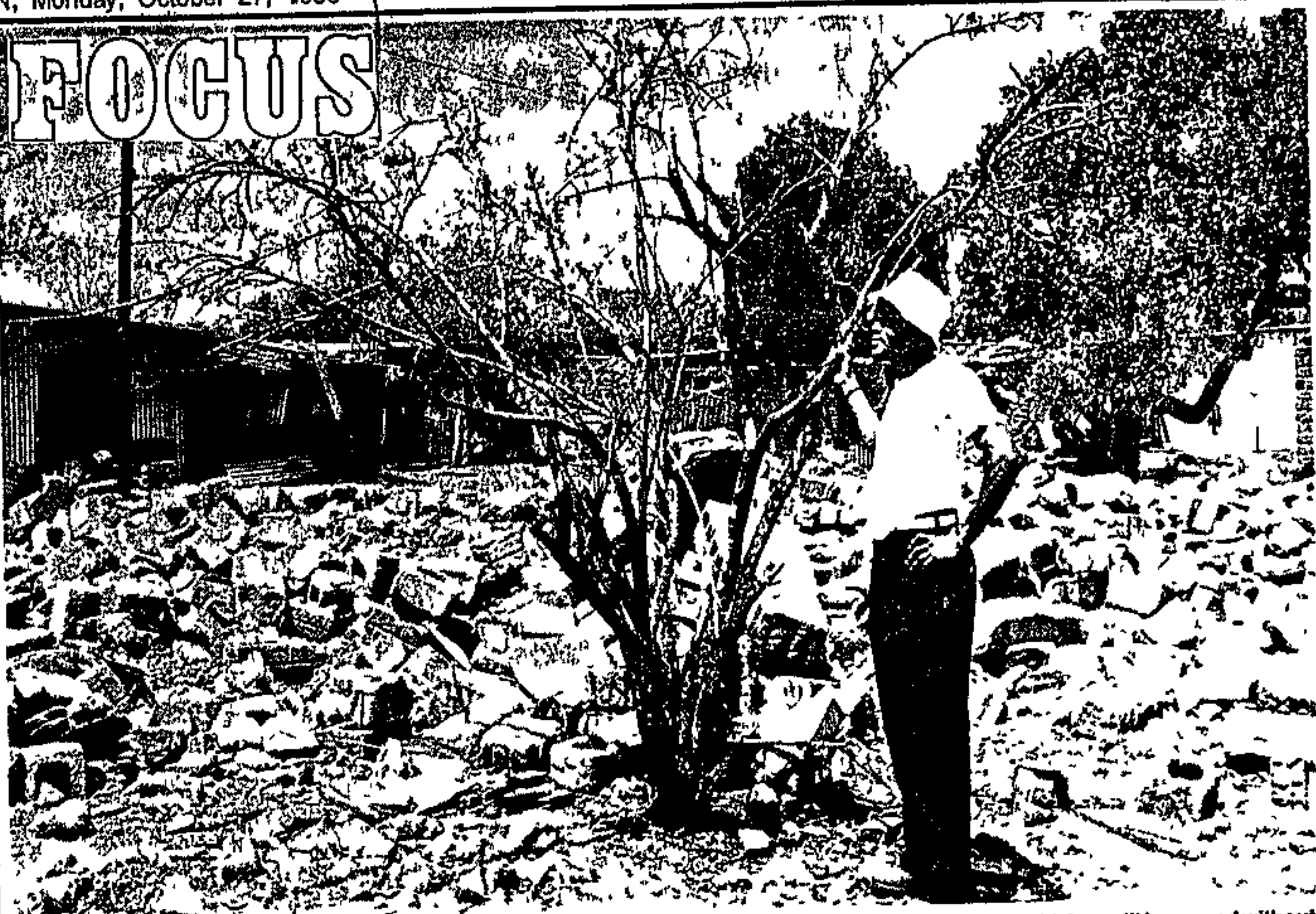
"Oukasié was dangerous," says Elizabeth. "There was a necklacing in the location while we were there... we are glad to have left all that behind."

For others, suspicions remain. And the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning faces a massive public relations task in winning over the diehards.

According to Minister Chris Heunis, who pronounced the death sentence on Oukasié this month, the abolition of the old town would end the problems encountered with repayments made to house owners for improvements to their homes.

Residents would be able to use these repayments to build houses on serviced sites in Lethlabile. Sites would be made available on request.

FOCUS



Mr HEZEKIEL Boya ... standing in the ruins of what was once his home at Oukasie. Residents have been told they will be moved without delay.

DESPITE the Government announcement in February, 1985 that all forced removals were to be stopped, residents of Brits' old location have always been suspicious that the axe may fall on them because of no official announcement that their place was not under threat.

This suspicion was confirmed and became a reality on October 17 when the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that the location, popularly known as Oukasie, no longer existed.

It's 1 400 remaining families would be moved "without delay" to the new township of Lethlabile, some 25 km away on the Bophutha-

The axe falls ... and 10 000 people have to move out

271
Sowetan
27/10/86

tswana border The reason for deproclaiming Oukasie, said Mr Heunis, was its poor hygienic conditions and the astronomical costs that would be involved to upgrade it to a decent standard The move, the Minister said, was voluntary

However, the resi-

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

dents of this 55-year-old location with a population of 15 000 people (now down to approximately 10 000) are adamant that the people are effectively being forced to move They are also angry that they were never consulted and given no opportunity to discuss the issue

Slum

They argue that the Government has deliberately neglected the area for many years and built superior services in Lethlabile to encourage people to move The money used to build Lethlabile, they say, should have been used to upgrade Oukasie They do not buy the Government's view that Oukasie is an "irredeemable slum"

The Government has not built a "house" in the location since the 1930's The few tinshacks built by the Government and that masquerade as State hous-

ing are rented and serviced for R24 a month The only services are refuse and night-soil removals The place has a bucket latrine system and has no drainage system, tarred roads, electricity nor street lighting

The condition of the area clearly reveals that there has been a deliberate policy of Government neglect It is also apparent that through the years the Government has severely limited the amount of money allocated to Oukasie and has deliberately allowed the location to decline

Most people living in Oukasie were born there and there is clearly a feeling of belonging The advantage of the location is that it is only 4 km from the industrial area of Brits Many of the residents, most of whom are unemployed, are within walking distance of their workplace

Although it has not been officially stated,

residents feel the desire to move the location is its proximity to the recently built posh white suburb of Elandsrand They say there is little doubt that many conservative white residents of Brits have put pressure on the authorities and would be delighted to see the location moved 25 km away

Another speculation by residents is that the Government and employers are determined to smash the strong trade union movement that has emerged in the Brits area

There are fears from residents that Lethlabile will one day be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, despite repeated Government's assurances that it will not be so Should this happen, Lethlabile would then have to endure the intensely repressive, union bashing administration of Bophuthatswana They would also face the possibility of losing their South African citizenship

Pressure

Community leaders in the area, through trade unions, are putting pressure on large employers in the area to challenge the removal Last Monday, the leaders, a number of business people and unions met and decided to petition Mr Heunis, in a bid to stop the removals They are still waiting for the Minister to tell them whether he will grant them a hearing

The remaining residents of Oukasie are adamant that they are not going to move, because forced removals are unacceptable Moving to Lethlabile, they say, is non-negotiable The common saying in the location is, "Ga go mo re yang, re dula go na mo" (We are not going anywhere, we are here to stay)



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste Sub-editing headlines and posters by S Matlhaku All of 61 Commando Road Industria West Johannesburg

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28/10/75 BUSDAY

GOVERNMENT has adopted a subtle new policy of social engineering to replace the old, crude one of "forced removals".

Life for blacks in an "undesirable black spot" is first made intolerable and then they are lured away to the new settlement in a "more acceptable" place. If they still don't want to move, the "black spot" is "abolished" by the stroke of a pen, and they all become illegal squatters overnight.

This is what has happened at Oukasia, a 55-year-old township on the outskirts of Brits.

Government wants the people of Oukasia to move to Lethabile, a new settlement 24km further away from town. Just more than half the inhabitants have already moved, but most of the remaining 9 000 inhabitants are adamant they will stay.

Terrible slum

The US, UK, Canadian and West German embassies are among those known to be watching the situation.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis says the poor hygienic conditions at Oukasia have made the move necessary. "Poor hygienic conditions" is a euphemism for a terrible slum: no drainage, no tarred roads, no electricity or street lights, three families per tiny stand and only 54 taps for the whole township.

What Heunis does not explain is that government is responsible for those conditions — it stopped all development in Oukasia many years ago because it wanted the township to move away from the town.

The people remaining say it would have been as cheap to upgrade Oukasia as it has been to build Lethabile.

There is enough land surrounding Oukasia to expand it. It has been their home since the '30s and they feel they have the right to stay.

Subtle influx control at Oukasia

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

But, most importantly, Oukasia is within walking distance of their places of employment, while living at Lethabile would mean long and expensive bus rides twice a day.

The real reason for government's decision is clear to most people in Oukasia and Brits: Oukasia is only about 300m away from the growing, white suburb of Elandsrand — and most whites in Brits are right-wing. The Conservatives are confident of winning the seat in the next election.

Efforts to get the people to move have been going on for years. Then Heunis stepped in. In his own words: "In order to assist these people in moving to the better conditions offered by Lethabile without delay, I have decided that the black town at Brits is to be abolished on Friday, October 17."

Oukasia residents are, technically, now breaking the Squatters Act and the Group Areas Act. They could be given notice any day to move within a certain period of time.

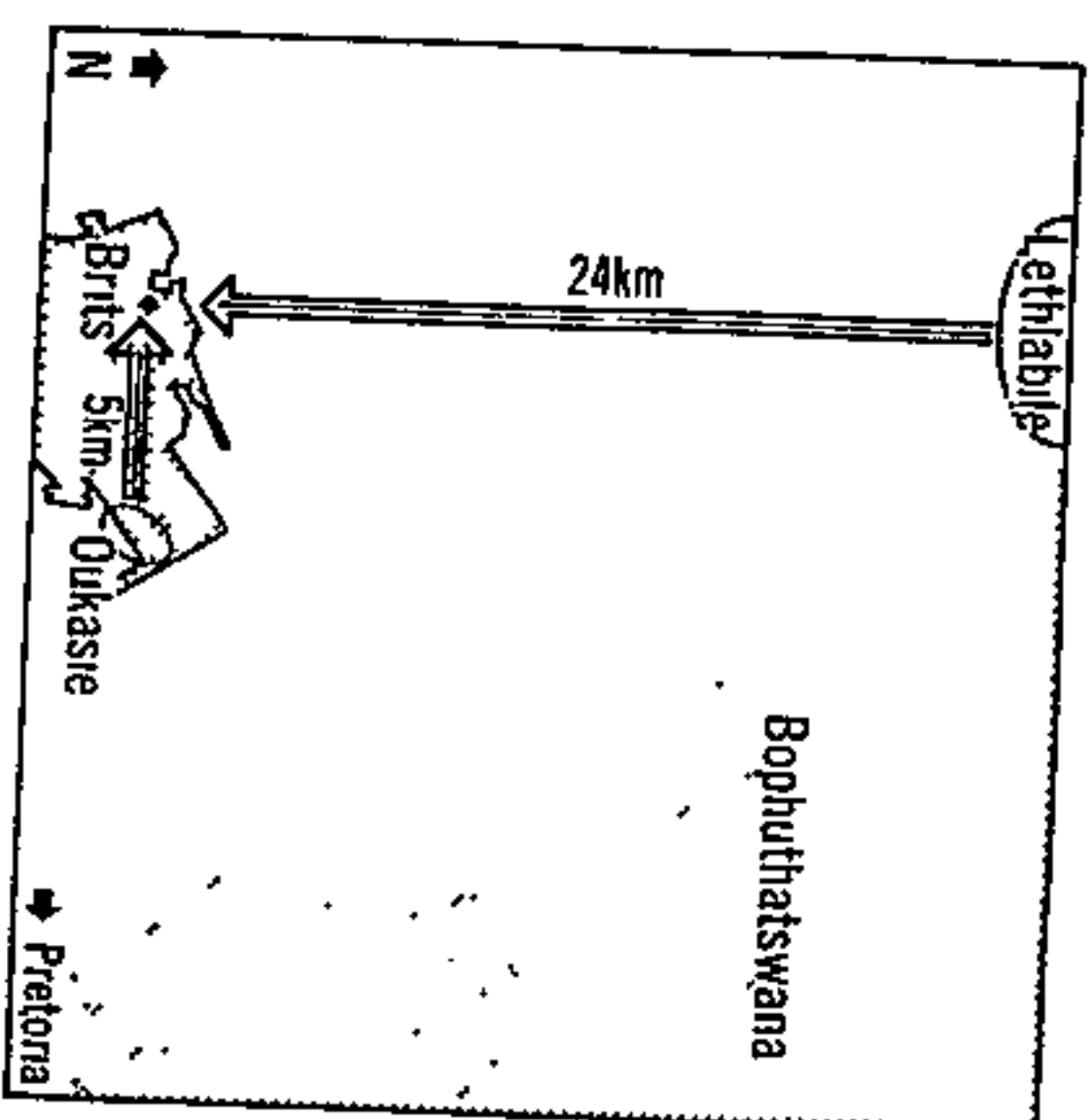
But official sources have indicated that government realises it would be a disaster to force the issue now. Government is hoping, quietly, that as life gets more and more unbearable at Oukasia, most people will leave.

Complication

Another complication is that resettlement has been delegated from Heunis's department to the provincial executive — the Transvaal Provincial Executive will now have to initiate any action on Oukasia.

The living conditions at Lethabile are much more attractive than in Oukasia, and there are several incentives for people to move. They are getting compensation for improvements to their Oukasia homes; their possessions will be moved free to Lethabile; there are 1 300 fully-serviced sites available; there are schools, churches and shops; and housing loans of R5 000 are available. The road to Brits is to be tarred soon and transport will be subsidised.

But the once peaceful community of Oukasia has been mobilised and politicised. The Brits Action Commit-



tee is a militant, well-organised organisation getting full support from trade unions active in the area.

It has also succeeded in getting support of some of the big firms in the area, as well as the Federated Chambers of Industries and Seifsa.

One big fear in Oukasia is that Lethabile will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, and that the people will lose their SA citizenship and thus be subjected to influx control again.

A spokesman for Heunis's office says the people have been assured Lethabile is not part of the consolidation programme. But, government having gone back on its word on similar issues in the past, the residents are not too keen to believe it.

The fact of the matter is that the whole Oukasia issue has become a highly emotive and political one, part of black resistance to government. Says David Modimoeng, organiser of the Metal and Allied Workers Union and a prominent Oukasia leader: "Our experience here is proof that apartheid is as alive as ever. If they try to force us, that will be the end of peace in this area. We will fight."

Spwefar
28/10/86 271

Women demand 'full access'

A GROUP of Oukasié women in Brits yesterday went to the local development board offices to demand "full access" to a local cemetery which the authorities have reserved for the coloured community in the area.

A spokesman for the Brits Council of Churches said the decision to approach the authorities was taken at a residents' meeting on Sunday.

He said the meeting was to discuss the planned removal of the township and a directive which prohibits the black community from using the existing graveyard. Residents, he said, have been instructed to bury their dead in Lethlabile — an area in which they will be resettled if the Government implements the planned removal.

"The people find it unacceptable to hold funerals of their relatives and friends in an area situated about 25 km away while they are still paying service charges to a local authority," the spokesman said

metres.

Only 100 families in shacks at Langa

By DENISE BOUTALL

ONLY about 100 families of nearly 7 000 are still living in their shacks in Langa in Uitenhage

And those who remained yesterday in shacks scattered about the hills in the western section said they had been told this week they would have to move by tomorrow.

However, the Town Clerk of Kwanobuhle, Mr Eddie Coetzee, denied that the people had been instructed to move by Friday. "I have my hands full with dealing with the problems of the people who have moved to Kwanobuhle"

A group of 10 women still living in Langa interviewed yesterday repeated what many others have said since the removal started in mid-July "We don't want to move. If we move, it is by force"

Some have partially demolished their shacks while others are defiantly sitting it out, but all seem resigned ultimately to moving into the tent town where more than 6 000 families from Langa and Despatch are living.

Allegations of intimidatory tactics by Kwanobuhle municipal police have also been denied.

Miss Ethel Dobo said that through the intervention of her minister in the early days of the removal she had been left alone. "And I'm not going to move"

She dismissed promises of a model town at Kwanobuhle. "Why can't they help us here?" she asked.

Whether you drivers will co Driver and O correct driving what happens We take your defensive driving techn extra heavy d for motorcycle dumper opera has wheels w efficiently.



Emthonji

Anger over Brits township move

PRETORIA — The Government should avoid a repeat of the Kwandebile-Moutse area disaster and abandon its plans to move the people from Brits' black Oukasie township to Lethabile, 25km away, Mr Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa said here.

He said in a statement UCASA expressed "in the strongest terms its anger and dismay at the Government's announcement to carry out the forced removals."

Referring to the abolition by proclamation of the township recently, with the stipulation that the remaining 10 000 people had to move to Lethabile, Mr Boya said: "It is shocking and unreliable of the Government to renege on its stated policy on the issue of forced removals, especially in the

light of its recent announcements on reforms."

The Government should realise the contradiction of policy statements would ultimately hamper the credibility it was desperately trying to establish.

"I wish to reiterate that although we at UCASA are strongly in favour of upgrading black townships in whatever manner, we are strongly opposed to and abhor forced removals and those in Oukasie are no exception."

The Government's efforts to upgrade black townships was welcomed and appreciated, but UCASA wanted to emphasise once again the planning for this should be done in consultation with the people affected so their needs were accommodated. — Sapa

Eve Post

30/10/86



(271) FINAL
3/10/86

BLACK REMOVALS

A policy still in force

Now you see it — now you see it again. The decision to abolish the Brits township, Oukasia, in the face of persistent requests from residents that they be allowed to remain indicates that forced removals are back on the agenda. That the incumbent National Party MP, Jan Grobler, regards the impending resettlement of the 10 000 Oukasia residents at Lethlabile — some 24 km away on the border of Bophuthatswana — as some sort of victory, bodes ill for government's reform initiatives.

Reform, of course, is an ugly word in Brits, where conservative whites prefer old-style apartheid. And Grobler has lost little time in making political capital out of the final death blow to the township. In an interview in the local paper, Grobler described the step to disestablish Oukasia and begin the resettlement as a high point in his term as MP.

The announcement turned the residents into squatters overnight. The official reason was the unhygienic conditions of the township and the high cost of upgrading the area.

In Oukasia, where the white suburbs of Brits have already crept into view, the mood is militant: people are determined to fight to the end. There is also bitterness at the years of neglect that have led to decay. Says one resident: "They say this place can't be upgraded, but as soon as we move they will do that and move whites in."

In the white suburbs there is relief that the move, which has been on the cards for years, will finally happen. Grievances mentioned by locals were the high number of burglaries, the mess, and the noise — "especially when they hold their meetings." There is little doubt that the sounds of "Amandla" wafting over the narrow field now dividing the two communities must chill the heart of whites who still believe in "swart gevaar." But moving Oukasia will only polarise the two groups further. Even if the residents are finally moved to Lethlabile, the two communities will continue to meet on the shop floor in the industries of Brits, and local employers have

The moratorium on forced removals is little but a political ruse. Some blacks may even have been better off under formal influx control laws.

already been sucked into the dispute.

The story at Brits is far from over and we can only hope that violence can be averted by government still reprieving the township. The removal raises the question of what has happened to government's moratorium on forced removals. It now seems that the intention was never to suspend them, but rather to create the circumstances under which people would have no choice but to move "voluntarily." In the words of Grobler: people who do not want to move will not be forced to do so, but will rather be persuaded to co-operate.

On the surface, the move looks like a cynical sop to voters. But the National Committee Against Removals, which monitors removals and advises affected communities, fears that it is an example of how influx control is being replaced by "orderly urbanisation." As spelt out in the President's Council report on urbanisation, influx control will be replaced with other controls such as the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slums Act, zoning and health regulations.

The announcement also comes at a time of growing evidence that government is using the current State of Emergency to revive its forced removal policy. Evidence supporting this theory is the number of removals currently being carried out (see map)

The June 12 declaration of the emergency followed close on the apocalyptic devastation of the Crossroads settlement — dubbed one of the fastest forced removals ever. One theory for the current media clampdown is that prior to the emergency, film footage of involvement of whites in the squatter battles was shown overseas. Since then, some 25 000

people have been moved from informal settlements at Langa, Despatch and Soweto-by-the-Sea to a growing tent town in Kwa-Nobuhle outside Uitenhage.

The removal of the people of Langa and Despatch took place when community leaders were either on the run or in detention. Should violence erupt at Brits, there is little doubt it would be declared an "unrest area" and closed to the outside world.

Add to these removals eviction notices presented to residents of Lawaai camp, in President P W Botha's former constituency of George, ordering them to move by December 31 — and the incorporation of communities such as Bloedfontein-Geweefontein and Braklaagte into Bophuthatswana, despite requests from residents that they be allowed to remain part of SA — and there appears to be some substance to the feeling.

The future of the remaining black spots resisting removal still hangs in the balance. Fortunately, perhaps, most of them are in KwaZulu/Natal and should the Indaba proposals be accepted by central government, and implemented, there is little chance they would be resettled. But legislation against squatters would remain intact, meaning that some kinds of removal could still take place.

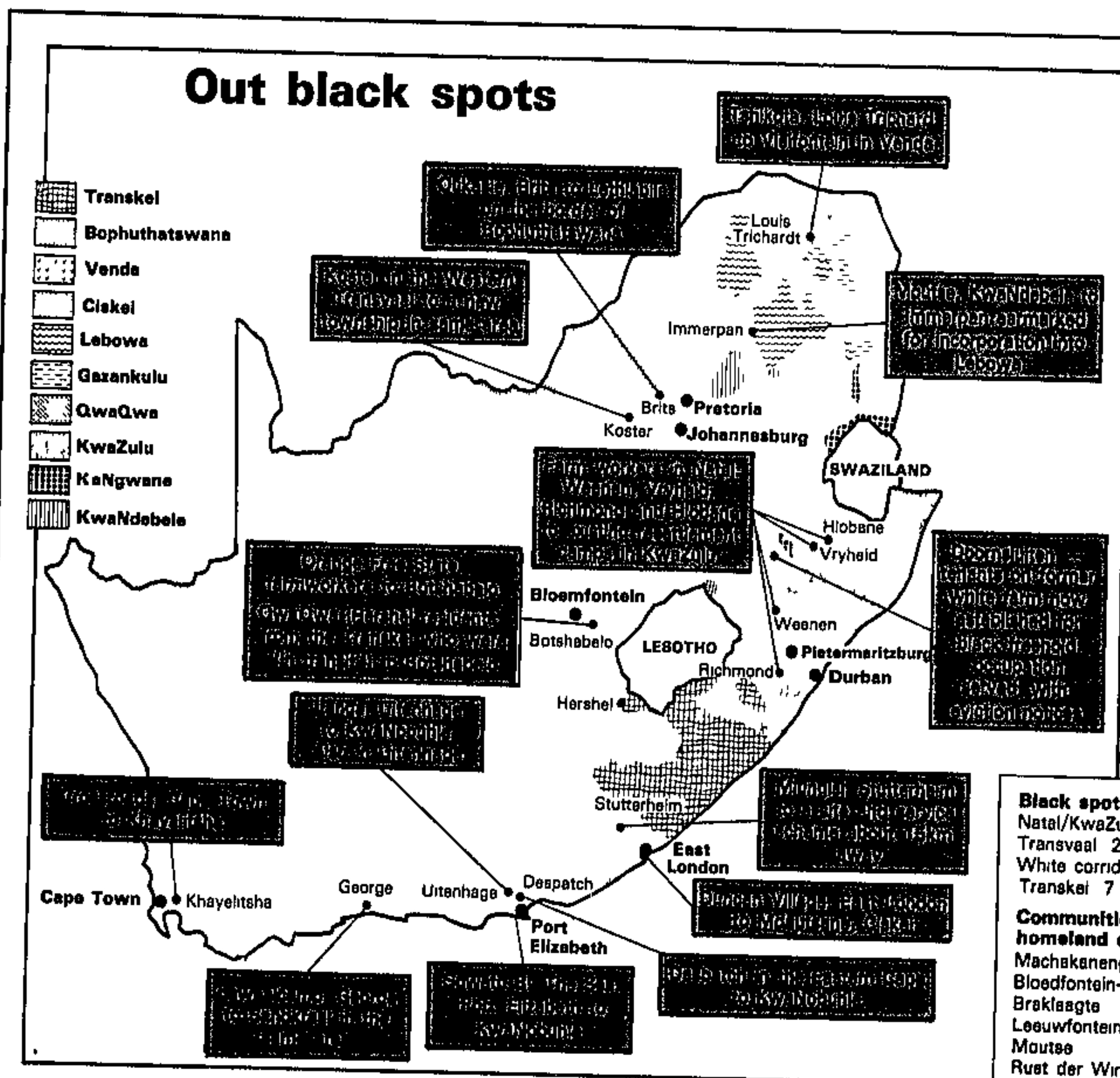
The suspension of forced removals in January 1985, followed by the reprieve of a number of threatened communities, was a welcome sign that government was sincere about its intentions to reform. Among the reprieved were the communities of Kwa-Ngema and Driefontein, which were catapulted into the world spotlight with the shooting of community leader Saul Mkize. The moratorium also brought relief to 52 black urban townships, although not Brits. Some of these, according to the then Deputy Minister of education and Co-operation Sam de Beer, had been living under the "sword of removal" for almost 20 years. Like Brits they, too, suffered the blight of a freeze on any development.

Not unexpectedly, the moratorium was

Scenes from Oukasia, Lethlabile and Kidd's Beach removal

P.T.O





Soweto-by-the-Sea in Port Elizabeth. The estimated population of this settlement is about 120 000.

Although many of the people living there have done so for years, they are still regarded as squatters. No one knows what government's intentions are; but what is needed is that these settlements be recognised and upgraded, not moved.

According to the National Committee Against Removals spokesperson Laurine Platzky, certain people were better off with influx control: "At least then those with Section (10) rights had grounds to fight for the right to remain in the urban areas. Squatters have no rights" The question is where will these people go?

Government regards Botshabelo as a perfect example of orderly urbanisation. Its present population is estimated to be about 500 000; its

planned population is 1,5m. People moving into Botshabelo today include the former residents of Hershel in the Transkei and a number of farm workers from the Orange Free State.

"Government is always saying we will need 10 more cities the

size of Soweto to accommodate the black population," says Platzky. "They are certainly not being created in the metropolitan areas. They are being created in places like Onverwacht, far from towns and close to the homelands."

Botshabelo is still scheduled for incorporation into Qwa Qwa — more proof that old style apartheid continues. It's probably no coincidence that Lethlabile has many features in common with Botshabelo. And although government has said that it will never be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, no one is sure that it won't.

All this from a government that once pronounced "apartheid is dead."

Black spots still uncertain of their future:

Natal/KwaZulu 180 communities
Transvaal 2 communities
White corridor between Ciskei and Transkei 7 communities

Communities affected by homeland consolidation:

Machakaneng
Bloemfontein-Gewaarfontein
Braklaagte
Leeuwfontein
Moutee
Rust der Winter

Hidden removals:

One million farm workers still face eviction
Moves within homelands for economic reasons
Evictions from Ciskei and Bophuthatswana
Well over 250 000 "squatters" living in informal settlements remain under threat of removal

greeted with scepticism from various groups involved with removals. Several flaws were pointed out. These included the announcement that removals agreed to by the leaders of the communities concerned would go ahead and that the clearance of informal, or squatter settlements, would continue.

This left the door wide open to continue with removals. Government has long had a record of installing black leaders who are prone to agree to resettlement. This particular story is being played out today in the community of Braklaagte, whose land was consolidated into Bophuthatswana in August. And thousands of people have had no choice but to make their homes in informal settlements. These settlements, like the sprawling shanty towns of KwaNdebele, Crossroads, and the squatter camps in KwaZulu that surround Durban are the legacy of the late Dr H F Verwoerd's apartheid vision.

African urbanisation was distorted by forced removals, influx control, the manipulation of land availability, and the freezing of houses in the cities.

Just one result: SA's second biggest black settlement after Soweto, Botshabelo — the notorious resettlement camp of Onverwacht — is 55 km away from Bloemfontein, the nearest town.

It now appears that settlements in the homelands will be encouraged to grow, while those close to white areas will be abolished. These days, however, people are no longer safe even in a homeland. Witness the eviction of non-Tswanas from Bophuthatswana and the tussle between SA and Ciskei over the ejection of people from the Ciskei into SA territory earlier this year and again last month.

Reports are appearing of removals from

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

Spinning profits

In the textile industry, it is said, there is a thin line between optimism and pessimism, with the balance shifting uneasily between the two. The industry responds to a complex set of variables, both economic and political. But while textile producers continue to face a litany of problems, help has arrived in recent years from the most unexpected quarters.

Changes began sweeping through the industry in August 1985, when President P W

Botha went on TV to wag his finger at the world. The subsequent plunge in the rand did for local producers what years of arduous lobbying and hefty import duties had been unable to achieve: it effectively removed the bulk of imported cloth from the market, reducing imports' market share from 25% to around 10%. As clothing factories turned increasingly towards import substitution, local textile mills were able to improve capa-

After many years of indifferent profits, textile manufacturers could be on the brink of a new era of prosperity. The weak rand has reduced competition from imports, and the shake-up in the Frame group has ushered in wider margins for the industry.

FIN MAIL
3/10/86

GOVT ATTACKED OVER REMOVAL

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Sowetan

3/11/80

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa said this week that the Government's decision to remove people from the black township near Brits to the new residential area of Lethlabile was irresponsible, SABC Radio News reported.

Ucasa's vice-president, Mr Tom Boya, said in a statement it was irresponsible for the Government to remove people after repeated statements that forced removals would no longer be permitted.

He said such contradictions damaged the

credibility of the Government at a time when it was busy with important reforms.

From Pretoria SABC reported the Government has given repeated assurances that nobody would be forcibly removed to Lethlabile. Comprehensive discussions will also be held with the 1 400 families still in the old residential area.

An assurance had already been given in Parliament that Lethlabile will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. — Sapa.

SAVE OUKASIE PLEA TO HEUNIS

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa will meet the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today to persuade him to reverse his decision to abolish the township of Oukasie in Brits.

The meeting will be held in Pretoria and Ucasa's delegation will be led by its deputy president, Mr Tom Boya, who is also mayor of Daveyton. About 10 000 residents of Oukasie are to be moved

10 000 residents to be resettled

and settled in Lethlabile.

The Government deproclaimed Oukasie in October.

Ucasa then sent a memorandum to Mr Heunis protesting against the removals.

Mr Boya yesterday said: "Ucasa is against the removals. Not very long ago the Government promised that no more removals would

take place and we are shocked and disturbed by the latest announcement that Oukasie residents will be moved".

Mr Boya said he was hoping Mr Heunis will change his mind and save Oukasie.

"It is inhuman to uproot people from their place of residence and resettle them in another area against their will," Mr Boya

said.

More than 2 000 residents of Oukasie have signed affidavits in protest against the Government's decision to resettle them at Lethlabile. The residents submitted among other things, that they were not consulted by the Government, the Development Board for the Central Transvaal or the Brits Community Council when the decision was taken and that they were not prepared to move to the Lethlabile resettlement area or any other place.



CHRIS HEUNIS

Dressing up Verwoerd in liberal clothes

By PAT SIDLEY

MOUTSE'S legal bid to resist incorporation into KwaNdebele was heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week, in proceedings rich with irony.

The 80-odd interested spectators in the courtroom, whose future as prominent Moutse residents depends very much on the outcome of the case, may have been surprised to hear their civil rights lawyers using Verwoerdian apartheid theory as part of their argument to try to overturn the excision of Moutse from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Undoubtedly they would have been equally surprised to hear the government's legal representative using a more liberal interpretation of the law's ethnic intentions.

But the gallery packed with Moutse chiefs, elders, youths, a chieftainess and Lebowa MPs sat in rapt, silent attention, gathering at the end with their lawyers for an explanation.

Basically, the Moutse case against incorporation states that the State President exceeded his authority when he made the proclamation which forced Moutse to become a part of

Hardliner wins in KwaNdebele

THE election of George Mahlangu as the new Chief Minister of KwaNdebele has raised fears of a resurgence of violence in this northern Transvaal "homeland".

Mahlangu was yesterday elected by 41 votes to 25 in the legislature against the popular opposition leader Prince James Mahlangu, the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority who was released with his younger brother, Andries, from detention two days before the election.

The election was necessitated by the death of KwaNdebele's first Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana.

A number of residents have alleged that the new Chief Minister was closely associated with the outlawed vigilante movement known as the Mbokhotho.

There is also a fear that the KwaNdebele.

According to the applicant, Gibson Mathebe, a Moutse chief and former Lebowa legislative assembly MP, the incorporation removed fundamental rights from the majority of the people

of KwaNdebele's independence will rear its head again.

After the vote, Prince James told Weekly Mail that he accepted the outcome as it was a fair reflection of the will of the assembly and of its powers. But he indicated that he distinguished between the will of the assembly and the will of the people of KwaNdebele.

He said he did not know why he was detained, but when questioned by police the main allegation had been that he was "the leader of the comrades".

At a press conference after the election the new Chief Minister declined to give any unequivocal or informative answers on his or his government's attitudes towards the question of independence, or about the

of Moutse. These included the loss of franchise for women (KwaNdebele does not allow women to vote), and for men between the ages of 18 and 21; the loss of citizenship for anybody but the 12 percent of the Moutse

restrictions imposed on the territory since the State of Emergency.

He would not disclose his own views, past or present, on the question of independence and said he would deal with the issues when he had more time.

While residents claim the new Chief Minister was associated with the late Minister of the Interior, the Mbokhotho leader Piet Ntuli, he would only say at the conference that he "had no attitude" to the Mbokhotho and that it "was banned ... and no longer exists".

George Mahlangu is a businessman with a law diploma from the University of Zululand. He is 35 years old and has been a member of the legislative assembly since 1984.

George Mahlangu is a businessman with a law diploma from the University of Zululand. He is 35 years old and has been a member of the legislative assembly since 1984.

the loss of northern Sotho as an official language because upon incorporation, Ndebele would replace it (with English and Afrikaans).

The consequences of the proclamation are therefore so unreasonable that they could not have been properly authorised, Mathebe said.

The proclamation also disregarded the type of ethnic considerations required by the National States Constitution Act.

The last point relied on Verwoerd's original apartheid concepts of ethnic homelands. The court was told by Moutse's legal team, led by Witwatersrand University's Applied Legal Studies Professor John Dugard, that Moutse's population — with more than half its population northern Sotho and only 12 percent south Ndebele — had no ethnic basis for being incorporated into KwaNdebele,

which is, according to the applicants, the homeland created for south Ndebeles. This was a requirement of the National States Constitution Act.

The South African government, on the other hand, interpreted this ethnic question somewhat differently. KwaNdebele had people other than south Ndebeles living in it. Therefore it was not a homeland for south Ndebeles. Besides, other factors were taken into account for "national states" — such as tribes, communities and territorial authorities.

Some rights would be lost when land was moved from one state to another, but this would balance out in the end. It was inevitable.

Thus the State President, said the government's representative, JW de Villiers, had acted within the limits of his authority in proclaiming Moutse to be a part of KwaNdebele.

Judgement in the case, which was brought by a former member of the Lebowa legislative assembly, was reserved. For the time being, the bitterly-fought matter remains unresolved.

First George lived in Urbanville. They told him to move. Then he lived in Blikkiesdorp. Move, they said. He did. To Lawaaiikamp. Move, they said ...

BEN MOYISA, 81, knows what forced removals are all about. He once lived in Urbanville, a coloured township outside George, but as an African he could not stay in another group area.

He set up home again in nearby Blikkiesdorp, but it wasn't long before he had to move again, this time to Lawaaiikamp, an African squatter camp established during the war.

Moyisa is one of the approximately 3 000 Africans in the George municipality who have received official letters notifying them that they have until December 31 to move to Sandkraal, a site and service scheme about 5kms out of town.

The entire African population has been living under threat of removal for more than two years. Already an estimated 1 000 have moved to Sandkraal.

There is no point telling Moyisa this is not a forced removal. He knows better. He has seen bulldozers before. They were at Lawaaiikamp in April this year, and "150 homes were destroyed in one day. The municipality claimed at the time the structures were destroyed because they were "illegal".

Moyisa believes the bulldozers will return to mow down all the shacks if residents refuse to move. His fears are echoed by the approximately 3 000 Africans living in Lawaaiikamp and in the neighbouring coloured areas who refuse to move. They all suspect that the bulldozers were sent in April as a warning.

Moyisa refuses to go to Sandkraal. If the bulldozers destroy his house, he will move his things, and live in the street, he says.

Old age pensioner Willie Schaap, 82, also says he will not move. He asks how his 12-member extended family can squeeze into the two-roomed shack in Sandkraal allocated for him. Schaap stands to lose not only his fairly substantial 11-roomed home, but also the combined income of all those family members living with him.

His anger and dismay is shared by those remaining in the Lawaaiikamp community. Many managed to resist the mass removals of the early Sixties when, in strict accordance with the coloured labour preference policy,

MOIRA LEVY reports on the case of Lawaaiikamp, under threat of removal

Africans living south of the Eiselen line were forced into resettlement camps like Mdantsane and Dimbaza that were later incorporated into the Ciskei and Transkei.

At a meeting last week in Lawaaiikamp they resolved to stay where they are, and demanded their camp be upgraded. A number claimed detention was being used as a lever to force them from their homes.

One of the speakers, who arrived some time after the meeting began, announced he had just been picked up by police who threatened to release him only next year unless he agreed to report to them on the proceedings.

George municipality town clerk, Karel du Plessis, says it is likely Lawaaiikamp will eventually be upgraded and used to accommodate the overspill from the adjacent coloured township of Borchards.

Sandkraal, built in 1984, is the first official township for Africans living in George. Until then they had been denied official recognition, and had squatted in Lawaaiikamp or in shacks in the backyards of coloured neighbours.

Sandkraal consists of just over 500 serviced sites, another 500 plots with no water or sewerage and a handful of two-roomed brick houses for old age pensioners and social welfare recipients.

Du Plessis is adamant the move to Sandkraal is not a forced removal. He refuses to believe anyone would choose to stay at Lawaaiikamp, which he describes as "just a squatter camp" with no facilities or services. "The people in Sandkraal are very happy to be there," said Du Plessis. "We have a constant flood of requests for transport to the new site," he claimed.

No decision has been taken on what will become of those people who refuse to meet the municipality's request to move by the year's end, he said.

But a representative for the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said in Cape Town this week that Sandkraal was already rapidly being filled by Africans who over the years had flocked to George, the only

growth point in the southern Cape, in search of work, and who had been living as squatters and lodgers in backyard shacks.

She said she feared that the longer standing residents, those who had lived in Lawaaiikamp all their lives and who were refusing to move, may eventually be excluded from Sandkraal and forced to move to a distant bantustan.

If Sandkraal and Lawaaiikamp were proclaimed for the African population of George, everybody could be accommodated "easily and without overcrowding" she said.

She scorns municipality claims that the community is not being forced to move. "Women are visited by municipal officials during the day while the menfolk are at work and asked when they are moving. They are also told to apply for a site at Sandkraal in return for an assurance that their shacks won't be bulldozed, she claimed.

"People are applying, believing it to be some form of insurance against removal and harassment." Yet, she warns, that is one step towards eventual removal to Sandkraal. A massive security clampdown at the beginning of the State of Emergency, in which 180 members of the community were detained, added to their insecurity, she said.

A letter asking under what authority the municipality will be carrying out the "forcible removal", is to be sent to the municipality by Kobus Pienaar, the attorney representing the community. He will also request the authorities to withdraw the December 31 deadline.

"There is no doubt that this is an instance of forced removal. The reasons given for the removal is the squalor and possible threat to health in Lawaaiikamp, but the municipality is responsible for rendering services like sanitation and garbage removal for which the inhabitants are paying," Pienaar said.

He argued that the municipality wanted to shift the African population out of the area of its jurisdiction to Sandkraal where it would become the responsibility of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Removal squads arrive

THE threatened forced removal of an estimated 450 families from Port Elizabeth's squalid Red Location began yesterday, according to the National Committee Against Removals.

The committee said sources in Port Elizabeth had reported that the Ibhayi Town Council, backed up by the Security Forces, had surrounded Red Location which is part of the blade-wire enclosed New Brighton township. The families are due to be moved to temporary homes at Motherwell, 20km away.

28/11/88

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De Pontes: 12 000 to be moved from DV 1/12/86

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The upgrading of Duncan Village will lead to the relocation of about 12 000 people, for whom the government is planning alternative accommodation in a new township in South Africa.

This was said by the MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, when asked to comment on a weekend newspaper report that 30 000 people could be affected by the planned redevelopment of the township.

The report quoted Mr Koos Theron, the Cape MEC, under whose portfolio township development falls, as saying that C Section, which consists of emergency housing in Duncan Village, would be affected by redevelopment.

It said that Duncan Village was not capable of housing its current population, and that it would be able to accommodate 23 000 people on 3 700 plots once upgrading had been completed.

Mr De Pontes said the population of Duncan Village was estimated to be between 40 000 and 60 000.

"It is difficult to arrive at a more accurate figure, because of the large number of squatters and the high number of people per living unit, but it is unlikely to be as high as 60 000.

"Once Duncan Village has been properly developed, it will accommodate between 20 000 and 30 000 people. This means that about 3 000 families, or 12 000 people, will require alternative accommodation. Most people will remain in Duncan Village, however.

"Two years ago we approached the government with regard to developing a new township to accommodate the overflow of Duncan Village residents, and also to allow for the natural urbanisation process. The matter is now seen as a priority, as it will be necessary to accommodate 100 000 people by the turn of the century," he said.

Mr De Pontes was not able to say where the new township would be situated, as this decision would be taken by the central government, although local input would be taken into consideration.

"The township will be situated in South Africa, but it would be premature to speculate on its exact location at this stage as there are a number of suitable sites," he said.

Mr De Pontes pointed out that housing would be required on an enormous scale, and that this could lead to the creation of thousands of jobs if properly handled.

"Self-help schemes are not a good idea, as individuals lack expertise and work would be provided on a temporary basis. It would be preferable for the private sector to become involved in a labour intensive situation, as this would lead to the creation of thousands of jobs on an ongoing process," he said.

Mr De Pontes gave the assurance that nobody would be moved until alternative accommodation was available, and that the relocation would not be forced.

"People will decide for themselves whether to remain in Duncan Village or to move to the alternative accommodation," he said.

DD 11/2/86

Oukasie removal by force only say residents

(27)
Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Another 250 residents of Oukasie, near Brits, signed affidavits declaring that the government did not consult them before it decided to deproclaim the area and resettle them in Lethlabile.

They say they are residents of the 55-year-old location and do not want to move to Lethlabile or any other area.

In their affidavits they say they were not consulted by the Administration Board, government or community council about the move.

So far 2 257 residents have signed affidavits to this effect in an attempt to convince the government to relieve the area.

The government claims that the people were consulted and had voluntarily agreed to leave the area.

Organised industry and commerce have also met with government representatives to discuss the matter.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said yesterday that the signed affidavits were concrete illustrations of the 10 000-strong community's determination to stay in Oukasie.

"Nobody is prepared to move. Any removal will only come about through government force," he said.

HEUNIS

IS FIRM

Sawekun 2/12/86 (271)

A DELEGATION of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, was told yesterday that the removal of Brits location (Oukasië) residents would go ahead as planned — and this was final.

Mr Tom Boya and Mr Matthew Mahlangu heard this from Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. Mr Heunis met with Mr Boya and Mr Mahlangu in his office in

Oukasië must go

Pretoria. After 30 minutes the two left the meeting and said Mr Heunis had informed them the removals would go on and that the decision was final.

The Government had considered all aspects of the decision and studied representations made to it, but it was unable to halt the removals. They would have to go on.

This announcement by the

Government has sparked off widespread condemnation. Lawyers acting for the residents have taken statements from their clients in preparation of a court application to be brought against the Government.

The township is more than 50 years old and residents claim they were never consulted. They also claim the Government has deliberately neglected the area over the years and now decides to move the residents citing poor development prospects as the reason.

According to the Government the costs involved for the upgrading of the area were as-

To Page 2

No reprimand for Oukasië says Heunis

(271) Sawekun 2/12/86

From Page 1

tronomical. The only alternative was to move

the community. Residents in the Oukasië township have vowed to stay there despite the Government's decision. Thousands of residents have already signed affidavits protesting against the authority's decision.

Residents have condemned the Government for telling the world that people were leaving the area voluntarily and that quite a number had already settled in Lethlabile.

Both Mr Boya and Mr Mahlangu, mayors in Daveyton and Atteridgeville respectively, said Ucasa would continue fighting the Government's decision, adding that they were going to consider other strategies.

FRIDAY 2/12/86

Oukasie revamp call

271

ALAN FINE

THE upgrading of the Brits Old Location (Oukasie) would win government the respect of its residents — and could be achieved at low cost.

So says a report commissioned by the Brits Action Committee, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the National Automobile and Allied Worker's Union in an effort to prevent removal of 10 000 Oukasie residents to Lethlabile, 20km away.

Conducted by a group of five engineers and three social scientists — including an economist — the report follows government plans to "disestablish" Oukasie because of unhygienic conditions and the "astronomic costs" of upgrading it.

No tarred roads

There has been strong resistance to what Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis calls "voluntary resettlement" to Lethlabile.

Oukasie has no tarred roads, no electricity and an inadequate drainage system. It is dependent on 50 taps and a bucket sewerage system. Night soil is removed twice a week.

The report argues an initial upgrading of facilities would cost R1,115m. This would include doubling the number of water outlets; upgrading the stormwater system; erection of 10 communal toilet blocks with a modern sewerage system; and the grading and lowering of primary and secondary roads where necessary.

A second stage of development, costing a further R1,911m, is also envisaged. This would incorporate providing water to each household; a secondary drainage system which would drain stormwater into the major system; the provision of a water-borne sewage reticulation network accessible to all plots (with households themselves being responsible for financing the final installation); and the tarring of the two primary roads through the township.

Should a subsidised government loan be made available — at an average interest rate of 7,5% — the report estimates monthly repayments per household would be R6 for the first phase and R16,70 for the second.

Lower rates

A survey conducted among residents suggests at least 80% of the households in Oukasie would be able to afford repayments for the initial development.

Approximately 55% — those with a monthly income of more than R450 — would be able to afford both. Subsidised government loans are currently available at lower interest rates for those earning below this amount.

Other suggested finance sources are private-sector loans or grants, the Urban Foundation, and overseas

sources. Residents have also repeatedly stated, says the report, that in the absence of government or private-sector funding, they would organise finance themselves.

The report talks of the determination of residents to remain at Oukasie — since 90% were born there and consider it home.

The report says: "The government, by relieving the township and allocating funds for upgrading, will ensure that rather than leaving a legacy of bitterness, it wins the respect of the community."

The alternative is the possibility of bitter confrontation.

Heunis rejects Boya's bid to halt Oukasié removals

Pretoria Bureau

An appeal by the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (UCASA) to the Government to rescind its decision to move the people of Oukasié, near Brits, to Lehlabile was rejected yesterday.

Mr Tom Boya, deputy president of UCASA, and Mr SM Mahlangu, an executive member, met the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for 30 minutes in Pretoria yesterday.

The meeting was an attempt by UCASA to persuade the Government to stop the removals but Mr Boya reported afterwards the Government was not prepared to accede to their request.

Mr Heunis had told them all factors about the move had been considered and it would continue.

Mr Boya said Mr Heunis said the people of Oukasié had volunteered to move.

Mr Boya condemned the Government's policy of forced removals: "It is shocking and unreliable of the Government to renege on its stated policy on the issue of forced removals, especially in the light of their recent announcement on reforms."

Both Mr Boya and Mr Mahlangu warned the Government to avoid a recurrence of the kwaNdebele/Moutse disaster by heeding UCASA's call to abandon the removals.

Thousands of residents in Oukasié, he said, had signed petitions to protest against the move to Lehlabile and denied volunteering to move.

Residents said Lehlabile was on a Trust land bordering the Bophuthatwana, homeland and they suspected the area might be incorporated into the homeland.

Oukasié is a small township in the vicinity of Brits and had an estimated population of 10 000.

Forced removals are back

THE government's "orderly urbanization" strategy — unveiled amid much fanfare in April to replace the hated system of influx control and pass laws — is beginning to take shape. And removal monitoring organizations don't like what they see.

After six months of extensive fieldwork monitoring practical effects of the new strategy, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) has concluded that "orderly urbanization" is a more sophisticated form of control which dovetails neatly with both the state's strategic-security concerns and its determination to expand and entrench apartheid.

According to the NCAR's latest newsletter, extensive field research done around the country indicates that orderly urbanization is an adaptive response to challenges to "old-style apartheid", which nevertheless does not abandon "classic apartheid strategies, such as forced relocation, removal of SA citizenship and bantustan 'independence'".

Indeed, since the declaration of the June 12 state of emergency the government's removal programme "is back on the map in a big way" and the actual timetable for threatened removals has been "speeded up".

"Until recently the authorities have negotiated with the communities, such as Oukasie at Brits, which are threatened with removal in order to get them to move 'voluntarily'," the NCAR states "Now they have simply resorted to the old bulldozer tactics: deproclamation of townships, eviction notices and detention of resisters."

Legitimacy

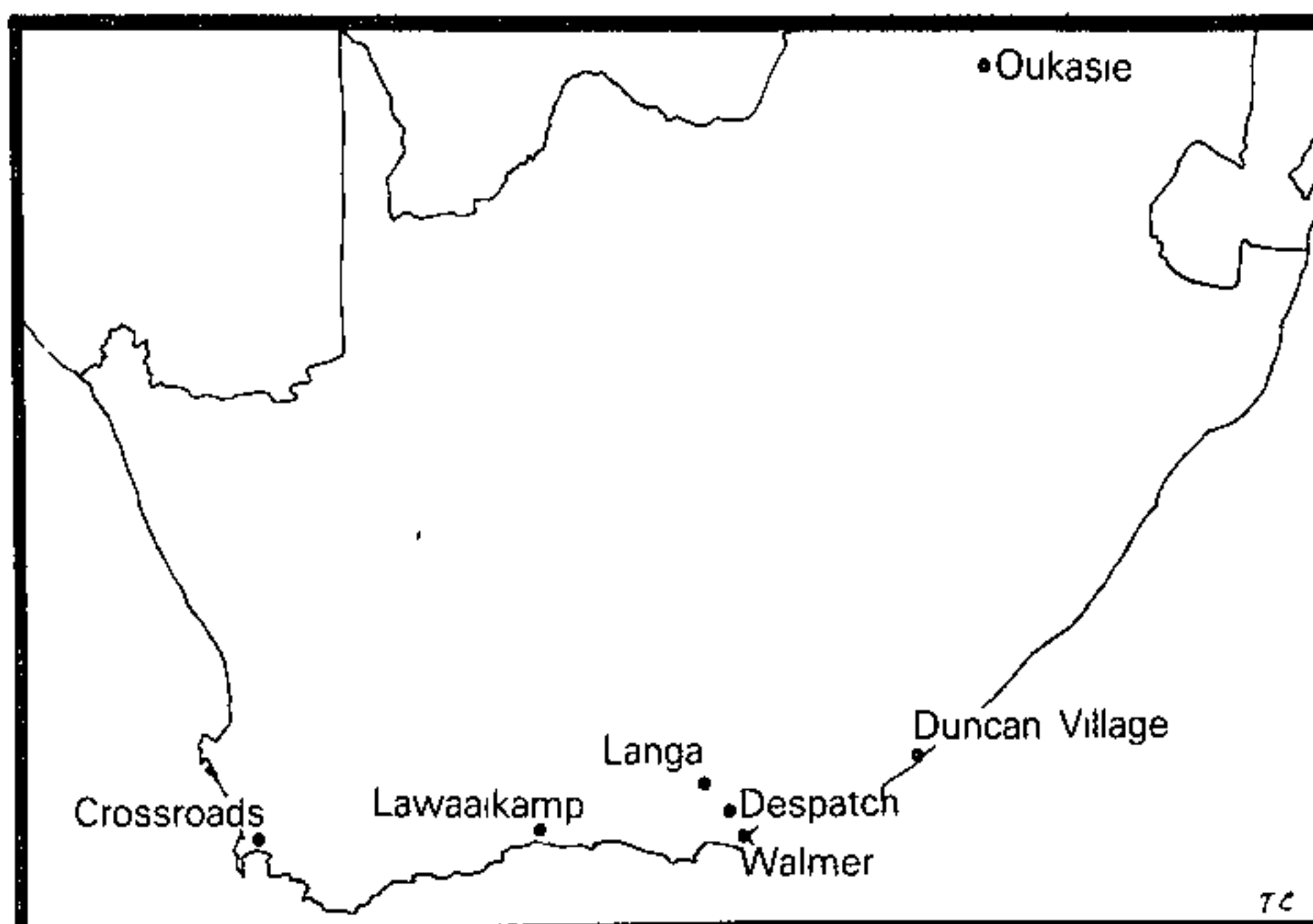
For example, shortly after the declaration of the emergency Black Sash reports relate how the community of Langa (located a mere 10 minutes' walk from the centre of Uitenhage) was surrounded by security forces, and as a result of midnight-to-dawn raids over 20 000 people were moved to a tent town in KwaNobuhle, 15 km south-west of Uitenhage.

The forced removal swung into action before judgment in a Supreme Court case to establish the legitimacy or otherwise of Langa was handed down and while the entire leadership was either in hiding or detained under emergency regulations.

Despite the "appalling conditions" at the shack settlement at KwaNobuhle — in-



By ANTHONY JOHNSON



cluding water shortages and no shops — rents are "considerably higher". Access to work, schools and hospitals is difficult and expensive, given the added distances.

The removals continue night after night and, according to the NCAR, the whole of Langa is almost completely cleared "This is 'site and service': this is 'orderly urbanization'".

Breaking up

Another of many examples cited by the NCAR is the case of African residents of Despatch, a small town between Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, who were given 24 hours' notice to move to KwaNobuhle on September 22.

"Eight hours later trucks, accompanied by armed municipal police, arrived to move the people. No one in the community was consulted about the move and the leaders were all in detention. More than 500 families have been moved and the removals continue."

Surplus People's Project coordinator Ms Laurine Platzky argues that the emergency has not only been cynically used as a "protective shield" to expedite forced removals, but also for breaking up particularly stubborn pockets of resistance.

"The authorities have given priority to breaking up many of the more established and organized communities earmarked for removal, such as Oukasie (Brits), Lawaakamp (George), Duncan Village (East London), Langa (Uitenhage), Despatch, Red Location and Walmer

(Port Elizabeth).

"The approach has generally been to crack down on areas with the most organized street committees first, punch the breath out of them, and then do a quick removal while the resource organizations, who traditionally assist these areas, are in disarray trying to cope with detentions."

The NCAR notes field work for the organization and all its affiliates has been "extremely difficult, sometimes impossible" during the emergency. A number of field workers — and their township contacts — have been detained or have gone into hiding, resulting in the closure of some offices.

Ms Platzky notes that since the formal scrapping of influx control the government has invoked a whole range of new methods to regulate the movements of people in ways that are consistent with its perceived security and apartheid goals.

'Weed out'

Trespass, anti-squatting, slum and health laws are being used increasingly to implement the old influx control to "weed out and thin out" Africans in densely populated areas near white towns.

Ms Platzky notes: "The irony is that many areas have been allowed to deteriorate as a result of deliberate government policy. Now the authorities come along and say the people have to move because conditions are deplorable. But easy access and control by the security forces are often impor-

tant hidden objectives."

And the NCAR observes: "Removals under the old guise of 'development' and slum clearance are relatively easily carried out with the absence of representation from the community. Remote control of (black) administration through rural, tribal and community authorities and local urban councils with the help of community guards is being pushed into the vacuum left by wide-scale detentions of more representative leadership."

There are also still cases where people continue to be squeezed of their land in terms of legislation that has already been repealed. For instance, in Natal farmworkers were still being convicted in October under Section 26 (1) (b) of the 1936 Land Act, which had been repealed by Section 17 of the Abolition of Influx Control Act on July 1.

The NCAR points out that although the pass laws have theoretically been abolished, no land has been set aside in Natal for people being evicted under squatting laws from white-owned farms who may wish to establish themselves in the urban areas.

Another mechanism of getting recalcitrant Africans living on South African soil to become part of a bantustan — short of the bulldozer method — is simply to incorporate "black spots" into the nearest "independent" homeland.

Denationalization

For example, communities such as Braklaagte, Leeufontein and Machakaneng in the Western Transvaal have successfully resisted removal. But now Pretoria will go ahead with forced denationalization having only consulted the bantustan leaders and not the affected communities, the NCAR notes.

"The government has embarked on an intricate legislative process of extending and entrenching, not dismantling, apartheid. It is still determined to strip black South Africans of their right to live and work in South Africa."

In some areas, such as Duncan Village in East London, squatters have been given reprieve from removal, but have subsequently been told they will have to move anyway because the area was regarded as being "too crowded" to upgrade.

The highly publicized government promise last year that people would no longer be moved against their will has not stood the test of time.

The Red Location wins a reprieve

271 3/12/86 Eve Kobb

By JIMMY MATYU
ABOUT 370 Red Location backyard dwellers faced with removal, have won a reprieve.

The Ibhayi Town Council has now decided to redevelop the township and also provide houses for the lodgers.

Some residents were issued with notices ordering them to remove their shacks voluntarily by Friday two weeks ago or have them demolished.

Residents are still sceptical and say they will only believe the council's sincerity when they see what it plans now.

A residents' spokesman

said today that it had been decided to send a delegation to the area manager, Mr Basil Mundell.

Mr Mundell confirmed yesterday that the families would no longer be moved to Motherwell.

This information was conveyed to a delegation of Red Location residents that met him and Ibhayi's Mayor, Mr J Nako.

He said his council was negotiating to buy the railway ground east of the Red Location to put up permanent houses for the lodger families. He said the location would be redeveloped for the registered tenants.

Fear grips Oukasie residents

Sowetan
3/12/86
271

FEAR gripped Oukasie township near Brits yesterday as officials of the Development Board for Central Transvaal questioned more than 100 people in the doomed area.

Families said officials, escorted by the security forces, moved into the township in the morning and asked them to produce their house permits and pass books and wrote down their names.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that the security forces accompanied the officials, but said their action was a normal operation on which they could not comment.

A spokesman for the board

said that they were checking on the number of families still in the township. Their records of offices were destroyed recently.

"We are not here to move residents. We want to have a correct record of families still living in the area," he said.

This comes in the wake of the Government's refusal to reprieve the 55-year-old township after representations by community, church organisations and trade unions.

More than the 10 000 families are being moved to Lethlabile near Bophuthatswana — 25 km away.

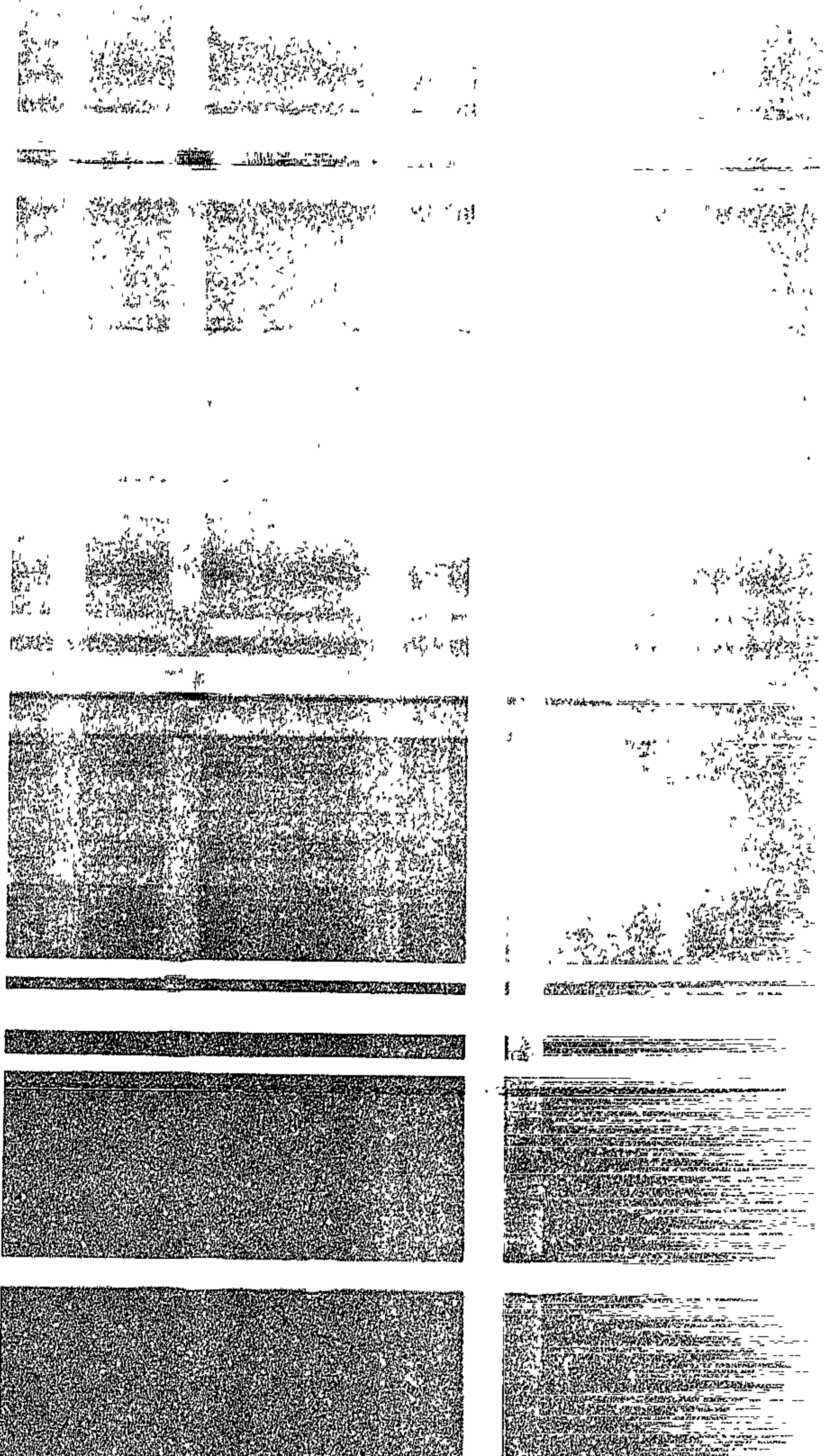
Ms Sylvian Nzima, told the *Sowetan* that 10 officials came to her home and asked her to pro-

duce an identity document. They did not explain the purpose of their visit.

"I think that the authorities are trying to prepare themselves to move us out of the township to the area where they intend to settle us," said Ms Nzima.

A member of the Black Youth Organisation, Mr Elliot Mayisela, said the move was another attempt by the authorities to forcibly move the residents to Lethlabile.

"The residents have vowed that they will not allow themselves to be moved to the new area because they were born and bred in Oukasie and do not want to live in another area," he said.



'Troop presence at Oukasie census' ^{3/12/88 BUS DAY} 271

FORMER development board officials — now employed by the province — accompanied by security force members, began a census of the estimated 10 000 residents of Oukasie, Brits, yesterday, said an attorney who visited the scene.

The inhabitants are to be moved soon to the new Lethlabile township, 20km away. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has said they were moving voluntarily. But thousands of residents have signed affidavits

ALAN FINE

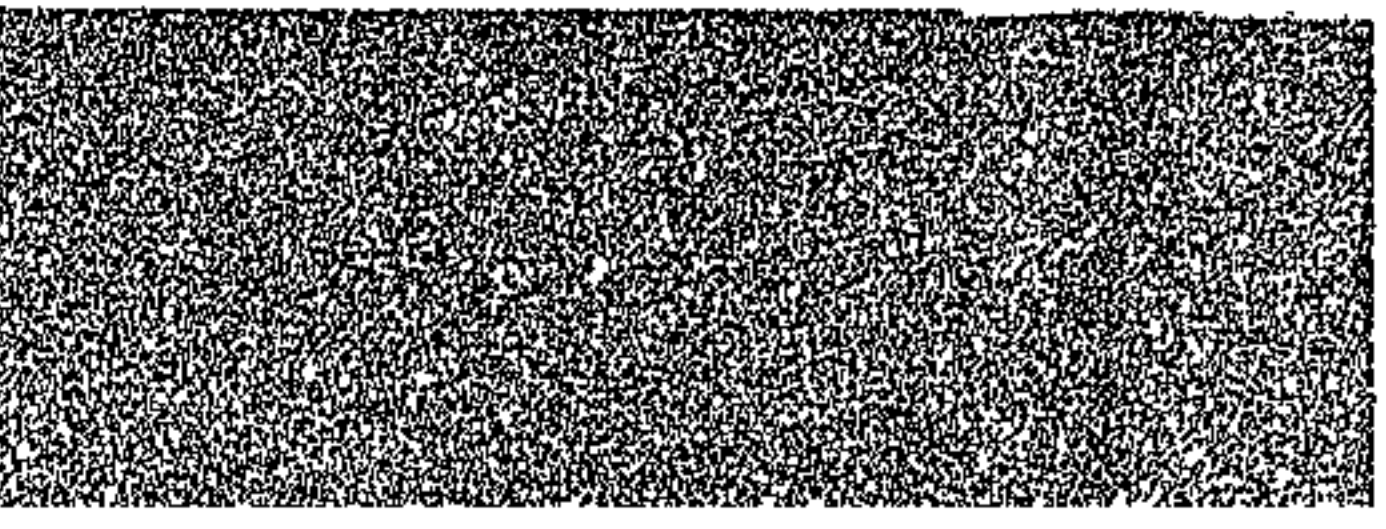
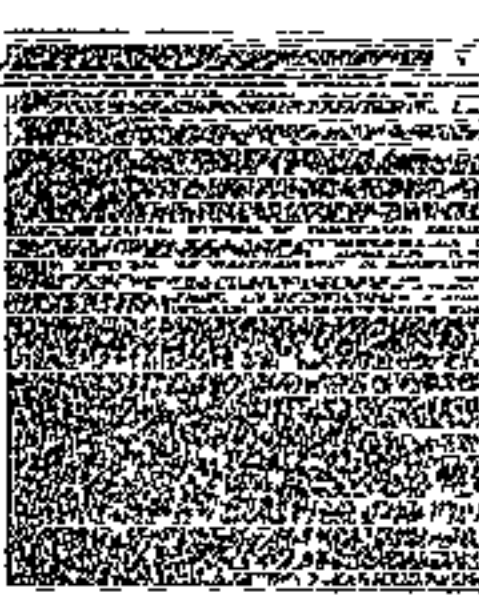
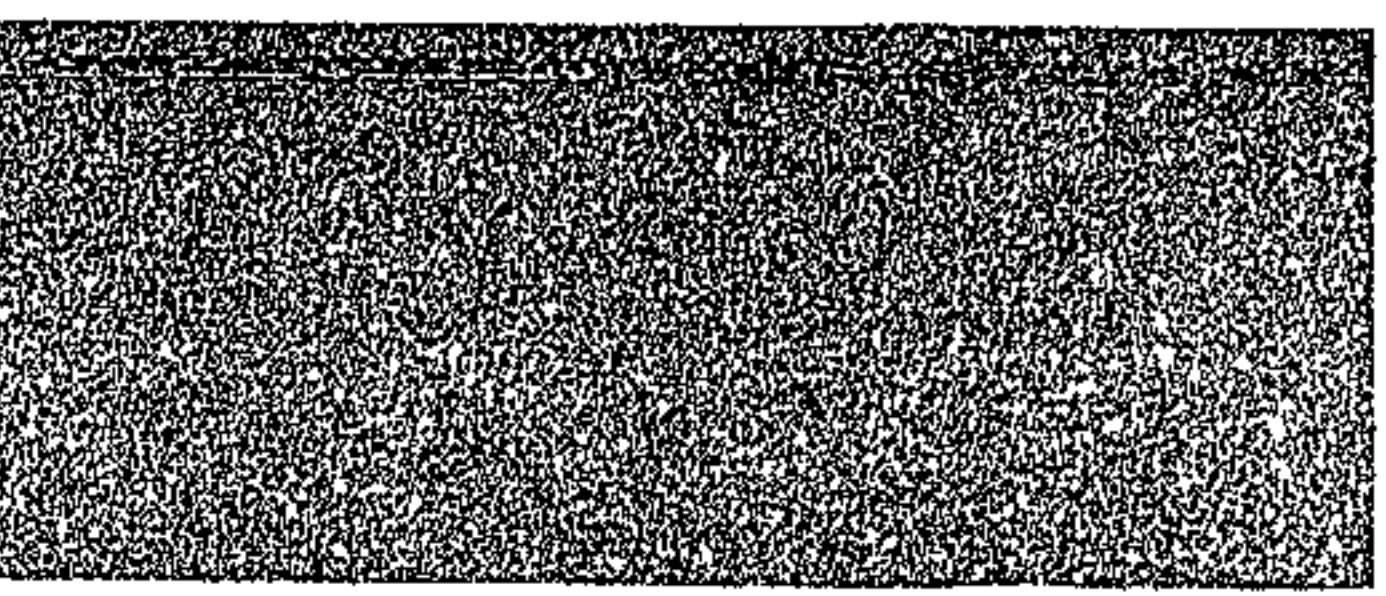
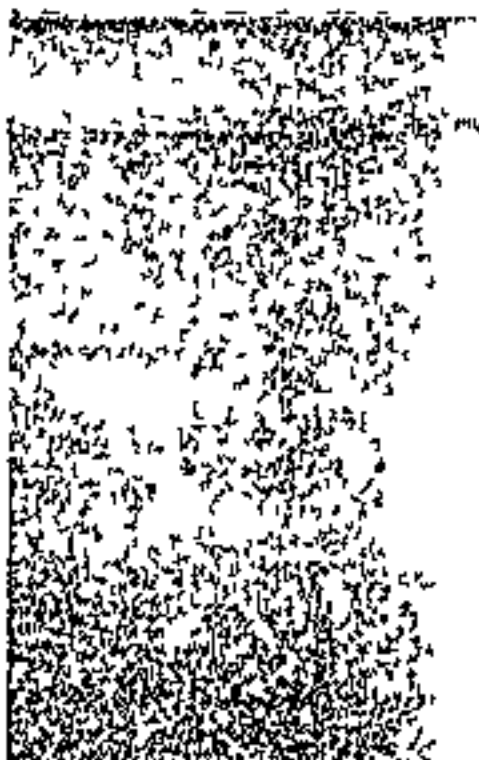
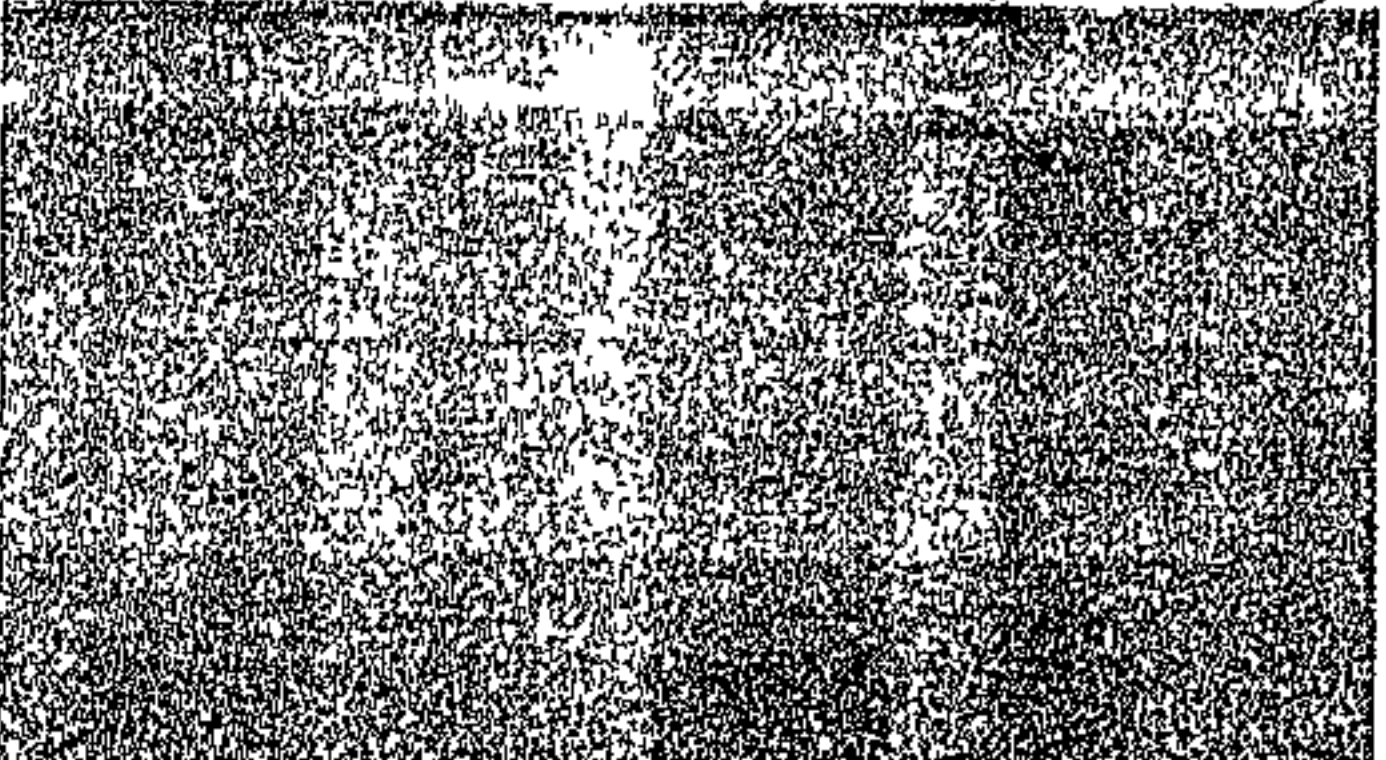
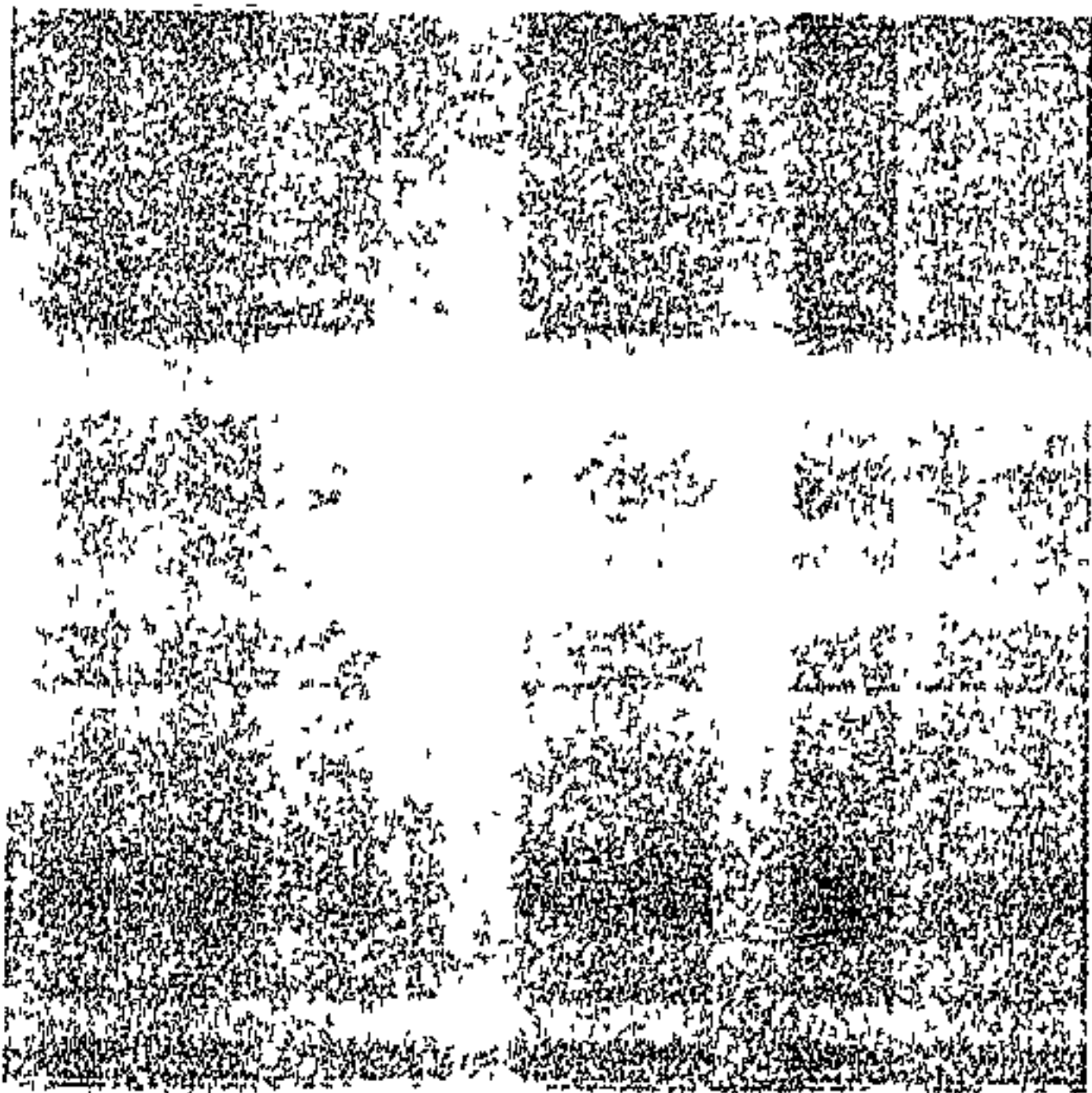
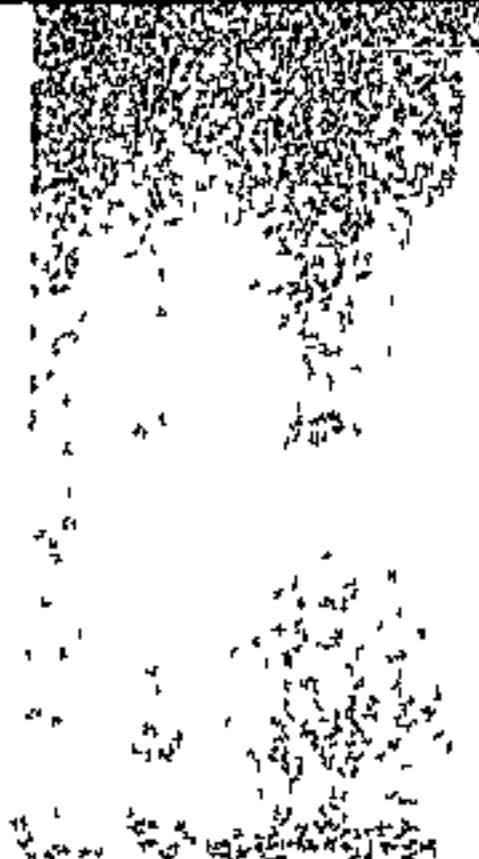
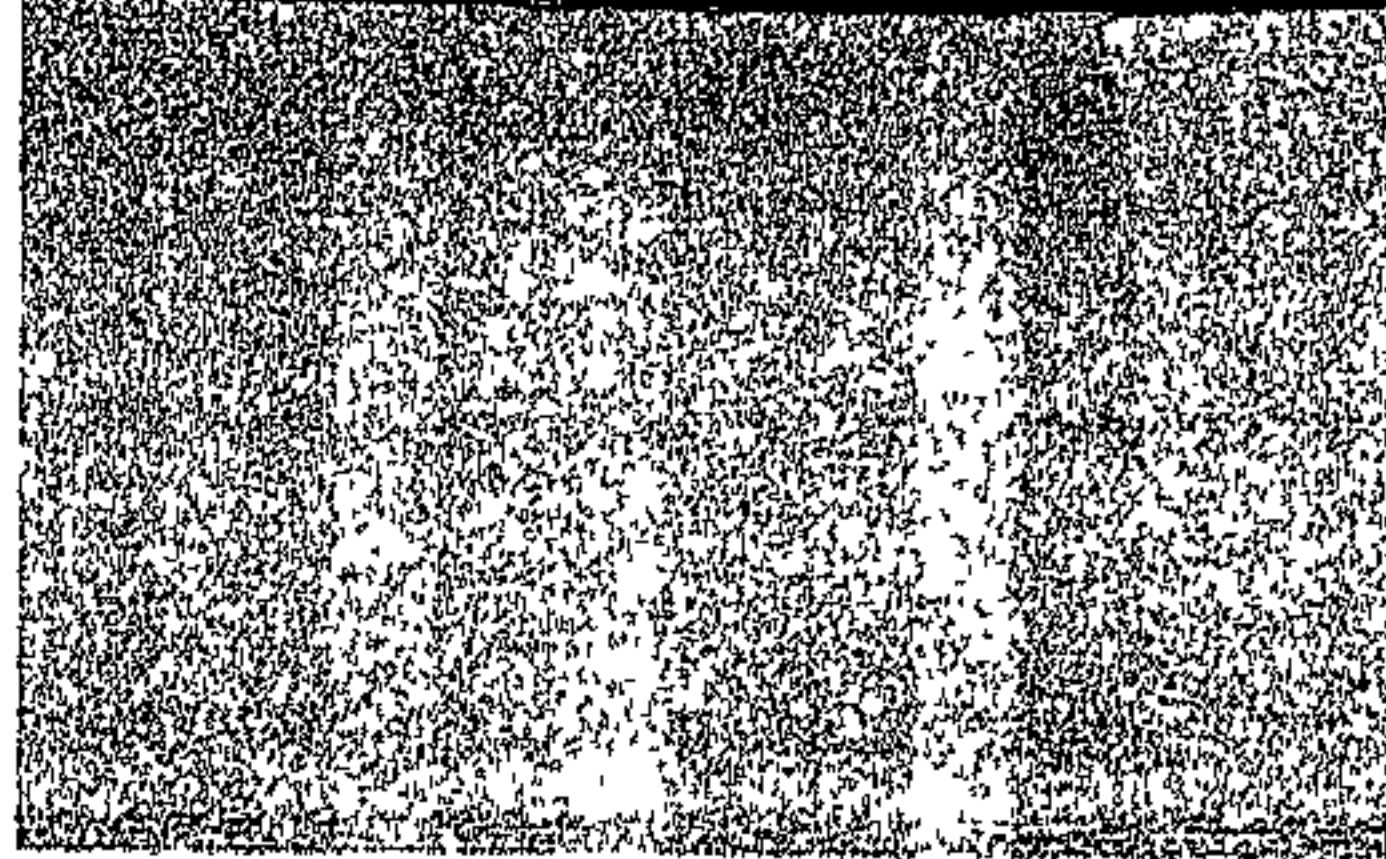
denying this.

Legal Resources Centre (LRC) attorney Ingrid de Villiers said officials said they were conducting a census because their records had been destroyed when their offices were burnt down.

The lawyer said the officials withdrew when a number of foreign TV crews arrived, but later resumed their work. The Bureau for Information said there was no more than a routine security force

presence. LRC lawyer Geoff Budlender said yesterday that in October Oukasie representatives had offered to discuss with Heunis the feasibility study reported in *Business Day* yesterday. The study showed that Oukasie could be upgraded at a moderate cost.

Budlender said Heunis replied that he had considered all the relevant factors and he considered the correspondence closed. Heunis could not be reached for comment yesterday.



Sculpting the landscape in their own image

ABOUT two-thirds of East London's Duncan Village population face removal as authorities push ahead with an upgrading project.

The project is a copy-book example of the government's new "orderly urbanisation" policy: using a skilful blend of repression and development to reshape the township landscape while retaining control.

The move has already been rejected as a new form of forced removal by the Duncan Village Residents' Association (DVRA), who have said no upgrading should be done without full consultation with residents.

The key elements of the state strategy are

- Community leadership has been largely removed with the detention of an estimated 300 supporters and officials of the DVRA.

- Their absence is being used to bring the newly styled Gompo town committee back into Duncan Village. The former community councillors have not been back since they fled the township after violence flared in August last year. The credit for upgrading is to be handed to them, in the hope of rebuilding their credibility.

- The upgrading project will see the severely depressed township transformed into a middle class suburb of about 23 000 people. The remainder, some 37 000 people, will be removed to a site yet to be determined. They will be mainly those who are unable to afford the new rentals, and will be kept out — preferably across the Ciskei border — by a variety of measures.

The hidden political agenda emerged during a meeting between the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis and a delegation of East London city councillors in July.

Heunis told the councillors that no new elections would be held in Duncan Village until the upgrading project had been completed so that the credit could go to "mayor" Eddie Makeba and his town committee.

The progress of the project so far has borne out his words: among the first houses to be completed are 20 which have been set aside for "community officials" — town committee members and policemen who will live in a joint compound under tight security.

However, it is unlikely the upgrading plans will prove a ticket to community acceptance for the councillors. Planning documents reveal that besides the removal of two thirds of the population, there will be substantial disruption to virtually the entire township.

Already the DVRA, which has managed to retain its key structures despite extensive detentions, has stated its opposition to the plans.

"We demand real consultation and active participation in the 'betterment' of Duncan Village — from drawing up of plans to the last house built. If we cannot be consulted, we demand to be left to build our own township. We

are confident we can do it. We resent the rush to 'upgrade' it as a voting campaign when it has been a Dirty Village for so many years without any concern."

Duncan Village has suffered from many years of neglect, as it has been due for demolition since 1965. Government plans provided for the settlement of the entire African population of the East London area in Mdantsane, across the Ciskei border. The village was to be handed over for Indian and coloured housing.

For over 20 years, no money was spent on repairs or improvements, until it was announced in 1983 that the area known as Ziphunzana would be retained and upgraded.

It was only in August last year, two weeks after violence erupted in the township, that the government announced the whole township would be allowed to remain.

The upgrading proposals divide Duncan Village into three sections: Duncan Village proper, and Ziphunzana, divided into a southern and a northern part by the main township artery, the Douglas Smith

In East London's Duncan Village, the talk is 'upgrade', not removal. A model, middle-class suburb is being created ... but only a minority are likely to eventually live there. FRANZ KRÜGER reports on a classic case of the new urbanisation policy at work

highway

A small amount of infill housing (houses built in spaces between houses) is planned for Ziphunzana south of the highway, which consists mostly of standard township housing. It is the best area in Duncan Village. The plans call for improvements to roads, electricity and drainage, but the houses will not be improved as they belong to their occupants.

On the northern side of the highway, the land is mostly vacant, except for a small and densely packed area of emergency housing and shacks. This is known as C section, and is reputedly the most militant area of the township.

The whole area will be redeveloped, with a narrow strip of better houses facing the new bypass road, which will form a buffer between the township and the conservative white suburb of Amalinda. Officials explicitly told me the "better" plots had specifically been arranged in this way because of the outcry from Amalinda against the retention of Duncan Village.

The development of the vacant ground is unproblematical, but C section will be moved in its entirety to allow redevelopment. The move will affect some 3 000 families.

The area with the most complex upgrading plans is Duncan Village proper, the oldest area and closest to East London. Some infill housing is

planned and there is provision for upgrading by some of the occupants, but there will be further removals here.

Some 162 sites are due to be "redeveloped". These sites fall in the area of highest shack concentration and plans call for the sites to be increased in size. One official said: "It may be that you will lose a site here or there."

The cost of the upgrading programme will be borne by residents, in accordance with government policy that seeks to leave housing entirely to individuals and the private sector.

Officials would not be drawn on planned rent costs, but there are indications they will be high. It seems they will start from about R43 a month, calculated for a monthly income of R50.

This is clearly a ludicrous amount, and it seems housing in the upgraded Duncan Village will only be affordable for people earning more than R450 a month. This alone will provide an effective economic barrier to keep the poor and unemployed out.

The upgrading programme will be accompanied by large scale shack clearance. The official said: "We can't afford to allow unauthorised housing. It is our intention not to have low class housing in Duncan Village."

Koos Theron, the Cape MEC under whose portfolio township development falls, justified the removals in the undoubtedly overcrowded township: "It is just not possible to house all the people currently in Duncan Village in the area available."

What remains vague is where the "excess" population will go. Theron said nobody would be moved until alternative land had been found, and officials said this was being taken up at Cabinet level. An alternative site would be determined once a masterplan had been completed for the area.

Despite assurances that everybody would be allowed to remain within South African "borders", residents remain suspicious. The DVRA expressed fears that people would be taken to the Ciskei, whose border runs only some 15 km away.

(27)

STAR 4/12/86
(2H)

The fate of this old Brits township is swinging in the balance Shadow of relocation over Oukasie



A question mark hangs over the future of the residents of Oukasie ● Pictures by Herbert Mabuza

By Sol Makgabutlane
People are waiting and hoping resolutely in Oukasie, Brits

They were puzzled and fearful this week about why officials of the Development Board of the Central Transvaal came into the township to take down their particulars

They were asked the names of the householders, ID details and names of occupants of the house

A spokesman for the board said they were checking on the number of families still living in Oukasie, who the Government wants to move 25 km away to Letlhabile

The area has been living under the shadow of forced relocation for some time and this week Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis told representatives of the black Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucasa) that the decision to resettle Oukasie was final

PEACEFULLY

Life went on peacefully in the township this week despite the ruling

Folks of Oukasie, who have vowed to fight to continue living in their township, went about their daily chores seemingly oblivious of the controversy raging about their future

Old men rested under trees while children frolicked in the streets

Youth movements, trade unions, community groups and women's organisations in Oukasie have all said they will not leave the township without a struggle and have held prayer services and signed affidavits

Everyone is waiting to see who will fire the next salvo in the long battle over Oukasie, which was established 55 years ago

Oukasie residents say their township is virtually on the doorstep of Brits, while Letlhabile is far out of town on the Bophuthatswana border. Some Oukasie dwellers voiced fears that Letlhabile might ultimately be incorporated into Bophuthatswana



These children play happily in the street, seemingly unconcerned about the impending relocation of the township



Waiting and hoping

CHRISTIAN DIOR pierre cardin PARIS Carducci Calvin Klein

MY PRICES TAKE

I'VE JUST BOUGHT A R1 000 000 PARCEL OF TOP BRANDED IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS AND AM PASSING THE SAVINGS ON TO YOU

3-PIECE SUPERBLY TAILORED
SUITS
R 98

OPEN SATURDAY
UNTIL **5** P
AMPLE FREE PARKING
JOIN IN FUN AFTER SHOP

Calvin Klein
Gommesate
Rudolph Oes
Oh! Fashion

SA's homelands stance described as 'cynical'

AN ATTORNEY yesterday described as "cynical", government's argument in a Pretoria Supreme Court hearing that ethnicity was not a dominant factor in the creation of homelands.

Nicholas Haysom, who acted for the applicants, was commenting on yesterday's finding in which Mr Justice T T Spoelstra dismissed, with costs, an application by Moutse residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid. The judge granted an application for leave to appeal.

Haysom criticised government for playing down the ethnicity factor merely because "it expediently wishes to embellish a particular homeland by ceding to it a significant territory and a large group of people who have no connection to it".

It has been alleged that the terri-

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BUS DAY
ALAN FINE
and Sapa
27

tory was given to KwaNdebele last year because the homeland government had, at the time, accepted the principle of independence. Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa.

It was argued on behalf of the residents, who make up about one third of KwaNdebele, that they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions and voting procedures were different. It was also argued that, in terms of statute, President Botha had to take note of ethnic considerations.

Kalahari (27) Bushmen in removal row

The Star's Africa
News Service

GABORONE — A row has erupted in the Botswana Parliament over the planned eviction of Bushmen from the central Kalahari game reserve.

A government MP has threatened to resign and the opposition has accused the government of using the same argument as the South African Government to justify removals.

At least two government MPs and three opposition MPs have bitterly criticised the move which, however, has been defended by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. M. Nwako.

He said the Basarwa community would be moved to an area with suitable facilities "to cultivate and culture them".

Mr. Henry Jankie, MP for the area, said he would not address the Basarwa on the proposed move as he did not support the government's plan.

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REMOVALS

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P W stays mum

A personal appeal to President P W Botha to save the Lawaakamp settlement at George from destruction appears to have failed.

The George Civic Association (GCA), which claims to represent blacks living in the George townships, wrote to Botha last week asking for his intervention "as State President of the RSA and former MP for George."

The remaining residents at Lawaakamp have been given until the end of the month by the George municipality to move out to a new settlement nearby called Sandkraal. Some do not want to go (*Current affairs* November 21).

In its letter to Botha, the GCA says the people of Lawaakamp want to be free to choose whether to go to Sandkraal or stay

where they are. The letter lists actions by municipal officials allegedly aimed at forcing the people to move.

"Our community is being torn apart. We do not have the money to rebuild our homes by December 31 and most of us do not want to move there (to Sandkraal) in any case," the letter states.

Botha has not reacted to the letter, but his former MPC and successor as MP for George, Hennie Smit, says he regards it as "inappropriate" that Botha be dragged into the issue.

Smit says Lawaakamp is a disorganised community that must be cleaned up. In a letter to the GCA Smit says he is opposed to forced removals and insists that no-one will be forced to move to Sandkraal. This weekend the GCA plans to hold another public meeting to plan strategies for resisting the removal. ■

ALAN FINE

THE dismissal of an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the invalidation of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele could signal the beginning of a new push by the homeland's leaders for independence, according to community leaders from the region.

Representatives of the Moutse Civic Association (MCA) and the KwaNdebele Youth Organisation (KYO) told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the legal defeat, the election of new Chief Minister George Mahlangu, and various other pointers, led to fears of a harsher imposition of authority and a possible resurgence of violence in the area.

The organisations plan to lodge an appeal against the judgment.

And they told of plans for a campaign of passive resistance to counter any independence moves.

On August 12, after months of violence in the area, the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned its decision to opt for independence.

Fears of homeland violence

KYO spokesman Vusi Mathumba said that the anti-independence Prince James Mahlangu, who was released from detention days before losing the contest for the chief ministership, had discovered that a cabinet meeting on December 1 had ordered the detention of about 1 000 anti-independence activists.

He also said it was believed the banned Imbokodo vigilante group was being re-established.

MCA spokesman Morgan Mathebe said the people of Moutse would continue to resist incorporation into the homeland.

The chief minister's office could not be reached for comment.

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THOUSANDS of blacks are likely to be resettled in or near the bantustans, despite the government's assertions that forced removals are to be stopped because "apartheid is dead in South Africa."

According to reports compiled by two monitoring groups of the Black Sash — the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) and the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) — the Government is continuing to push ahead with its policy of uprooting blacks

Both groups dispute the Government's contentions that the removals of blacks are based on consent by the people involved

At least 80 000 blacks are likely to be affected by this move, according to estimates by Ms Laureen Platzky of NCAR in Cape Town, this week

She says "The number might be two million when one considers that there are thousands of farm and ordinary workers throughout the country who lose their accommodation after being dismissed by their bosses

"These workers often squat in some areas and are therefore vulnerable to be relocated together with their families because they cannot negotiate or resist removals"

Both groups contend that the Government is using the state of emergency as a means of disorganising the communities. A Top Government official described this move as "the wider jigsaw puzzle of South Africa"

A report by Trac says it would seem that the

Thousands still face removal

Sowetan
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Government has developed a hierarchy of options for itself in relation to the issue of removals

The first of these options is physical removal in cases where a community is weak or divided

The document adds, "Should this be resisted there is then the option of redrawing the boundaries so as to include the communities within the borders of bantustans."

The final straw, the document continues, is to hand over the administration of these blacks to the homeland governments. This shows that apartheid is alive and well

The NCAR's Ms Platzky says the introduction of the state of emergency has hastened the practical and almost smooth implementation of the State's reformist policies of "orderly urbanisation"

The emergency has hastened the practical and almost smooth implementation of the State's reformist policies of "orderly urbanisation"

The areas affected by removals since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12 are

In the Transvaal
• Oukasie in Brits where 10 000 residents have been faced with removal to Lethlabile, 20 km away, since their township was deproclaimed by the Minister



OUKASIE ... Children play in a "park" oblivious to the impending removal of their township.

FOCUS

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

of Constitutional Planning, Mr Chris Heunis,
• Braklaagte, Leeufontein, Machakaneng — these areas have been incorporated into Bophuthatswana against the will of the residents

According to Trac, residents stand to lose South African citizenship,
• Bloedfontein and Geveerfontein — according to Trac the Government is adamant that these two areas will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. There are about 2 000 people affected,

• Tshukota near Louis Trichardt where only 46 families are left after more than 10 000 people have been removed since 1982. They were moved to Vleifontein, 25 km away from Louis Trichardt,
• The Eastern Transvaal where removal of workers from farms in Amsterdam and Amerspoort are pending, according to NCAR

In the Orange Free State
• At least 70 families from Herschel in Transkei were recently moved to Bochabeld — meaning a "place of refuge" otherwise known as Onverwacht, 60 km from

Bloemfontein. The 28 000 South Sotho left in Herschel are threatened with removal
In Natal

A total of 200 families on farms Weenen, Bloufrans and Geluk have been told to move

According to the NCAR the new Government policy of privatisation is being used to take trust lands and allocate or sell it to black entrepreneurs

Notices

This has happened in Doringkop, near Dannauser, where 100 families have been given eviction notices by the new black owner of their land

In the Cape Province
• In Red Location, Port Elizabeth, officials travelling in vehicles have announced that at least 2500 residents might be relocated to Motherwell because their township is "dirty," according to the Black Sash

• Kabah or Langa near Uitenhage — This township has been almost entirely removed to Kwano-buhle where most of the people are now living in tents

• Despatch, between Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage — about 40 000

people have been moved from Despatch and Langa to Kwano-buhle

In Crossroads, even before the state of emergency was declared, "the state facilitated the most extensive and insidious forced removal in the history of this country," said Ms Platzky

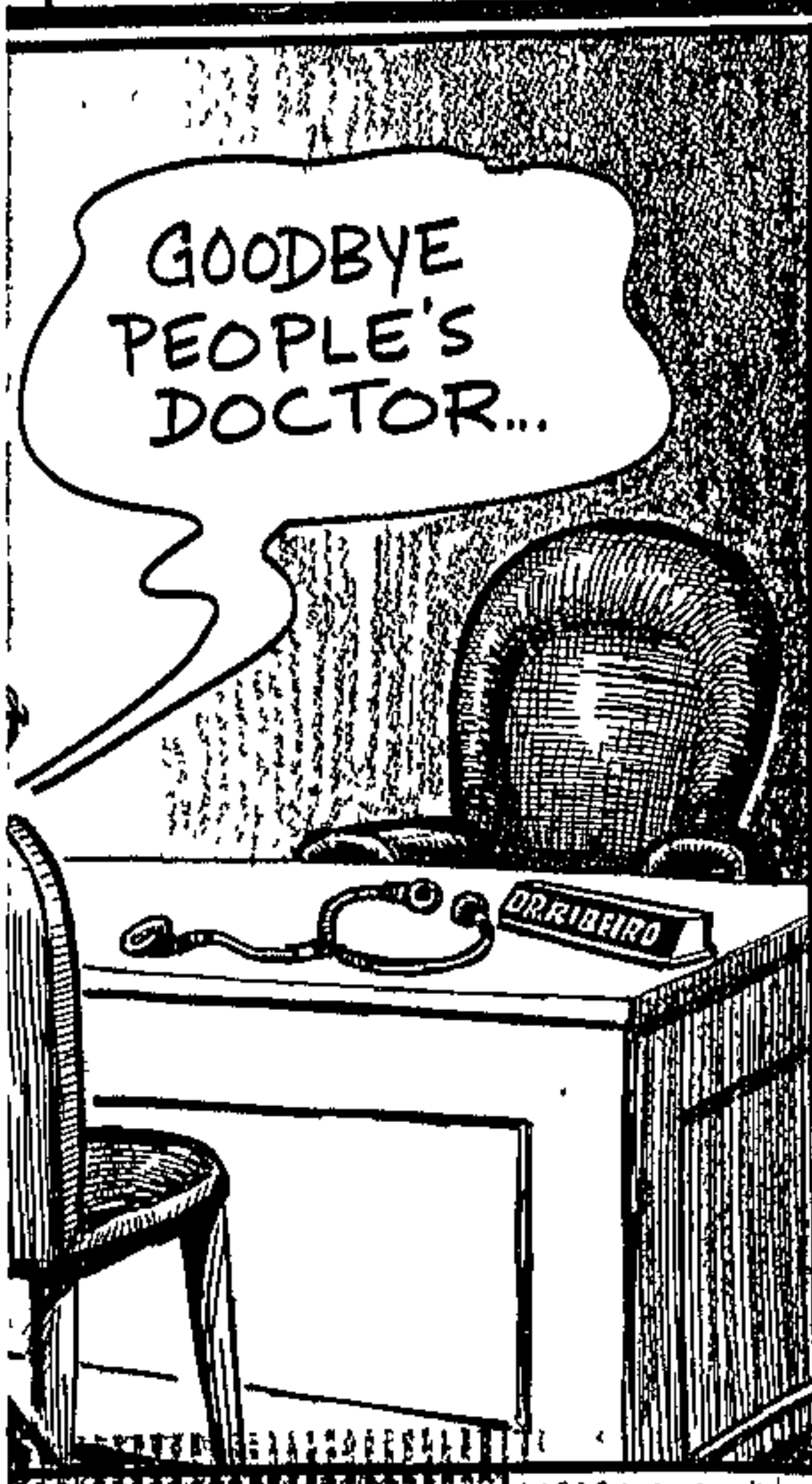
In less than three weeks right-wing vigilantes known as "witdoeke," destroyed the homes of 70 000 people. According to official estimates, at least 50 people were killed as residents fought the "witdoeke," although the unofficial estimates put the death toll at 100

• In Lawaai camp, George, in the southern Cape the municipality has issued a December 31 deadline for the entire informal settlement of Lawaai camp to the site and service scheme of Sandkraal. Almost the entire leadership has been detained, are under restriction orders or are in hiding. This seriously hampers the community's ability to negotiate and allows the municipality to claim "fantastic co-operation" for a "voluntary" removal

"The forced removal of black communities continues unabated in South Africa, despite a highly publicised Government promise in 1985 not to move people against their will," Ms Platzky says

Despite local and international protests, the South African Government is clearly determined to go ahead with its policy of forced removal and dispossession of blacks at all costs

To achieve this, she adds, it is prepared to use all the power at its disposal — including the security forces, vigilantes, emergency detentions and apartheid legislation



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Com-mando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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'No agreement' 271 on Lawaai-kamp removals dispute

Staff Reporters *Arbuis 5/12/86*

LAWYERS and the George Civic Association have denied that agreement has been reached in the Lawaai-kamp removal dispute.

Several thousand residents of Lawaai-kamp and the neighbouring townships of Borchers and Urbanville have been ordered to move to the new self-help township, Sandkraal, by December 31.

A newspaper report said the George municipality and residents had reached agreement on the removals after a meeting attended by, among others, Member of Parliament Mr Hennie Smit and the Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis.

The report said a postponement of the removal order had been granted. The removals would take place only when sufficient plots at Sandkraal were available.

A spokesman for the civic association said they had been led to believe that the December 31 deadline had been unconditionally withdrawn. However, a letter from the Town Clerk received after the meeting implied the removals would go ahead "once sufficient plots are available at Sandkraal".

"To suggest that we agreed to this is quite wrong," the spokesman said.

Mr du Plessis declined to comment on the demands of the civic association that there be no forced removals from Lawaai-kamp. "I have been approached by the civic association's lawyers and am seeking legal advice," he said.

By SOL MORATHI

MORE than R500 000 has gone missing from the Lebowa Finance Department since October last year.

This follows the disappearance of three cheque books from the homelands magistrate's offices in Thabamopo and Nebo.

Two cheque books were stolen at Thabamopo in October last year and another one in Nebo.

Lebowa Finance secretary D van Vuuren has confirmed that the cheque books had been stolen and that thousands of rands were withdrawn.

Ninety-five cheques from

R0,5-m 'cheque' out ...

one of the books stolen in Thabamopo have already been returned to the Lebowa Finance Department Reconciliation Division with withdrawals totalling R200 000.

The cheques received were allegedly filed by a Mr Machavi.

Van Vuuren has said the other cheque book stolen at the same time has not yet been used.

The reconciliation division

has also received cheques stolen at Nebo filed by a Mr Mola of P Maila Contractors and other fictitious names.

The highest amount withdrawn in a single transaction was R47 000.

The total amount withdrawn in 14 cheques is R348 000, and with the R200 000 it amounts to a total of R548 000.

No one has been arrested in connection with the matter, but the Lebowa police say they have launched investigations.

Van Vuuren has appealed to businessmen to be cautious of people trying to cash Lebowa government cheques.

MOUTSE residents have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

Pretoria Supreme Court Judge TT Spoelstra dismissed with costs the application by the residents that the government proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

Moutse loses battle

However, he granted the residents leave to appeal against the decision.

Moutse was originally in-

corporated into Lebowa, but on December 31 last year the area was added to KwaNdebele in terms of a government proclamation.

A court application earlier this year declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the application contesting the area's incorporation into Kwandebele, it was argued on behalf of the residents - who presently make up about one third of the troubled homeland north of Pretoria - that when they were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions, and voting procedures were different. - Sapa.

Homes petrolbombed

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of Kwamak-tuta mayor Edward Mbata late on Tuesday - the third attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazimtoti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema's children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu's Chief Minister's praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also petrolbombed and stoned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. - Sapa.

LRC to take council to court over notices

CP Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH'S Legal Resources Centre is planning to take the Ibhayi town council to court over eviction notices which Walmer residents were allegedly tricked into signing.

The forms designated them for removal to Mth-erwell.

A resident, who does not want to be named, claims

that he and others were visited by the municipal guards and told they would be given "proper housing" if they signed the forms.

Last month, after 15 years of uncertainty, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis announced that Walmer was to stay.

He also announced a R1-m grant for upgrading the area.

City Press has a copy of the eviction notice which orders residents to remove their "unauthorised structures within 10 days".

Failure to do so will result in prosecution, the form states.

The notice is identical in format to those issued to about 3 000 residents of Red Location.

Last week Red Location area manager Peter Mun-

dell managed to diffuse a potentially explosive situation when thousands of residents confronted a convoy of five council trucks, two SADF buffels, four council bakkies and a carload of security police at the Red Location Wellington Booi.

Municipal guards and council workers were removing a shack and were about to move another one.

Mundell, who was supervising the removal, called them off. He told a group of women that they would not be moved if they didn't want to.

The council told a Press conference before the removal that Red Location required total redevelopment and not upgrading.

It has been reliably learnt that council has a plan to redevelop the area.

CP Correspondent

A CONTROVERSIAL plan to upgrade East London's Duncan Village will involve the removal of two thirds of the present population - about 40 000 people.

According to figures supplied by government officials, the township will have about 3 700 sites for houses once the upgrading program has been completed. This means there will be space for some 23 000 people, while the current population is estimated at 60 000.

Those to be removed include some 3 000 families in the area known as C Section - an area of emergency housing and shacks with a reputation of being the most militant in the township.

It is still not clear where the "excess population" will be moved to. Government officials said an alternative site was still to be found, and depended on

Operation Upgrade, but first 40 000 must move

the drawing up of a master-plan for the area.

However, the Duncan Village Residents Association has already distanced itself from the upgrading proposals, calling them "a new form of forced removal".

No development should take place without full consultation with residents, DVRA said.

Duncan Village is suffering from over 20 years of complete neglect. Since the mid 1960s, when it was decided that the whole township would be re-moved to Mdantsane, in the Ciskei, no money has been spent on improvements or necessary repairs

in Duncan Village.

Only in 1983 did the government announce that part of the township would be allowed to remain. But residents continued to campaign against removal.

As recently as August 1985, some two weeks after violence erupted in Duncan Village, it was announced that the whole area would be retained.

Now, while most of the DVRA leadership is under emergency detention, the upgrading plan is being put into action.

About 150 new houses are almost completed in the area where the Ndende shack settlement once

was.

Most of these are to be made available to people whose houses have fallen prey to the new bypass road, but 20 of them have been set aside for "community officials".

These are the former community councillors, now styled members of the Gomo Town Committee, who have not been back to Duncan Village since they fled the violence last August.

Koos Theron, the Cape Provincial MEC under whose responsibility the project falls, justified the removal by saying the

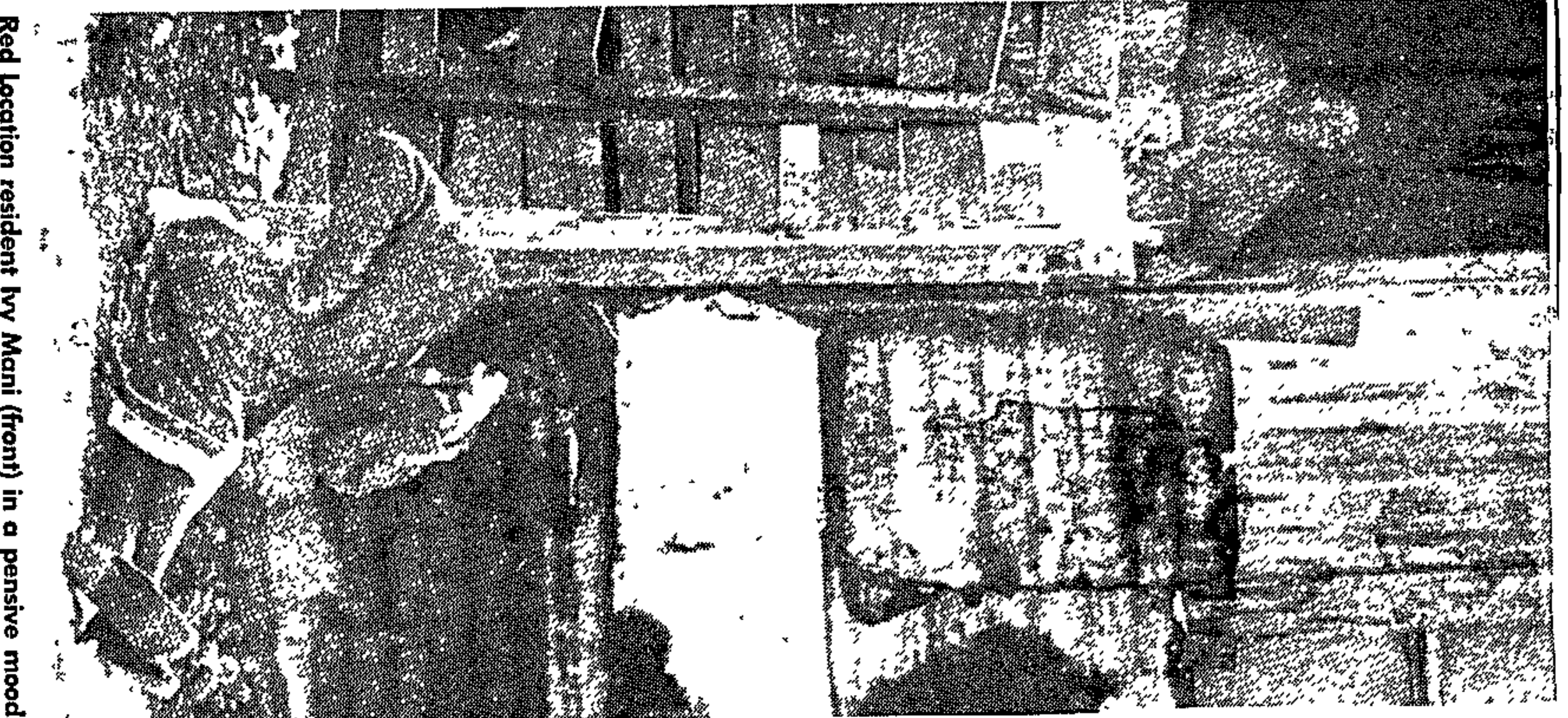
township was overcrowded.

"It is just not possible to house all the people currently in Duncan Village in the area available," he said. He assured residents that nobody would be forced to move until alternative sites had been found.

In terms of government policy, the cost of the upgrading will have to be borne by the residents themselves, and there are fears that the rentals will be high, effectively functioning as a barrier against the majority of poor and unemployed people.

The DVRA charged: "Duncan Village is going to be made a 'town' for the well-off, the so-called black middle class.

"The poor and unemployed will be buried in an underdeveloped bantustan with a galloping rate of unemployment, and be forgotten."



Red Location resident Marni (front) in a pensive mood.

Black Sash warning over Moutse

By Rob Nuttall

Warnings that conflict and violence could break out in Moutse, following the rejection of a Supreme Court action to reverse the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, were given last week by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) of the Black Sash.

A Trac spokesman said the loss of the court case had wiped out every hope of a peaceful solution to the situation.

"The Moutse residents are as opposed as they ever were to incorporation," says a statement issued by Trac.

Moutse was excised from Lebowa and incorporated into kwaNdebele in January.

HEARTBREAKING

A member of the Moutse Civic Association, Mr Morgan Mathebe, said the issue of the loss of the Supreme Court action would be taken to the Appeal Court.

Mr Albert Lope, a member of the Moutse Youth Congress, said the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele was heartbreaking.

Mr Vusi Mathumba, of the kwaNdebele Youth Congress, said South African State President Mr P W Botha had publicly stated that independence would not be forced on unwilling people.

"But independence is being forced down our throats in kwaNdebele," he said. Mr Mathumba claimed that at a secret kwaNdebele Cabinet meeting on Monday last week instructions were issued to arrest all members of anti-independence groups.

"A new crackdown of arrests was planned," he said. "It seems that all those opposed to independence will be jailed until independence has been effected."

Government should be sensible and upgrade township

SMAR

Oukasie can be saved, says Helen Suzman

By Rich Mkhondo

Veteran opposition legislator Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday said Oukasie township near Brits, which had been under the shadow of forced resettlement for some time, could be saved from the demolition squad if the central Government could be "sensible enough and upgrade it".

Mrs Suzman, who toured the township "to see for myself", said she admitted conditions in the area were "terrible", but blamed the Government for ignoring the conditions.

Surrounded by women displaying T-shirts calling on the Government to "reprieve our township", Mrs Suzman promised she would raise the question of upgrading the township during the parliamentary session early next year.

Want to remain

It is amazing that only about R4 million will be required to upgrade the township, but the Government is going ahead with the forced removal. I understand the feeling of the people. They want to remain in Oukasie because it is close to the Brits town centre and industry. In fact they walk to work.

"I also understand that at this rate of unemployment, it will be inconvenient for people to be moved to the new area where they would be re-

quired to pay more rent and other costs," she said.

The Brits Action Committee (BAC) chairman, Mr Marshall Buys, said there was a strong sense of community in the township and vowed they would fight any forced removals.

In a report commissioned by the BAC and the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), it was found that upgrading the township with modest expenditure was feasible.

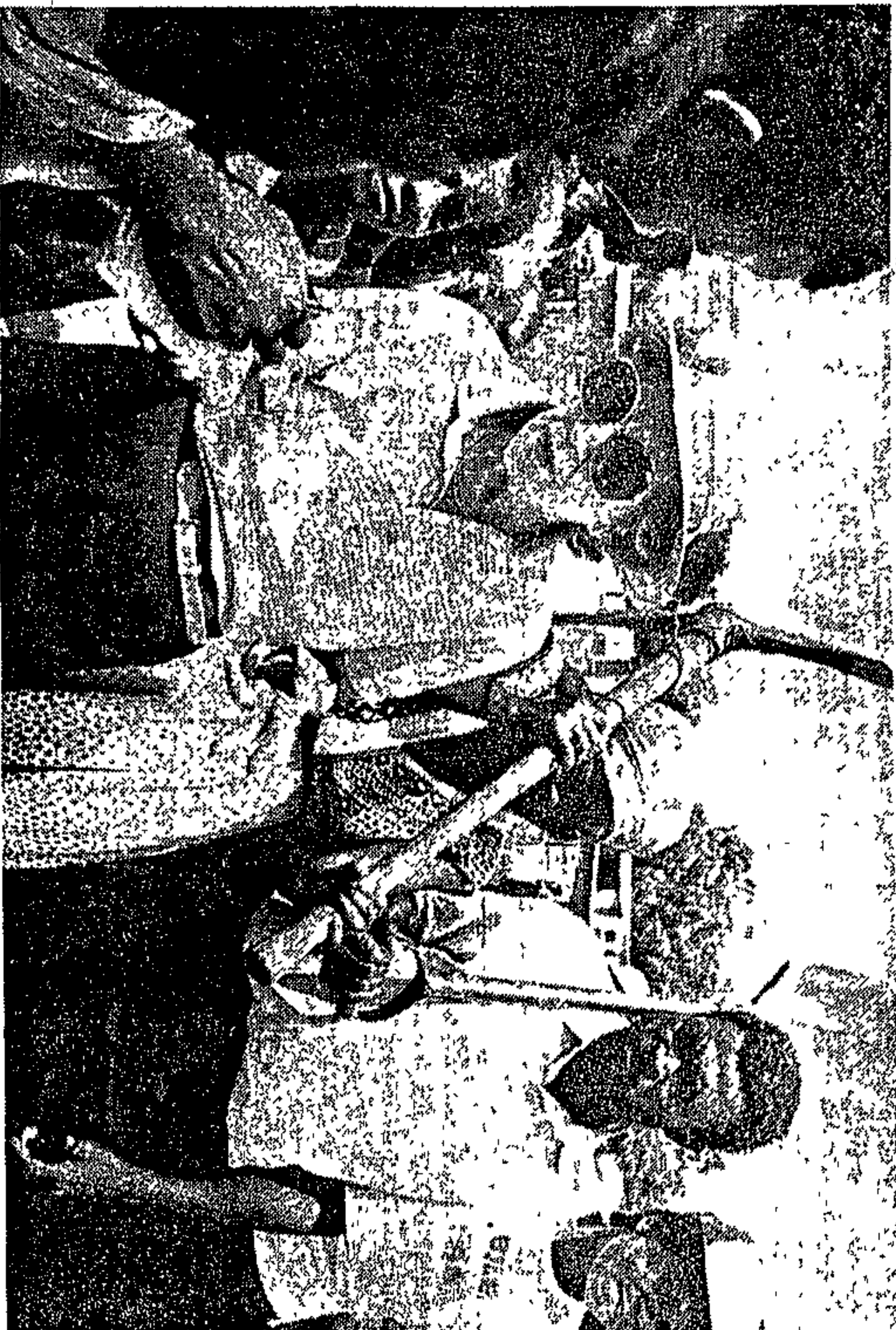
The report estimated the cost of upgrading to be in the region of R4 million. Last week, officials of the Development Board of the Central Transvaal came into the township to take down resident's particulars.

Questions asked included the name of the householder, details of his or her ID and the names of other occupants of each house.

A spokesman for the board said they were checking on the number of families still living in Oukasie.

Life has been peaceful in the township despite an announcement by Minister Mr Chris Hennis that the residents would be moved to Lethabale near Bophuthatswana.

The Bophuthatswana Government said it was playing no part in the removal. Youths and civic organisations, trade unions, community groups and women's organisations in Oukasie have all said they will not leave the township without a struggle.



Mrs Helen Suzman talks to Oukasie residents who were busy cleaning the streets, despite the impending removal of the township.

Picture by Alf Kumalo

of report above

11/12/86

Moutse to appeal removals defeat

By PAT SIDLEY

LEBOWA MP and Moutse chief Gibson Mathebe will appeal this week's Supreme Court decision upholding the incorporation of the district into KwaNdebele.

It is the second court challenge decided in favour of the State President. Another case, brought by Lebowa, called unsuccessfully on the court to declare the excision of Moutse from the "homeland" unlawful. That decision will also be appealed.

Mathebe's challenge centred on a claim that the State President had exceeded his authority by excising Moutse from Lebowa. Among the issues raised was one of ethnicity. Mathebe's lawyers had claimed that the differing ethnic complexions of Moutse and KwaNdebele precluded Moutse's incorporation in terms of "homeland" policy. More than half Moutse's population is northern

Sotho; KwaNdebele has been created for south Ndebeles.

But according to the judgement handed down by Judge TT Spoelstra, the State President could take such factors as geographical factors into account when drawing boundaries.

Mahlangu's lawyers had claimed existing fundamental rights — such as the right to a vote — of the Moutse people would be removed by incorporating the district into KwaNdebele.

But the judge said if any fundamental rights had been removed, that had been done by virtue of the 1983 Act of Parliament excising Moutse from Lebowa, not by the proclamation incorporating it into KwaNdebele.

And he added that it was not for him to determine the wisdom of the

proclamation.

According to legal experts, the Moutse challenge is a major constitutional case, with serious legal and political implications. It involves the rights of 120 000 people inhabiting 66 000ha of land and represents the first government attempt to incorporate so large a group of people who do not belong to the dominant ethnic group of a "homeland".

The case calls into question the future of the government's attitude towards its "homelands". It would appear that the emphasis has shifted from the ethnic to the territorial.

The announced incorporation of Moutse into the then soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele led to massive violence and bloodshed earlier this year when the since-outlawed vigilante group, the Mbokhotho, waged war on those in

Moutse opposed to incorporation and others in KwaNdebele opposed to "independence".

At least 160 lives had been lost before the violence died down.

With the election as KwaNdebele chief minister of George Mahlangu, whose position towards "independence" appears equivocal, residents fear a renewed effort towards "independence" and concomitant violent reaction there.

Meanwhile, in Moutse, violence ceased while hope existed that incorporation would be resisted in the courts. Now, according to the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, this hope has now been dashed, and Trac foresees a resurgence of bloodshed — and the acquiescence of more despondent Moutse residents to government attempts to resettle them in Immerspan and Saliesfoot.

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Sowetan
11/12/86

Oukasié decision challenged

(27)

THE Government's decision to move the Oukasié residents to the Lethlabile area will soon be challenged in Parliament, according to Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party (MP) for Houghton.

She said this during a short visit in the Brits location which is being faced with evacuation. She had gone to Oukasié yesterday to get the inside of local affairs, and get the feeling of the community.

In an interview with the *Sowetan* Mrs Suzman said she had discovered that people do not want to be forcibly moved and that the land in Oukasié was "valuable for whites".

"Claims by the Government that it would cost a lot of money to upgrade the area were a fallacy. A project by the Transvaal Rural Committee has shown that the project would only need R3-million — an amount which the Government could afford," she said.

Mrs Magdeline Mathlare, head of a local women's league, welcomed Mrs Suzman's visit. She said her organisation hoped the Government would consider the community's plight when it is brought up in Parliament.

Members of the league are presently involved in a project of repairing roads as part of a campaign against "forced removals".

Oukasie: Boya hopes to meet PW next year

Daveyton Mayor Mr Tom Boya will seek a meeting with the State President, Mr P W Botha, in the new year in an attempt to persuade the government to abandon the removal of Oukasie near Brits.

The meeting of the Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucasa) think-tank this week mandated Mr Boya, as vice-president of Ucasa, to arrange an appointment with Mr Botha.

(27) SPAR 12/12/88.
A spokesman for the Daveyton Council, Mr Edwin Motebang, said today that Mr Boya had gone to Cape Town on a personal matter but would not be meeting Mr Botha.

At a meeting held in Pretoria about two weeks ago, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, told representatives of Ucasa that Oukasie would definitely be moved to Lethlabile.

Respite for Lawaaikamp

Staff Reporter

GEORGE municipality has informed the approximately 200 families still living in Lawaaikamp township — in writing — that they no longer have to move to Sandkraal by the end of the month.

The town council decided that the residents may remain where they are only until more serviced sites are established at Sandkraal in March.

The town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, could not be reached for his comment at his home last night.

Ms Laureen Platzky, co-ordinator of the Surplus People's Project, said earlier this month that Lawaaikamp residents had been promised brick houses, but were now simply being moved from one squatter camp to another one at their own expense.

The George Civic Association appealed to the State President, Mr P W Botha, last month to stop the removal of their community.

'Eager to move'

"We do not have the money to rebuild our homes by December 31," the association said, "and most of us do not want to move there in any case. Our community is being torn apart.

"We know that you (Mr P W Botha) have publicly stated that there will be no more forced removals and as citizens we trust and believe that you will honour your word in this regard."

Mr Carel du Plessis has in the past emphatically denied that the removals were forced.

An ultimatum requiring residents to make arrangements for the payment of rent and arrears by June 30 this year did not mean they had to move if they failed to comply, Mr Du Plessis said.

He said that at one stage residents became "so eager to move that we have a problem keeping pace, not enough plots are ready".



In 2 days flat: The fastest, cheapest, bloodiest 'forced removal' ever

Armed vigilantes achieved in two days what the state failed to do in ten years: raze the Cape squatter camp of Crossroads MOIRA LEVY reports

IN 1986 the state finally accomplished something it had struggled for almost 10 years to achieve. Crossroads squatter camp, an international symbol of the resistance of ordinary men and women to state control over their lives, was virtually wiped out.

Between 60 000 and 70 000 people were left homeless and their entire settlements razed in two days, as bands of armed vigilantes, allegedly with the aid of South African Defence Force troops and police, carried out what was described at the time as "the fastest and cheapest forced removal we have ever seen".

This year saw the introduction of an ominous new factor in forced removals: vigilante forces, like the one at Crossroads and the nearby KTC camp, took up where the old bulldozer tactics left off.

Countless affidavits by squatters, doctors, priests and journalists describe vigilantes attacking residents and torching their homes and alleged widescale official collusion in the destruction of Crossroads and KTC.

Today Crossroads is being rebuilt exactly according to the state plans so long resisted by the residents. The population has been cut to a tenth of what it used to be, and approximately 25 000 "original settlers" permitted to stay will be accommodated on serviced plots with high mast lighting and streets that are wide enough for a Casspir to patrol.

The rest have been given no choice but to set up home in the resettlement township of Khayelitsha 30km out of town, a move they have resisted for years, even spurning an earlier government offer of 18-month permits to live in the urban area and a stay on all evictions of illegal migrants on condition they agree to the move.

The authorities have been adamant, with barbed wire they sealed off the land where the squatters used to live.

Shacks hastily re-erected elsewhere in the bush were pulled down by the authorities, and squatters who sought refuge in churches, school halls or other refugee centres were hounded and harassed intermittently during much of the second half of 1986.

A number of religious leaders were charged under the Urban Areas Act for sheltering black squatters in a "white" area.

Officials from the Department of Community Services went on record as saying that no relief would be provided for the homeless squatters because there were "ample facilities" at Khayelitsha.

The intention was quite clear "It is part of a master plan to flush the people out from wherever they are and force them to move to Khayelitsha," the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said at the time.

For the most part it has succeeded. But by the end of the year newly established shack settlements had sprung up in the dense bush alongside

the national road and on vacant ground in the townships, including "Oscar Mpetha Square", a small plot opposite the home of the jailed trade unionist and community leader.

Harassment continues apace. Some of the squatters have been arrested and charged with trespassing, and they claim police have threatened to set the "witdoeke" vigilantes onto them.

The destruction of Crossroads and the KTC squatter camp demonstrates clearly how the authorities have adapted to the government's February 1985 announcement that forced removals are to end.

This year the authorities have virtually perfected post-1985 forced removals, using a combination of trespass and anti-squatting legislation, land privatisation and homeland consolidation.

The language of forced removals has been replaced with talk of "orderly urbanisation", "slum clearance", "rural development" and "clearing of health and fire hazards".

And the NCAR has pointed to the use this year of security legislation and State of Emergency regulations to undermine the communities' resistance to threatened removals.

Since the State of Emergency was declared, "the timetable for threatened removals has been speeded up", the NCAR concludes in its latest newsletter.

During the past six months a wave of removals has threatened thousands country-wide.

4 000 residents of Langa and Despatch, near Uitenhage, have been moved to a tent town in KwaNobuhle, about 15km away.

Authorities claim the people moved voluntarily, but monitoring groups

allege that authorities took advantage of the fact that the communities were in disarray following the detention of their leaders.

The people of Kabah, in Langa, were moved, while still awaiting an urgent Supreme Court application contesting removal, after the residents of the adjacent white suburb of Levyvale petitioned the Minister of Law and Order fearing a backlash after police shot dead 20 at a funeral last year.

By the end of the year, virtually the whole of Langa will have been cleared.

Despite a reprieve for all but the "illegal" squatters living in the East London township of Duncan Village, 3 000 families were recently told they would have to move, probably to Mdantsane in the Ciskei, to make way for upgrading.

As a result of the government's policy of economic privatisation, an estimated 4 000 peasants in the Leliefontein Reserve in Namaqualand stand to be forced off the land they have for centuries used for grazing and cultivation.

The community of Lawaakamp

A week before the second State of Emergency, KTC squatters (foreground) prepare to defend their homes against advancing 'witdoeke' Picture: Afrapix

outside George recently won a reprieve on a December 31 deadline for removal, but this came only after more than 1 000 residents had already moved to the site and service scheme at Sandkraal, 5km outside town.

The people of the township of Oukasie near Brits posed a problem for the authorities. Their settlement was only 3km away from Elandsrand, a National Party seat under hard challenge from the Conservative Party.

In October, the state came out with a unique solution. With the stroke of a pen, the 55-year-old Oukasie was disestablished.

The residents are now technically breaking both the Squatters Act and the Group Areas Act.

In a similarly deft action, the state moved the communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte and Bloedfontein without any signs of forced removal. The borders were redrawn and they were made a part of Bophuthatswana by legislative incorporation into the homeland.

The people of Rala, near East London, who were dumped at the roadside by the Ciskeian authorities in September, have been accommodated by the nearby Kwelera community back in South Africa.

But they may well soon find themselves back in the Ciskei. Kwelera is a "black spot" scheduled for removal as part of homeland consolidation.

Port Elizabeth's Red Location is the latest community caught in the wave of removals. Its 2 500 residents have been told to move to Motherwell.

VACANCY

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Christmas reprieve for Lawaai-kamp squatters

Staff Reporter

THERE was never any question of the residents of the Lawaai-kamp shanty town, outside George, being allowed to remain permanently, three members of the provincial executive committee said.

In a joint statement, Mr Koos Theron, Mr Themba Nyati and Mr Pieter Schoeman said Lawaai-kamp fell within the George municipal area and had never been proclaimed a black residential area.

"It is the prerogative of the municipality to decide on the use of the land. They need it for the extension of the coloured residential area," they said.

However, the statement said the executive committee had reached agreement with the municipality that "no steps" would be taken against Lawaai-kamp residents, who had been issued notices ordering them to move to the new Sandkraal township, renamed Tyolora, by December 31.

These notices were being withdrawn and residents would not be asked to move before proper, serviced sites were made available at Tyolora.

The statement added: "When there is no representative body in a community, consultation and co-operation is made virtually impossible. Communities are encouraged, as a matter of urgency, to get involved in the election of representative local government organisations.

No opportunity

The secretary of the George Civic Association (GCA), Mr Zollie Hugo, said GCA leaders were addressed by the MECs in a conference room without an opportunity to give their own views.

The MECs had tried to "sell" the idea of community councils. "They obviously do not properly recognise the GCA in spite of the fact that we represent the people of Lawaai-kamp."

The withdrawal of the removal notices did not cancel the likelihood of removals after December 31. "It just delays removal," he said.

New wave of removals

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told him the residents had asked to go to Motherwell, a newly developed area with better facilities than Red Location.

Riordan said he had established that although Red Location residents would be given free sites in Motherwell, these would be only temporary, and they would thus face further removals. He said each site was equipped with a toilet, water point, and what was described as a "six-metre by three-metre corrugated

●From Page 1

iron and wood dwelling".

Red Location residents themselves tell a different tale. They have organised a committee to resist relocation and are circulating a petition addressed to the State President asking to be allowed to remain in an upgraded Red Location.

"We are all united in a desire to see no move to Motherwell," the petition states.

Laureen Platzky of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said the impending Red Location removal was the latest in a new wave of forced relocations: "Since the Emergency's declaration in June and the detention of thousands of community leaders, the government has pressed ahead with old-style forced removals," she said.

The most stark example was the removal of 40 000 people from Kabah outside Uitenhage and nearby Despatch township to Uitenhage's sprawling tent-town of Kwanobuhle.

Other areas in the Eastern Cape where people are threatened with removal are:

●East London's volatile township of Duncan Village, where some 3 000 families face removal, probably to Mdantsane in Ciskei.

●Kenton-on-Sea and Cathcart face relocation to commuter villages 10 to 20kms away.

In the Western Cape:

●About 3 000 residents of George's Lawaakamp township have been told they have to move to a site and service scheme 5km away from George by December 31. (See story on this page.)

●Cape Town squatters continue to face removal from Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

Platzky said in Natal, about 300 Weenen workers face eviction from farms.

And in the Free State, Onverwacht continues to be a dumping ground for evicted farm workers.

THE

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THE PAPER FOR A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

Move out? threat to 55 000

NEW WAVE OF REMOVALS AROUND THE COUNTRY

By JO-ANN BEKKER

carry out long-planned relocations.

Andrew Savage, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, Port Elizabeth, called the Emergency removals "the most discreet piece of social engineering yet undertaken" by the government.

Red Location residents told monitoring groups this week that Security Force vehicles equipped with loudhailers had warned them to prepare to move to the remote township of

Motherwell, 20km outside Port Elizabeth, early next week.

"We are going to take you to Motherwell, we are going to clean this place," a man announced through a loudhailer yesterday.

According to Roy Rioridan, director of the PFP's project Operation Real South Africa (ORSA), which acts as a mediator between black communities and the authorities, an estimated 2 500 Red Location residents face relocation — or 450 of the 1 370 families living in shacks and barracks first erected for

British soldiers during the Anglo Boer War at the turn of the century.

Rioridan said the township had been "totally neglected" for years and was in desperate need of development. No house had its own toilet or water point; public toilets consisted of buckets, which were primitive and unhygienic.

The Ibhayi Town Council, the local authority administering Port Elizabeth's black townships, had not replied to the Weekly Mail's queries about the Red Location removal by late yesterday. But Rioridan said a council representative had told him the residents had

● TO PAGE 2

P.T.O.

TALES OF TWO BOYCOTT CITIES

The bus driver who fears petrol bombs, the domestic who's willing to boycott forever, shopkeeper who blames Mandela ...

Behind the Jo'burg and PE boycotts: PAGE 6

Cape Times 24/12/80

711 Cape Times

George blacks not to be evicted

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE permanent black residents of two townships in the George area will not be evicted, the Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, has informed their lawyers.

However, he said: "Backyard squatting will not be tolerated in any township."

There had been fears that blacks living in the Urbanville and Borchards area would also be removed to Sandkraal, but Mr Du Plessis's letter seems to have allayed these fears.

Permanent

He said, regarding the residents of Borchards and Urbanville, that a distinction had to be drawn between permanent residents and backyard squatters.

Mr Du Plessis said: "As far as the permanent residents are concerned, the position is very much undecided."

"You may, however, rest assured that they will not be evicted." This was "never our intention".

The lawyers, acting for the George Civic Association and the black residents of the area, said their clients had not yet discussed the problem of backyard squatters with their community.

"The Civic is elated to learn that inhabitants from Urbanville and Borchards will not be evicted.

"We have no doubt that you will keep your word. However, what our clients do not understand is what you call a 'very undecided' decision on permanent residents."

Negotiation

"Surely, if there is to be no eviction, there is nothing to be decided," the lawyers said.

Mr Du Plessis also said the Mayor of George had not said the Town Council had recognized the George Civic Association as representative of those in Lawaalkamp.

The mayor had "only stated that the doors of the municipality are

Vehicles pelted ^{STAR} as 100 Mofolo ²⁷¹¹¹¹¹¹ shacks bulldozed ²⁷¹¹

Police vehicles and a car belonging to the American news agency CBS were pelted with stones and petrol bombs by angry youths following the demolition of shacks and teargassing of residents in Mofolo yesterday.

The Star was on the scene when bulldozers ploughed through more than 100 shacks.

Squatters objected to CBS filming the demolished shacks and ordered its crew out of the area. A spokesman for CBS said their car was damaged by a petrol bomb but no one was injured. Reports of what took place during the incident differed widely.

Reporters say

Reporters of The Star said they found there was no fight between residents and squatters. Neither was this reported by residents or squatters.

Instead, residents helped squatters assemble building material from the structures.

They said the police and soldiers did not arrive after the demolition. The shacks were demolished in their presence.

The teargas was thrown at squatters who were in groups crying over their demolished shelters and those putting together what remained of them.

Afterwards, rain poured down on the roofless squatters while they struggled to get neighbours to accommodate them.

Squatters complained they had lost several hundred rands in the demolition. They said the council did not build houses, and then when the Mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, granted them a place to erect shacks, they were demolished.

Bureau says

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information, Mr Juban van der Walt, said police arrived at the squatter camp where there was "an internal fight of settlers (house dwellers) against squatters".

"In Mofolo North in Soweto a mob was teargassed as petrol bombs and stones were thrown.

"The trouble started when settled house dwellers in Mofolo started tearing down shacks of the squatters.

"They said it was an eyesore and the squatters set upon those demolishing shacks.

"Then the police arrived on the scene and were stoned and petrol-bombed. They had to use teargas to disperse the mob," said Mr van der Walt.

The Star asked Mr van der Walt what the residents used to demolish the shacks, to which he replied he did not know.

Mr van der Walt said he was providing official information.



Homeless squatters retrieve valuables and zinc sheets from the wreckage after their structures were torn down yesterday. ● Picture by Alf Kumalo.