

RESE TLEMENT
1983

JANUARY — MAY.

271 5/1/83
Driefontein

Council to meet Suzman

THE Driefontein Community Council, representing the people of Driefontein who have been told they would be resettled from the homes they have occupied for 70 years, will meet Mrs Helen Suzman on Saturday at her Lower Houghton home.

The council, which was elected on December 26 last year in a meeting attended by over 3 000 residents and tenants, committed itself to fight the resettlements.

The meeting was called to discuss ways by which residents could fight forced removals. Zulus in the area were to be resettled at Babanangu and Swazis at Lofel next to Kwa Ngwane near the Oshoek border post.

Also present at the meeting was Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, who actively participated during the meeting.

The magistrate and the commissioner-general who were invited to attend the meeting did not show up as they promised. Their absence together with the previous community board was seen as a "conspiracy" against the newly elected council and the residents.

The residents vowed to remain in the area until forced by the barrel of the gun to move out.

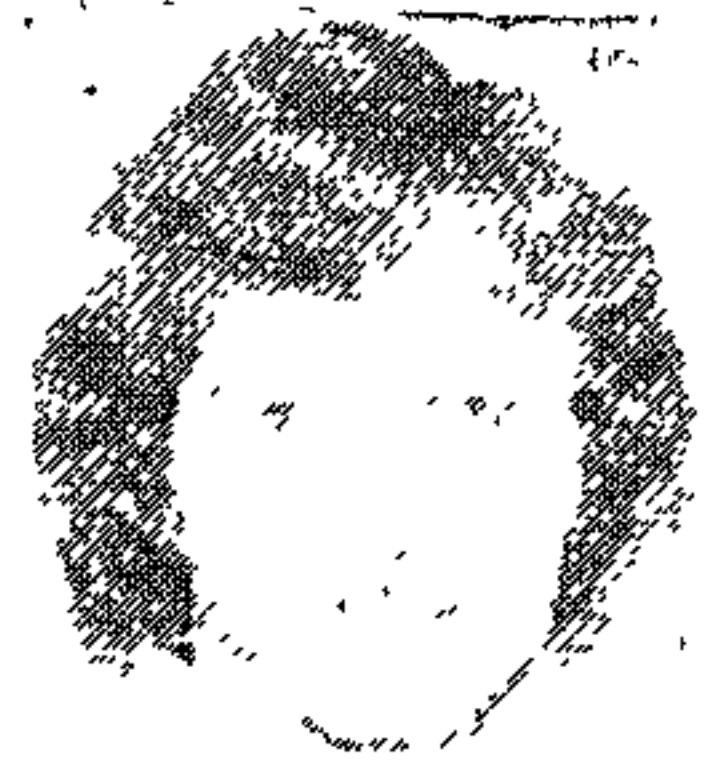
Mr Solomon Mkhize was elected chairman.

Insecurity — a major cause of homeland overpopulation

CAPE TIMES 13/1/83

271

By JOHN SHARP and ANDREW SPIEGEL, lecturers in social anthropology at the University of Cape Town



John Sharp



Andrew Spiegel

THE levels of poverty and overcrowding which prevail in the "homelands" raise a crucial question as to the causes of overpopulation in these areas

It seems a common belief among white South Africans that the root cause of these problems is a cultural predilection on the part of rural Africans for having large numbers of children.

Such a Malthusian view demonstrates in the first instance a startling ignorance of the facts of forced re-location in South Africa, facts to which Barry Streek's articles in the Cape Times (November 20 and 25, 1982) drew attention.

It would be absurd to suppose that the increase in, for instance, Qwaqwa's population from 24 000 in 1976 to approximately 400 000 in 1982 is solely the result of an excessively high rate of natural increase. Current research shows clearly that only a tiny fraction of Qwaqwa's present adult population was born in the homeland. The vast majority are the victims of re-location, having been expelled from towns and off farms in the Free State and Southern Transvaal because they were superfluous to the labour needs of industry and agriculture.

Only refuge

In terms of government policy the only refuge for those designated members of the South Sotho "ethnic national unit" is the tiny (480 square kilometres), barren "homeland" of Qwaqwa, where population density is now approaching 1 000 persons per square kilometre, or the grotesque resettlement camp of Onverwacht, near Thabu Nchu, where 100 000 people live in tin shacks in an area of a few square kilometres.

men to value large numbers of children. The argument is not borne out by historical facts. Qwaqwa people are not rural tribesmen, they are, in the main, ex-farm workers and industrial workers with several generations of such activity behind them. Nor, with only 480 square kilometres of primarily mountainous land at their disposal, can 400 000 Qwaqwa people practise "traditional farming" — an activity which is somehow linked in the popular view with having large numbers of children

Remittances

Most people, in fact, live in the closer settlements described by Barry Streek. There they have neither agricultural land nor pastures. They depend totally on remittances from migrant labourers or on minuscule old-age pensions (R80 every two months) or on other grants.

Moreover, the unemployment rates in the closer settlements are staggeringly high, with recent research suggesting figures of 20 percent for economically active males and 55 percent for females. Add to this the fact that many elderly people simply do not receive the civil pensions to which they are entitled because of bureaucratic inefficiency, and it becomes clear that for many of these people survival is by no means guaranteed.

It is against these conditions of gross insecurity (which are repeated from one "homeland" to the next) that the issue of a possible high rate of natural increase must be assessed. In what way is this kind of insecurity, affecting both individuals and families, related to the birth of large numbers of children?

Research on this issue in various parts of the

world has produced results which tend to run counter to the logic of popular wisdom. Writing about the Third World generally, one social scientist has expressed his findings as follows: "people are not poor because they have big families, they have large families because they are poor."

To enlightened persons with a solid education and modern upbringing the idea of having many children when one is poor seems quite irresponsible, to have it suggested that poor people have many children because they are poor sounds like an ideologically biased pronouncement of misguided "do-gooders". Against this one must observe that all theoretical statements in the social sciences have ideological premises. But since a wholly neutral explanation of the facts is not ever to be found, one must use a theory which best illuminates the situation while being quite explicit about its assumptions.

There can be little doubt that an explanation which sees a causal relationship between the insecurity of poverty and the fact of having many children fits the situation in the "homelands" better than does conventional wisdom, because it does not assume that whole categories of people act irrationally and against their own perceived best interests.

Without a job

Given the high unemployment rates and the difficulty of securing new contracts, the reality of people's lives in a "homeland" closer settlement is that they are likely to spend a significant portion of their economically active years without a job. As people get older their

chances of continuous employment become smaller and smaller. Fewer members in the household means fewer chances of having at least one person in employment at any given time, and a greater chance of destitution for people as they grow old.

People do not have any ways of ensuring their security, now or into the future. They cannot control the likelihood of their being employed; they cannot save, they cannot even be certain that they will receive old-age pensions. Thus to help make provision for the household's needs over time they must turn to the one thing over which they have some degree of control: the number of children they can produce, some of whom they may expect will be able to support the household in its quest to sustain life.

It is, of course, likely under such conditions that the infant mortality rate will be high, as indeed it is in the "homelands". But if a couple have many children they can expect that at least some may survive into economically active adulthood. Having children, it would seem, is one of the few strategies for survival open to people in these circumstances.

Never secure

This is not by any means to say that the strategy always works. Nor must this proposition be confused with the popular argument which justifies inferior employment and social security provisions for Africans on the grounds that they have a safety net provided by large households within extended families. People in such families

are not safe because they look after each other; on the contrary they have to try to look after each other because they are never secure. Any number of factors can reduce the viability of large households or extended kin networks. But these options remain the most usable among the few available to people.

In the search for solutions to the likely problem of high rates of natural increase one can only agree with Claude Meillassoux, the distinguished French anthropologist, when he writes that people in such circumstances "are not defenceless victims of some disorderly population explosion. All the methods of contraception or sterilization which Malthusians might recommend will not have the least effect while workers and peasants do not benefit from adequate social security which would alleviate their fears for the future."

Waste of time

The solution suggested by conventional wisdom — education in family planning — is, in other words, not even a palliative in the "homeland" situation. It is a waste of time because it does not address the question of why people have many children in the first place.

Qwaqwa may be an extreme case in terms of its land area to current population size, but there are other "homelands" which have been subjected to similar rapid influxes of population. KwaNdebele would appear to be in a similar state to Qwaqwa.

The official statistical data available for homelands do not provide the necessary information to allow one to separate the effects of population re-location from those of natural increase. They merely confirm high rates of overall population increase. The popular view that overcrowding is the result of natural increase is impossible to sustain with the evidence available. There is even the possibility that detailed research might reveal certain areas of zero or even negative natural increase rates. Certainly there are likely to be some categories of the most destitute where this is the case, although it may not be so for their slightly less poorly off neighbours.

Having said that, one is still faced with the question as to why, in certain circumstances, there is likely to be a high rate of natural increase in "homeland" areas. How should one explain this?

Firstly, we can dispose immediately of the argument that this high rate of increase results from a cultural disposition on the part of rural tribes-

Suzman to visit Driefontein

271
Soweto fan
21/1/83

By LEN MASEKO

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MP for Houghton Mrs Helen Suzman will this weekend visit the Driefontein area from which more than 5 000 black families are about to be moved and resettled in various parts of the country.

Mrs Suzman will be accompanied on her visit to the troubled area by representatives from the Black Sash, the South African Council of Churches and a battery of foreign Press correspondents. The party will leave Johannesburg today.

This visit follows the Government's announcement that the families would be moved to make way for the construction of a dam. The authorities intend resettling these people in KwaZulu and KaNgwane.

Local villagers whose area is one of the few in the country where blacks still hold freehold rights, have voiced strong protests against their proposed removal. A series of meetings over the issue between the villagers and Department of Co-operation and Development officials has ended in a deadlock.

Mrs Suzman will address a public meeting in the area on Sunday. She will be taken on a tour of the place and also shown the area where the proposed dam is to be built.

Benoni to play Mamelodi Utd in charity game

THE Mamelodi Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) has appealed to local residents — including students — to attend a fund-raising soccer game between local idols Mamelodi United and Benoni United at the H M Pitje Stadium tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 pm.

Mr Duggie Kutumela, chairman of the YMCA, yesterday said the match had been negotiated to raise funds for the furnishing of the recently

completed R1.4-m YMCA centre, due to be officially opened on February 25 this year.

He added that although R800 000 had been received from abroad for the erection of the building, more than R50 000 was needed for the furnishing of the multi-purpose complex.

Mr Kutumela also said the money was to buy about 1 000 chairs and equipment for indoor games.



PASSED AWAY: Mrs Welheminah Thamane.

THAMANE DIES

ONE of the oldest pioneers of Sophiatown, Mrs Welheminah Thamane, died at the age of 95 last week Tuesday after a long illness.

Mrs Thamane, who owned a number of properties in Sophiatown, will also be remembered as one of the few black ladies who had a chance to sing in a choral group that represented South Africa in Rhodesia when Queen Elizabeth visited there in the 50s.

The service will be held at the Baptist Church of South Africa in Dube on Saturday from 10.30 until 1pm.

The cortege will then leave for Avalon Cemetery where her body will be laid to rest.

• Mr Jan "Mbulane" Ndaba, who died suddenly at the Natalspruit Hospital last weekend, will be buried at the Schoeman's Cemetery in Germiston tomorrow.

Mr Ndaba, who is also an uncle of Benfica football club's agile goalkeeper, Johannes Zimema, died soon after he was admitted.

He is survived by his wife and eight children.

The cortege will leave Mbele Street in Thokoza at 1pm for the cemetery.

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Evaton land owners face eviction to Bop'

Council seeks legal advice

SEVERAL Evaton stand-owners may be resettled in Brits, BophuthaTswana, in terms of a proclamation signed by two Government officials.

And now the Evaton Community Council, chaired by Mr Sam Rabotapi, is seeking legal advice on how to stop the move.

Most Evaton residents who still have freehold rights have been angered by the "shock news" and maintain that "we are not moving an inch from our places of birth."

The proclamation, produced by Councillor Petrus Mokoena, appeared in the Government Gazette of August 28, 1981, signed by the State President, Marais Viljoen, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhoff.

The proclamation described the released area as comprising a portion of Evaton Estate Extension North of Union Road East, a portion of Evaton, Small Farms to the north of Selborne Road and approximately 85 hectares of grazing ground, being a portion of Evaton Estate Extension

Councillor Alex Nene told **The SOWETAN** that the council had resolved at its last monthly meeting to engage in advocate to advise them on this controversial issue.

The council, he said, took this decision in order to satisfy every resident because, "it appears most people are likely to lose their

By **JOSHUA RABOROKO**

rights."

He said that the council would fight "to the bitter end" to make sure the residents retained their freehold rights. Evaton is one of the few black residential areas where blacks still have these rights.

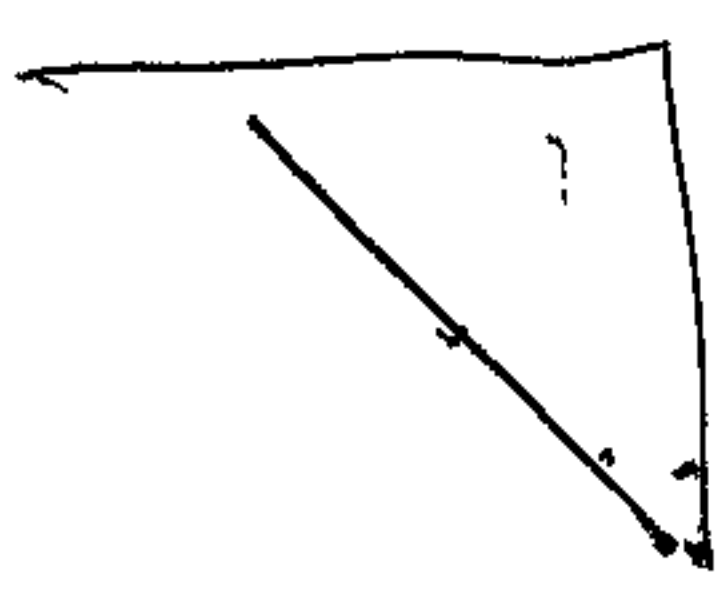
He was sure that most residents would not be prepared to move to Brits because "they knew nobody there."

Mr J Kabi, chairman of the Evaton Residents' Committee, said that no resident was prepared to go to the homeland after being born and bred in the urban areas.

"We feel quite concerned about this matter because in the past several stand-owners have lost their rights after their properties were expropriated by the authorities," he said.

It appears the authorities were prepared to "get rid of Evaton township" like they did with other residential areas where blacks had freehold rights like Sophiatown and the old Benoni location, said Mr Kabi.

Although the chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr Dick Ganz, was not available for comment sources close to the board disclosed that the council was at liberty to receive legal opinion on this issue.



John of South

RESETTLEMENT FM 4/2/83

Pressure points (271)

Government appears to have dropped its long-standing plans to resettle the people of Reserve 4, near Richards Bay, in the Ntambanana area of KwaZulu

Richard Lyster, of Durban's Legal Resources Centre, who is representing the Sokhulu tribe, says he has been informed of the decision by the Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development

Lyster says the department has acknowledged that the land available at Ntambanana, which is already settled with some 6 000 people from Reserve 6, is not adequate to accommodate a further 20 000 people from Reserve 4.

According to Lyster, the department's admission that the land is unsuitable for further resettlement is a breakthrough. He says it shows that removals remain a delicate issue and government is sensitive to pressure. However, he adds that Reserve 4 has already been officially deproclaimed and government appears determined to eventually resettle the inhabitants.

A tract of 18 000 ha in the Nkandla area has been suggested as an alternative resettlement area and research officials from the Institute of Natural Resources (INR) are doing an evaluation of it

There is evidence, says Lyster, of a further softening in government's hardline approach to the removal issue. The department, he says, has undertaken to resettle the people of Reserve 4 in an area where the land is of an "equivalent agricultural or pastoral value."

In terms of the 1936 Development Trust and Land Act, descheduled land has to be replaced with land of an equivalent value. But, according to Lyster, there is no legal obligation on government to resettle people on comparable land. "In the case of Reserve 4, the department has made this undertaking off its own bat"

2

FRIDAY, 4 FEBRUARY 1984

* Indicates translated version

For oral reply (271) Hansard
Qudeni resettlement area
Q. Col. 20
4/2/83

* Mr G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether additional sites are being prepared at or near the Qudeni resettlement area; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what purpose and (c) from which areas are persons being or to be resettled there; if not,
- (2) whether galvanised non structures are being erected there, if so, why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

- (a) Approximately 300 residential sites
- (b) For the purpose of settlement of Black people
- (c) From the Black spot Hattung 1 222, in the District of Estcourt and from white owned farms in various areas

(2) No

- (1) Whether it is still the intention of his Department to relocate the residents of Duncan Village, East London, in Mdantsane; if so, when,
- (2) whether any such residents have been moved to date; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) what alternative accommodation was provided,
- (3) whether any additional facilities (a) have been or (b) will be provided in Mdantsane for the residents of Duncan Village; if so, (i) what facilities and (ii) who is responsible for the provision thereof;
- (4) (a) what is the latest official estimate of the population of Duncan Village and (b) what is the date of such estimate?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes Depending on the availability of funds residents of Duncan Village are relocated as accommodation becomes available.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 88 383 people
 - (b) Since 1963.
 - (c) Houses built by the South African Development Trust
- (3) (a) and (b) Yes.
 - (i) Schools, clinics, crèches, administrative buildings, market stalls, sports facilities, toilets, bus termin and bus shelters.
 - (ii) The South African Development Trust after consultation with the Ciskei Government
- (4) (a) 31 652
(b) 31 December 1982

271
 Howard Q. Col. 43-44
 Relocation of residents of Duncan Village,
 East London 9/2/83
 Mr E K. MOORCROFT asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development

→

Ganz denies ⁽²⁷¹⁾ eviction report

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr D C Ganz, has denied reports that Evaton land owners face eviction to Bophuthatswana.

In a letter to The SOWETAN, he says this Press report creates a negative impression for which no good ground exists as all the submissions are unfounded.

The letter is in reference to an article in which Councillor Alex Nene had told The SOWETAN that the Evaton Council had resolved at its monthly meeting to engage an advocate to advise them on this controversial issue.

Mr Nene had said that the council took this decision in order to satisfy every resident because "it appears most people are likely to lose their

right" The council would fight "to the bitter end" to make sure the residents retained their freehold rights. He was sure most residents would not be prepared to go to Brits, he said.

In the letter, Mr Ganz says the only conclusion that could be drawn from this report, is that an effort is being made to mislead and confuse the people and thereby to disturb the situation in the area.

"No landowner or authorised resident of Evaton had been requested or will be requested to leave the area for Bophuthatswana.

"The chief director of the board has been available for comments, but he was not consulted in this regard," Mr Ganz stated.



WORK DEMOLISHED: Mrs Julia Mlambo wipes off a tear yesterday. Next to her is daughter, Lindiwe.

Workers expel leader from plant

Workers had been over-seeing their membership fees since the branch started operating in 1980.

Workers also demanded that a union order, Mr D Samela of Modderfontein of the Union, was dismissed by the Union's executive committee and that Mr Samela address the branch on February 20.

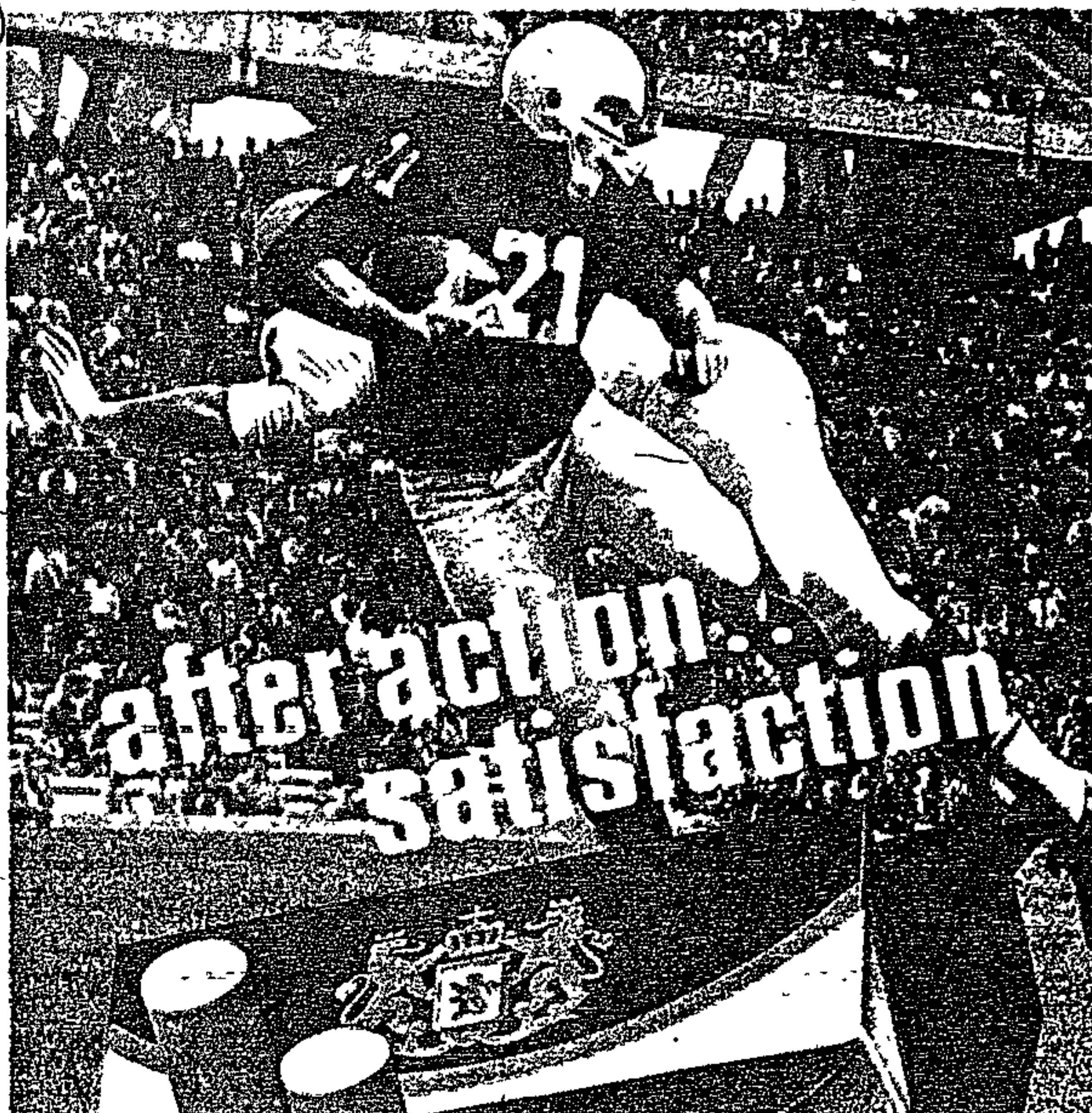
The constitution of the Union lays down membership fees of R1.50 and monthly subscriptions are 25c.

New union members have been paying for joining and their

About 400 workers forced a man from Durban, claiming to be Mr Tau's secretary, to leave the meeting and also ordered Mr Tau to leave the premises so that he could not hold a scheduled meeting with their management.

Mr Tau was also told to leave behind any money or documents belonging to the Union and was criticised for holding discussions with management without a mandate from the workers.

Speaking from his Johannesburg office, Mr Tau told The SOWETAN yesterday that it was unfortunate that the



(Handwritten notes and scribbles)
10/2/83

NEXT - Saturday the Prime Minister is going to Piet Retief to be made an honorary citizen.

He should make a short detour to Driefontein to see a living example of the free enterprise he enthuses about.

Johannes Vilakazi, for example, is a coal merchant in Soweto. But he also owns a freehold plot and a tractor in Driefontein and farms there.

People in the village say that, when the rains are good, they produce enough to feed themselves and leave a surplus for sale to the local market.

They grow maize, sugar beans, potatoes and pumpkin. They rear cattle, goats and fowls. Some of the 300-odd standowners ride around on horses.

So much for the myth that blacks make useless farmers. Driefontein is one of three farms in the Wakkerstroom district bought in 1912 for the Native Farmers' Association of Africa Limited by a Johannesburg attorney, Pik Semme, for subdivision into plots for African buyers. Semme is, of course, better known as one of the founders of the ANC.

SEVERAL economic historians, among them Ralph Horowitz, have noted that blacks were actively buying white-owned land in the Transvaal around the turn of the century.

Horowitz argues that they had keener insight into the market than whites and were profitably selling produce.

Successful peasants were loth to leave their land, so there was an acute shortage of black labour in commerce, mining and industry after the Anglo-Boer War.

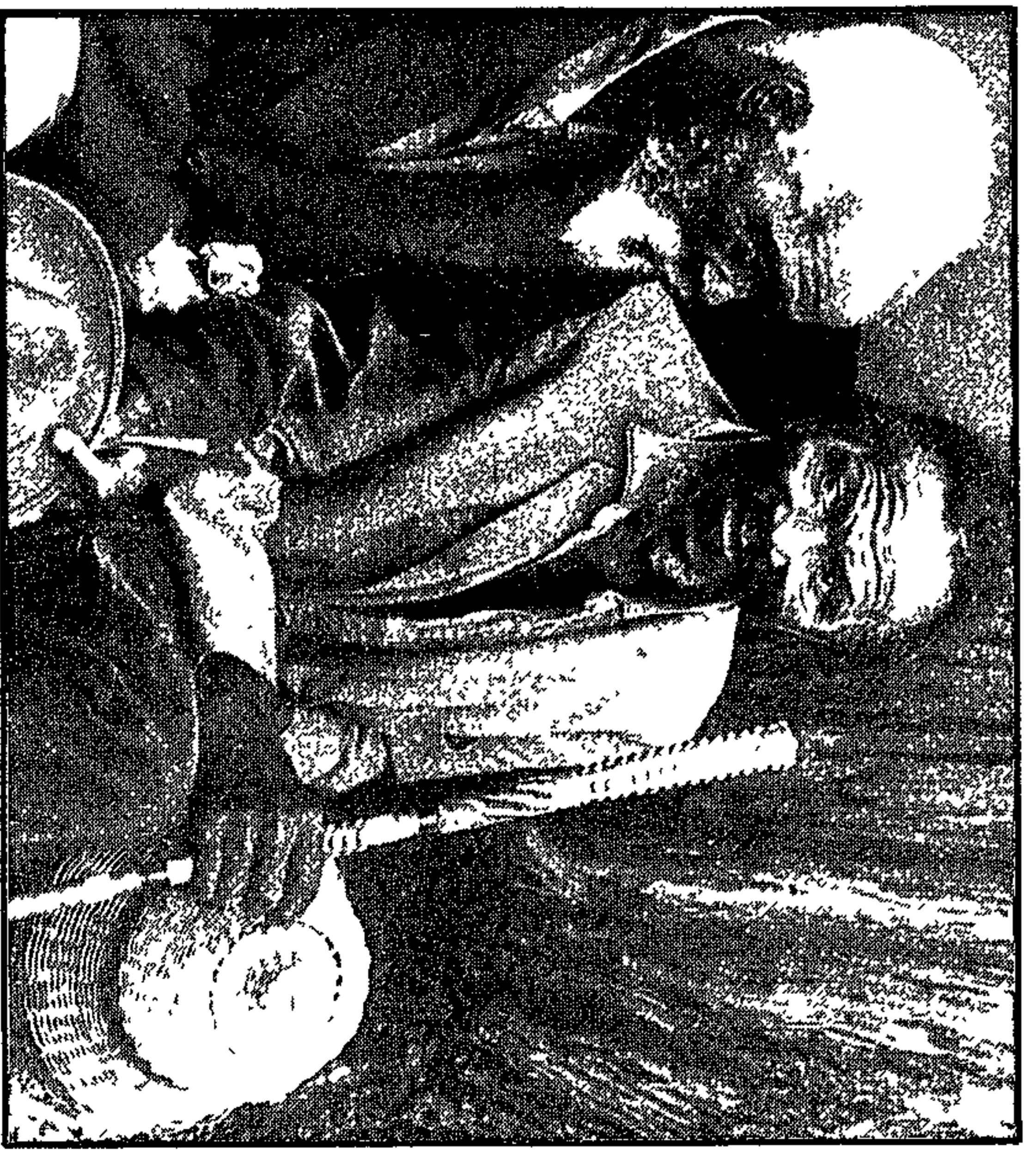
The Native Affairs Commission of 1905-06 was greatly alarmed by these black land purchases.

Not long afterwards, the Native Land Act of 1913 — against which the ANC's newspaper, edited by Semme, lobbied hard — took the fatal step of prohibiting further land transactions between blacks and whites.

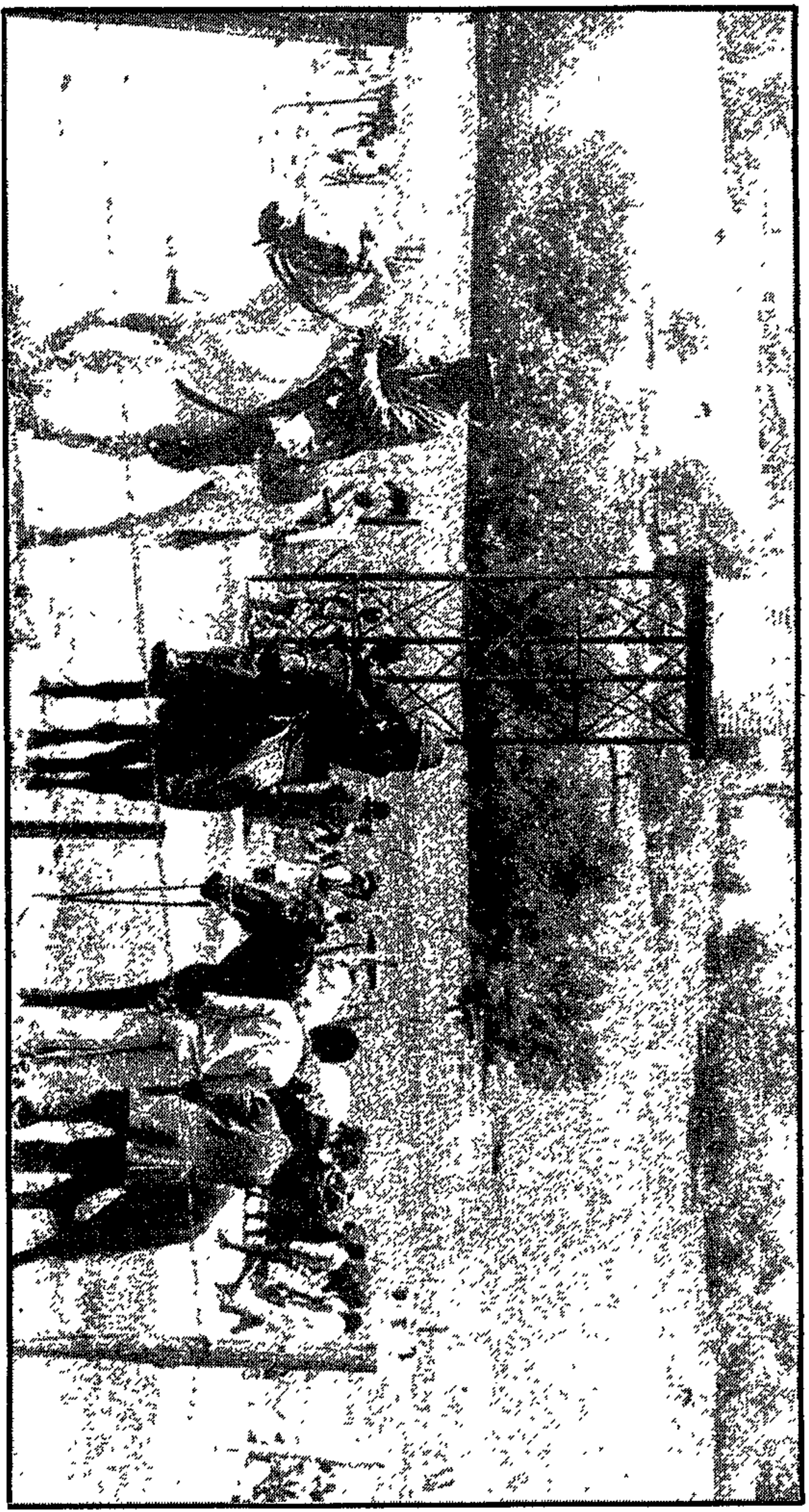
Driefontein, which Semme had already bought from Willem Gouws of the Daggakraal district for £3 a morgen, escaped the ban.

Transfer, but by bit, to the African buyers continued until 1952. Many present standowners practise share-cropping with tenants.

Driefontein has sold and well-kept houses, wells and boreholes, a handful of small shops, schools, and churches — some of which double as



OLD AND OBSTINATE... but what of their future in a foreign land?



DOOMED DRIEFONTEIN... a happy rural farming community where "the health is beautiful!"

A dorp under sentence of death

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

classrooms To some 5 000 South Africans it is home...

They have heard about cholera elsewhere in South Africa, but there is none where they are.

Indeed, says Victor Mgele, who was born there: "The health here is beautiful. We have not got a clinic, but there are no diseases like elsewhere in Africa."

Except that Driefontein is under sentence of death. Towards the end of last year numbers suddenly appeared on gravestones in the cemetery, evidently preparation for their removal.

This so outraged the villagers that the numbers were erased two days after they complained to Pretoria. Nevertheless, the whole community is to be split up and shifted, Zulus to Babanango, adjoining KwaZulu, and Swazis to the Lochiel area in the Carolina district near

Kangwane. For Driefontein is what the official social engineers call a "black spot" on the face of "white" South Africa. It must therefore be obliterated to further territorial apartheid.

Unless they can stop the removal, its people will join about half a million Africans already swept off "black spots" into the "homelands".

Except that Driefontein is under sentence of death. Towards the end of last year numbers suddenly appeared on gravestones in the cemetery, evidently preparation for their removal.

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removal. Says Mr Mgele, who is now too old and blind to plough: "If the Government says I must move, they can just

shoot me and let me die here. I do not even want to go and see that (other) place. Who will build me a house there?"

The Department of Co-operation and Development has promised that three days' rations will be supplied during the move and that "huts or prefabricated houses" will also be provided temporarily.

But a statement — headed "Voice of the Driefontein People" — says: "Here we have widows, old men and women, who have spent all their lives raising their families, educating them, building (their) houses, looking after them, while they still had the strength and the vigour to do so."

"What can they do now?" the old, the weak, the infirm and the crippled. Must they just curl up and die? How can they live in tents for six months and then build again? Without money and without the vigour of youth, which they no longer have, how can they start all over again?"

Two years ago the Driefontein Community Board was I spearheading resistance. But

it detected signs of "weakness" among its constituents, notably tenants who had nothing to lose.

The board was also worried that "the security is infiltrating the community", while its chairman, Stephen Mashu, was allegedly being "watched very carefully by the Big Eye".

MR Mashu, nevertheless, wrote to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, to remind him that he was understood to have once said the Government would not force anyone to be resettled.

Back came a reply from the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Greyling Wentzel, that it was sometimes necessary for people to move from "black spots" for their own good and that a dam of "national importance" would inundate some of their properties.

Although the Government respected Driefontein's feelings, Mr Wentzel said, every one had to make sacrifices for peace and prosperity and

the removal would go ahead, according to the Department of Water Affairs, the 460 000 cubic metre Hey-shope Dam (about 2.5 times the capacity of the Hartbeespoort Dam) being built in the district will start storing water in 1984.

But it is some distance from Driefontein, and it is not clear how much farmland it will actually flood. In any event, Mr Mashu's board suspected that the dam was "a changing technique of forcing people out" in view of their resistance.

Whether because of "changing techniques" or other factors, Mr Mashu last year changed his mind. Most of the Driefontein people agreed to the removals, he said, and had signed an affidavit to this effect before the Wakkerstroom magistrate. Subsequently, however, Mr Mashu signed the affidavit had been

Mr Mashu has now been deposed at least as far as dealing with the removal is concerned. In November last

year, Saul Mkhize, who owns four plots in Driefontein, presented Geoff Butlander, of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, with a statement signed by 307 people who said they were plotters.

They declared that they did not consent to the removal and withdrew any statements some of them had made in the affidavits before the magistrate, who now gave permission for a meeting on December 26 to elect representatives to negotiate with Dr Koorhof's department.

At this meeting, which he said was attended by 3 000 people, Mr Mkhize was chosen as chairman of a new board, which was instructed to prevent the removal. But the magistrate wrote back to Mr Butlander saying that his clients' new board was not recognised.

Dr Koorhof had earlier written to Mr Mkhize telling him bluntly: "The position regarding the future of Driefontein 388 IT is as follows: (a) The dam in the Asse ai Riv-

er will, on completion, flood some of the Driefontein properties; and (b) it is a decision of Parliament that the people of Driefontein must be settled elsewhere. Therefore only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable."

If the Driefontein people fear removal will destroy their livelihoods, while employers in the district — who transport people from Driefontein every day to sawmills and other factories — fear they may find themselves short of labour.

A neighbouring farmer who employs 25 people from Driefontein full-time, and gives jobs to 100 youngsters during school holidays, said he did not want the community to be moved.

Kangwane, one of the "homelands" into which Dr Koorhof's department plans to incorporate the Driefontein people, is "backward" even in comparison with other "homelands", according to Benso, the Government agency monitoring economic trends in these areas.

No more than 16% of its residents are economically active (compared with 44% of blacks in the "white" areas). Its physical infrastructure is "very limited", says Benso.

INDEED, outbreaks of cholera in some of its densely populated dumping grounds in 1980 showed that it could not cope with the never-ending influx of people displaced from the "white" areas.

Partly because they are a particular target of the Government's mass removal schemes, Kangwane — like other "homelands" — has a relatively high proportion of old people, whose need for pensions and social services is an abnormally large burden on official revenues (which, in the 1981/82 financial year, amounted to R36 746 000).

Sweeping black people out of "white" into "homeland" areas enables Pretoria to divert itself of responsibility for them, which is one of the reasons why the Government at least published but most in-sidious forms of apartheid. Asks Mr Mkhize: "Is the

A spokesman for Dr Koorhof's department told me that the removal would take place on land controlled by the South African Development Trust in Pretoria. Only after the removal was complete, he said, would this land be consolidated into the two "homelands".

The trick appears to be to give the "homelands" the additional land they want, but only after having packed it with people. Pretoria does not want

Of course, if the Driefontein people are unable to prevent their removal — and if the plans to hand Kangwane over to Swaziland are not finally blocked — the people of Driefontein consigned to Kangwane would have been swept not only out of the "white" area but also into a foreign country.

When he became a trap of the Bantu Administration empire built by people like Dr Verwoerd and Mr M.C. Botha, Dr Koorhof declared that his philosophy would be one of "live and let live". Obviously, he did not have Driefontein in mind at the

Duncan Village removals still on

D. Dipatcher 10/2/83

CAPE TOWN — The government would push ahead with the removal of Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane in Ciskei, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday.

The pace of the resettlement would depend on the availability of funds and residents would be relocated as accommodation became available in Mdantsane, he said.

Dr Morrison was replying to a series of questions on the issue by

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany)

He said a total of 88 383 residents had been moved to Mdantsane since 1963. They were resettled in houses built by the South African Development Trust.

Transkei citizens living in Duncan Village would also be moved to Ciskei. Transkei citizens who did not wish to move to Ciskei would remain citizens of Transkei.

Dr Morrison said the official estimate of the population of Duncan Village was 31 652 at the end of last year.

He further stated that the SADT, after consultation with the Ciskei Government, had provided and would continue to provide education, health, community and recreation facilities for Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane — PR.



DR MORRISON

ANY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Degree/Diploma/Certificate you are registered (e.g. B.A.)

Subject..... Economic
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University



CAPE TOWN

'1,5-m in SA face removal'

ARGUS 11/2/83 271

All answers
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Numb

Surname

First Name

Date

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Political Staff
ABOUT 1,5-million people in South Africa are living under the threat of removal from their homes by the Government, Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea), said today.

He was moving a private member's motion asking Parliament to condemn the policy of resettling black communities in the interests of ideology and to call on the Government to stop further removals.

Over the past 25 years about 3-million people had been uprooted from their homes, he said.

DARK AREAS
He said that when he spoke of uprooting black communities he was not speaking about the people Nyanga and Crossroads, whose plight was internationally known, only but of the hundreds of thousands in the dark areas of the country who were threatened by "the ideological hand of officialdom which decrees whether they should be shunted off to some other part of South Africa".

"We sit here as a Parliament at a time when there is ostensibly verbal consensus between the parties on the need to nurture and ensure good relations between Black and White in South Africa. "We sit here at a time when there is talk of 'reform' and 'change' and where we are on the eve of a new constitutional dispensation, which we are told will bring us closer to a better understanding between races. "But we must realise that for the hundreds of thousands of people who live in the Ciskei corridor, or the remote areas of the Transvaal or Natal/Kwazulu, 'change' means something quite different."

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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The dumped: 50 000 starve in the once-lush Sweetveld

"These farms had lush grass. They're in what we call the sweetveld, you know. Ag, man, it was waist-high on some of them — beautiful, beautiful."

Errol Moorcroft shakes his head.

"It's not only the human tragedy, you see, it is the blatant devastation of good agricultural land."

He is talking about resettlement camps like Oxton, Zwelindenga, Thornhill and Sada.

"If you look at Oxton now, it is right in the middle of a plain. Nothing around. You see this shimmering haze in the middle rising off the corrugated iron. There is nothing for them to do, nowhere to go."

He is talking about the Government's policy of dumping people into places where no structure exists, far from jobs, food, even decent water.

"You can call it dumping — I know it is an emotive word — but these people were literally dumped, and I mean dumped. I saw them being dumped in the veld with their few sheep and things."

"Years after being dumped at Zwelindenga they were still drawing water from a sheep trough. I can take you and show it to you. Unless you know where to look for these places you can't find them. It is only because I'm familiar with the area (the farms at Adelaide) and drive around there a lot that I saw these camps grow from the ground up."

He explains how beautiful the veld looked until the bulldozers moved in. His farmer features twist into some sort of pain. He explains that the Sweetveld is prime grazing land. It has to be treated with kid gloves because the growth

Overcrowded resettlement camps came under fire in Parliament this week. The Star's Political Correspondent, Peter Sullivan, spoke to the MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, about the camps in his huge border constituency, which borders Ciskei.

is not a dense weave at the ground, but sparse from little rain.

It lies in the rainshadow of the Katberg, and the grasses grow lushly when treated well. There were probably 12 farms there supporting 12 white families who carefully protected it from overgrazing. Now there are 50 000 black people

They were transported there by the South African authorities in large removal trucks, and only 6 000 or 7 000 were expected to arrive.

What eventually happened was that there were five times the number of people the Government expected, and with them came cattle — more cattle than there had been sheep before.

"Now the sheep to cattle ratio is one to six, but they also brought their sheep and goats. I'd estimate overstocking conservatively at 10 times what the land can take.

"When you cut a tuft off, it dies. If the people all left now and the whole cycle of pioneer grasses and so on started again, with optimal rain it would take 10 to 15 years to get back to scratch."

But there is no way the people are going to leave. Their stock has died and they are starving,



Mr Errol Moorcroft

but there is nowhere for them to go.

The resettlement camps are up to 20 km from Wittlesea, which has only a post office, police station and two or three trading stores. Wittlesea's claim to fame is that it is on a tarred road to Queenstown — 40 km away

Infant mortality in the camps is high, although clinics have now been provided. Nobody is willing to say how effective they are.

But the real Machiavellian evil behind it all is that the South African government dumps the people on this land, knowing it plans to cede this land to Ciskei authorities, and can then turn around innocently and say, with hands washed: "It is not our problem."

"This Government rids itself of thousands of blacks from so-called white South Africa's population statistics, and when the atrocious living conditions are pointed out to them, they say it is Ciskei's problem," Mr Moorcroft said

What prompted his anger and the interview was a Bill before Parliament called: "Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill."

This gives (among other land) some highly productive pineapple land in the Kidd's Beach/Chalumna River area near East London to the people who are being moved off Mooiplaats.

"So they are going to move in tens of thousands of people to devastate the pineapple farms, yet two pineapple factories in East London have closed their doors.

"And it is all being done for political reasons. So far, throughout the country, they have moved an estimated 3 million people."

Finally Mr Moorcroft says: "If you really want some trouble, wait until they move the people from the Mgwali area north of Stutterheim. These are black people with their roots deep in that part of the world and in the community, and their land has never been owned by whites in all of history. Now, suddenly that area is set aside for white farms. Incredible."

question you are answering

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(271) S. Times 13/2/83

R500-m to change ethnic map

Political Correspondent

SINCE 1975 the Government has spent nearly R500-million in shifting hundreds of thousands of people in its efforts to rearrange the map of South Africa into ethnic compartments.

According to official figures, some of which were quoted in Parliament this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the bill for the Government's ideological engineering is enormous.

The figures show that, while the rate of removal has steadily declined over the years, 343 019 blacks have been "resettled" at a total cost of R40-million since 1975.

In the same period about 25 000 whites were bought out and moved at a cost of R451,8-million.

The figures were quoted by Dr Koornhof in his reply to a private member's motion by Mr Ray Swart of the PFP

ethnic map

calling on the Government to cease immediately any further removals in the interests of peace and security in South Africa.

Mr Swart said studies had revealed that in the past 25 years about 3-million people had been uprooted in the name of apartheid.

And more than 1,5-million people still lived under the threat of removal.

□ □ □

Mr Swart asked: "What sort of legacy will this give to us as we seek to find peace and security for ourselves and our children?"

The lunacy of the whole process should be manifest to all, he said.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that the entire policy of removals now took place in a

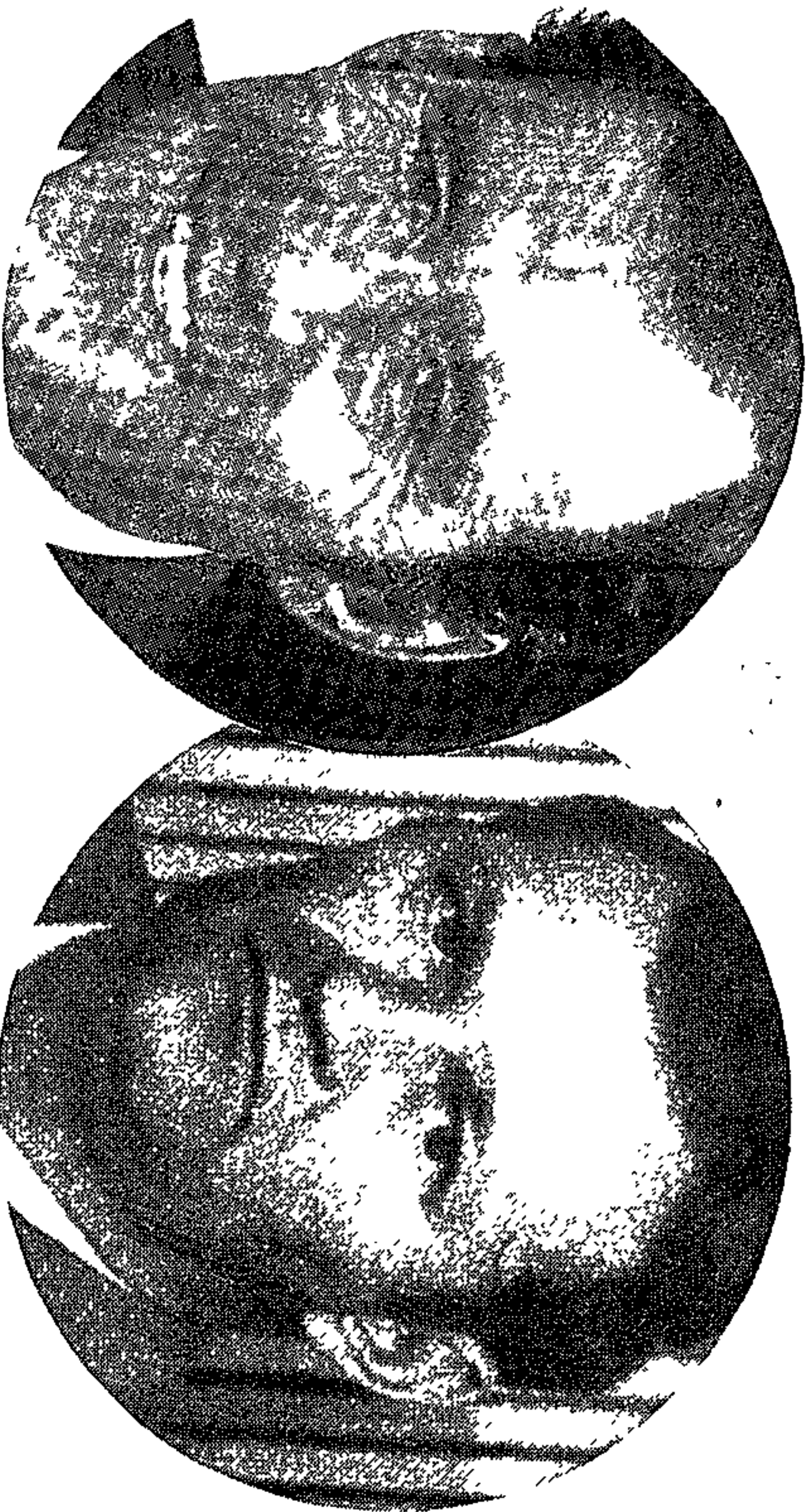
spirit of reform and new initiatives.

He could not give an assurance that removals of people would cease, but he said: "Everything possible is being done to ensure that the resettlement of black people is, in the first instance, in their own interest, that it is carried out with consideration and compassion and that all people of South Africa will eventually benefit from it."

More than before, the removal of people was now weighed on the merits of each case and should comply with the criterion of positive development.

Mrs Helen Suzman of the PFP said it was pointless to apply the policy in a new way. It was the policy which was "rotten and absurd" and had to be changed.

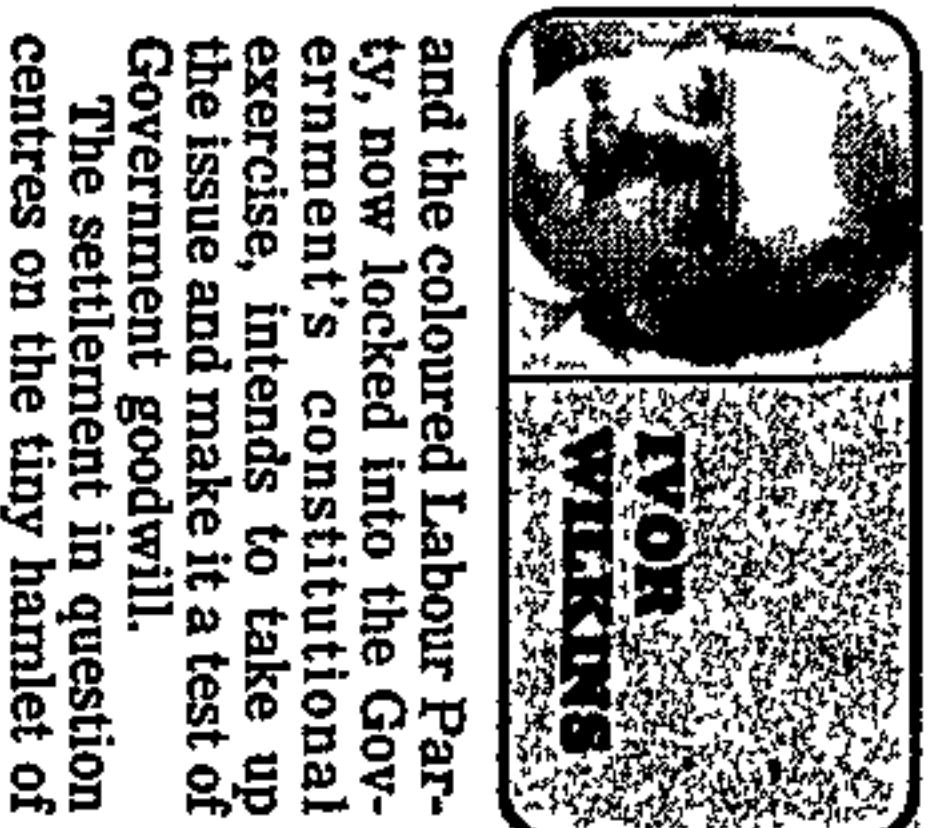
The exiled farmers With nowhere to go



MR ERROL MOORCROFT 6 000 coloured people affected

MR HENNIE VAN DER WALT there are technical problems

THE fate of a small settlement of coloured landowners in the Eastern Cape is likely to become a cause celebre of national implications. It has a direct bearing on the proposed constitutional dispensation for whites, coloureds and Indians.



The matter has already been raised in Parliament and the coloured Labour Party, now locked into the Government's constitutional exercise, intends to take up the issue and make it a test of Government goodwill.

The settlement in question centres on the tiny hamlet of Hertzog in the Stockenström area of the Eastern Cape and forms part of a larger slice of land scheduled for incorporation in the Ciskei.

A number of white farms in the area have already been evaluated and bought by the South African Development Trust before being handed over to the Ciskei.

People in the area say many of the affected white farmers are bitter about their impending removal, but that, in the normal course of such events, will be compensated sufficiently to start again elsewhere in South Africa.

For the coloured landowners in the area, prospects are distinctly different. They are descendants of the original Kat River settlement whose origins go back four or five generations to the early 19th century when Anders Stockenström granted a number of coloured families title there.

If they are dislocated from their land, the prospects of their acquiring farms in South Africa are virtually zero — unless the Government makes special provision for them.

In this sense, history might well have played on the side of the affected landowners in the nick of time. Previously, they would have been shunted aside with little ceremony.

This is exactly what happened last year to the Fingo people, whose rights to their traditional land in the Eastern Cape also went back to the last century.

Government's duplicity

"If not, then we have here a prime example of the Government's duplicity with regard to the coloured people.

"There is, we are told, no discrimination against coloureds, but here, in the most fundamental area of all, the ownership of land, the coloured group is to be discriminated against in the most blatant possible way."

His worries about the likelihood of the displaced farmers being able to buy new farms are well placed.

One of the recommendations of the Theron Commission that enquired into coloured issues was that they should be able to buy farmland without having to go through the process of acquiring special permits.

The recommendation was rejected. Dr Pieter le Roux, a Theron Commissioner and director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of Western Cape, said it was common knowledge that it was virtually impossible for coloured people to buy farmland.

The coloured rural re-

P. T. O.

Desperate efforts

But, they were in the path of ideological engineering and, despite desperate efforts on their behalf, were moved away, some of them allegedly at gunpoint.

Now, with the Government espousing a new dispensation of partnership between whites, coloureds and Asians, the cause of the Kat River landowners takes on larger dimensions and promises to become something of a test of its good faith in dealing with the coloured people.

The issue came to light in Parliament this week in a speech by Mr Errol Moorcroft, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, during a debate on the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill.

He said about 6 000 coloured people were affected, more than 100 of whom were farmers who owned title to their farms.

The affected white farmers in the area would be compensated — they are even paid an extra sum called "tranegeld" (tear money) for the trauma of upheaval — and would be free to buy alternative farms in South Africa.

"But," he said, "what is going to happen to these (coloured) land-holders, if and when they have been bought out?"

"The question I am going to put has significance far beyond its immediate implications for the Kat River settlement.

"The question is simply this: Will those coloured farmers, who are all citizens of the Republic of South Africa, be able to buy new farms in the Republic when they lose their farms in the Stockenström?"

Ciskei's coloured removal plan puts Govt in a spot

serves, where there was provision for land ownership, were already occupied to the extent that newcomers had no chance of acquiring land.

And the permit system meant in practice that land was virtually unobtainable.

It is also not certain that the coloured farmers will even be compensated on the same basis as the white farmers.

During an interchange in the House of Assembly, Mr Moorcroft tried to get such a commitment from the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, who nodded his head, but then added: "You know there are technical problems."

Mr van der Walt told the Sunday Times that he would reply fully when he closes the debate this week.

According to Dr Jeff Peires, a history lecturer at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, most of the title deeds for the area, including those of white farmers, were in a mess as a result of the efforts of a certain attorney who had operated there over several decades spanning the pre-war years and after.

"This complicated the valuations of the white farms," Dr Peires said. "The situation with the coloured farmers could be even more complicated."

Clarify position

"But, there are no doubts about the right of the coloured people to hold title to that land. It was ceded to them by Andries Stockenström in 1829."

In a brief interview, Mr Moorcroft said he was most concerned that the coloured farmers' position be clarified before the land was handed over to the Ciskei.

"Once the land has been handed over," he said, "there are fears that the coloured farmers will have no legal recourse to the South African Government and the South African Government will simply say they cannot interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state (Ciskei)."

During this week's Parliamentary debate, Mr Ray Swart of the PFP, also raised the issue and related it to the new constitutional exercise.

"The Government are presently riding on a cloud of euphoria because a section of the coloured community has indicated qualified support to their new constitutional guidelines on the basis that they may have a greater say in respect of their own affairs and the affairs of the country," he said.

"But what about the coloured farmers of Stockenström?" he asked, adding:

"What will be the effect of a Bill of this kind if and when the new (three chamber) constitutional dispensation is in operation?"

"Presumably it would be passed by the white chamber, but probably it would be rejected by the coloured chamber."

"Whose view would prevail?"

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said "in the new atmosphere" the Government was trying to create, it would have to re-examine the fate of the coloured farmers.

He said he was already negotiating a similar case and added: "I will certainly be taking up the case of the Kat River farmers as well."

271) Fingo Reserve/The ~~(3) Reserve~~
 Gap/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch Fingo
 Reserve/Witte-Elsbosch
 Hansard Q. Col. 118 15/2/83
 103 Mr P R C. ROGERS asked the
 Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What were the respective ages of successful applicants for State-owned land available in the Republic known as (a) Zone B Fingo Reserve 653, The Gap 655 and Snyklip 653, portions 1 to 17, and (b) Zone C Wittekleibosch Fingo Reserve 674 and Witte-Elsbosch 673, portions 1 to 6;
- (2) whether applications were received from persons whose land had been bought out by the State for consolidation purposes; if so,
- (3) whether any applications received from such persons were successful, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b)

F O W Anderson	28 years
G de Klerk	28 years
D J. T. Fourie	41 years
G V Z Joubert	33 years
P J Korkie	33 years
D E Landman	24 years
G C Landman	28 years
A J Le Roux	34 years
J D Meiring	53 years
M I Meyer	22 years
J. P. Odendal	24 years
L L van Niekerk	26 years
A M van Schoor	38 years
A P van Wyk	33 years
I C Vermaak	27 years
- (2) Yes (5)
- (3) No

Domestic workers/service personnel: accommodation

*31. Mr. P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he approved a set of formulae for determining the number of Black domestic workers and/or service personnel who will be permitted to reside on flat premises; if so, (a) what are the formulae, (b) when were they approved, (c) to which areas in the Republic are they applicable and (d) in which areas in the Republic have they been enforced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes.

(a) The formulae are as follows:

I Domestic servants

—*Bachelor flats*—No domestic servants

—*One bedroomed flats*. No domestic servants—except in special cases where a concession is justified owing to advanced age and/or health or other incapacitating circumstances of an employer, and then only on the basis of one servant for every six flats with a maximum of ten servants.

—*Two bedroomed flats*: One domestic servant to every six flats with a maximum of twelve servants

—*Three or more bedroomed flats*: One domestic servant to every three flats with a maximum of fifteen servants.

II Service personnel

1 to 8 flats—1 employee
9 to 18 flats—2 employees
19 to 35 flats—3 employees
36 to 45 flats—4 employees
46 to 75 flats—5 employees
76 to 100 flats—6 employees
101 to 130 flats—7 employees

(b) During 1966.

(c) To all prescribed areas in the Republic of South Africa

(d) In all prescribed areas in the Republic of South Africa

Dr. A. L. BORLAINE. Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, will he tell the House how he squares his reply with the so-called policy of free enterprise adopted by the Government?

X
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Handwritten: Shaka-ville, 27/16/2/83
*32. Mr. P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department has concluded its investigation into the question of Shaka-ville being retained as an urban Black residential area; if not, when does his Department expect to conclude its investigation; if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken on the matter; if so, what is the nature of the decision?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. After a final decision on the consolidation of KwaZulu has been taken.

(2) Falls away.

Umbilo: post office

*33 Mr. D. W. WATTERSON asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Whether a decision has been taken to build a new post office to replace three old post offices in the Umbilo area of Durban, if so, (a) when are building operations due to commence and (b) when is it anticipated that the new facility will be available to the public?

THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

No, as the Department is still in the process of consulting public bodies and other interested parties in the area regarding the proposed amalgamation of the offices. The honourable member will also

be consulted before a final decision is taken;

(a) and (b) fall away

Congella power station

*34 Mr. D. W. WATTERSON asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether the old Congella power station is still in use,

(2) whether it is the intention to demolish the said power station; if not, why not, if so, when?

†THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) No

(2) Yes. Demolition started two years ago and will hopefully be completed by the end of this year

Inquiry into the Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa *16/2/83*
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*35 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether the Interim Education Working Party has completed its study of the submissions and recommendations received as a result of the Interim Memorandum on the Report of the Human Sciences Research Council on the Inquiry into the Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa; if not, when is it anticipated that such study will be completed, if so, what was the outcome of the study;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of National Education):

(1) Yes; the Interim Education Working Party concluded its task during November 1982 and submitted its recommendations to the Minister of National Education

(2) The Ministers of Internal Affairs, National Education and Education and Training are at present considering the recommendations and the Government will in due course take its stand on the recommendations in the Report of the Human Sciences Research Council and on that of the Interim Education Working Party in a White Paper

Estate Agents Board: remuneration of staff

*36 May R. SIVE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether any measures are being taken to ensure compliance with the conditions laid down with regard to remuneration of staff of the Estate Agents Board; if not, why not, if so what measures;

(2) whether deviations from such conditions are allowed, if not, how are such deviations dealt with, if so,

(3) whether such deviations require sanctioning; if so, by whom?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

(1) Yes. In terms of section 6(1) of the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act 112 of 1976) the conditions regarding remuneration of the staff of the Estate Agents Board are being approved by the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism in consultation with the Minister of Finance. Consequently post and salary structures have been approved by the relevant ministers and it is the duty of the Board to ensure compliance therewith

(2) and (3) Yes. Deviations are allowed subject to prior ministerial approval being obtained

Groote Schuur: zoological gardens

*37. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

requested to monitor passenger volumes

1 1 The Orange Free State Roads Department to provide increased road capacity as required to cater for 50 000 single trip passengers daily.

1 2 The South African Transport Services to continue planning for a rail line to provide a service once trips exceed the above-mentioned figure.

(2) When the Bloemfontein Metropolitan Transport Area is declared the Bloemfontein City Council and the Administrator should consider a new multi modal terminal and improved bus routes for incorporation in the transport plan

(3) The South African Transport Services be requested to make available the area east of the station, currently used for housing, for public transport purposes.

3 1 The South African Transport Services to make provision in planning the new station, for a possible suburban service and for a bus station for line haul and distribution services.

(4) The Department of Co-operation and Development to make adjustments in the development of Onverwacht to allow for—

4.1 adjustment of the main access route

4.2 a transfer point at the proposed main railway station

4.3 bus and taxi facilities at the other stations

4.4 the provision of reasonable passenger facilities at bus stops, and further to give high priority to surfacing of roads on bus routes

(5) The report should be made available to the Government of Bophuthatswana for noting and possible co-operation in establishing an optimal transport system in the subregion

(6) An investigation be made in terms of Act 74 of 1977 to determine whether it is desirable for only one operator to provide non-White commuter services in the Bloemfontein subregion

(7) The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning be advised that a high quality rail service would only be economically justified when passenger volumes reach 50 000 single trip passengers a day, and that the most economical new industrial area from a passenger transport point of view, is that area closest to Bloemfontein

~~207~~
16/2/83
Bloemfontein/Onverwacht Transport of passengers
271
*48. Prof N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

Whether the feasibility study to establish the best mode of transport for passengers between Bloemfontein and Onverwacht, as referred to in his reply to Question No 11 on 3 February 1982, has been completed, if not, when is it expected to be completed, if so, what were the findings of such study?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

The study has been completed. The recommendations were as follows:

- (1) The Bloemfontein City Council to be



'TILL JUST DIE HERE IN THE BUSH'

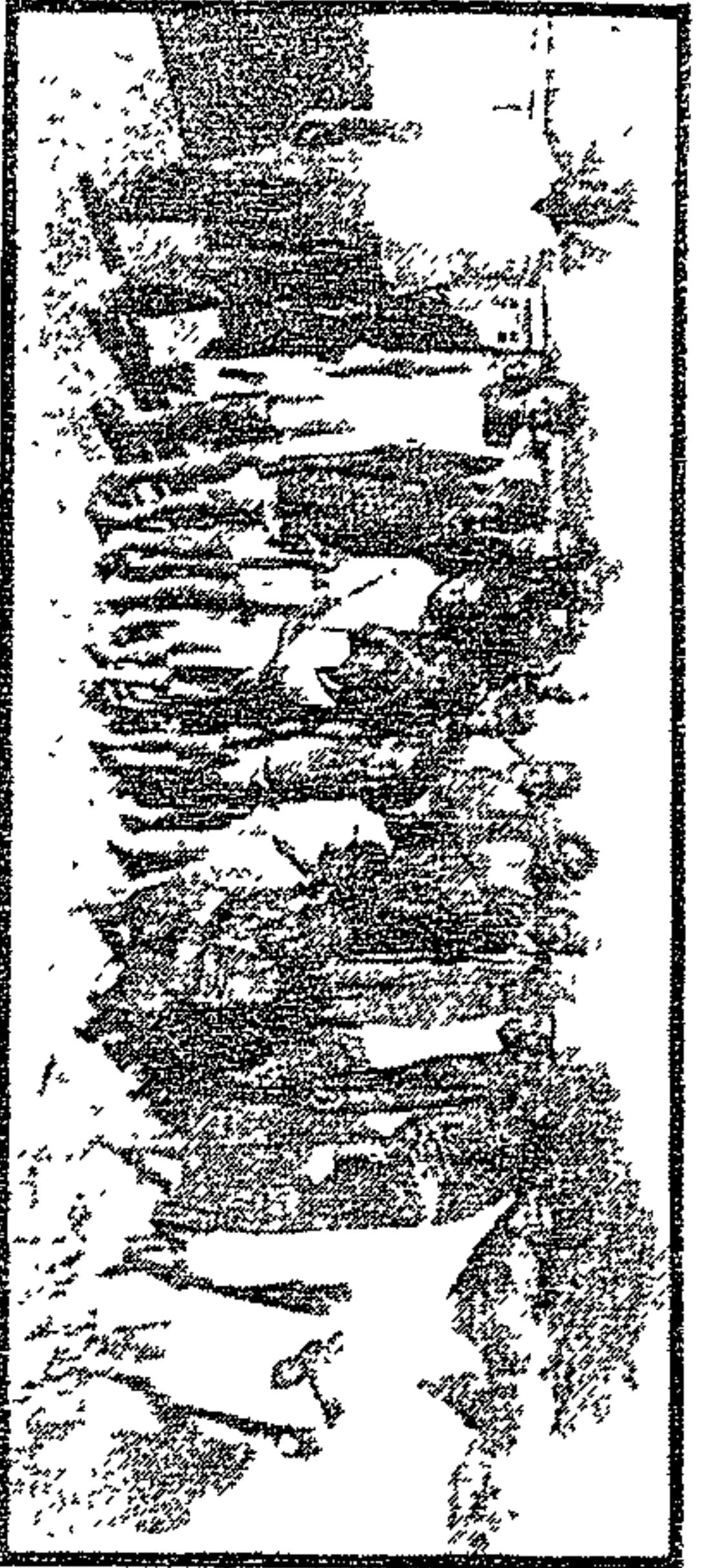
After 100 years on the land, tomorrow the Majolas start their struggle again

As the sun sinks over the horizon this afternoon families in a black settlement at the foothills of the KwaNtangu Hills in the outskirts of the Northern Natal town Weenen will prepare their last meal at their homes.

Tomorrow they start a long struggle against death.

They say they will refuse to move from the land they and their forefathers have occupied for more than 100 years. Instead, they say, they will move their possessions onto the main road near their homes which the Government trucks arrive tomorrow to take them to Qudeni in KwaZulu which is more than 100 km away.

The Weenen Town Board and a magistrate have ordered the 35 members of the Majola family to leave the town board land — although



MAJOLA CLAN MEMBERS: We'll die if we move

BY DOMINIQUE GILBERT

They were promised they could live there.

"I'm not going to Qudeni. I can't go there or take any people there," said 50-year-old Joseph Majola, head of the family.

We will move out of our houses and into the main road, otherwise I'll just die here in the bush.

where my father and grandfather are buried, but I will not go to Qudeni to die."

Years ago the land on which they live was tribal land.

It was taken away by the Government given to the Weenen Town Board when it became a municipality in 1910.

The Majola brothers worked for the town board and they were told they would be allowed to live on the land.

But later, with the resettlement of many local families in Nkandla where their chief, Gilbert Mpele, lives the Majola people wanted to join them.

Because they were working for the town board, they were told by

the board they could stay on the land until the then head of the family and his sons died.

"This was promised," Joseph Majola said at his home on Friday, "but today I don't know what happened to that promise."

He had just returned from the magistrate's court where the five Majola families and their children lost their long battle to stay on the land they are occupying.

"I will not move from this area until we have been given a fair chance to appeal against the ruling," he said.

In 1978 they were served notices ordering them to leave immediately. An inquiry was held under the Trust Development Land Act, and the case was first heard in court the same year.

People evicted in terms of the Act can demand alternate accom-

modation from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

They refused accommodation in an emergency camp because they believed "bad blood" existed between them and people in the camp.

Some of the Majolas had worked as security officers for the town board and had arrested some of the people living at the camp. Because of this they feared for their safety.

Eventually they were told they had to go to Qudeni.

"But there is no water at Qudeni. There are no schools for our children, there is no firewood and no shops. How can we stay there?," Joseph Majola asked.

Weenen Town Clerk, Mr C Viljoen refused to comment saying the matter was "out of his hands."

D. Dispatch 21/2/83 (27)

Duncan: apartheid stays with changes

PORT ELIZABETH — Better conditions being encouraged by the government for urban Africans and improvements in labour legislation should not be seen as a move to do away with the apartheid system in South Africa, Mrs Sheena Duncan, Black Sash national president said here at the weekend.

At a regional conference of the Black Sash, Mrs Duncan, said all the improvements for the urban Africans were being done at the expense of the majority of Africans.

Mrs Duncan said the "euphoria about positive change should not be allowed to spread further through the white community".

It appeared the government was introducing legislation to reduce the number of Africans qualifying for Section 10 rights by half and that the plans to improve the life of this small percentage of the population was to create a prosperous group which excluded both the poor and those without urban rights, she said.

"Millions of rands has been spent on the electrification of Soweto which is a good thing, physically for the people but not economically because the rate per unit in Soweto is higher than that in Johannesburg's northern suburbs." — DDC.

Apartheid is 'working'

Cape Times 22/2/83

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1983

Labour Reporter

THE policy of "grand apartheid" — locating as many Africans in the homelands as possible — is "working", according to Mr Charles Simkins, a senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town.

Addressing an Institute of Race Relations meeting, Mr Simkins said that between 1960 and 1980 the proportion of blacks in cities outside the homelands had dropped from 29 percent to 27 percent, while it had increased from 40 percent to 53 percent in the homelands.

The proportion in rural areas outside the homelands had dropped

from 31 percent to 20 percent.

Because the black population had almost doubled, there had been a definite increase of blacks in the cities, showing a relative failure by the government to achieve what it had set out to do. But the amount of urbanization was far less than it would have been without apartheid, he said.

There had been an "enormous" population explosion in the homelands. This was a result mainly of influx control (in which urbanization outside the homelands had been prevented), labour determinations in the rural areas, and resettlement (the government physically

moving people from the rural areas to the homelands).

One-third of the people in the homelands now lived in resettlement camps, which had virtually not existed 20 years ago. These camps were outside the traditional homeland rural areas and had an almost urban density.

"If present trends continue, it will not be long before the majority of people in the homelands will be living in these settlements."

Mr Simkins said resettlement led to "a demoralized group of people with a general feeling of despair. This might suit the government's policy in the short run, but in the long run it is a disaster."

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D. Dispath 23/2/83 (251)

1m refugees in region

EAST LONDON — There were over a million "refugees" or "displaced persons" wandering around Southern Africa, the national president of the Red Cross Society, Dr Pieter Smit, said here yesterday.

In an interview, Dr Smit said that the continent had one of the largest populations of refugees or voluntary exiles because of instability and poverty. He said only rough estimates of the number of refugees could be made due to unreliable information.

"Authorities tend to inflate figures when they want aid or underestimate the problem to hide the problem."

Dr Smit blamed military build up and foreign intervention in Africa as a major reason for instability and refugees.

"Many African countries appear to be able to afford armaments but do not have enough to feed their own people.

"If they have to make war, they should be able to at least feed their people."

Foreign interference in African battles was also part of the tragedy, he said.

"If people would not interfere, many of the wars in Africa would soon stop.

"In Angola, for example, if the MPLA and Unita were left alone to fight it out, the war would soon burn out one way or another, but start introducing other powers who are aiding and abetting both sides and the war keeps going."

Dr Smit said Red Cross aid to refugees was not haphazardly determined as many people thought.

"First we carefully evaluate the needs of the people we will help and then distribution of aid is carefully controlled.

"There is always the danger of black markets being set up with aid to refugees, but over the years the International Red Cross has devised ways and means of overcoming these problems."

He said refugee needs were often food, housing, medication, education and employment.

"Many of these refugees, if you can call them that, are people who have nothing and they move across borders because they have nothing to lose.

"Imagine a refugee drifting into a country and offering his labour for half the salary of the locals in that country. The refugee becomes cheap, sweated, almost slave labour.

"One only has to look at the very recent example in Nigeria to see what consequences this can have."

Nigeria recently deported thousands of Ghanians, who, it was claimed, were taking jobs away from Nigerians.

Another problem the Red Cross faced was maintaining its impartiality, particularly during a civil war when desperate people on both sides need Red Cross aid.

"The constitution of the society is impartial, and governments accept this and take it in good faith that we will not become involved in political dispute.

"We must be impartial, particularly to both sides of warring factions.

"The International Red Cross deals primarily with governments in power. When there is a civil war, such as in Angola between Unita and the MPLA, we have to get permission from the ruling government to communicate with opposing forces. "The staff and organisation are protected under the Geneva Conventions."

Dr Smit said the Angolan civil war had resulted in a change from the customary procedure for the release of prisoners of war.

Normally, in war, PoWs are not released until the cessation of hostilities, but in Angola PoWs had been released before the war ended.

He personally has been involved in the release of 15 missionaries, two Russians and three clerics.

"Their greatest joy," he said, "is to get back home."

One of Dr Smit's most rewarding achievements was when he secured the release of a Catholic archbishop, Monsignor Alexandre do Nascimento, from Unita in Angola.

"He went back to Rome and I got a letter from him thanking me for having secured his release ... and telling me that he has been made a Cardinal."

Getting people back home and putting families together again is an important role played by the Red Cross.

"We have set up tracing agencies to trace displaced people and get them back with their families.

"This is a real service with real humanitarian effects.

"You can imagine the joy of a family meeting up again." — DDR

D. Dispatch 24/2/83

~~238~~ ~~105~~

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Farmers angry at proposed move to King

KING WILLIAMS TOWN
— Coloured farmers in the Stockenstrom district, whose land is scheduled to be incorporated into Ciskei, are strongly opposed to being moved to Yellowwoods near Breidbach

Mr Dan Bailey, a spokesman for the Stockenstrom community said the community intended approaching the Ciskei Government in a bid to halt the proposed incorporation of their land.

He said the farmers had rejected a suggestion that land here be made available for sale to coloured land-owners.

"This simply means we will again be a buffer between whites and Xhosa people. We have had enough of being a buffer state," Mr Bailey said.

Meanwhile, white farmers also are up in arms over the location of their

properties.

A spokesman for the white land-owners (there are about a dozen in the area), Mr V. Nicholson, said most farmers wanted to move because of trespassing problems.

"What are we supposed to be on this narrow strip?" he asked. "A buffer between the black state and the coloured township?"

"The whole area — or at least 99 per cent — would like to get out because we have problems with township residents making pathways through our properties."

"The municipality should either buy us out or stop this practice of residents crossing over our properties."

Mr Pat Rogers, MP for King William's Town, commenting on the suggestion that farmers from the 4 000-strong

community at Stockenstrom be allowed to re-establish themselves at Yellowwoods near Breidbach, said the suggestion, if adopted, would solve the problems of white farmers in the area, as well as increase the potential of the Breidbach coloured community.

"They must have a choice and not just be transferred. They must be treated fairly. This is an effort to assist them in that direction," he said.

Mr Henry Hutten, the Town Clerk, said no official municipal investigation had been instituted to evaluate the proposed move.

"Not even the first rung of the ladder has been climbed so far as feasibility studies and other investigations are concerned. It's an idea and that is all it is," he said. —DDR

RESETTLEMENT (271)
Axing Klipfontein

FM 25/2/83
The beneficiaries of the will of Dirk Janse van Rensburg, who died in 1884, may soon be evicted from the best part of their eastern Cape farm, Klipfontein. They are the only coloured landholders between Port Elizabeth and East London.

A notice of expropriation, to make room for a black township, was sent to Klipfontein Trust executors, Syfrets, by the Department of Co-operation and Development last December. Andrew Savage, MP for Walmer, wrote to the Minister in charge, Piet Koornhof, on January 17.

"If this action is proceeded with," wrote Savage, "it will be seen as a grave injustice by coloured people in the area. They point out that the land in question is not even the most suitable piece in the vicinity for the establishment of the proposed black township. But it is the only coloured-owned land between Port Elizabeth and East London. The inference that their land is being expropriated because of their comparatively powerless position is inescapable."

Koornhof replied saying that the matter is receiving attention. Coloured Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse tells the FM that he will also take up the matter with government.

Dirk Janse van Rensburg directed in his will that the farm, now comprising about 200 ha adjacent to Bushmans River Mouth, be held in trust forever and that the eldest male son of his descendants be the usufructuaries. There are four, led by

Niklaas Fischat, who wants to develop and work the land. About 90 families could be affected. They are, not surprisingly, against being evicted.

The reason for the expropriation is the Eastern Cape Administration Board's (Ecab) desire to establish a black township at Klipfontein in order to resettle some 1 600 Africans from an "emergency camp" at Kenton-on-Sea, now a white holiday town. The emergency camp was set up in

1963

A portion of the farm has already been expropriated by the Diaz Divisional Council for the erection of a coloured township.

Savage says "Expropriation of the best grazing portion of the farm will result in extreme hardship. This is notwithstanding any compensation the estate may receive as they will not be able to buy land in the area because they are not members of the white group."



The villagers' crops are green and their soil fertile. The farmers say the Onderstepoort soil may not be as rich as where they now farm.

By Sol Makgabutane

An uncertain climate prevails in the Western Transvaal village of Mathopestat.

The village is threatened with removal to Onderstepoort — a sweltering lowland just inside Bophuthatswana, where the land is covered in thick bush as far as the eye can see.

Two years ago the 2 000 inhabitants of Mathopestat, which is situated near Derby, were visited by a group of Government officials who told them they would be resettled in Onderstepoort.

They promised the villagers they were to be sent to a place that was a fertile area and perfect for farming.

But elders from Mathopestat were disappointed when they visited the promised land.

"The place is so dry and hot it is impossible to farm there," said Mr Mathlako Johannes Mathope, a relative and former adviser to Chief Mathope.

The villagers last year suffered a severe blow when their chief died suddenly. There were fears the leadership vacuum would create confusion and disunity among villagers and cause them to relent in their struggle against resettlement.

But Mr Mathope, with the help of some village elders, took over the running of the village.

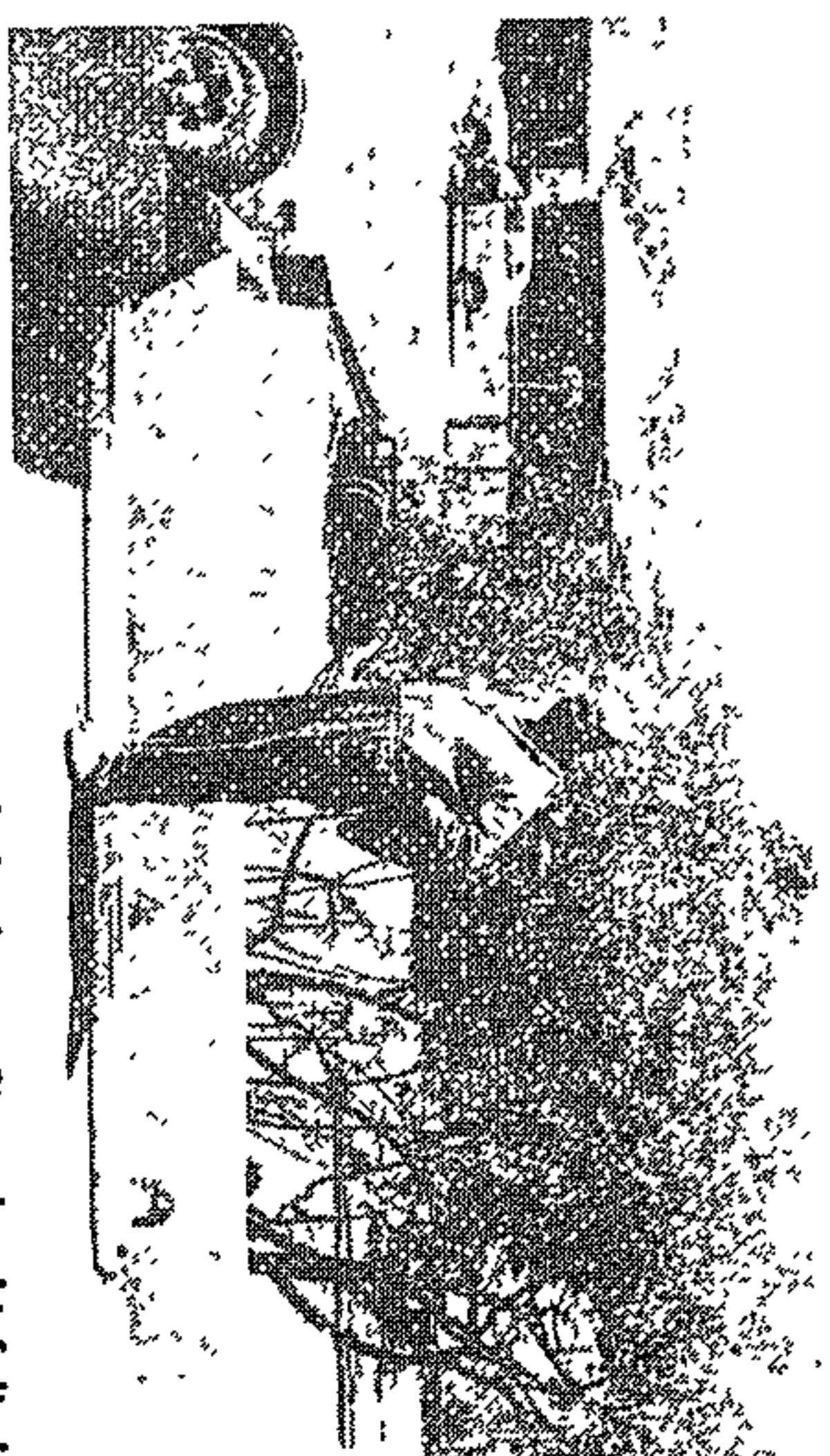
Mr Mathope said the villagers were still opposed to incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

"Not even police intimidation can make us change our decision," he said. He said he was visited last year by two South African policemen who, he said, identified themselves as members of the Security Police. He said they wanted to know what he had been discussing with Mrs Heien Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party.

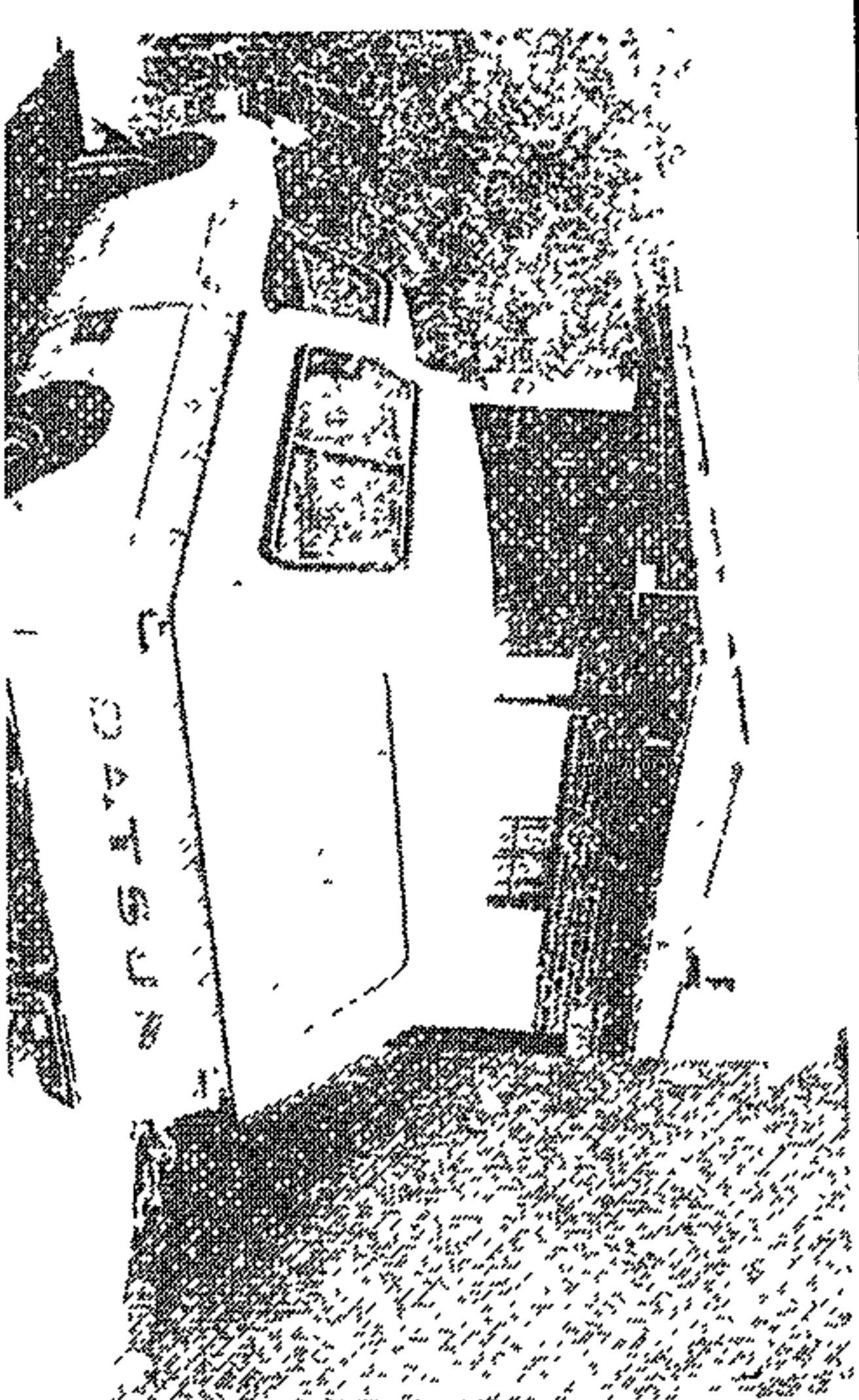
Mrs Suzman had visited the village to find out the reaction to the resettlement threat.

Last month Mr Mathope headed a delegation for talks in Pretoria with the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

"I asked him if we did something wrong in the past that the Government wants to move us. He said 'no'. We then proved, by showing him the title deeds, that the land rightfully belonged to our forefathers and



Mr Mathlako Johannes Mathope outside his home. Since the chief died he has run the day-to-day affairs of the village.



One of the more affluent homes in Mathopestat sports a television aerial. There are several solid brick houses similar to this one.

Uncertainty in the village that

refuses to move

there was no way in which we could move away from it," he said.

He said Mr van der Walt had been surprised to learn the villagers had bought the 1 400 ha of land in 1885 on the advice of President Kruger.

"Our forefathers bought the surface as well as the bottom. Even if precious minerals like gold or diamonds are found here they'll be ours because this land belongs to us."

Farmers in Mathopestat harvest about 800 bags of sorghum and 700 bags of mealies each year as well as groundnuts, vegetables and fruit.

"Here we are able to manage and look after ourselves," said Mr Mathope, "but one cannot say the same about Onderstepoort. We asked the Government officials who originally spoke to us what they thought we would live on in Onderstepoort and they said the land was just fine for planting tomatoes.

"Tomatoes!" he exclaimed. "Nonsense. We are not tomato farmers. We've been mealie farmers for 72 years. Even so, that place is very hot and dry. Our crops will not survive and our livestock will die of thirst in the severe drought."

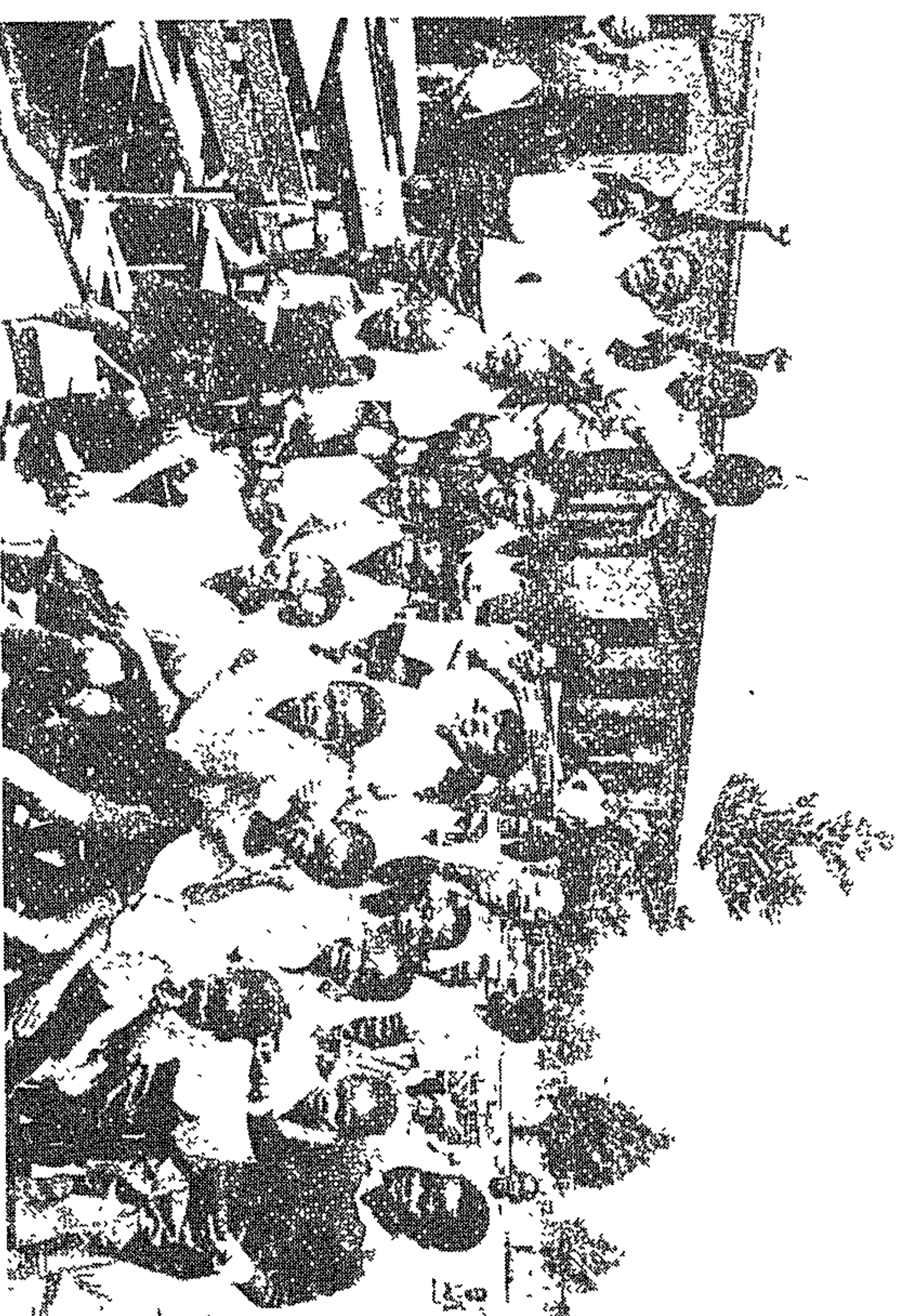
He said farmers in his village annually sent their produce to the Koster Co-operative for distribution.

"We are the farmers who are responsible for filling those silos in Koster. Last year we filled them up in spite of the severe drought."

Mr Mathope said the villagers would not move and leave their dead behind in the local cemetery.

"Those people over there," he said, pointing the cemetery, "won't forgive us if we give their land away. After all, they are the ones who acquired it. If they want us to give it away, they will visit us in our dreams and tell us to do so. But before that, we shall not let them down."

And to show he is determined to stay permanently in the village in the heart of Western Transvaal's white farmland, Mr Mathope has dug a 30 m borehole in his yard and will install an expensive water-pump.



The children at Mathopestat Primary are not aware their village walks a tightrope. This is the only school in the village and children who advance to higher classes go to neighbouring areas or boarding schools.

Refugees' plight highlighted

~~123~~
~~111~~
271

UMTATA — A total of 102 refugees from Lesotho are living in appalling conditions with no sanitation or fresh water in two camps in Transkei, according to a report from the Transkei Red Cross Society.

The report dealt with visits to the camps at Maluti and Mount Fletcher which house supporters of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basuto Congress Party who have fled in the wake of severe harassment from the Lesotho police and army, according to reports.

They were given sanctuary by the Transkei Government and the defence force has been helping out with food and blankets.

Military sources said yesterday the matter had

now been handed over to the Director-General of Civil Defence, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

The general was not available for comment yesterday.

The Red Cross reported that there were 19 adults in the Maluti camp comprising eight ing and bathe in a stream quite a distance from the flat.

There is only one homemade bed for their elder and leader, Mr Lipuo Mokhachane, 63, who is in poor health.

The rest sleep on the mud floor and have few blankets.

They use water from a nearby camp belonging to the Department of Works and Energy. They use this water for drinking and bath in a stream

quite a distance from the flat.

Toilet facilities are non-existent and before the army started supplying them with food, the people said they had not eaten for four days.

Ten tents borrowed from the police house the 73 male refugees at the Mount Fletcher camp. Their ages range from 13 to 45.

They sleep on the mud floor seven or eight to a tent and have few blankets.

Their health is also poor with 24 of them suffering from complaints ranging from stomach to kidney ailments. They have two tribal doctors.

They have no sanitation facilities and water is obtained from a neighbouring stream. — DDR.

Families forced out — for herd of cattle

Tribune Reporter

FAMILIES from the black settlement outside Weenen who were forced to vacate their homes this week, left to make way for cattle belonging to the Weenen town board.

This has been confirmed by Chris Viljoen, town clerk for Weenen.

The **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** last week reported that the five-family settlement had been ordered by a magistrate and the board to leave the land their family had occupied for over a century because it belonged to the town.

Mr Viljoen he said the families had lived there illegally, and the ground would now be used as grazing for 50 cattle belonging to the board.

"This cattle herd belongs to the town board and is bred for auctions to make money for the board," he said.

Two people were issued with warning summonses by police when they loosened fence wire to drive trucks to the houses to load furniture.

Mr Viljoen said they were to be charged because they had tampered with fencing belonging to the town board without permission.

Although Government trucks were to be provided for the people, they told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** they had arranged their own transport.

They would not disclose where they were moving to for fear of intimidation.



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27/2/83 J. Willem

...advised by Christopher Ngaiza, an air-
a university lecturer and an Indian businessman

...servicemen, who heavily
outnumber the 1 800 islanders —
Associated Press

Black Sash hits front page of top US paper

The Star Bureau
28/2/83

NEW YORK — Readers of the New York Times, America's most influential newspaper, were acquainted yesterday with "the agonies and anxieties of blacks fighting for the right to live in South African cities — and of the constant, but often futile, efforts made on their behalf by the Black Sash"

In a front page report from Johannesburg, the paper pointed out the difference between what Dr Koornhof had promised some years ago "when he declared war on the dompas", and today's worsened position

In reporting to Parliament recently on his so-called "war", Dr Koornhof said that pass offence arrests had risen by nearly a third last year and had practically doubled since 1980.

But it was the Black Sash, from information gleaned from the 25 000 cases it handles annually, that made it possible to chart "the real drift of South Africa's racial policies at a time when the Government is trying to present a liberalising posture"

The paper said the movement's leader, Mrs Sheena Duncan, had become an authority on the administration of the pass laws in the 20 years she had devoted to setting down, case by case, the travails of thousands of blacks

It quoted her as saying that not long ago she was ready to give up the work because she found much of her time was either devoted to counselling those who were actually beyond her help or to "devising ways where people who have rights can finally get them".

"It seemed to her that the Government had effectively closed many of the loopholes in the laws. It was becoming impossible for rural blacks to establish themselves in urban areas and the Black Sash was helping fewer and fewer people"

But then she realised that "the Black Sash's main function is political pressure, which we carry out through educating the black community, and we couldn't do that without the knowledge we get from our daily contacts"

NPU lifts suspension of Die Suidwester

The Star's Africa 28/2/83
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Newspaper Press Union (NPU) of South Africa has offered to lift the three-month suspension it imposed recently on Windhoek's National Party newspaper, Die Suidwester

This follows an urgent application by Die Suidwester to the Johannesburg Supreme Court last week to have the NPU's action declared unlawful and invalid

According to Die Suidwester's lead story on Friday, the union has also offered to pay legal costs on a party-to-party basis. The newspaper is also claiming client and legal costs and has demanded that the NPU ensure news coverage of equal prominence to that given the original suspension

The suspension stemmed from complaints submitted to the Press Council by the DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, about an article the newspaper carried about him in September 1981.

The council upheld four of Dr Africa's complaints and ordered Die Suidwester to publish the adjudication

Die Suidwester did so, but also published comment rejecting three of the four findings

The NPU regarded this comment as contempt of the Press Council and consequently suspended the newspaper.

his badly injured s

WASHINGTON — In what a lawyer described as the most serious case he had ever seen, a 65-year-old retired man has been charged here with the murder of his 16-year-old son

Colonel Stanley Stephenson was arrested at a hospital after he had allegedly shot his son. He is now undergoing surgery for severe burns. Martin died after being shot.

According to neighbours, Colonel Stephenson has been under severe mental strain since his son's suicide more than two years ago

They said Martin had set himself alight in the family home. He had suffered 80 percent burns on some fingers on one hand and was unable to move because of extensive scar tissue

The father stayed with his stricken son, attending to his physical needs, every day for 16 hours a day

Last Thursday, Martin entered the hospital for treatment but apparently refused to co-operate with the doctors. According to reports here he had asked his father to end his misery by helping him to die

Barnard heads cell re

LAUSANNE — Professor Chris Barnard, the South African transplant pioneer, has been signed up to head a team at a private clinic near Lausanne, the owner of which was announced yesterday

Banker Mr Armin Mattli said that under a three-year contract signed in Cape Town 10 days ago, Barnard would lead a team of 12 Swiss, German and American scientists at the clinic, which specialises in cell transplantation

The controversial method involves transplanting organs from unborn lambs to humans and is claimed to have produced dramatic effects

Mr Mattli said Professor Barnard had been a consultant at La Prairie clinic at Montreux-Clarens and began his work in April — Associated Press



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Cloudy with mild with isolated thundershowers but cool over the rest of the province with occasional light rain. The cool conditions will spread to the rest of the province tomorrow

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today

	Max	Min	Rain	
			mm	
Bryanston	30	18	—	Vereeniging
Hill Extension	32	17	—	Cape Town
Westdene	33	18	—	Durban
Nelspruit	35	21	1.5	Port Elizabeth
Pretoria	36	20	—	East London
Krugersdorp	33	18	—	Bloemfontein
Springs	37	17	—	Pietersburg

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today 8 am, 17 deg C Wind NW 32 deg C, minimum 25 deg C Rainfall so far this month, 24.0, so far this year, 176.9 mm (annual rainfall 769 mm)

SUNSET today, 18 39; sunrise tomorrow, 06 01, sunset tomorrow, 18 38

MOON PHASE last night full moonrise today, 19 50

ROUND THE WORLD

	Max	Min		
Madrid	14	9	clear	Paris
Lisbon	16	11	cloudy	London
New York	6	-7	Clear	Berlin
Cairo	13	5	Cloudy	Tokyo
Tel Aviv	13	6	Cloudy	Toronto
Amsterdam	7	2	Rain	Brussels
Geneva	6	5	Cloudy	Moscow
Hong Kong	15	14	Cloudy	Sydney
Vienna	4	-6	Rain	Peking

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES FOR TOMORROW

	Min	Max	
	early AM	PM	
Johannesburg	16	24	Martitzburg
Pretoria	17	25	Port Elizabeth
Durban	17	22	Cape Town

vows: No cover-up

Stephen... information that certain moves are in progress. There are new developments but nothing I can discuss."

doctor... Mr Smith said at his home in Guisely in Yorkshire that a doctor had admitted to "lying" over the affair

British... "I can say for sure this business will not be covered up. It may take a little while yet, but it will come out — have no fear."

Star's... His friend, housewife Mrs Gwen Severn (60), of Yorkshire, showed The Star a letter from Mr Smith which said, among other things: "You can be sure that proceedings are afoot against (the doctor) in criminal law and from the General Medical Council."

The doctor was a material witness at the Helen Smith inquest in Leeds recently

Miss Smith was murdered at the party, where Dutch sea captain Johannes Otten was also found dead, claims Mr Smith, a former policeman.

But the inquest, held after an intensive Press and public campaign, took the case no further. The coroner returned an open verdict after contradictory evidence

Mrs Severn said "Ron Smith wants to clear his daughter's name. He has not stopped fighting to do it and never will."

Rural (271)

blacks
Mercury
victims
1/3/83
of Govt
policies

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ABOUT 2 500 000 Africans have been resettled by the Government under its programme of relocations.

This was said at Botha's Hill at the weekend by a political journalist, Mr John Kane-Berman, when he addressed the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church in Natal.

He described relocations as a 'crime against humanity' and said blacks in South Africa were being divided into those in the urban areas on the 'inside' and those in the rural districts as the 'forgotten people'

Indifference

Mr Kane-Berman said that overseas aid programmes for blacks often had a detrimental effect in that they benefited only urban blacks. Meanwhile the rural people were the real victims of Government policies.

He said there was an official attitude of indifference to the plight of the rural blacks and a denial that the homeland areas were the responsibility of the South African Government.

He pointed out that the population of South Africa was shrinking rapidly because of the Government's policy of encouraging homelands to take independence

Mr Kane-Berman said it was important that the Anglican Church should bring the conditions of squalor and misery of the homeland blacks to the attention of the international community.

271 Reserve No. 4, Natal 2/3/83
Hansard G. Col. 406
5 Mr R A F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether it is still his Department's intention to remove the inhabitants of Reserve No. 4 in Natal, if so,
- (2) whether the persons concerned have been consulted on the issue, if so, what was their response,
- (3) (a) to which area is it intended to remove such persons, (b) when is it proposed to remove them and (c) how many persons are involved,
- (4) whether there has been a change in regard to the area to which these persons are to be removed, if so (a) to which area was it originally intended to remove them and (b) why has there been a change?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1), (2), (3) and (4) The matter is connected on the one hand with the consolidation of kwaZulu and on the other hand with the development of Richards Bay and both are presently under consideration.

33

- (2) whether the land has been valued for expropriation purposes, if not, why not; if so, what is the valuation,
- (3) whether financial arrangements have been made for buying out these properties, if so, what arrangements.
- (4) whether his Department has been approached for alternative land for this community, if so, with what result?

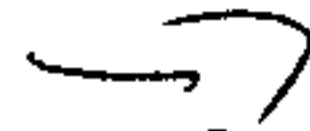
been referred to the Department of Internal Affairs

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes
 - (a) According to the 1980 census there are 660 Coloured families in the district of Stockenström
 - (b) According to an investigation conducted by the Department of Co-operation and Development there are approximately 310 Coloureds who jointly own 89 properties in that portion of the District of Stockenström approved for addition to the Republic of Ciskei in 1975
 - (c) The total extent of the 89 properties is approximately 1 965 hectares
 - (d) A date must still be determined.

271 (105) Hamard 8/3/83
 Q Kat River Settlement
 Q 601.532-534
 153 Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any Coloured persons are affected by the proposed incorporation of the Kat River Settlement in the district of Stockenström into Ciskei, if so, (a) how many such persons are affected, (b) how many of them are registered landowners, (c) what is the total extent of their holdings and (d) when is it anticipated that such incorporation will become final,
- (2) No The Properties concerned will be valued as soon as all the problems in connection with the undivided shares have been eliminated and as soon as all the rightful shareholders have been identified.
- (3) Financial arrangements have been made in the budget of the S A Development Trust.
- (4) Yes Due to the fact that there is no provision under which the S.A Development Trust or the Department of Co-operation and Development could make land available to other persons than Blacks, the matter has



family, knowledge and experience of farming, especially the type of farming which should be practised on the relevant land, assets in the form of cash, investments, stock, vehicles and implements; and general merit

(2) No.

(3) No.

Three from Humansdorp
 One from Patensie
 One from Uitenhage
 Two from Montagu
 One from Queenstown
 Three from Petrusburg
 One from Ladybrand
 One from Clocolan
 One from Bethlehem
 One from Bethal

(4) Name	Age
Alberts, J. A	51
Anderson, H J	29
Badenhorst, M C	23
Basson, A J	40
Bell, J G.	26
Benadie, W J. A	35
Bernard, N. J	51
Bezuidenhout, E. C.	21
Bezuidenhout, L	29
Botma, W. D	27
Burger, T. E S	45
Buys, J H	27
Coetzer, P W.	29
Cronje, G. J	37
De Bruin, S. G.	46
De Jager, A J.	38
De Jager, D T.	39
De Jager, L F.	31
De Jager, P. R.	69
De Klerk, I	33
De Lange, C. J.	37
De Witt, J A.	27
Doubell, D P.	28
Doubell, H (Mrs)	24
Doubell, M.	55
Du Plessis, C. J.	21
Du Plessis, J H	24
Du Plessis, K. A	35
Du Plessis, W	26

Name	Age
Els, P. J	26
Emslie, N. W	23
Engelbrecht, J J.	46
Engelbrecht, W D	38
Erasmus, J A.	26
Esterhuisen, B. S	38
Ferreira, J B	21
Ferreira, J. S	38
Fourie, A P J	37
Fourie, D R	39
Gerber, A J.	44
Gerber, J M	47
Gregory, R A	51
Grobbelaar, J R	31
Groenewald, L J A.	47
Hibbert, W. T.	24
Hobson, G J.	28
Holthausen, H D.	22
Hughes, J R	34
Hyde, P J	44
Innes, G H M.	72
Innes, G S M	36
Jordaan, H P	29
Joubert, J D. de B	40
Kettelwell, W. D C.	29
Kidson, F. D.	36
Kift, M J	43
Lamont, P	23
Leerink, W W.	39
Le Roux, C. B.	48
Le Roux, E T.	24
Le Roux, O. P.	50
Louw, A C.	29
Louw, J. A. S	66
Louw, S. G.	26
Matthews, G. E	52
Meerholz, W A.	33
Meiring, E F	22
Meiring, G. P.	28
Melville, P M	21
Meyer, D. R.	47
Meyer, J A	24
Meyer, J H	21
Meyer, L. W.	25
Moggee, G.	35
Moggee, Henmie	24
Moggee, Horatio	35
Moggee, H. B. J.	62
Moller, P. F.	38
Moolman, U.	28
Morgan, H E.	48
Mostert, S J	25
Mukheibir, D V.	23
Nel, A J	30

(271) *Hansard*
 Fingo-Reserve/The Gap/
 Snykclip/Wittekleibosch/Witte-Elsbosch
 Q. Col. 548-552 8/3/83
 322. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
 Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) (a) What was the composition of the Agricultural Credit Board which selected applicants for State-owned land available in the Republic known as (i) Zone B: Fingo Reserve 653, The Gap 655 and Snykclip 653, portions 1 to 17 and (ii) Zone C. Wittekleibosch Fingo Reserve 674 and Witte-Elsbosch 673, portions 1 to 6, and (b) what criteria were used for selection;
- (2) whether all applicants were interviewed personally;
- (3) whether the successful applicants were local farmers; if not, from what area were they;
- (4) what were the names and ages of the unsuccessful applicants?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) The full Agricultural Credit Board consisting of the Chairman, Vice-chairman and seven members, but excluding two Indian members who attend only when applications from Indian farmers in Natal are considered
- (b) Age, marital status and size of

Name	Age
Nel, J. A.	44
Nel, M. C.	46
Nel, N H J.	37
Nel, W A.	22
Nell, C.	41
Pearson, T M ...	55
Peinke, H E	45
Potgieter, H. E. S	38
Pogierter, J. F. A	61
Potgieter, J H	46
Pretorius, A S	25
Pretorius, S D.	27
Rall, A O.	55
Rautenbach, A J M ...	30
Rautenbach, M. P	32
Sadie, A H. G. H.	43
Scheepers, J C	38
Scheltema, J. C	40
Seeney, R R	29
Shamley, J. J	23
Sparks, V. L.	21
Strydom, G L	52
Swanepoel, S. D.	25
Swait, C. J.	32
Taylor, B. W.	49
Teague, W R	31
Terblanche, B. G. G	46
Terblanche, M O.	34
Theron, A. J.	35
Tillett, J. W	47
Tomlinson, R. M.	42
Tuck, P. N	28
Van der Walt, J. M.	29
Van der Walt, G F	43
Van Eeden, R. L	46
Van Heerden, S W	30
Van Jaarsveld, H. S ..	50
Van Leeuwen, F J ..	40
Van Niekerk, C. J. H ..	46
Van Niekerk, F A.	35
Van Niekerk, J H ..	63
Van Niekerk, P. du P ...	25
Van Schalkwyk, N R ..	45
Versfeld, W F	35
Viljoen, N. S.	29
Wait, H. R.	26
Wasserman, S. P.	31
White, J. A. G.	25
Whitehead, E. C.	37
Whitehead, L. J.	22
Whitehead, M. A. F. C ...	20
Wiese, J. W.	26
Wilmot, D E	47
Winton, P. R.	27

Name	Age
Wolmarans, W. A.	39
Zaaiman, S. E.	39



271/107 Hansard 8/3/83
 Senthimule/Kutama
 Q. No. 552-553

323. Dr F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

(a) What total amount has been spent on acquiring compensatory land in (i) Senthimule and (ii) Kutama and (b) how much of such amount has been spent in respect of (i) land, (ii) improvements and (iii) loss and inconvenience, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a)(i) and (ii) The cost involved in connection with the acquisition of compensatory land for Kutama and Senthimula Locations, is estimated on an amount of R6 200 000

Kutama and Senthimula Locations are Scheduled areas which vest in the S.A. Development Trust since 1936 and it has therefore not been purchased.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) It is the policy of the Department of Co-operation and Development not to disclose any particulars of valuations or purchase prices

Matoks/Ramagoep

324. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

(a) What total amount has been spent on acquiring compensatory ground in (i) Matoks and (ii) Ramagoep and (b) how much of such amount has been spent in respect of (i) land, (ii) improvements and (iii) loss and inconvenience, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a)(i) and (ii) No compensatory land has been acquired in Matok and Rama-

goep Locations. It is Scheduled areas which vest in the S A Development Trust since 1936.

It is, however, anticipated that the hon member is referring to the compensatory land acquired for Matok and Ramagoep. The cost involved in connection with the acquisition of compensatory land for Matok and Ramagoep, is estimated on an amount of R10 500 000.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) It is the policy of the Department of Co-operation and Development not to disclose any particulars of valuations or purchase prices.

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~~3) General~~ ~~30~~
Black owners of farms/small holdings

Hansard Q Col. 555
353. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

8/3/83

- (1) Whether there are any Black owners of (a) farms and (b) small holdings in the Republic outside (i) the national states and (ii) areas scheduled for reversion to White ownership, if so,
- (2) (a) how many such owners are there in each category and (b) (i) what is the area of land involved and (ii) where is such land situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) Yes
(b) (i) and (ii) Yes.
- (2) (a) (i) and (ii) The required particulars are not readily available.
(b) (i) and (ii) and it is not being kept in the form of a special register. A considerable volume of work will have to be undertaken to ascertain the particulars in the various Deeds Offices.

271 Fingo Reserve/The Gap/ 8/3/83
 Snyklip/Wittekleibosch/Witte-Elsbosch
 Hansard Q. 61. 556 - 558
 355. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What was the total number of applications received in respect of (a) Zone B (i) Fingo Reserve 653, (ii) The Gap 655 and (iii) Snyklip 653 and (b) Zone C (i) Wittekleibosch 674 and (ii) Witte-Elsbosch 673;
- (2) (a) how many farms have been sold in respect of the abovementioned areas, (b) what are their names, (c) what is the area of each farm, (d) at what price was each farm sold, (e) over what period does the purchase price have to be paid and (f) what is the interest rate on the balance of purchase price outstanding from time to time;
- (3) (a) how many farms have not been sold and (b) what is the purchase price required for these farms;
- (4) whether any applications have been received in respect of the farms that have not been sold; if so, how many;
- (5) whether it is the intention of his Department to accept any of these applications; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of which farms and (c) on what terms?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) 159 of which 5 were withdrawn
- (2) (a) 15.
 (b) Unsurveyed land known as Sections 1 to 6 and 12 to 17 of the following farms: Fingo Reserve 653, Doriskraal Fingo Reserve 652, The Gap 655 and Snyklip Fingo Reserve 656 (Zone B) and Sections 1, 3 and 6 of the farms Witte-Elsbosch 673 and Wittekleibosch Fingo Reserve 674 (Zone C).

(c) and (d)

	Estimated area: (Hectare)	Estimated Purchase-price R
ZONE B: Section 1	651	90 695
Section 2	359	87 896
Section 3	294	59 935
Section 4	283	61 255
Section 5	418	72 155
Section 6	427	71 555
Section 12	227	57 105
Section 13	213	58 895
Section 14	223	58 585
Section 15	250	68 215
Section 16	508	79 630
Section 17	301	67 330
ZONE C: Section 1	225	66 900
Section 3	267	69 900
Section 6	322	82 480

- (e) 25 years
- (f) 8 Per cent per annum provided that this rate of interest may from time to time be adjusted by the Minister of Agriculture with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance in terms of section 15(1)(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966
- (3) (a) 4.
 (b) Zone C: Section 2 = R60 075.
 Section 7 = R75 675
 Sections 4 and 5 will be sold by public auction and the reserve price cannot be made public.
- (4) Yes, 35.
- (5) No New applications will be called for in respect of sections 2 and 7 (Zone C) Sections 4 and 5 will be sold by public auction

Public debt

365 Mr. S. P BARNARD asked the Minister of Finance †

- (1) What was the amount of the Repu-

blic's public debt at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how much interest on public debt (a) was paid in the 1982-'83 financial year and (b) is it estimated will be paid in the 1983-'84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) R25 641 540 198 as at 31 January 1983.
- (2) (a) As the financial year 1982-'83 has not ended yet, the required information can not be furnished. Up to 31 January 1983 the interest paid amounted to R1 950 036 171
 (b) The estimated amount will be made known when my Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year 1983-'84 is published

Properties to be incorporated into national
states *Hansard*
~~401~~ *271* *O.C. 1. 554-555*
352 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

8/3/83



How many titled (a) Coloured and (b) Black owners of (i) farm land, (ii) small holdings and (iii) plots in towns and villages are there in White areas scheduled for consolidation purposes to be incorporated into a national or independent state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) The required information is not readily available and a considerable volume of investigation will have to be undertaken to ascertain the particulars in the various Deeds Offices

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Handed
Onverwacht

8/3/83

Q. 61.535 - 536

191 Dr. M S BARNARD asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What are the latest population figures for Onverwacht;
- (2) how many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) community health workers and (d) social welfare workers are there at Onverwacht at present,
- (3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) hospital beds and (c) community health centres are there at Onverwacht,
- (4) how many taps are there in this area;
- (5) whether Onverwacht has a water-borne sewerage system, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 140 000.
- (2) (a) 6;
(b) 1;
(c) 38;
(d) 1.
- (3) (a) Nil;

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MARCH 1983

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(b) Nil;

(c) 3

(4) 800.

(5) No, but the installation thereof is in process

~~107~~ **271** Hansard Q. 61.559-560
Bilanyoni Township
8/3/83
370 Mr. R. A F SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

MARCH 1983

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- (1) Whether the Government intends removing the persons settled at present in the Bilanyoni Township in the district of Paulpietersburg, if so,
- (2) whether there has been consultation with the persons concerned, if so, what was their response;
- (3) whether there has been consultation with the kwaZulu Government, if so, with what result;
- (4) (a) where does the Government intend moving such persons and (b) how many persons are involved?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) It is unfortunately not possible to furnish any decisive reply at this stage because the Government is still considering the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of kwaZulu.

(2) to (4) Fall away.

(271) Hansard Q. 61, 543-4
Removal of Blacks 8/3/83
243. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

MARCH 1983

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- (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 1982;
- (2) how many such persons were removed (a) voluntarily and (b) by decree or court order or in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Separate figures in respect of the Sandton area and the Alexandra Township are not readily available

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) 29.
(b) (i) and (ii) 65
- (2) (a) 12.
(b) 82.

X (271) Hansard Q. 61. 531 - X
Black spots
8/3/83 532
Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black spots have been removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since the beginning of 1982, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such Black spot resettled;
- (2) what was the total (i) amount paid out in compensation for, and (ii) cost of removing, each such Black spot?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) One
 - (i) District of Cathcart.
 - (ii) Cape Province.
- (b) (i) Alsatia.

MARCH 1983

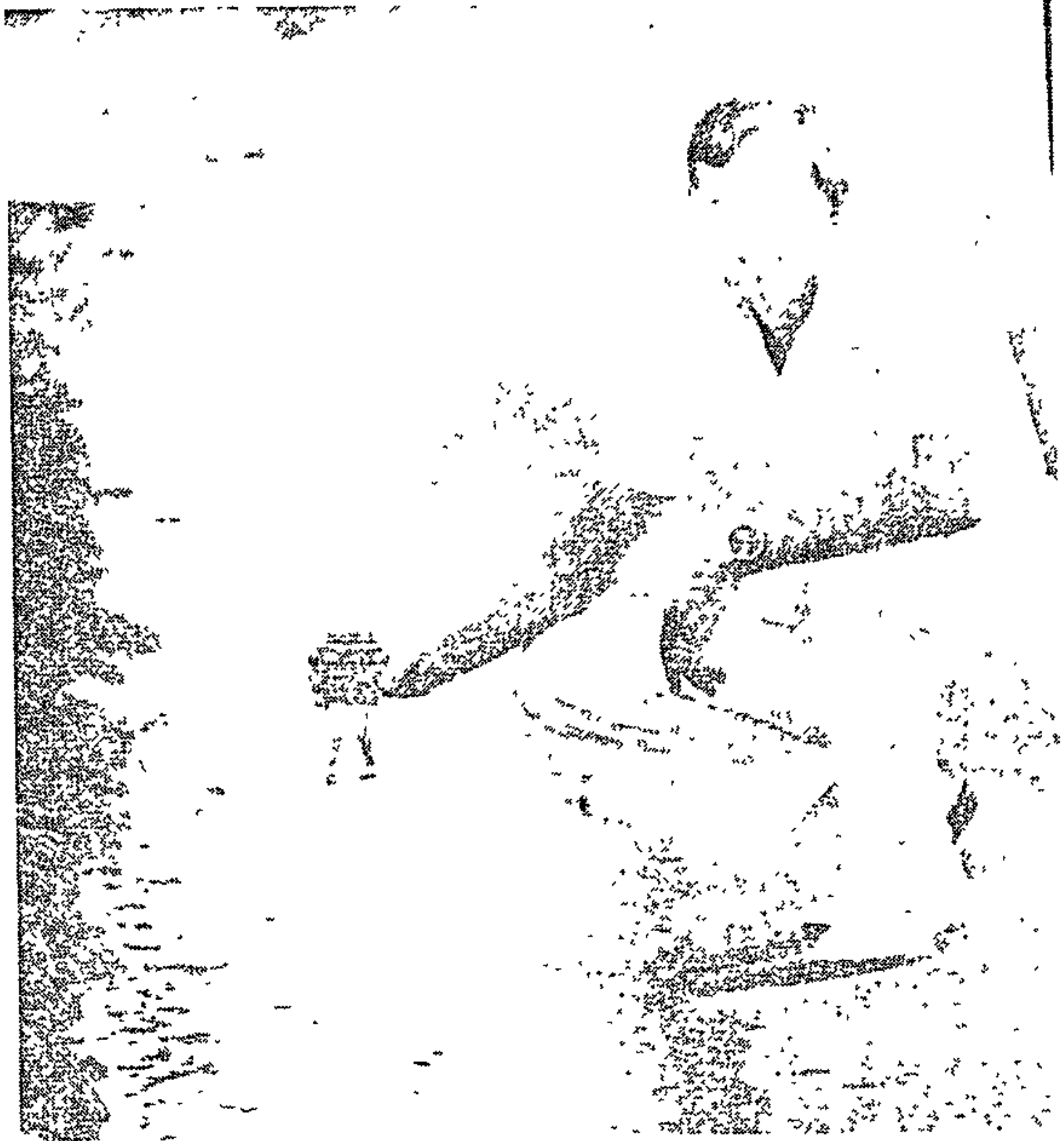
532

- (ii) 30 Families.
- (c) The Frankfort area in the Republic of Ciskei
- (2) (i) R61 300-00.
- (ii) R99 220-00

Star 9/3/83

Water down the drain

Richard Paris
 thousands of litres of
 are being wasted
 use the Johannes-
 municipality's two
 plumbers can cope
 only a fraction of
 water mains and
 which burst daily in
 spokesman for the
 branch of the mu-
 nality said the de-
 ment was being inun-
 d with complaints
 suburban residents
 were alarmed at the
 out of water rushing
 through the streets
 the public must un-
 derstand that there are
 two plumbers who
 work outside normal
 hours — 4 pm to 7 am —
 the entire city and we
 have up to five major
 street water mains and
 numerous pipes in or
 der and buildings every



Mr Francois Botha fills a glass from the thousands of litres flooding down Second Avenue, Westdene, after a water main burst.

he said most people
 reported complaints in
 evenings when the
 plumbers were are
 already working flat out
 Westdene resident,
 Francois Botha, told
 Star last night that in
 front of his house alone,
 thousands of litre of
 water were rushing into
 the street because a wa-
 ter main had burst — for
 the seventh time in 18
 months
 'Pipes are rotting
 under driveways and
 pavements in our street
 Second Avenue — but

nothing is done about it,
 in spite of our appeals to
 the water branch of the
 municipality," he said
 But the water branch
 spokesman pointed out
 that when Mr Botha
 phoned, the plumbers
 were dealing with a se-
 ries of burst water mains
 in Corlett Drive and try-

ing to restore water to
 Mondeor
 "We simply do not
 have the staff to cope,
 which is particularly un-
 fortunate at a time when
 water has to be con-
 served," he added
 Mr John Bates, liaison
 officer for Johannesburg,
 agreed that the council

was hard pressed for
 maintenance staff in the
 water department
 He pointed out that re-
 pairs to burst water
 mains required a lot of
 time, up to six or seven
 hours in some cases, and
 said there were not suffi-
 cient funds to replace the
 many broken mains

Identity parade hunt for assailants

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Mr Paris Mkhize (17),
 who alleges he was at-
 tacked by men saying
 they were policemen,
 today attended an iden-
 tity parade in an attempt
 to find his assailants

Mr Mkhize alleges he
 was assaulted at a bus
 stop in Piet Retief by
 men who demanded to
 know why his father, Mr
 Saul Mkhize, a rural com-
 munity leader, was op-
 posing resettlement of
 the Driefontein commu-
 nity

The farm Driefontein,
 near Wakkerstroom in
 the Eastern Transvaal, is
 the freehold property of
 about 300 black farmers.
 They are under threat of
 removal to kwaZulu and
 kaNgwane.

A number of the resi-
 dents have formed a
 committee, headed by Mr
 Mkhize, to fight the relo-
 cation.

And the resettlement
 committee of the Black
 Sash has called on Dr
 Piet Koornhof, Minister
 of Co-operation and De-
 velopment, to hold to his
 assurance that there
 would be no forced re-
 movals

The Black Sash said:
 "Let us hear from Dr
 Koornhof that there is no
 forced 'persuasion', no in-
 timidation — including
 the withholding of pen-
 sion rights and the refus-
 al by officials to register
 workers — and all man-
 ner of harassment by
 Government officials in
 order to violently uproot
 people from their homes
 so that they may be
 squeezed into camps des-
 tined for inclusion in
 some strange homeland"

OK strikers back at work

aw 9/3/83 Labour Reporter
 striking workers at three Port Elizabeth branches of
 OK Bazaars last night decided to end their three-
 day strike and return to their jobs this morning
 The decision follows the company's announcement
 Saturday that it would not reinstate Mrs Betty
 Dali who had been dismissed at the end of January
 after alleged repeated lateness More than 100 workers
 at the three branches had stopped work and demand-
 ed that Mrs Dali be reinstated
 The OK Bazaars suspended its recognition talks

with the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers'
 Union because of the strike and talks were held be-
 tween union officials and management in Port Eliza-
 beth and Johannesburg
 The OK's industrial relations controller, Mr Keith
 Hartshorne, said that recognition talks would resume
 when the situation at the three branches had returned
 to normal.
 Since the OK's announcement not to reinstate Mrs
 Dali, striking workers had been trickling back to
 their jobs and by yesterday only about 60 were still
 involved in the protest action

LETTERS

751 244 (271) P.D.M. 10/3/83
**Sinister moves against
Driefontein farmers**

THE freehold owners of the farm Driefontein near Wakkerstroom and their tenants are under threat of removal: their land is to be taken from them and they are to be put on sites in Kangwane and Babanango. A large number of the 300 landowners, and some tenants, have formed a committee under Mr Saul Mkhize, himself a landowner, to oppose the loss of their land and their relocation elsewhere.

The striking aspect of this farming community is its peaceful character, and the desire of the people to live in harmony among themselves, with their neighbours, and with white people. Their only crime is their existence in a place where the Pretoria Government does not want them to be, and their decision to try to stay where they are.

On Saturday, February 12, Saul Mkhize's 17-year-old son, Paris, who is at boarding school in Swaziland came home by bus for the weekend. His father says that when he alighted at Piet Retief his son was assaulted by men who identified themselves as police, and who wanted to know why his father was opposing the threatened removal of the Driefontein community. This is a devastating experience for a law-abiding family.

Such an incident, if found to be as alleged, is

not only criminal but also deeply sinister, in that it is part of the bullying tactics that are part and parcel of all the removals that have taken place where people have so much as questioned the right of the Government and its officials to shove them around.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister in charge of this terrible programme, has proclaimed that there are no forced removals. Let us hear from Dr Koornhof and his men that there is no forced 'persuasion', no intimidation, no victimisation, including the withholding of pension rights and the refusal by officials to register workers, and all manner of harassment by Government officials to violently uproot people from their homes so that they may be squeezed into camps destined for inclusion in some strange "homeland".

Better still, let us hear from Mr P W Botha rather, that there is to be no more of this brutal policy — (Sgd) 15 MEMBERS OF THE BLACK SASH RESETTLEMENT-SUB COMMITTEE, Johannesburg.

● The Mail reported on February 23 that Mr Mkhize said his son had twice been to the Retief Police Station to attend an identification parade to point out the alleged assailants. A police spokesman denied this, saying that the boy, Paris, had not arrived and the police were still waiting for him. — EDITOR.

Drive still on to push out blacks

271 By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter 14/3/83

GOVERNMENT officials are threatening to act unilaterally to move more than 20 000 people off "white" land in Natal in spite of ministerial assurances last month that if any such action was necessary, it would be characterised by "compassion and due respect for human dignity".

This allegation is made in the latest newsletter of the Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), which monitors land and resettlement issues in Natal and KwaZulu.

Afra quotes Press interviews last month in which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said people would only be moved "in their own interest", "when there is no alternative", and as "part of a policy of building national states and

improving the living standards of the people who must be resettled".

But Afra claims there has been no fundamental reversal in policy. There was "mounting evidence" of renewed determination by the authorities in Natal to push ahead with "black spot" removal in particular, and to clamp down on black residents on white- and Indian-owned land in the country areas.

To back its claims Afra said:

● In November last year 44 households on the farm Scheepersrust, near the Ohviershoek Pass, were given three month's notice to leave. Eleven of the families had helped pay for the land in the 1930s and the rest were tenants.

The land was registered in the name of the Mahon Church which claims it is under pressure from the Drakensberg Administration Board to evict the families;

● Last December officials told about

10 000 people at two "black spots" near Estcourt that their long-threatened removal would soon start

Both farms are freehold previously incorporated into KwaZulu. Tenants — who form the majority of residents — were not invited to a meeting with the officials who, according to Afra, told the owners of the land that the matter was not open to debate.

● In January the chief at Matiwane's Kop, a freehold farm near Ladysmith with a population of around 12 500, and residents on the adjoining farm Jonono's Kop, were told officials were soon to start re-issuing expropriation orders and numbering houses as a preliminary step to removal.

The farms and dwellings had previously been expropriated and numbered, but residents disputed the validity of the orders and frustrated official action.

WITH LOVE FROM PIET

city press

27

13/3/83



CAPE TOWN — Massive removals of black people from the “white” areas into the homelands are still being rigidly enforced — despite what appears to be a softer line from Co-Operation and Development Minister Piet Koomhof.

That's the conclusion of Natal-based Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), as well as a number of speakers at an Institute of Race Relations seminar on relocation held in Cape Town, which presented a black picture of the reality of life in resettlement camps.

Afra, in a recently published fact sheet, compares Dr Koomhof's announcement of a “policy of compassion and due respect for human dignity” with developments in several black spots in Natal.

Here, despite a lull in the removals programme — due to a shortage of cash and the extent of political

‘1 in 4 resettlement camp babies die under Koornhof's soft line’

Political Correspondent

opposition — there had been no significant reprieves for communities who were sitting under the threat of removal.

“Instead of a relaxation, there is mounting evidence of a renewed determination to push ahead with black-spot removals and to clamp down on African families living as tenants on Indian and white-owned farms,” says Afra.

At the conference in Cape Town, PFP

MP Errol Moorcroft said nearly 500 000 people in the Border area were due for removal into the already-overcrowded Ciskei.

In the present drought the Government had a special responsibility towards people in the resettlement camps — “those least able to fight against the ravages of the drought”.

“Unless copious rains fall in the Ciskei soon, there will be loss of life on a scale not seen this century,” Mr Moorcroft warned.

And Cape Town University economist

Charles Simkins said one out of three homeland blacks, possibly as much as five million people, now live in resettlement camps, an increase from virtually nil 20 years ago. He described the camps as a “disaster”.

Professor Martin West, also of UCT showed slides outlining resettlement in Qwa Qwa, along with Kwa-Ndebele the worst resettlement area in the country.

Community health worker Sue Myrdal estimated that 240 out of every 1 000 babies born in resettlement camps died before their first birthday.

This compared to an infant mortality rate of 10 out of 1 000 among white children in Cape Town.

She blamed the Government's policy of forcing black people off the land for the appalling state of health in the camps and in the homelands.

Diseases which found a favourable home in the homelands included tuberculosis, polio, typhoid, cholera, trachoma and kwashiorkor — “diseases of under-development”.

at the first meeting of your class after Sunday

1982

ment No. 1.

Forced removals continue — report

By Jon Qwelane

Mass removals of entire communities — especially in Natal — have not come to an end despite official assurances to the contrary, according to the Natal-based Association for Rural Advancement.

In its latest bulletin, the association says that as 1983 progresses "there is mounting evidence not of a relaxation in the removals programme for Natal, but of a renewed determination on the part of local commissioners and administration board officials to push ahead with black spot removals in particular, and to clamp down more tightly on the presence of black residents on white and Indian-owned land in the countryside".

The association argued that expediency, not compassion, explained a lull in removals.

Main reasons for the lull were financial and political, but it appeared to be reaching its end, because four months ago 44 households settled on the isolated Scheepersrust farm near Oliviershoek Pass were given until last month to vacate their land.

All the land occupied by the families was registered in the name of the Mahon Church, because the 1913 Land Act prevented the original black purchasers — all members of the church — from registering it themselves.

The church was now evicting all the families, alleging pressure from the Drakensberg Administration Board.

Three months ago officials visited two adjoining black spots in the Estcourt district, Cornfields and Thembalihle — population about 10 000 — to announce that the long-threatened removal of both communities would soon begin.

In January this year the chief of Matiwane's Kop, a freehold farm north of Ladysmith with a population of more than 12 500, received a verbal message from the local commissioner that officials would soon be coming out to re-issue expropriation orders and also to re-number all houses.



TEMPORARY HOME . . . shack dweller at Carletonville. Others like her face an uncertain future

Publicity helps cut removals

BLACKS facing removal in terms of Pretoria's resettlement policy have a better chance of obtaining a reprieve if the move has to take place under the scrutiny of the media, the Black Sash says.

But if their desires conflict with those of white farmers — particularly in areas where the ruling National Party is challenged by the Conservative Party — their chances of avoiding uprooting and relocation are minimal.

Where a community is highlighted by "full glare of Press publicity" — as in the case of the Batlokwa, of Lebowa — the authorities are likely to put the move on ice and to proceed quietly with removals which have aroused less public interest.

"Small-scale removals are taking place quietly along the South African-Zimbabwe and South African-Mozambique borders."

The prospect, the Sash adds in its report on relocation in the Transvaal, is of more secret removals.

"Dr Koornhof stated in Parliament on 13 April 1982, and has repeated it subsequently, that all future removals would be dealt with on a confidential basis and would be discussed only with the homeland concerned.

"It seems that this may become yet another subject



SHEENA DUNCAN . . . Black Sash president

which may not be published as it is *not in the public interest.*"

In the "independent" territory of Bophuthatswana, the Sash took an active interest in two communities, those at Rooigrond, on the outskirts of Mafikeng, and at Mathopiestad, near Koster, on the road from the Maghesberg to Zeerust.

The people at Rooigrond were forcefully removed from Machaviestat, near Potchefstroom, 12 years ago and settled "temporarily" at Rooigrond.

They have since rejected all bids to persuade or cajole them into moving from Rooigrond into Bophuthatswana.

"They are stubbornly resisting all efforts on the part

of both South African and Bophuthatswana officials to move them into Bodibe, a desolate, disused lime quarry, and are insisting on returning to Machaviestat where their ancestors are buried."

The 2 000-strong community at Mathopiestad has shown similar resistance, except that they have thus far averted attempts to remove them from the land which they bought in 1911.

Their land is classified as a "black spot" due to excision, although they own the title deeds to the land and the mineral rights and have farmed there successfully for more than two generations.

The Sash report on Mathopiestad describes a community which has put down roots.

In its annual report on resettlement in the Transvaal, the Black Sash provides a close-up view of some of the communities affected by Pretoria's plans to redistribute people in their ethnic areas. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

"There are solidly constructed houses, two schools, seven tractors and a general air of peace and prosperity."

They are due to be moved to a closer settlement area at Onderstepoort, near Sun City, which the Sash labels "a dry, hot area unsuitable for either maize or cattle farming"

It adds "They have been told they can grow vegetables for Sun City . . . There are 4 000 latrines at Onderstepoort, so the area is obviously being prepared for a very large settlement, far more than the relatively small community of Mathopiestad"

The attempt to relocate Mathopiestad people has apparently introduced an alien element of violence and intrigue into the previously peaceful community.

"The late Chief Arthur Mathope was in favour of moving. It was rumoured that he had been offered the large house previously occupied by the white farmer.

"He died suddenly in mysterious circumstances after taking medicine administered by his tribesmen . . .

"Mr Matlaku Mathope, at

present acting chief, has been repeatedly visited and questioned by the Security Police. Continued police presence in the area poses a serious hazard to relations between the authorities and the people."

Another community under threat of removal is Driefontein in the south-eastern Transvaal.

Bought from a white farmer in 1912 by the Native Farmers' Association, Driefontein has more than 300 landowners, all of whom hold title deed to the land.

It is a supra-tribal community, made up of people of Zulu, Swazi and Sotho extraction. But planners in Pretoria have decreed that they should be relocated in their own "homelands" of KwaZulu, KaNgwane and Qwaqwa respectively.

The threat of removal first surfaced in 1965, but they have so far turned a deaf ear on attempts to persuade them to settle in their original "tribal homelands"

These attempts have taken different forms, according to the Sash report. They include:

● Pleas "Everyone has to

make sacrifices for peace and prosperity," Mr J J Wentzel, former Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in a letter.

● Threats "The dam (being built) on the Assegai River will, on completion, flood some of the Driefontein properties," Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, warned in a statement.

● Harassment "People are being arrested for pass offences. Pensions are being obstructed," Sash report avers.

The need for relocated communities to retain some link with the past, even at a purely symbolic level, is poignantly illustrated in the case of the people of Madimbo on the South Africa-Zimbabwe border.

They were moved from their original settlement after it was allocated as a site for Battalion 112 of the South African Defence Force. Under their leader, Chief Nema-dimbo, they insisted that their new place of settlement be called Madimbo as well.

There are thus two Madimbos, the old and the new. The new Madimbo, with its tin latrines, has been hit by drought and, as a result, malnutrition. Its people are filled with nostalgic longing for the old Madimbo where, it is said, these hardships did not haunt the people.

14/3/83
(271)
ROM

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Resettlement was in the spotlight at Saturday's session of the Black Sash conference in Cape Town.

The group's Transvaal resettlement committee said the removals may come under a publication ban, as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said in Parliament in April 1982 that future resettlement would be dealt with confidentially and would only be discussed with the homeland concerned.

The committee noted the involvement of white political considerations in areas "where the Government is engaged in a trial of strength with the Conservative Party". The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had assured an SA Agricultural Union delegation that black spots would be removed without delay.

The Albany region said the clearing of black spots in the white corridor between Transkei and Ciskei had begun.

Communities resettled in non-independent homelands had far worse conditions to deal with than those sent to independent areas.

"The non-independent bantustans are still being punished for their refusal to accept independence, not only in the trading of large parcels of land but in gross discrepancies in financial aid from Pretoria.

"Development aid to Gazankulu has actually been reduced, while neighbouring Venda, with half the population, receives twice the amount of financial aid. The tragic outbreak of polio last year can largely be attributed to hopelessly inadequate health facilities," the committee said.

It had also heard that unmonitored removals were taking place in strategic areas on South Africa's north-eastern borders.

Resettlement developments in the province were:

- In Bophuthatswana non-Tswana residents were being harassed, apparently in the hope they would uproot themselves. Frequent Bafokeng police raids on non-Tswanas — usually visiting wives of mineworkers — were reported early in 1982.

- In kwaNdebele families were arriving at the rate of 20 a day "and dumped on recently pegged plots for which they pay R40". During the last five years hundreds of thousands had been settled in kwaNdebele's "stony wastes, principally in eight major and four smaller resettlement areas".

The area will become the fifth independent state in 1984. Grossly underdeveloped it has

only one tarred road, clinics but no resident doctor, and a dire lack of water.

KwaNdebele got the 11 Nebo trust farms excised from Lebowa. The Pedi residents were originally moved from "prime agricultural" land near Middelburg and are bitter at the prospect of another move.

- In Lebowa, the people of Ramagoep/Matok, Khutama and Sentimule — about 145 000 residents — were given a removal reprieve. A reason for the reprieve may have been all the adverse publicity and resistance from the people concerned. Some Ndebeles had been subjected to two moves.

- In Venda, the resettlement threat hangs over several villages. The SA Council of Churches said about 20 white owned farms had been acquired by the Venda Government for resettlement.

Last August the Madimbo were removed to New Madimbo, where every family was loaned a tin house and toilet for a year. The resettlement area had a zinc school and four water taps. "Little ploughing or gardening had been done by October as no rain had fallen. These problems did not haunt

these people in Old Madimbo where they grew crops and reared stock successfully."

- At Mathopiestad, near Boons in the Western Transvaal a prosperous farming community of about 2 000, has been earmarked for removal to an uncultivated piece of bushveld near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

The landowners, whose ancestors acquired freehold title in 1911, and their tenants are resisting the move. Security Police presence in the area has been increased and the acting chief has been questioned.

The resettlement site has 4 000 latrines and was obviously planned to accommodate other groups as well.

- At Driefontein, in the south-eastern Transvaal, 300 landowners and their tenants are under threat of removal as are other nearby black spots, Daggakraal and kwaNgema.

Driefontein tenants had made numerous representations to the Government since they learnt of their fate in 1965 but the authorities seemed set in their course of splitting the community — sending Swazis to KaNgwane and the Zulus to kwaZulu.

Resettlement: the pain and shame



Kliptown squatters... there are fears that opposition to removals may be suppressed.

Resistance to removals grows

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Clearing the black spots in the white corridor between the Transkei and Ciskei has begun, reports the Black Sash, Albany region.

It says 200 people from Alsatia were moved to Frankfort in July last year. "The Alsatia people were appalled at having to leave what has been their subsistence base since 1904 for house plots in Frankfort. They got on to the trucks because they could not think about how to resist and were frightened.

"Their grim reports since have somewhat stiffened resistance in Mgwali/Wartburg, where people also face removal to Frankfort. All debate is suppressed in the area, where over 7 000 people are said to oppose removal.

"Harassment has subdued some forms of opposition but feelings are running strong — officials counting the population were chased out of Wartburg village last year."

The report said residents in Goshen and Lesseyton were opposed to removal, as were those in Riebeeck East. In Bathurst, white and black residents alike would fight the resettlement of the town's black people, it said.

The Wooldridge group from Kammaskraal, in contrast, got off the buses singing when they arrived at their resettlement site in Peddie. They were overjoyed at the prospect of better housing. Another group destined for Peddie, the Glenmore community, seemed divided at the prospect of moving, it was reported.

Bathurst black township reprieved

D. Dingake 10/7/73

(211)

PORT ALFRED — The government's decision not to proceed with the removal of 1 600 blacks from Bathurst to Port Alfred has been welcomed by the two towns.

According to the chairman of the Port Alfred Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Mr Cedric Boast, the message was contained in a letter from the administrative secretary to the Department of Co-operation on behalf of the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G Morrison.

However, the acting director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr Mathee, said Dr Morrison's decision regarding the Bathurst black community was news to him.

Mr Boast said last night the government's change of mind came after "strenuous objections" by the ratepayers' association and the Bathurst and Port Alfred municipalities.

He said Dr Morrison's decision to preserve the status quo "has been acclaimed both in Bathurst and Port Alfred"

Port Alfred had a high unemployment rate and the black township was overcrowded and inadequately serviced, while most of the black community of Bathurst were suitably employed, were accommodated in adequate housing, owned their gardens of vegetables and fruit and used the commonage for their cattle and sheep.

Mr Angus Schlemmer,

deputy town clerk of Port Alfred, said the matter was being considered by the town's finance committee and would also be discussed at the council's meeting on March 29.

"We are opposed to the removal for the obvious socio-economic factors involved, while at Bathurst the black community is already socio-economically viable," said Mr Schlemmer.

Bathurst's town clerk, Mr Ron Bradfield, said his municipality had not yet been officially informed of the government's decision, but agreed the removal to Bathurst of the town's 2 000 black inhabitants "would have made things most difficult for us"

(271) Hansard Q. 698 —
Resettlement of Blacks
16/3/83 699
372 Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to resettle the Black inhabitants of the (a) farms (i) Matiwane Kop, (ii) Lusitania and (iii) Umbulwane and (b) Driefontein block of farms in the district of Ladysmith Natal; if so, (a) how many persons are affected by these plans and (b) where is it intended to resettle them

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WEDNESDAY,

- (2) whether the persons concerned have been consulted, if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (b) In terms of existing consolidation plans, the inhabitants concerned must be resettled.
- (a) Approximately 92 000
- (b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled in townships and on compensatory land to be agreed upon after negotiations
- (2) Only the Black community of Matiwaneskop has been consulted. The community concerned requested not to be resettled.

~~137~~ (271) Hausand
Simdlangentsha 17/3/83
Q. 61. 705 -
497 Mr R A I SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) What is the present population of the Black district of Simdlangentsha situated west of Pongola in the Transvaal and (b) under whose jurisdiction does this area fall.
- (2) whether this area was scheduled to become a White area in terms of the consolidation proposals of 1975, if so,
- (3) whether it is still the intention of his Department to deproclaim this area, if so, (a) when, (b) how many persons will be moved, (c) where will they be moved and (d) what (i) housing and (ii) other facilities are available in the area to which they will be moved?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Approximately 34 000
(b) The Government of kwaZulu
- (2) In this respect the Honourable Member is referred to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs 1973 (V2—'73) which recommendations were adopted at that time, by both Houses of Parliament
- (3) (a) to (d) It is unfortunately not possible to furnish any decisive reply at this stage because the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of kwaZulu is still being considered by the Government

REMOVALS FM 18/3/83

Out black spots

271

Recent government statements indicate a more conciliatory attitude towards "black spot" removals. These are largely the excision of blacks from white or Indian areas, or because of homelands consolidation.

Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, has said removals will be conducted only "in the people's own interests," and where there is "no alternative." They will be characterised by "compassion and due respect for human dignity."

In Natal, at least, such good intentions seem in actual conflict with government actions. Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement, says there has been no reversal of policy — merely delay, confusion and concealment.

Walker says there is evidence of renewed determination by local administration boards to push ahead with black spot removals and to clamp down on African ten-

ants of white and Indian rural landlords.

Any lull in the removal programme, says Walker, seems more the result of expediency than compassion — government is strapped for cash. Nevertheless, she believes that removals are being stepped-up once more.

Last November, 44 families living on an isolated farm near Oliviershoek Pass were given three months to leave. The Mahon Church, in whose name the land is registered, says it is under pressure from the Drakensberg Administration Board to evict the people.

In December, officials visited Cornfields and Themalihle, two adjoining black spots in the Estcourt district. They said the long-threatened removals of about 10 000 people would soon begin. During January, the Chief at Matiwane's Kop, a freehold farm near Ladysmith with a population of 12 500, was told that expropriation orders would soon be issued. Houses would be numbered in preparation for removal. People on another settled farm, Jonono's Kop, were given similar warnings.

In addition to black spot removals, says Walker, a disturbingly large number of people face eviction from white or Indian-owned land. In most cases the landowners have no objection to their presence. Most of the settlements are close to the urban centres of Ladysmith, Hammarsdale and New Hanover.

Castroville K.

(271) City Press 20/3/83

Here today, but tomorrow Kliptown will be history

Death knell for Soul Town

By Z B MOLEFE

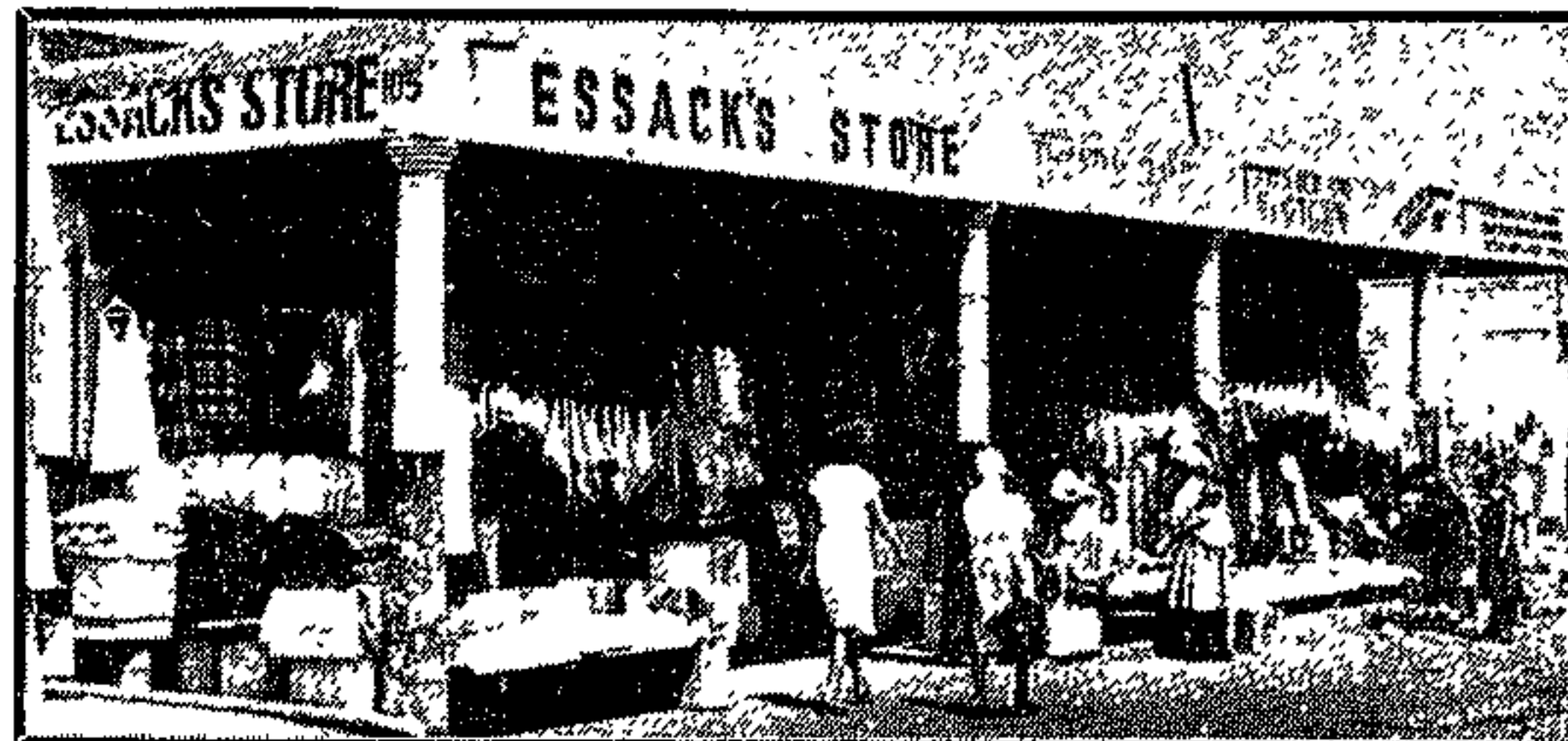
IT was Sophiatown . . . Cator Manor . . . District Six . . . Pageview. Now it's Kliptown.

They have rung the death knell for this throbbing "United Nations" of racial tolerance and comradeship which has been home to 129 black, 412 coloured and five Chinese families for decades outside Soweto.

Last week a report to the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee said the dwellings in the area are in a bad state of disrepair — unhygienic and overcrowded.

Throbbing

In conjunction with the Department of Community Development it has been de-



● Kliptown folk who are to be moved on (clockwise): Widowed Mrs Mathabiso Kutu with her daughters; the district's bargain bazaar area; Mr Meshack Mokoena, who has lived in this cellar for a year.

Two long years of heartbreak

KLIPTOWN — For almost two years a heartbreaking drama has been played here as scores of black families find themselves without accommodation while the area is turned into a coloured township.

This week Kliptown Residents' Committee member Mr Ishmael Dangor, confirmed the families' hardships as they battle to be resettled in nearby Soweto and elsewhere.

"You don't know the trouble I've gone through trying to fix up families," said Mr Dangor. "Nine cases are now with the Black Sash, who we hope will help."

It's hell here

At Kliptown's "first gate" section, where demolitions have started, stories of heartbreak among the black families unfolded.

"Life has become hell here," said widow Mrs Mathabiso Kutu speaking from shacks she shares with four other families.

By Z B MOLEFE

"They have demolished a number of houses around us. The place has become unsafe at weekends, as we are so exposed," she said.

A year now

While reporters were talking to the families it emerged that as early as March 1980 they were taken to the offices of the Department of Co-Operation and Development's aid centre and their particulars processed.

"It's almost a year now. And here I am without a house. Meantime I see houses nearby being demolished," lamented Mr Meshack Mokoena, as he showed reporters documents that declared that he qualified for a house.

Permit raids

Mr Mackson Tyinka recounted the numerous nights families have been raided for permits at "first gate". Mr Tyinka also echoed the families' fear

of the crime wave in the area since a number of houses have been demolished.

"Sleep has become a luxury. On the other hand there is the harassment of permits while tsotsis have a field day," added brickworks labourer Mr Tyinka.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of Wrab, could not throw light on the fate of these black families.

"Kliptown is outside" our area. But families who want houses should approach us or the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

"If they come forward, we can help."

A spokesman for the Dept of Co-Operation and Development's aid centre knew nothing of the black families in Kliptown.

City Press also found that the official who handled their matter last year, Mr D F Van Loggerenberg, no longer works with the department.

cided to resettle the other families elsewhere and leave Kliptown a coloured area.

Its throbbing and lively "central business district" is to change under the Group Areas Section 19 — making it another township regional shopping complex.

Lamented community leader Mr Ishmael Dangor. "Man, it's the end. The die has been cast".

News

Gone will be the Kliptown that hit the news in 1955 when the big shots of the African National Congress met at a dusty sportsfield and adopted that document of historical significance, the Freedom Charter.

And, of course, our sports-mad crowd will never forget the struggle of integrated soccer waged on Saturday afternoons in the dusty but lively Kliptown stadium.

Plucky soccer administrator Dan Twala and his SA Soccer League had been kicked off the Indian sportsground in Johannesburg.

And legions of cinema-goers will never forget the San Soua and the Grand.

Swanky

And who will forget going to the swank New Yorker Hotel after a good movie? Or to a swinging show featuring the Manhattan Brothers, the Ink-spots, Miriam Makeba, Dorothea Masuka or Hugh Masekela?

Today the New Yorker — like dying Kliptown — is in its sunset.

Bargains

But most will lament the passing of Kliptown as a shoppers' paradise in these days of crippling costs: a colourful shopping area, especially on Saturday, with its open-front bazaars, flea market and stalls offering bargains in hardware, clothing, foodstuffs.

Now they are gradually moving out the Kliptown families and redevelopment is imminent . . .

271) ~~30~~ Removal of Blacks 22/3/83
 Hammond Q W 746 750

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

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black townships in 1982 and (b)(i) from which urban areas and (ii) to which Black townships were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 1647

(b) (i) en (ii)

	Bophutha- tswana	Ciskei	Transkei	Venda	Lebowa
Johannesburg	21	23	53	19	17
Sandton/Randburg	—	—	57	—	15
Roodepoort	80	21	5	7	36
Krugersdorp	4	7	—	—	13
Benoni	1	—	5	—	—
Brakpan	—	—	3	—	2
Germiston	—	—	—	—	—
Nigel	—	—	1	—	—
Springs	—	—	7	—	—
Volksrust	—	—	—	—	—
Evander	—	—	—	—	—
Bethal	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	4	—	—	—	21
Witbank	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Town	—	13	139	—	—
Bloemfontein	—	3	11	—	—
Welkom	—	11	66	—	—
Vanderbijlpark/ Vereeniging	—	—	7	—	—
Sasolburg	—	—	5	—	—
Kroonstad	—	—	15	—	—
Bethlehem	—	—	1	—	—
Ficksburg	—	—	—	—	—
Wepener	—	—	—	—	—

	Gazankulu	Owaqwa	kwaZulu	kwaNdebele	Kangwane
Johannesburg	14	9	64	—	—
Sandton/Randburg	—	—	10	—	—
Roodepoort	6	6	10	2	—
Krugersdorp	2	—	1	—	—
Benoni	—	—	—	—	—
Brakpan	—	—	2	—	12
Germiston	—	—	—	1	—
Nigel	—	—	—	—	—
Springs	—	—	—	—	13
Volksrust	—	—	—	—	—
Evander	—	—	—	7	—
Bethal	—	—	—	—	27
Pretoria	—	—	—	13	36
Witbank	37	5	7	134	—
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—
Bloemfontein	—	3	1	—	—
Welkom	—	—	—	—	—
Vanderbijlpark/ Vereeniging	—	2	30	—	—
Sasolburg	—	—	—	—	—
Kroonstad	—	—	—	—	—
Bethlehem	—	—	—	—	—
Ficksburg	—	—	—	—	—
Wepener	—	—	—	—	—

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TUESDAY 22 MARCH 1983

750

Lesotho Zimbabwe Botswana Mozambique Malawi

Welkom 237

Vanderbijlpark/ Vereeniging 69

Sasolburg 1

Kroonstad 8

Bethlehem 6

Ficksburg 145

Wepener 1

(271) Removal of Blacks 22/3/83
 Hansard Q 61.749-752
 410 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres in 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A total of 1 647 Blacks were removed

	Bophutha-tswana	Ciskei	Transkei	Venda	Lebowa
Johannesburg	21	23	53	19	17
Sandton/Randburg	—	—	57	—	15
Roodepoort	80	21	5	7	36
Krugersdorp	4	—	—	—	13
Benoni	1	—	5	—	—
Brakpan	—	—	3	—	2
Germiston	—	—	—	—	—
Nigel	—	—	—	—	—
Springs	—	—	1	—	—
Volksrust	—	—	7	—	—
Evander	—	—	—	—	—
Bethal	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	4	—	—	—	—
Witbank	—	—	—	—	—

23

	Bophutha-tswana	Ciskei	Transkei	Venda	Lebowa
Cape Town	—	13	139	—	—
Bloemfontein	—	3	11	—	—
Welkom	—	11	66	—	—
Vanderbijlpark/	—	—	—	—	—
Vereeniging	—	—	7	—	—
Sasolburg	—	—	5	—	—
Kroonstad	—	—	15	—	—
Bethlehem	—	—	1	—	—
Ficksburg	—	—	—	—	—
Wepener	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesburg	14	9	64	—	—
Sandton/Randburg	—	—	10	—	—
Roodepoort	6	6	10	—	—
Krugersdorp	2	—	1	—	—
Benoni	—	—	2	—	—
Brakpan	—	—	—	—	—
Germiston	—	—	—	—	—
Nigel	—	—	—	—	—
Springs	—	—	—	—	—
Volksrust	—	—	—	—	—
Evander	—	—	—	—	—
Bethal	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	—	—	—	—	—
Witbank	37	5	7	—	—
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—
Bloemfontein	—	3	1	—	—
Welkom	—	—	—	—	—
Vanderbijlpark/	—	—	—	—	—
Vereeniging	—	—	—	—	—
Sasolburg	—	2	39	—	—
Kroonstad	—	—	—	—	—
Bethlehem	—	—	—	—	—
Ficksburg	—	—	—	—	—
Wepener	—	—	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—	—	—
Owagwa	—	—	—	—	—
kwaZulu	—	—	—	—	—
kwaNdebele	—	—	—	—	—
Kangwane	—	—	—	—	—
Lesotho	237	—	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	—	2	—	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—
Mosambiq	69	—	—	—	—
Malawi	1	—	—	—	—
Witwatersrand	—	—	—	—	—
Vanderbijlpark/	—	—	—	—	—
Vereeniging	—	—	—	—	—
Sasolburg	—	—	—	—	—
Kroonstad	—	—	—	—	—
Bethlehem	—	—	—	—	—
Ficksburg	—	—	—	—	—
Wepener	—	—	—	—	—

if not, when does he expect to receive these representations, if so,

(2) whether (a) he and/or (b) the Cabinet has considered (i) such reports and (ii) the submissions of the building society movement, if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether any decision has been made; if so, what is the decision, if not, (a) why not and (b) when does he expect a decision to be made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(3) Yes. I shall deal with this matter in my Budget Speech

*Haarwood Q 61 763-764
The State v. T.M.B. Hoare and others
23/3/83*

*11. Mr. J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice +

(a) What total cost had been incurred by or on behalf of the State in connection with the criminal case *The State v T M B Hoare and others*, (b) how is the amount made up and (c) through which agencies have payments in respect of this amount been made?

+The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

Particulars regarding costs paid out of the Department of Justice's Vote are as follows

(a) R106 305.18

(b) Subsistence and travel allowances—R20 539.66

Witness fees—1 449.26

Telephone fees—510.40

Assessor fees—12 594.25

Taxed costs in respect of the Evidence on Commission—56 329.95

Mechanical recording of court proceedings—13 884.73

Detention of accused persons—996.93

(c) Department of Justice

*Haarwood Q 61 764
12 Mr P A NYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) What were the findings of the board of inquiry referred to in his reply to Question No 22 on 4 March 1983,

(2) whether these findings have been accepted by him?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) As the findings of the Board of Inquiry and the comments by the Convening Authority arising from the findings are based on considerations of a technical and confidential nature, I do not for security reasons consider it in the public interest to make the findings public or to comment on them. I am, however, prepared to supply the information in confidence to the hon member personally.

*13 to 15 Mr D J Dalling to ask the Minister of Law and Order

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, on a point of order I should like to withdraw Questions Nos 13, 14 and 15, which stand in my name, and hold them over until the hon the Minister of Law and Order has the courtesy to be in this House to answer them and possible supplementary questions personally. [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order! Questions No 13, 14 and 15 are being withdrawn.

+The MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr. Speaker, on a further point of order: I want to point out that the hon. the Minister of Law and Order entrusted it to me to reply to the questions concerned and that I am ready to reply to those questions on his behalf now.

Mr. SPEAKER Order! The hon. member for Sandton has indicated that he withdraws those questions, and I shall abide by that.

+Minr A VAN BREDA. Mr Speaker on

point of order (Can the hon member at this late stage withdraw his questions without leave of the House?)

Mr SPEAKER Order! Questions are submitted by the hon member himself, and think he has the right to withdraw them at any time prior to their being answered. He has the right to withdraw his questions if he finds that the relevant Minister is not present in the House.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Mr Speaker on a further point of order: The hon member asked that the questions be withdrawn and stand over until a later date. I submit that he needs the consent of the House for that.

Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member will have to place the questions on the Order Paper again. [Interjections]

*Haarwood Q 61 765
16 Mr S A PLITMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the investigation into the shooting of Mr Kobus Duvendage has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed if so.

(2) whether the relevant docket has been handed to the Attorney-General if not, why not, if so, when was it handed to him.

(3) whether the Attorney-General has come to a decision on the matter if so, what is the nature of such decision, if not, when is it anticipated that he will come to a decision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) No. It is anticipated that the investigation will be completed within the next 14 days, as soon as the outstanding statements and forensic reports are received.

(2) and (3) Fall away

*Haarwood Q 61 766
17 Mr S A PLITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether a final decision has been taken on which race group is entitled to occupy St Wendolin's if so, what is the decision, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

The area was proclaimed as an Indian Group Area on 29 April 1966. As a result of representations received in connection with the deproclamation of the Group Area, the question of whether or not the *status quo* should remain is presently being considered at ministerial level in collaboration with other Departments and bodies concerned.

In view of the far reaching implications no final decision has been taken yet and no indication can be given as to when the matter will be finalized.

(a) and (b) Fall away

*Haarwood Q 61 766
18 Mr D J N MAI (CONLIES) asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

What are the names of the members of the Competition Board established in terms of section 3(1) of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act No 96 of 1979?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND TOURISM

- Dr D I Mouton (Chairman)
- Mr H Goldberg (Member)
- Dr I de V' Graaf (Member)
- Prof S J Naude (Member)
- Mr A J Marais (Member)
- Dr S I Klein (Executive Member)
- Mr E W van Staden (Executive Member)

25/3/83
Removal of communities
271) *Hanson* Q. 61. 807-808
271 Mr E. K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development
(1) (a) How many Black communities

MARCH 1983

808

are scheduled for removal in (i) the Cape Province, (ii) the Orange Free State, (iii) the Transvaal and (iv) Natal, (b) what (i) are the names and (ii) is the population of each of these communities, (c) where is each such community to be relocated and (d) what is the estimated cost of these removals,

(2) whether facilities have been provided in the areas where these communities are to be located if so, what facilities?

The MINISTER OF CO OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) and (2) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given on Question No 391 of 1982. The position remains unchanged and nothing more can be added.

The Commission for Co-operation and Development is still busy with its investigation in connection with the consolidation of the Independent and other National States, which investigation might have a material bearing on the ultimate number of Black spots to be removed, the number of people and the cost involved.

There are, in terms of decisions taken previously, presently still approximately 75 Black areas scheduled to become White areas. The Commission's investigation might have an effect on these decisions.

The removal of people is a very sensitive and complicated matter.

It is regretted that due to circumstances a more decisive reply cannot be furnished.

remove the community living at Jonono's Kop in the Ladysmith district of Natal; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) and (b) how many persons will be involved,

(2) Whether the Government has expropriated this area, if so, what amount was paid in compensation?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes According to existing plans the community concerned must be resettled
- (a) (i) A date must still be determined
- (ii) The farm Roodedraai in the district of Ladysmith
- (b) Approximately 1 063
- (2) Yes The compensation will only be paid at the time of the resettlement of the people concerned

Ntambanana

472 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the settlement of fletcher-craft huts in the vicinity of the Ntambanana police station in Natal is unhampered, if so, for what purpose is it intended to use these huts,
- (2) (a) what is the total number of huts erected at this site and (b) what was the total cost of erecting them?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes For the resettlement of Black people
- (2) (a) 630
- (b) R69 015,00

Ntambanana

473 Mr. R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether a water supply system has been installed at the Ntambanana resettlement site in Natal, if so,
- (2) whether this is a permanent system, if not,
- (3) whether it is the intention to develop a permanent water supply system at this site, if so, when,
- (4) whether any charge will be levied on water so supplied, if so, what charge?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes A dam has been built in the Nselem River
- (2) Yes The capacity is however still insufficient to provide in all the requirements
- (3) A survey is presently being conducted of the area to identify additional water sources
- (4) No

National States Citizenship Amendment Act

484 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1982 and 31 December 1982 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) how many applications from Blacks of each state were pending as at 31 December 1982,
- (2) whether any applications were refused, if so, how many from each state?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Transkei—1 020
Bophuthatswana—247,
Venda—6

- (b) Due to the fact that applications are processed through district offices and national states to the Reference Bureau it is not possible to determine how many applications are pending on a specific date
- (2) No applications were refused

Oliphantskop: dam

496 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- Whether a dam is planned or being built at Oliphantskop in the vicinity of Ekuvukeni in Natal if so, (a)(i) by whom and (ii) for what purpose is it being built and (b) what is the estimated cost of such dam?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Yes
- (a) (i) By the Department of Co-operation and Development
- (ii) To provide reserve storage of domestic water for the area concerned
- (b) The estimated cost is R150 000

Ezakeni/Pomeroy

498 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- Whether any new closer settlement sites in the area between Ezakeni and Pomeroy in Natal have been or are still to be laid out, if so, (a) where will they be or have they been sited, (b) for whom are they being developed and (c)(i) what facilities are to be provided at each such site and (ii) when will they be completed?

271 Hayward O 61.839
Jonono's Kop
470 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development
29/3/82 845
(1) Whether his Department intends to

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT.

No (a) to (c)(i) and (ii) Fall away

Paulpietersburg/Sodwana
Bay/Driefontein/Reserve No. 4

501. Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether, further to his reply to Question No 465 on 23 April 1982, any steps have been taken to remove the Black residents of (a) the (i) Paulpietersburg, (ii) Sodwana Bay and (iii) Driefontein areas and (b) Reserve No 4 from the scheduled land excised from KwaZulu, if so, (aa) what steps and (bb) when are these removals due to be completed.
- (2) whether any progress has been made in developing (a) housing and (b) other facilities at the proposed compensatory areas, if so, what progress has been made at each such area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a)(i) (ii), (iii) and (b) No

(aa) Falls away

(bb) No dates have as yet been determined

(2) (a) and (b) No development has as yet taken place.

Nondweni/Nondweni No. 5

502 Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) What is the present population of the (a) Nondweni and (b) Nondweni No 5 resettlement areas near Nqutu in Natal

(2) whether his Department intends to increase the existing number of sites for the resettlement of additional persons; if so, what is the projected

number of sites to be made available at Nondweni?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

A census undertaken during January 1982 reveals the following

(1) (a) 5 277

(b) 2 062

(2) A total of 1 026 sites has been developed and due to the shortage of water it is not intended to increase the existing number of sites. This settlement is not a development project of the Department of Co-operation and Development but originated as a result of illegal squatting

Nondweni/Nondweni No. 5

503 Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether there is a water supply system at the Nondweni resettlement area near Nqutu in Natal, if so, what type of system is it.

(2) whether any steps are being taken to expand this water supply system, if so, what steps.

(3) whether water is to be made available to the Nondweni No 5 resettlement area, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) The Nondweni resettlement area near Nqutu is supplied with water from a wellpoint system in the Nondweni River

(2) From a practical viewpoint it is not intended to expand the system at this stage. The construction of a water supply pipeline from Nqutu is presently being considered and in the interim boreholes are to be drilled to supplement the water supply scheme

(3) Yes As soon as the area has been planned and settled according to an approved planning project X

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No (a) to (c)(1) and (ii) Fall away.

Paulpietersburg/Sodwana
Bay/Driefontein/Reserve No. 4

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Minister of Co-operation and Development-

- (1) Whether, further to his reply to Question No 465 on 23 April 1982, any steps have been taken to remove the Black residents of (a) the (i) Paulpietersburg, (ii) Sodwana Bay and (iii) Driefontein areas and (b) Reserve No 4 from the scheduled land excised from KwaZulu, if so, (aa) what steps and (bb) when are these removals due to be completed.

- (2) whether any progress has been made in developing (a) housing and (b) other facilities at the proposed compensatory areas, if so, what progress has been made at each such area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (b) No

(aa) Falls away

(bb) No dates have as yet been determined

- (2) (a) and (b) No development has as yet taken place.

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number of sites to be made available at Nondweni?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT.

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- (2) whether any steps are being taken to expand this water supply system, if so, what steps.

- (3) whether water is to be made available to the Nondweni No 5 resettlement area, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) The Nondweni resettlement area near Nqutu is supplied with water from a wellpoint system in the Nondweni River

- (2) From a practical viewpoint it is not intended to expand the system at this stage. The construction of a water supply pipeline from Nqutu is presently being considered and in the interim boreholes are to be drilled to supplement the water supply scheme

- (3) Yes As soon as the area has been planned and settled according to an approved planning project

Steincoalspruit, Ladysmith 29/3/83

504 Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether an evaluation of the (a) extent and (b) value of the coal deposits on the farm Steincoalspruit in the Ladysmith district of Natal has been completed, if not, when is it expected that such evaluation will be completed.

- (2) whether his Department intends removing the Indian and Coloured landowners at Steincoalspruit, if so, (a) why, (b) how many (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured landowners are to be moved, (c) (1) where and (ii) when will they be moved and (d) what accommodation will be provided in the areas to which they are to be moved?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) and (b) The valuation has not yet been received by the Department of Co-operation and Development and it is unfortunately not yet possible to indicate when the report will be made available.

- (2) No (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away

Thembalille/Cornfields 29/3/83 846
505 Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the African-owned farms of (a) Thembalille and (b) Cornfields near Estcourt in Natal have been expropriated;

- (2) whether his Department still intends to remove the black residents of these farms, if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where will they be moved (b) what facilities will be available in the resettlement area and (c) how many (i)

- landowners and (ii) tenants will be moved from each of these farms
- (3) whether any such landowners will qualify for compensation on a land-for-land basis, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) and (b) No

- (2) Yes According to existing plans the people concerned must be resettled

- (a) (i) A date must still be determined

(ii) To Trust farms in the districts of Nkandla and Estcourt

(b) Schools, potable water, roads clinics and temporary housing

(c) (i) Cornfields—276 landowners, Thembalille—103 landowners

(ii) The total number of tenants is unknown. The total number of people on Cornfields and Thembalille is 5 460 and 2 640 respectively, which figures include the landowners

- (3) Yes One landowner.

Howand Nqutu Village 29/3/83
507 Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether his Department still intends to develop a township at Nqutu Village in the Nqutu district of KwaZulu, if so, (a) who will be housed in the township, (b) where will it be built in relation to the existing settlement at Nqutu Village, (c) when is work on its development due to commence and (d) for how many persons will the completed township make provision?

271 ~~111~~ Hansard Q. 601.895
Inanda - 896
30/3/83
361 Mr R A F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Inanda as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.
- (2) what was the annual population growth in Inanda in 1982?

30 MARCH 1983

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) The only statistics available are the latest census figures (1980) which figures reveal the following

Blacks	21 000
Whites	18 000
Coloureds	8 000
Indians	107 000

- (2) The annual population growth figure in Released Area 33 and surrounding area generally known as Inanda is unknown due to the influx of a large number of squatters in the area

271
GROUTVILLE
Mercury
defensive
1/4/83
African Affairs Reporter

KING Goodwill, Paramount Chief of the Zulus, is to be asked by the community of GROUTVILLE, near Stanger, to build his royal kraal there in order to prevent the Government proceeding with its plans to resettle the community

Some people have received notice to vacate the area

The residents are also expected to elect a new chief on April 27. The previous chief died two years ago

Mkhize death spotlights removals

271 (257)

DOM

4/4/83

Political Correspondent

THE plight of the 5 000 Driefontein villagers has received considerable international publicity during the past two months and the shooting of their leader, Mr Saut Mkhize, is likely to create a new outcry over the Government's policy of forced removals.

Since about mid-1981 the black land owners, who acquired their land in 1912, have been waging a war of words with Pretoria to prevent their forced removal.

Driefontein has been declared a black spot by the Government and is apparently on the site of a dam.

On March 6 this year the influential New York Times highlighted the plight of the Driefontein farmers in a substantial report in which Mr Mkhize was quoted.

When Government officials painted white numbers on gravestones in the Driefontein cemetery last year, in preparation for re-burials elsewhere, there was such an angry backlash from the villagers that Pretoria ordered the numbers to be removed.

Mr Mkhize told the New York Times. "When we bury our dead we expect them, as all other people do, to rest in peace.

"We paid for our land and

we wish to keep it.

"We will not own the new land to which we are supposed to move. We will merely be squatters and who knows when someone else will decide to move us again? Why should we move? Because the Government wants our land for their own purposes? For the minerals beneath the ground? Would they move white people in this way — by buses to barren land with no roads, no water, no schools, no shops, nothing?"

The New York Times wrote "Driefontein is a village under a death sentence. Pretoria has decreed that the

people in it and all other black communities must be trucked to 'homelands', the 14% of South Africa set aside for black occupation. Half a million blacks have already been swept off such 'black spots'.

"Driefontein is not a wealthy village. But on a continent fast losing the race to feed itself, it is self-sufficient and more.

"There are about 300 individual land owners, some of whom lease out part of their small acreage to tenants with whom they practise share-cropping. They have dug wells and built homes, stores, schools, and churches.

"The peasants raise cattle, goats, and chickens. They grow corn, pumpkins, potatoes, and peach trees. The residents are proud of what they have created. They elected a community board to keep out trespassers and petty criminals, and the sale of liquor is strictly controlled."

On March 19 this year Mr M J Prinsloo, a commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the villagers the Government was not prepared to negotiate further.

And the villagers replied that this message was "unacceptable" because there had been no negotiation.

Mkhize and Koornhof corresponded — claim

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader shot dead at a protest meeting against forced removals on Saturday, told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a letter last year that an attempt had been made on his life.

And 10 days before Mr Mkhize was shot the government told him that it was not prepared to negotiate on the forced relocation of the 5000 Driefontein villagers.

This was stated yesterday by Mr Geoff Budlender, a lawyer at the Legal Resources Centre, who had been acting for Mr Mkhize since November last year.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein".

"But I will look into the matter at the earliest opportunity," he said. "I would, nevertheless, like to express my sincere regret that this man has been killed and extend my sympathies to his

family"

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that he had not yet been informed about the incident.

Mr Budlender said there had been an exchange of correspondence between Dr Koornhof and Mr Mkhize between June 4, 1981 and June 3, 1982.

On October 13 Dr Koornhof had replied personally to Mr Mkhize and said reconsideration of the decision to remove the people of Driefontein was not possible but gave him the assurance that the removals would be done "in a most humanitarian way".

On 19 May last year, Mr Mkhize told Dr Koornhof his life had been threatened.

Endeavours

"My life — because of my endeavours to help my people — has been threatened and an attempt to kill me has already been made. This cannot be allowed. This matter has been reported to the police."

The letter was acknowledged by Dr Koornhof's

administrative secretary

● Questions about the fatal shooting are to be raised "at the soonest opportunity" in Parliament by Opposition MP Mrs Helen Suzman

Mrs Suzman, who had dealt closely on the whole relocation question with Mr Mkhize and Dr Koornhof, said "Saul Mkhize's death is tragic. He was totally opposed to violence and had only his people's best interests at heart."

Police bullet kills Mkhize

SECTION I

Village angry at slaying of leader

271
271
271
ROM
4/4/83

By HARRY MASHABELA

AN ANGRY Driefontein, in the Eastern Transvaal, yesterday mourned the death of their elected leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, when shots were fired by police at a protest meeting on Saturday.

Most residents of the village were angry and bewildered yesterday. Many wept as they spoke about the fatal shooting.

A large crowd, they said, gathered at Cabangani Higher Primary School in the village on Saturday to attend the meeting called to discuss the controversial proposed forced removal of residents.

Police, travelling in a van, arrived on the scene a little before the meeting was due to begin, they said.

Two policemen — one white, the other

black — walked up to Mr Mkhize, the 48-year-old chairman of the local residents' committee. They spoke to him for a while and the black policeman announced through a loud hailer that the meeting was illegal. He ordered the assembled crowd to disperse.

The crowd did not move.

The white policeman then threw a teargas canister into the crowd, witnesses said. The people ran in all directions as it exploded but regrouped once more.

Thereafter the policemen are said to have tried to drag Mr Mkhize to the police car but he pulled back. The policemen then slapped him.

The crowd moved closer, surrounding the policemen, they said. Mr Mkhize told the people not to fight.

Witnesses said the policemen then returned to their vehicle from where two shots were fired.

One bullet hit Mr Mkhize, who was standing "about 39 paces" from the vehicle and facing the police, in the chest while the second bullet hit a tree. Mr Mkhize collapsed as the people fled.

He died on the way to hospital.

His death has shocked not only Driefontein but also neighbouring KwaNgema and Daggakraal — the three areas have for years been threatened with removal but the communities were always opposed to the move.

JOHN BATTERSEY reports, meanwhile, that Mr Mkhize told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a letter last year that an attempt had been made on his life.

And 10 days before Mr Mkhize was shot, the Government told him it was not prepared to negotiate on the forced relocation of the 5 000 Driefontein villagers.

the University

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
Mr Mkhize last week drafted a petition protesting against the Government's plans to resettle black landowners and other residents in the KwaZulu and KaNgwane homelands.		
This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Geoff Budlender, a lawyer at the Legal Resources Centre, who has been acting for Mr Mkhize since November last year.		
In February Mr Mkhize's 17-year-old son, Paris Mkhize, was allegedly assaulted by police in Piet Retief on his way home from school in Swaziland and asked why his father was refusing to move from Driefontein.		
Dr Koornhof said yesterday that he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein".		
"But I will look into the matter at the earliest opportunity," he said.		
And the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday he had not yet been informed about the incident and his department as yet had no particulars on the matter.		
A police spokesman for the Eastern Transvaal last night said he had been informed that two policemen went to Driefontein after they had received a complaint that an illegal gathering was to take place.		
"There was something of a riot ('bietjue oproer') and the policemen were threatened. People were at their heels. They fired in self defence."		
The spokesman said he would prefer not to comment on the facts as reported but preferred that the matter be handled through the Police Directorate of Public Relations and the office of the Commissioner of Police.		
● See Page 3		

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sioning the exam-

- work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) the number of questions you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for writing. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Green ink may be used only for emphasis or for diagrams, for which pen is to be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets and examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for admission to the University

and to possible exclusion from

Fatal shot at 'illegal' meeting

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of people assembled to attend a meeting at Driefontein in south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday watched in horror as their elected leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot.

Mr Mkhize, 48-year-old chairman of the local Residents Committee, died on the way to hospital.

Shock

His death has shocked not only Driefontein but also neighbouring Kwa-Ngema and Daggakraal — the three areas have for years been threatened with removal but the communities were always opposed to the move.

Yesterday Driefontein was in deep mourning, angry and bewildered. Inhabitants wept as they spoke about the fatal shooting the previous day.

A large crowd, they said, was gathered at Cabangani Higher Primary School in the village to attend the meeting called to discuss the controversial proposed removal of residents in the area.

Police, travelling in a van, arrived on the scene a little before the meeting was due to begin.

Two policemen — one



Mr Saul Mkhize

white and the other black — walked up to Mr Mkhize.

They spoke to him for a while before the black policemen announced through a loud-hailer that the meeting was illegal and that they should disperse.

The two men then walked away from Mr Mkhize and got back into their van. The crowd did not move.

The white policeman then threw a teargas canister into the middle of the crowd. The people ran in all directions as it exploded but regrouped once more.

The police are then

♦♦♦♦
To page 2

CAPE Times 4/4/83

A

From page 303

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said to have tried to drag Mr Mkhize to the police van but he pulled back. The policemen then slapped him

The crowd moved closer, surrounding the policemen Mr Mkhize called on the people not to fight. The policemen then returned to their vehicle from where two shots were fired

One bullet hit Mr Mkhize, who was standing about 39 paces away from the vehicle and facing the police, in the chest, while the second bullet hit a tree

Mr Mkhize collapsed as the people fled

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public relations said last night they had less information than the Rand Daily Mail, and referred the Mail to Major Ferreira of Middelburg

The spokesman added that he was not sure what details Major Ferreira had but said he doubted whether the major would be able to give any

'Illegal gathering'

● A police spokesman for the Eastern Transvaal last night said he had been informed that two policemen went to Driefontein after they had received a complaint that an illegal gathering was to take place

"There was something of a riot (brietjie oproer) and the policemen were threatened. People were at their heels. They fired in self-defence"

The spokesman said he would prefer not to comment on the facts as reported, but preferred that the matter be handled through the Directorate and the office of the Commissioner of Police

MGWALI

THE pro-removal Mgwali Planning Committee has been accused of forcing people to sign a declaration that they are willing to be moved from their South African village to Frankfort in the Ciskei.

In an angry statement released this week, the Mgwali Residents' Association accused the PC of using "below the belt" tactics to force people to sign the declaration — particularly civil servants and teachers living in the village.

"These poor people are being forced into signing these documents," the MRA said. "They're told the documents come from the SA Government — but they're actually from the Zibula tribal authority.

"Now the teachers are being victimised and harassed into signing these documents."

The MRA said that because Mgwali's schools fell under the Ciskei Government's control, the teachers feared their cheques would be withheld — and they could lose their jobs.

"They also stand a chance of being detained, like so many of us have been already, if they fail to comply with the request from our rival group."

The declarations were distributed in Mgwali early this week after a meeting called by the head of the Zibula authority, Chieftainess Noliwe Sandile — who has already been "disowned" by villagers opposing removal to the Ciskei.

At the meeting — attended by homeland member of parliament F Moletsane and a magistrate — the chieftainess said President Lennox Sebe had told the authority to collect the names of the villagers, as well as what they would lose if they were to leave the village.

"She emphasised that even the names of those relatives working in other towns and cities in South Africa should be included," said the MRA.

"Chieftainess Sandile told them to call their relatives back to the Ciskei, as they would be provided with work opportunities at Frankfort.

"She also said our removal from Mgwali would not be forced — only those people who had nowhere to live, and those who were prepared to obey the Ciskeian Go-

vernment, would be moved."

MRA chairman Wilson Fanti this week described the Chieftainess' claims as "laughable".

"The homeland is already as poor as a church mouse, with thousands of people starving. How can they pretend to offer jobs to us, when there are already thousands of unemployed.

"All they need the people for is to plough their own rich farms as semi-skilled labourers."

The MRA said the

PC had been "very active" since the meeting, and several people had already tried not to sign.

One teacher had tried to resist pressure from the PC, and asked committee chairman T Bevu whether she could check if the declaration came from the SA Government.

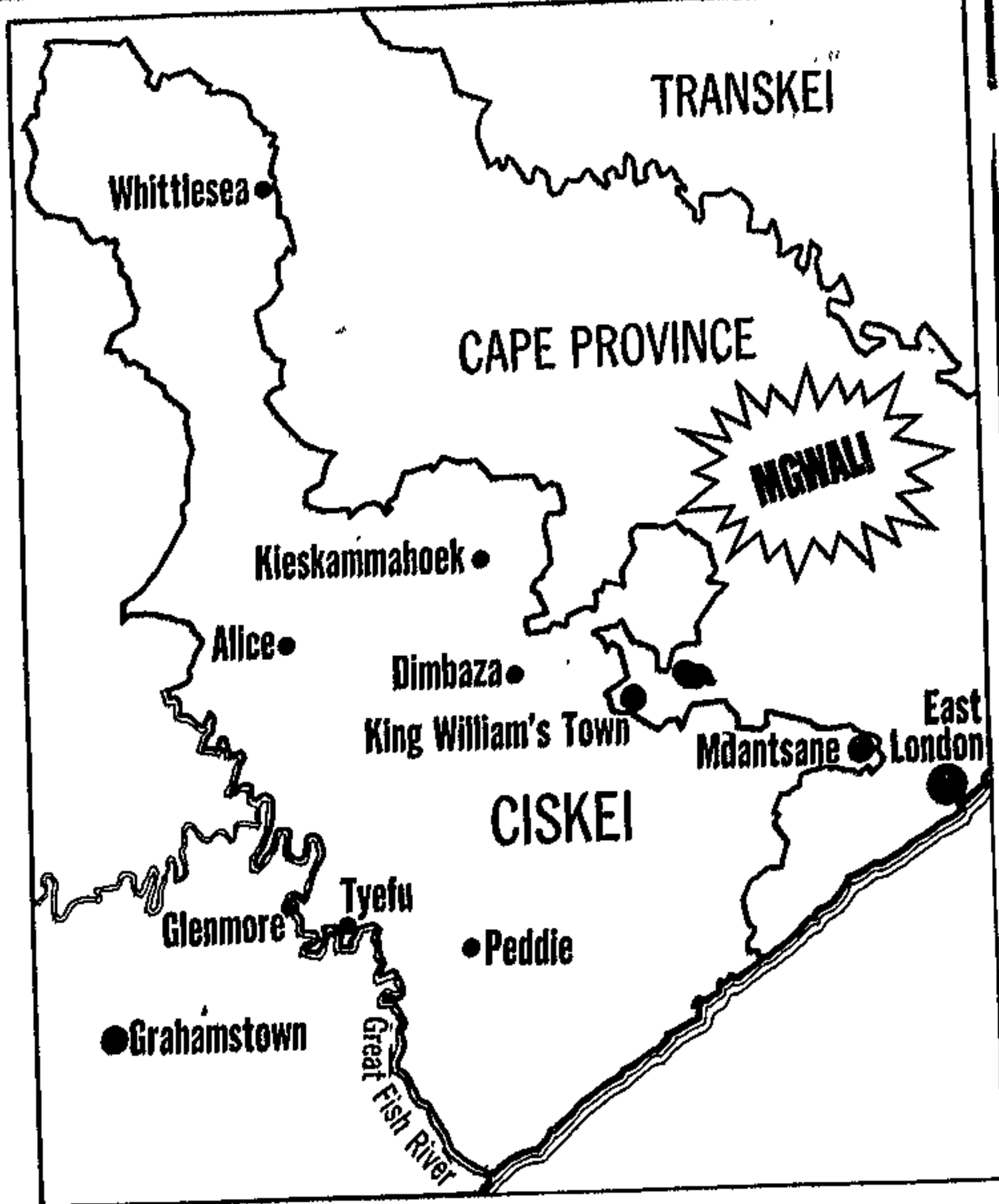
"At first, he refused to let her read it. When she finally got to see it, she saw it was from the tribal authority."

"This is yet another trick by the Ciskeian

Government. They're making an all-out bid to get as many signatures as possible so that they can use it against us."

Several teachers who signed the documents have since made a pledge to the MRA that they will not move from Mgwali, the association said.

Mr Fanti added that the villagers had another major fear — since they have resisted resettlement for the past four years, they may be ill-treated once they are within the homeland.



'Sign this — (271)
City Per PO
or we'll drag 8/4/84
you out anyway'

By BENITO PHILLIPS

By Jo-Anne Collinge
Mr Saul Mkhize was de-

termined that the re-
mains of his ancestors
should be allowed to rest
in the family plot at
Driefontein. That was one
reason why he resisted
the removal of his com-
munity.

Mr Mkhize joined his
ancestors on Saturday —
killed when police fired
shots at a public meeting.

And there is no gua-
rantee that his remains
will lie long at Driefon-
tein.

The 2 600 ha farm near
Wakerstroom in the
south-eastern Transvaal
is officially regarded as a
"black spot" — a pro-
perty outside the home-
lands to which blacks
have freehold title.

But the people living
there are listed for relo-
cation to various home-

lands.

Most of the 800 fami-
lies living there are
deeply opposed to relo-
cation.

The 300 plotowners are
"descendants of tribesmen
who bought the land
through the Native
Farmers' Association in
1912.

When the commission-
er at Wakerstroom, Mr
M J Prinsloo, attended a
meeting at Driefontein in
March and conveyed the
Government's wish to
assess the value of the
ground for compensation
purposes, and to count

the number of
"squatters", a crowd of
800 greeted him with
cries of "we won't move."

At their head was Mr
Mkhize, chairman of the
Council Board of Direc-
tors of Driefontein. He
voiced the opinion he had
addressed to the Minister
of Co-operation and De-
velopment, Dr Piet
Koorhof, over the last
two years: that the fu-
ture of Driefontein should
be negotiated with its
people, not decided uni-
laterally by the Govern-
ment.

Residents came to
know some of the condi-
tions of their proposed
resettlement: that they
would be compensated
for their houses, but not
be provided houses in
return, that they would
be lent tents to live in for
a limited period; that
they would be provided
three days' rations after
relocation, although they
would have disposed of
their stock and be at
least a season away from
harvest

They had also learnt
that the community

would be ethnically di-
vided — as either Zulu or
Swazi.

The former were to be
removed to Babanangu in
kwaZulu, and the latter
to Lochiel in kaNgwane.

"We are mixed and in-
termarried now, and live
together and help each
other. We do not wish to
be separated," Mr Mkh-
ize had told officials of
the Department of Com-
munity Development.
Some of the graves, too,
were numbered in pre-
paration for relocation.

He had voiced these
issues regularly at com-
munity meetings, before
Government officials,
and in the presence of
visitors such as Progres-
sive Federal Party MP
Mrs Helen Suzman and
the general secretary of
the SA Council of Chur-
ches, Bishop Desmond
Tutu.

Mr Mkhize often em-
phasised the land at
Driefontein was his
people's birthright. "We
are simple but proud
people, who only wish to

retain our heritage. We
have old people to take
care of and our ancestors
to cherish. We cannot
walk away from our he-
ritage. . . ."

He said uncertainty
and fear had eroded the
wellbeing of the com-
munity. "Since people did
not really know what was
happening, or when it
would happen, they al-
lowed their homes to de-
teriorate because they
were told they would be
destroyed anyway."

The land where he wanted to live will now become his burial ground

Star 5/14/83

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5/14/83

5/14/83

Post mortem today for police victim

By HARRY MASHABELA

A POST MORTEM on Mr Saul Mkhize, the leader of the Driefontein community in the south-eastern Transvaal shot dead by police at a Saturday protest meeting, will be held today.

Mr Pickson Mkhize, the dead man's brother, was told this by the authorities yesterday.

Further developments since the shooting include.

- The Sunday arrest of Mr Mkhize's right-hand man, Mr Philemon Yende, in Driefontein;

- A police claim yesterday that the shooting was "in self-defence" after "rioters" had tried to shoot a constable with his own revolver;

- A bitter outcry from the black community and white liberal groups, with the expectation that the Government will become embroiled in a major row over the police action.

Mr Mkhize's brother said the funeral would be next Saturday — if authorities released his body to the family after the post mortem.

Meanwhile, Mr Yende was arrested at 11am on Sunday — in connection with "activities on Saturday", according to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

Mr Yende and Mr Mkhize led about 300 standowners and residents with freehold rights who consistently opposed a Government plan of several years' standing to forcibly remove them from the area — Zulus to Babanango in KwaZulu, and Swazis to Lochiel in KaNgwane.

Mr Yende joined Mr Mkhize's group after resigning his membership of the previous community board led by Mr Stephen Msibi when it accepted the Government's plan.

Their resistance culminated in the fatal shooting by police of Mr Mkhize at Saturday's protest meeting.

Yesterday's police statement said Mr Mkhize had been fatally wounded when Constables J A Nienaber and M C Khumalo were

"forced to defend themselves against a frenzied mob which attacked them with knobkieries and a pistol stolen from one of the policemen" at an illegal protest of about 500 people they were trying to break up at the Cabangam Higher Primary School

"The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen. Constable Khumalo managed to flee, but Constable Nienaber was seized by the mob, who grabbed his service pistol and attempted to shoot him with it."

Constable Nienaber eventually managed to break free and fled to his vehicle. He sprayed teargas into the crowd but, realising this was having little effect, he snatched a shotgun from the back of the vehicle and fired a warning shot over their heads, it said.

"But this still did not have the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob (Saul Mkhize), striking him."

Police said the crowd had immediately stopped rioting and dispersed. Constable Nienaber's gas mask had probably saved him from serious injury — the mask was badly damaged and dented in the attack, and the pistol was still missing, the statement said.

Witnesses said later police opened fire when the gathering would not disperse after they were told the meeting was illegal. They also said Mr Mkhize was appealing to the crowd not to fight with the police when the shot was fired from "39 paces away".

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Lybon Mabasa, yesterday said the killing could not be isolated from the Sharpeville incident on March 20, 1960, nor Soweto in June 1976.

The Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Jill Wentzel, yesterday said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, "must immediately explain to the public and to the Mkhize family why the policeman who shot Saul on Saturday morning was allowed to go to the Mkhize family the next day and to ride the family horse in a display of arrogance and insensitivity".

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Tell them, tell them!

Saul Mkhize's last wish before the cops shot him

BY LEN MASEKO



SHOT: Mr Saul Mkhize.

the area to make way for the building of a dam. The villagers — from Driefontein, Daggakraal and KwaNgema — are to be resettled in KanNgwane and Natal.

“BROTHER, tell the world Saul Mkhize and his committee are winning and that the future is bright for those supporting him.”
These enthusiastic words came from Mr Mkhize, leader of about 5 000 villagers in Driefontein, Eastern Transvaal, in an interview with The SOWETAN two days before his life was ended by a bullet from a policeman's gun.
Mr Mkhize had contacted the newspaper on Thursday last week to publicise a mass meeting that was to take place in the area where the local community is being threatened with removal. At the meeting

— which was held last Saturday — the residents were to voice their protest against their proposed resettlement but violence disrupted the gathering. Mr Mkhize was shot and killed during the confusion.
He told this reporter before Saturday's meeting: “We are winning. Those supporting us should know that the future is bright for them and their children. My committee has spoken to a company that will provide taps to all landowners. Water shortage will now be a thing of the past. Several other companies have told the committee of their intention to build factories

in the area. The local community can now look forward to being employed at their doorstep instead of going to look for jobs in towns hundreds of kilometres away from their homes.”
But now Mr Mkhize will no longer be there to see his long-cherished dream become a reality. Especially that of seeing the community being reprieved — if that happens — from removal from the land they have occupied for 71 years — land that has become part of the local community's history.

In the past two years Mr Mkhize had been in the forefront of the fight against the proposed removals. Throughout the resistance against resettlement the community had gained support locally and internationally. Bodies like the Black Sash, the South African Council of Churches and Progressive Federal Party member Mrs Helen Suzman have shared their sympathies with the community.
At the core of the trouble is the Government's intention to remove the villagers from

- Adequate compensation in cash for their houses;
 - transportation of their livestock and all reclaimable materials — doors, windows and frames and corrugated iron — free of charge;
 - free food rations for the first three days while families are settling in new areas.
- However, the community fear that, if removed, they will lose their freehold rights.

CAPE TIMES 6/4/83

Mkhize shooting highlights forced removals protest

The police shooting of Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize is likely to have international repercussions. Political staff writer JOHN BATTERSBY reports.

THE plight of the 5 000 Driefontein villagers has received considerable international publicity during the past two months and the shooting of their leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, is likely to create a new outcry over the government's policy of forced removals.

Since about mid-1981 the black landowners, who acquired their land in 1912 before the Natives Land Act of 1913 was passed, have been waging a war of words with Pretoria to prevent their forced removal.

Driefontein has been declared a black spot by the government and is apparently the site of a dam project on the Assegai River.

In a report on March 6 this year the influential New York Times highlighted the plight of the Driefontein farmers in a substantial report in which Mr Mkhize was quoted.

Angry backlash

When government officials painted white numbers on gravestones in the Driefontein cemetery last year, in preparation for reburials elsewhere, there was such an angry backlash from the villagers that Pretoria ordered the numbers to be removed.

Mr Mkhize told the New York Times: "When we bury our dead we expect them, as all other people do, to rest in peace."

"We paid for our land and we wish to keep it."

"We will not own the new land to which we are supposed to move. We will merely be squatters, and who knows when someone else will decide to move us again? Why should we move? Because the government wants our land for their own purposes?"

For the minerals beneath the ground? Would they move white people in this way — by buses to barren land with no roads, no water, no schools, no shops, nothing?"

The New York Times wrote: "Driefontein is a village under a death sentence. Pretoria has decreed that the people in it and all other black communities must be trucked to 'homelands', the 14 percent of South Africa set aside for black occupation. Half a million blacks have already been swept off such 'black spots'."

"Driefontein is not a wealthy village. But on a continent fast losing the race to feed itself, it is self-sufficient and more."

"There are about 300 individual landowners, some of whom lease out part of their small acreage to tenants with whom they practise share-cropping. They have dug wells and built homes, stores, schools and churches."

"Are proud"

"The peasants raise cattle, goats and chickens. They grow corn, pumpkins, potatoes and peach trees... The residents are proud of what they have created. They elected a community board to keep out trespassers and petty criminals, and the sale of liquor is strictly controlled..."

Since November last year Mr Geoff Budlender, a lawyer from the Legal Resources Centre, has been acting on Mr Mkhize's behalf and has on record a detailed account of all the correspondence between the Driefontein villagers and the government.

...the candidate liable

a commissioner of Dr Koornhof's department who is also magistrate of the Wakkerstroom district, Mr M J Prinsloo, conveyed a message from the government to the Driefontein villagers stating that the government was not prepared to negotiate further on the removals.

Mr Mkhize last week drafted a petition protesting against the government's plans to resettle black landowners and other residents in the Kwazulu and Kanguwane homelands.

According to a transcript of the March 19 meeting the community



Mr Saul Mkhize... "We paid for our land and we wish to keep it."

leader told Mr Prinsloo that his message from the government that the people of Driefontein were to be moved was "unacceptable" because there had been no negotiation on the matter.

Mr Prinsloo told Driefontein villagers on that day that he was speaking in his capacity as Commissioner for the Wakkerstroom district and had a message from the Chief Commissioner at Pietersburg — a Mr Van Niekerk — who said his words came directly from the government.

Mr Prinsloo told the villagers that the Department of Co-operation and Development intended sending officials to the area "as soon as possible" to determine how many "squatters" were living in the area and to make arrangement for the compensation of the landowners' land.

Mr Mkhize told the magistrate that he was not adopting the correct procedure to the government's resettlement plans.

"The correct procedure would be to negotiate with the community." Mr Mkhize said.

Mr Prinsloo replied: "The government has already decided about the removal of Driefontein. They are not going to negotiate any further on the matter. It is finished."

Mr Mkhize replied: "That means that the government is now forcing us to be removed from this place. If the government is not accepting any negotiation with us... then we don't accept. The community is not accepting it. Thank you."

Koornhof's reply

On December 18, 1981, the then chairman of the defunct Driefontein Community Board, which was spearheading resistance to forced removals at the time, received a reply from Dr Koornhof to an inquiry in which he had reminded Dr Koornhof of his undertaking that he was opposed to forced removals and that the government would not forcibly resettle anyone.

Dr Koornhof replied: "The position regarding the future of Driefontein 388 is as follows: (a) The dam in the Assegai River will, on completion, flood some of the Driefontein properties, and (b) it is a decision of Parliament that the people of Driefontein must be settled elsewhere. Therefore only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable."

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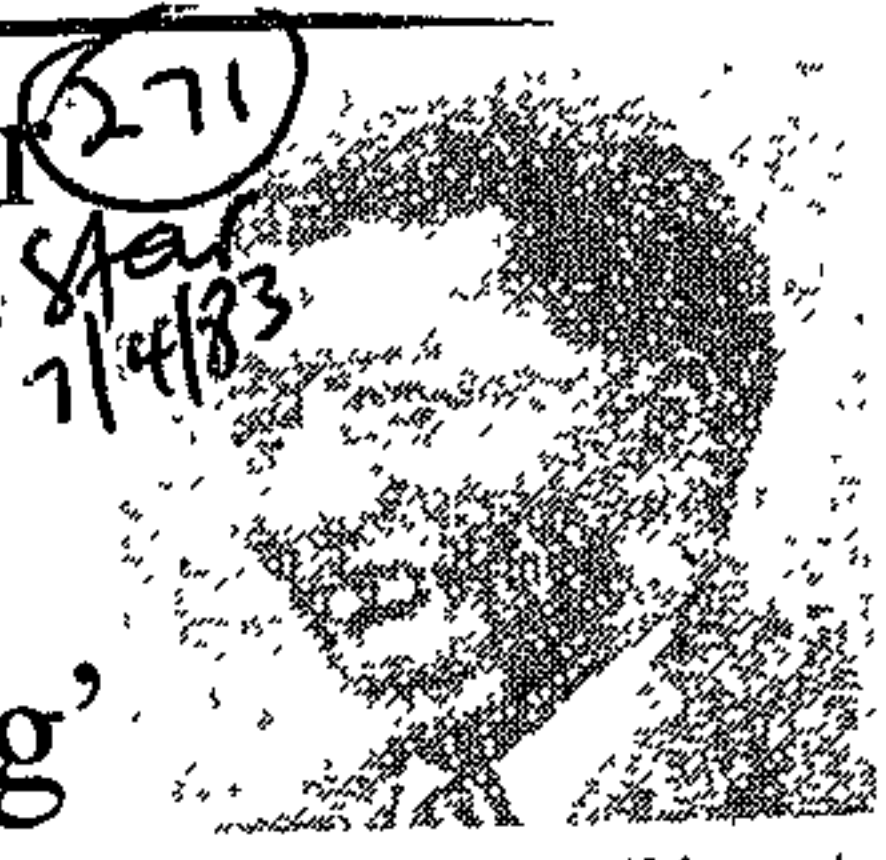
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US paper
outraged
at black
'dumping'



271
Star
1/1/83

WASHINGTON — In one of its most scathing attacks on apartheid the Washington Post has described the dumping of black South Africans in hovel communities as a "huge and continuing outrage".

It said much was heard from the South African Government and its defenders about the "relatively small ameliorations" in the conditions of urban blacks.

But little was heard about the carting off of whole populations to barren, so-called homelands.

On the death of black community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, the newspaper said the dispute over the facts would probably never be resolved since the South African Government "is not famous for the plausibility of its official findings as to how blacks have met violent death at the hands of its police or while in custody." — The Star Bureau.

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The US State Department this week reacted with unprecedented outrage at the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, and has issued a stern denunciation of South Africa's homelands policy.

Declaring that the US "deplored" last Saturday's shooting at Driefontein, a department spokesman said. "It appears Mr Mkhize was shot while organising a peaceful protest against the government plans to remove the community from its present location to one of South Africa's ethnic so-called homelands"

He said the US Government "anticipates a full investigation will be carried out by the appropriate authorities to determine the

US outrage over Saul Mkhize shooting

271 327
7/4/83 RDM

circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death"

The tone of the language is one of the strongest yet used by the Reagan Administration against South Africa.

Mail reporters write that the statement issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations after the shooting of Mr Mkhize was "completely inconsistent" with what the Black Sash was told

Mrs Sheena Duncan, presi-

dent of the Black Sash, said three of the organisation's members visited Driefontein the day after the shooting and recorded the accounts of three eyewitnesses.

"We do not know where the police got their information from but the known facts are inconsistent with those contained in the police statement," she said.

The Black Sash has sent strongly worded telegrams to the Minister of Law and

Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, deploring Mr Mkhize's death.

The Sash say in the telegram that the "evil policy of forcibly removing people from land which they own will build a legacy of hatred and death"

"Saul Mkhize was shot, others have simply starved. You declare yourself a Christian God will judge you

"Saul Mkhize was a gentle and selfless man who knew little of politics until he and his community were threatened with removal

"Why do you, your officials and the police persist in hounding, persecuting and acting violently against decent people like Saul Mkhize and all the people of Driefontein."

● Editorial Comment
— Page 10

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Appeal for evidence

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A senior spokesman for the South African Police last night appealed for anyone who had evidence in the case of the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize to report it to the police.
He said the incident, which occurred on Saturday morning at Driefontein while Mr Mkhize was organizing a protest, was under investigation by a senior police officer.
"We issued a statement after the incident and are now awaiting the result of the investigation.
"We would be pleased if anyone who thinks they have evidence in the matter would contact us," Brigadier M van Eyk, officer in command of the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, said last night.

Govt 'regrets' death of Mkhize

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN. — THE South African Government "deeply regretted" incidents like the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.
A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations disclosed yesterday that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.
This follows an unusually strong statement by the United States State Department on Tuesday in which the Reagan administration deplored the shooting of Mr Mkhize, denounced the Government's ethnic homelands policy, and called for a "full investigation" into the circumstances surrounding his death.
This is the latest development in a row over the death of Mr Mkhize, who was elected by the 5 000 Driefontein villagers to spearhead resistance to government plans for the forced removal of residents.
An earlier police statement on the incident defended the police action and differed from numerous eye-witness accounts of events at Driefontein, and has been challenged by the Black Sash.
Mr Botha said yesterday that he could not say whether an investigation would be conducted, "because that does not fall under my department".
In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail he described the US statement on the issue as "premature".

Smith's RF loses a seat

HARARE. — The Republican Front (RF) party of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday suffered its first defeat in 21 years of white elections.
Polling officials said the Independent candidate, Mr Bob Nixon, beat his RF rival, Mr Michael Simpson, by 920 votes to 840. The turnout was 24 percent.
The independent group and the RF now control 10 seats each in the 100-member House of Assembly, the lower chamber of the Zimbabwean Parliament.

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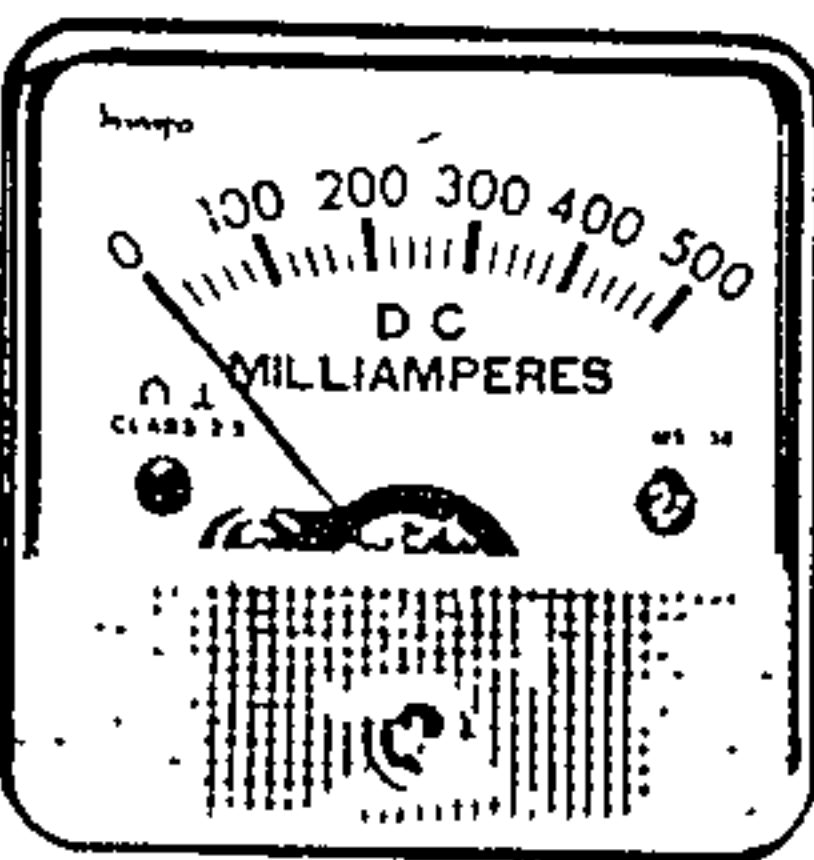
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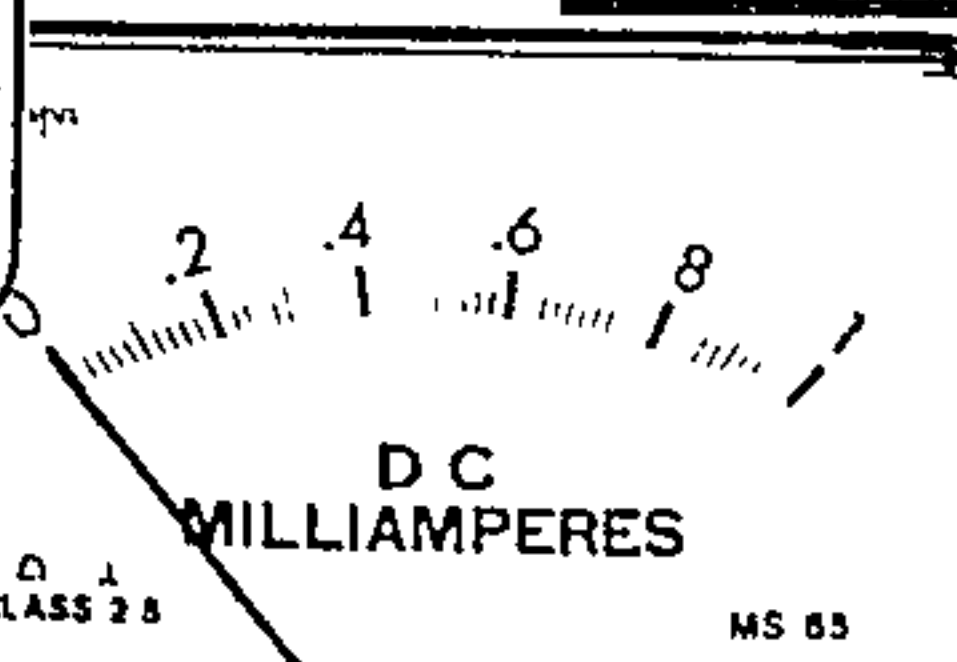
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ENQUIRIES WELCOME
NSIVE RANGE OF TEST EQUIPMENT

HAMRAD

UCT, UPE share Des Baker awards

Staff Reporter
APPROPRIATELY the university where Des Baker studied — the University of Cape Town — and the University of Port Elizabeth, shared the honours by becoming the first overall winners of the Des Baker awards for students of achitecture.
Etienne Bruwer of UCT last night received a certificate and cheque for R1 000 from Des Baker's widow, Mrs Shirley Baker, for his town design, and Dewar van Antwerpen (and others) from UPE received a certificate and cheque for a similar amount for the housing design.
The University of Natal's entrants in each category were placed second; Dudley Yeo (and others) for the housing design and Lennard Rosenberg for his town design. The judges also decided that Alfio Torrisi and Chris Kroese, both of Wits, should be awarded a special mention for their project, and they received special certificates.
Five universities competed — UCT, Wits, University of Port Elizabeth, Natal and the Orange Free State. The University of Pretoria withdrew.
The competition, which is to be an annual event, carried prizes of more than R4 000 and cheques of R250 and certificates were presented to all the finalists.

Stuttaford

Yesterday's poll followed the resignation in January of the RF member, Mr Wally Stuttaford, who has since settled in South Africa.
The RF had fought the poll on a security and multiparty rule platform. The Independents, who split from the RF last May, canvassed for co-operation with the government of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.
● Mr Smith told the BBC in a radio interview from Zimbabwe he would not use his new British passport to flee.
"I'm the elected leader of the white community. It's certainly not my intention to run away in these circumstances," he said.
He had applied for the passport to go to South Africa for medical treatment after the Mugabe government twice refused to return his Zimbabwe passport — Sapa-AP.


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Mkhize death: Questions in Parliament

ARGUS
8/4/83

271

Political Staff

QUESTIONS have been tabled in Parliament about the fatal shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has already expressed his deep regret about the incident.

Mrs Helen Suzman said today she had tabled questions for the first available question time in Parliament. These included:

Whether a full investigation is to be held into circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize?

Whether the policeman who shot him has been suspended pending an investigation? If not, why not?

Whether the Minister of Law and Order will issue a statement?

Much worse

Mrs Suzman said she intended raising the subject during the Budget debate, which starts next week.

"Any attempt to condone the actions of the police in this matter can only make a bad situation very much worse," Mrs Suzman said.

"Mr Mkhize was the last person who would have provoked violence.

"He was committed entirely to organising peaceful protests against the impending move of the people at Driefontein who had elected him their community leader," she added.

The death of Mr Mkhize has elicited an unusually strong statement from Washington.

The US State Department said it expected a full investigation by the South African authorities.

The Police Division of Public Relations said a senior police officer had been appointed to investigate the shooting.

'Your honour, I beseech you'

271 Star 8/4/83

Please accept my apologies for writing to you direct but, the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to approach you in this manner.

I write to you for only one reason — your help on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema.

Your help is needed because we are being forced to move from our properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development. Dr Koornhof has been known to say: "There will be no forced removal of black people from black areas," and yet here we are, without any real discussion, being told by his department that we will move, like it or not.

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper.

I ask that you arrange, with due notice to myself and my Council of Directors of Driefontein, duly elected by the landowners of Driefontein on December 26 1982 at a meeting specially convened to elect representatives to negotiate about the removal, for a meeting

The letter written by Mr Saul Mkhize to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, pleading for his intervention in the proposed removals. Two days later Mr Mkhize was shot dead by police at a gathering at Driefontein near Wakkerstroom.

with Dr Koornhof to discuss this whole matter.

The committee of Daggakraal and Ngema, which are in a similar predicament, would like to join us at such a meeting.

May I say that we do not wish to discuss our removal, which seems to be a fait accompli, by the Department of Co-operation and Development but:

- (1) Why we should consider leaving our homelands at all?
- (2) Why we should give up our legally owned property?
- (3) What reasons has the department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us into such a move?
- (4) In view of the lack of co-op-

eration from the department why should they expect our co-operation?

These are only a few of the items we must discuss but, to do so, we need a fully representative team from the Department of Co-operation and Development, including Dr Koornhof, in order to sort out the entire matter of what we consider a completely unnecessary upheaval of these well-settled, well-adjusted and happy communities.

Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "whys" and "wherefors" of our situation. In

God's name, your Honour, is this merciful? Are these the actions of a man of God, such as I know you are.

At present, our people are hungry and short of water. Our boreholes are dry and we wish to arrange to have new boreholes but how can we do this in the present circumstances?

We are, as all South Africans are, a proud people and all we ask is to remain so. We do not wish to be rebellious in any way but only to continue to live our lives out in our own environment.

All that we ask is that we have a reasonable and full discussion with a duly appointed body, by someone such as yourself. We know we must listen but we must also have every opportunity to talk and to explain our position.

Your Honour, I beseech you to help us in this matter and to act on our behalf. We need your help and we ask for it now.

Yours very sincerely,
(Saul Mkhize)

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government "deeply regretted" incidents like the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

And a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations disclosed yesterday that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.

This follows an unusually strong statement by the United States State Department on Tuesday in which the Reagan administration deplored the shooting of Mr Mkhize, denounced the Government's ethnic homelands policy, and called for a "full investigation" into the circumstances surrounding his death.

This is the latest development in an escalating row over the death of Mr Mkhize, who was elected by the 5 000 Driefontein villagers to

Govt 'deeply regrets' Mkhize's death — Pik

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spearhead resistance to the Government's plans for the forced removal of the landowners.

Mr Botha said yesterday that he could not say whether an investigation would be conducted into Mr Mkhize's death because "that does not fall under my department".

And in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail he described the US statement on the matter as "premature".

"It is our general point of view that the United States — or any country — ought not to interfere in our internal affairs," he said. He said that there had been

no direct approaches to the Government on the matter

"The correct procedure in a case like this is not to issue a public statement but to approach South Africa for the facts," he said

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, could not be reached for comment yesterday but he told the Mail earlier this week that he was fully informed on the shooting but did not wish to add anything to the official police statement.

Yesterday Brigadier M Van Eyk, officer commanding of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said "the

whole matter" was being investigated and that the details would be sent to the Attorney-General for his decision.

He said there could be a criminal trial on the question of an alleged illegal gathering.

He added, however, that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize.

"We issued a statement after the incident and are now awaiting the result of the investigation. We would be pleased if anyone who

thinks they have evidence in the matter would contact us," Brig van Eyk said.

Anyone with evidence about the shooting on Saturday should contact the Stander-ton police.

The post-mortem on Mr Mkhize is to be held today

The Mkhize family has engaged a private pathologist to represent its interests at the post-mortem.

The funeral is to be held next Saturday at Driefontein.

● The Black Sash will hold a demonstration today in protest against the shooting of Mr Mkhize.

Mkhize's desperate plea to PW Botha

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TWO days before he was shot dead by police, Mr Saul Mkhize addressed an urgent appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for help "on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein, and Ngema."

Mr Mkhize's appeal was contained in a letter dated March 31 which his brother, Mr Pickson Mkhize, says was posted.

His decision to appeal directly to Mr Botha over the head of Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, arose out of his growing frustration at the failure of Dr Koorhof to respond to his pleas against forcing the Driefontein people to move.

In particular, Mr Mkhize made clear to me in an interview this week before his death, he was extremely frustrated at the attitude adopted by Mr M

J Prinsloo, the Wakkerstroom commissioner of Dr Koorhof's department, at a meeting in Driefontein on Saturday, March 19.

Mr Prinsloo told the villagers at the meeting, whose proceedings were tape-recorded, that the Government had already made its decision about the Driefontein removal and that it "is not going to negotiate about it any further. It's over."

Mr Mkhize also told me he was concerned about intimidation and harassment he claimed was being conducted against the Driefontein people. This included pass arrests. A mysterious car had been parked outside his own home at 2am one morning for 20 minutes with parking lights on.

The Prime Minister's private secretary, Cdr W P J Ehlers, said yesterday that he had taken the trouble to look in the files as far back as January but that no letter had been received.

Despite the fact that Dr Koorhof was reported in the Rand Daily Mail of April 4 as having said he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein," Mr Mkhize received at least two letters bearing Dr Koorhof's signature.

The first, telling him that "reconsideration of the removal is not possible" and asking for the "full support" of the Driefontein community for his department's officials, was dated October 13, 1981 and had "personal" written in handwriting across the top of it. It ended "warm regards, yours sincerely," above Dr Koorhof's signature.

The second bore the reference number 5/5 and was dated October 26, 1982. Also ending with "warm regards," it told Mr Mkhize that "only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable" and added, "your co-operation would be appreciated."

One of the purposes of the meeting at which Mr Mkhize was shot dead on Saturday April 2 was to discuss a petition that he had drawn up following Mr Prinsloo's remarks at the meeting a fortnight previously. The petition read "We, the undersigned landowners and tenants at Driefontein, protest most strongly against the Government's attitude, as expressed by the Commissioner on March 19, 1983, that it has already decided on the removal of Driefontein and is not prepared to negotiate with us about this.

The full text of the letter . . .

The letter written by Saul Mkhize to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, pleading for his intervention in the proposed removals. Two days later Mr Mkhize was shot dead by police at a gathering at Driefontein near Wakkerstroom.

RE SETTLEMENT OF THE RESIDENTS OF DAGGAKRAAL, DRIEFONTEIN, NGEMA (DISTRICTS OF WAKKERSTROOM)

PLEASE accept my apologies for deeming to write to you direct, but the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to approach you in this manner.

I write to you for only one reason — your help on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema.

Your help is needed, because we are being forced to move from our properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development. Dr Koorhof has been known to say "There will be no forced removal of black people from black areas" and yet here we are, without any real discussion, being told by his department that we will move, like it or not.

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper.

There are many reasons for my statements above and that is why I write to you.

I wish to ask that you personally arrange, with due notice to myself and my Council of Directors of Driefontein, duly elected by the landowners of Driefontein on 26 December, 1982, at a meeting specially convened to elect representatives to negotiate about the removal, for a meeting with Dr Koorhof to discuss this whole matter.

The committee of Daggakraal and Ngema, who are in a similar predicament, would like to join us at such a meeting.

May I say that we do not wish to discuss our removal, which seems to be a fait accompli, by the Department of Co-operation and Development but

1. Why we should consider leaving our homelands at all?
 2. Why we should give up our legally owned property?
 3. What reasons have the Department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us into such a move?
 4. In view of the lack of co-operation from the Department why should they expect our co-operation?
- These are only a few of the items we must discuss but, in order to do so, we need a fully representative team from the Department of Development and Co-operation, including Dr Koorhof, in order to sort out this entire matter of what we consider a completely unnecessary upheaval of these well-settled, well-adjusted and happy communities.
- Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "why's" and "wherefores" of our situation.

In God's name, your Honour, is this meretricious? Are these the actions of a Man of God, such as I know you are.

At present, our people are hungry and short of water. Our boreholes are dry and we wish to arrange to have new boreholes but, how can we do this under the present circumstances?

We are, as all South Africans are, a proud people and all we ask is to remain so. We do not wish to be rebellious in any way but only to continue to live our lives out in our own environment.

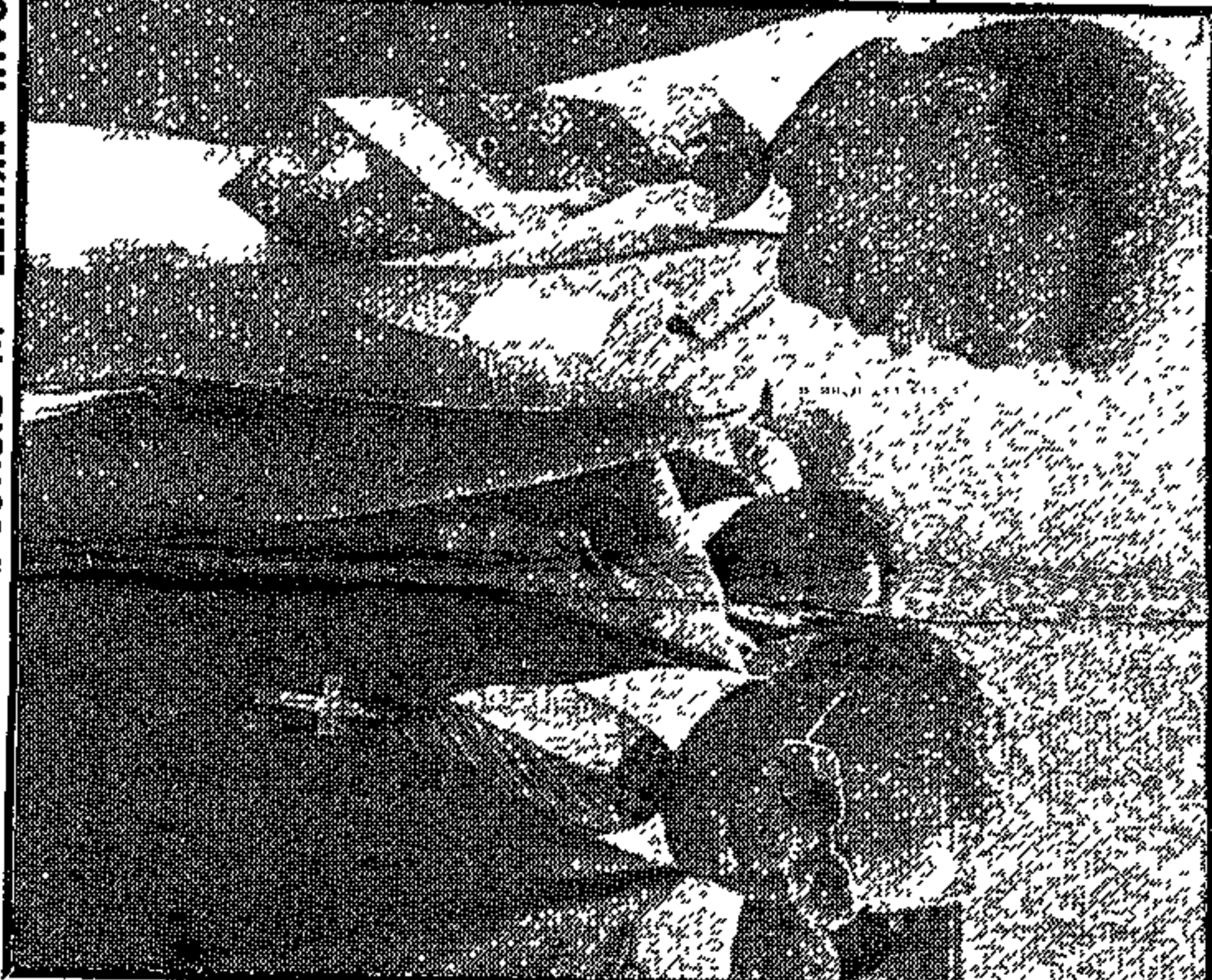
We have formed a good community. We have inter-married with other tribes. We have been, and hope to continue to be, self-supporting and of benefit to the entire community, both through the land and factories in our area and also by contributing to the work-force very badly needed in places such as Johannesburg.

All that we ask is that we have a reasonable and full discussion with a duly appointed body, by someone such as yourself, to talk to us. We know we must listen but we must also have every opportunity to talk and to explain our position.

Your Honour, I beseech you to help us in this matter and to act on our behalf. We need your help and we ask for it now.

Yours, very sincerely,
SAUL M. MKHIZE

Reports by JOHN KANE-BERMAN



SAUL MKHIZE WITH BISHOP DESMOND TUTU

"We believe that this attitude is harmful to relations in our country, and not in keeping with public statements that the Minister has made from time to time. We and our families

Assault charge result unclear

THERE is still no clarity on the outcome of a charge laid by Saul Mkhize with the Piet Retief police following an alleged assault on his son, 17-year-old Paris Mkhize, on February 12.

Nor is there clarity as to why three identification parades Mr Mkhize said his son was asked to attend to identify his assailants, never materialised.

The boy — who wears a glass eye in place of one lost as a result of an injury — claims he was returning home from St Joseph's school in Swaziland, where he was unable to gain re-admission because he did not have the cash to pay his fees in advance, when he was apprehended by eight black men in an E20 Datsun bus in Piet Retief.

"They were not in uniform but, according to Paris, they produced what appeared to be police cards when they ordered him to get into the bus after he had given them his name.

A second bus, containing one white man and one black, joined the first and they drove to a forest.

There, Paris claims, "the two men from the second E20 and six of the eight from the first started hitting me . . . I was hit with open hands and fists, kicked, hit with sticks to discuss it with us."

"I was told to lie under an E20 and the white man then drove it so that the wheels came right next to my neck. During the beating they would sometimes stop and ask some questions. Always it was about my father and Driefontein."

Paris claims he was asked by his assailants, "Why does your father not want to let Driefontein go?"

Paris claimed in an interview with me that he was then taken to a workshop where he was told to strip and again questioned about Driefontein and his father. On the way, he says, his assailants bought meat and beer.

"At the workshop, he says, a welding machine was switched on and "moved in the air close to my body. I did not put it close enough to burn my skin.

"The first man then took my shirt and strangled me with it. I pulled it loose, and he then did it again. I then lost consciousness and found myself lying on the ground."

During the assault, Paris lost his artificial eye, which his father later tried to raise money to replace. Yesterday

Asked today as to whether the police were following up Mr Mkhize's charge and why the identification parades had not taken place, Colonel J J Van Zyl, district commander of the South African Police in Ermelo, said: "I prefer at this stage to say no comment."

Asked when he would be able to make a comment, he said "after the case has been fully investigated."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has, however, confirmed in Parliament that Paris was held overnight at the Piet Retief police station in connection with an alleged offence and also that a complaint made about the alleged assault is being investigated.

In another development, the Department of Environment Affairs gazetted a notice on March 25 to the effect that "as a result of the construction of the Heyshoe Dam, it is necessary to examine and re-intern the remains of persons buried in the dam basin" area at Wakkerstroom.

The Government has claimed that the dam which is to be about two-and-a-half times the size of Hartbeespoort Dam — will flood some of the Driefontein properties.

registers are now available

Register/Diploma/degree

Date

First Name (s)

Surname

Number of this book

Number of books

All answer books



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By ANTON HARBER

THE post mortem into the death of Driefontein's community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, yesterday showed that death was caused by shotgun wounds in his chest. The post mortem was conducted at the Diepkloof mortuary.

The State Pathologist, Professor G Scheepers, found that the cause of death was shotgun wounds in the lungs, aorta and atrium. The family was also represented by a pathologist.

Mr Mkhize was killed by police at a meeting last Saturday held to protest against the forced removal of his community by the Government.

After the post mortem, the body was handed over to the family for the funeral which will be held next Saturday, April 16.

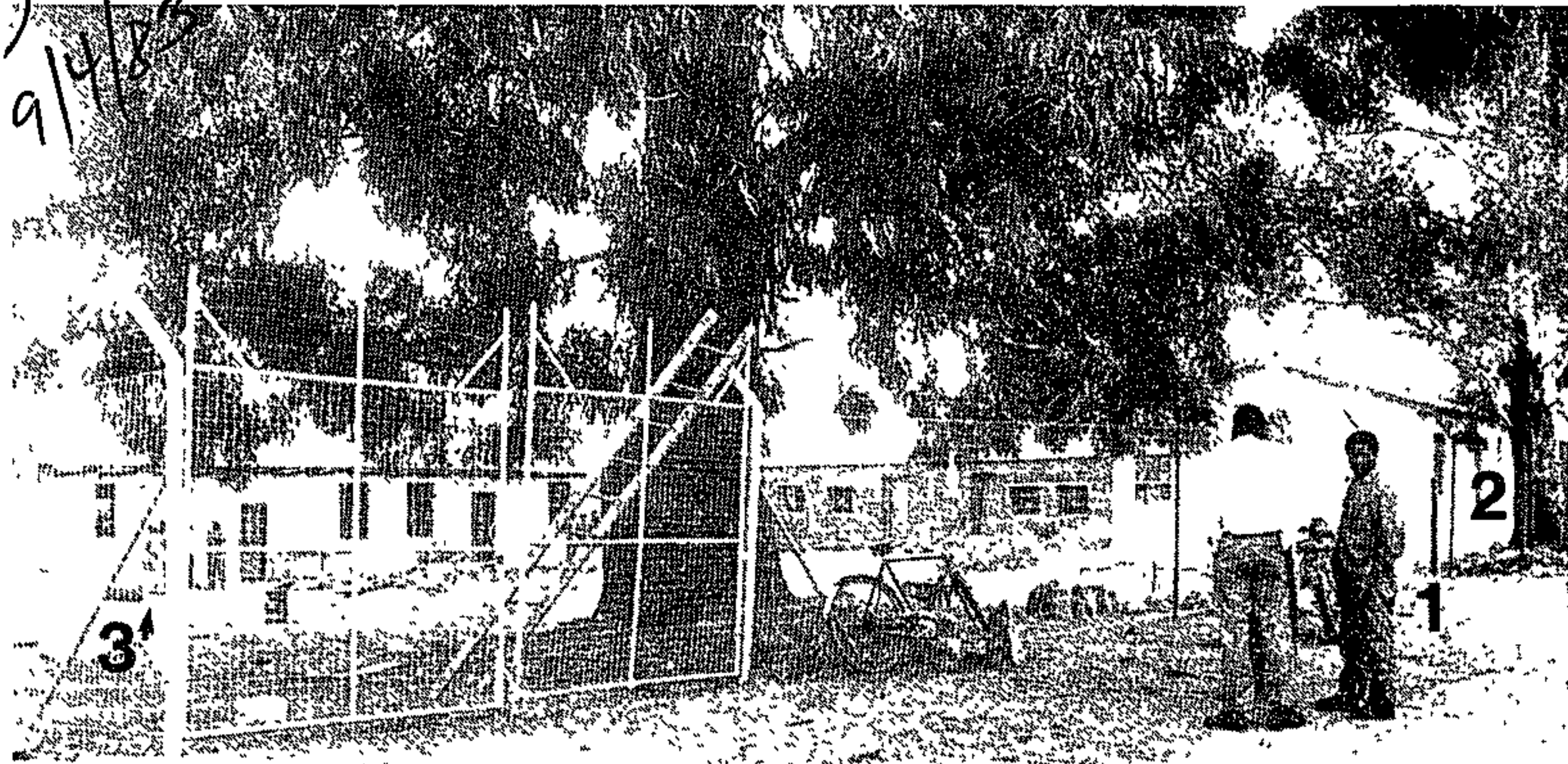
Sapa reports that questions have been tabled in Parliament about the shooting.

Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday she had tabled questions for the first available question time in Parliament. These included:

- Whether a full investigation is to be held into circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize,
- Whether the policeman who shot him had been suspended pending an investigation. If not, why not?
- Whether the Minister of Law and Order will issue a statement.

● The anatomy of a shooting — Page 7

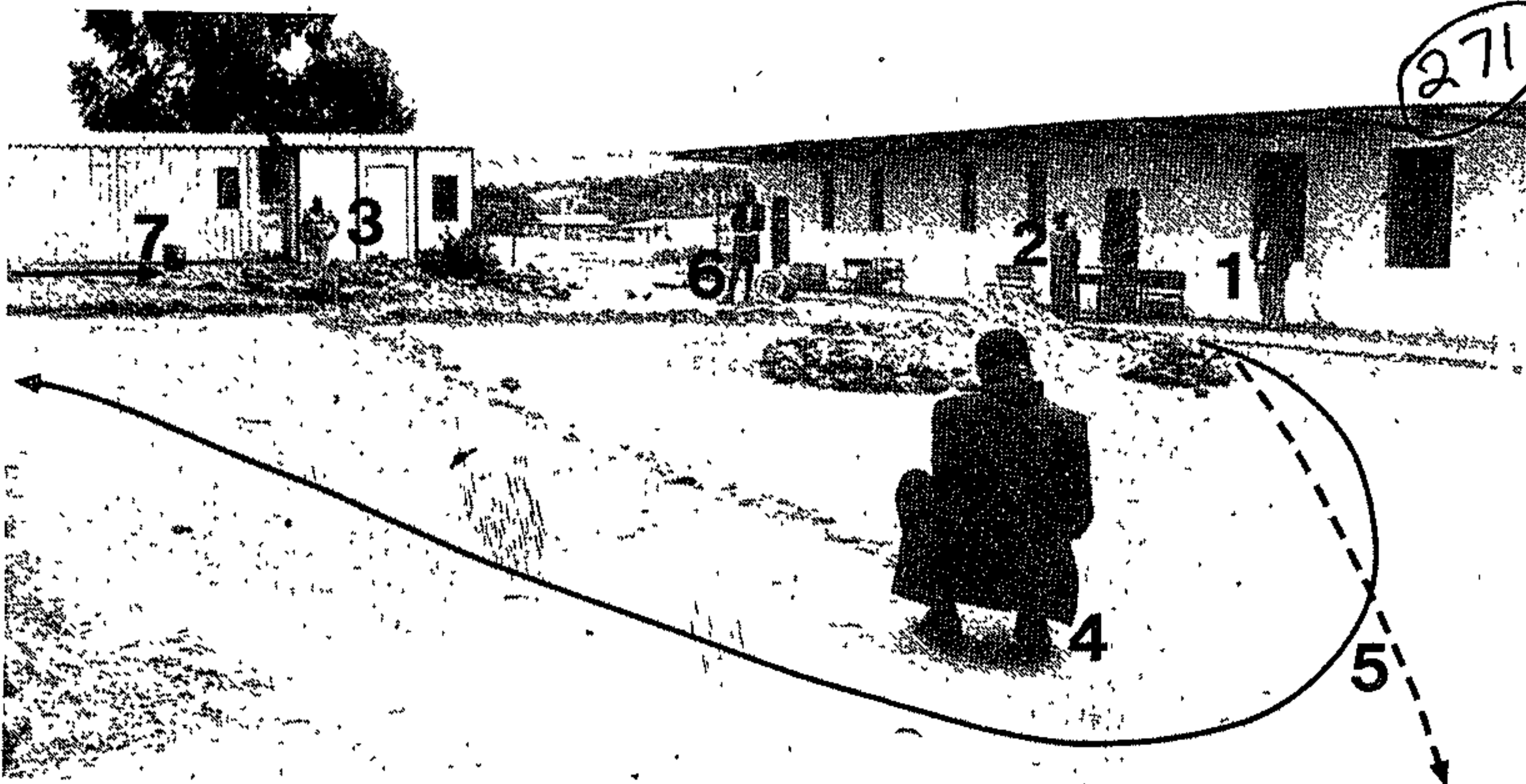
- by the people of Driefontein



1. Police van stops here 2. Warning shot in tree 3 Mr Mkhize shot here

Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA

How Saul Mkhize was shot —



People, two of them witnesses, show how Saul Mkhize was shot

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mr Mkhize waits here to start meeting | Constable Nienaber drives out of grounds |
| 2. Police van stops in front of Mr Mkhize | A warning shot is fired into a tree |
| 3. Constable Nienaber throws 2 teargas canisters here but they fail to explode | 6. Second shot hits Mr Mkhize as he is going towards gate. He falls here |
| 4. 3rd canister explodes here | 7. Constable Nienaber drives back into school grounds and stops here |
| 5. After scuffle, Constable Khumalo runs behind building and | |

"IF THIS meeting is illegal arrest me," the Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by police at a protest meeting last Saturday, is said to have told two constables after they had warned the gathering that his meeting was illegal and that the people should disperse.

Eyewitnesses said Mr Mkhize had been talking through a loud-speaker and they could hear him as clearly as they heard the two policemen — using the same loudspeaker — before him.

The two policemen — Constables J A Nienaber and M C Khumalo — had found a crowd of about 300 people, most of them women and elderly men, assembled inside the grounds of Cabangani Higher Primary School, which is surrounded by a 1,8m security fence

At that time, between nine and 10am, the residents and Mr Mkhize were still waiting for more people to arrive before starting the meeting

Mr Mkhize had, according to the secretary of his organisation, the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein, Mr David Nkonyane, called the meeting to tell the community about arrangements he had made with a firm to drill boreholes in the village

Another item on the agenda was minutes of a meeting residents had held at the school on Saturday, March 19

At that meeting, the Commissioner for Co-operation, Mr M J Prinsloo, from Wakkerstroom, told the residents he did not want any questions asked after saying officials would be sent to Driefontein to count "squatters" living in the area before their relocation

According to people at the March 19 meeting Mr Mkhize told the commissioner that most residents, including lodgers, were not prepared to move from Driefontein

On Wednesday this week several people who had been at last Saturday's meeting told of the fatal shooting

The eye-witnesses said they did not know what the police were talking about when they said there was a riot with residents threatening the police

Several witnesses told the Mail there were between 200 and 300 people assembled at the school. The gathering was peaceful, they said, and



Eye-witness Mr David Nkonyane points out the spot where Mr Saul Mkhize fell after he had been shot.

The anatomy of a

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Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Suzan Mkhize, and her grandson, 18-year-old schoolboy Paris. They tried to help Mr Mkhize after he fell down after the shooting.

9/4/83 (271)

shooting

9/4/83

'Police were forced to defend themselves'

THE shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize last weekend has caused an international row. Mr Mkhize was leader of the Driefontein, Wakkerstroom, community that was resisting an attempt by the Government to resettle them.

The Police Division of Public Relations said in a communique Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded when the two policemen were forced to defend themselves against a frenzied mob which attacked them with knobkerries and a pistol stolen from one of the policemen.

The statement said trouble erupted when the two policemen, Constable J A Nienaber

and Constable M C Khumalo, informed Mr Mkhize that the meeting was illegal. "The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen."

Const Khumalo managed to flee the attackers, but Const Nienaber was seized by the mob, who grabbed his service pistol and attempted to shoot him with it.

He eventually managed to break free and fled to his vehicle. He sprayed teargas into the crowd but, realising this was having little effect, he snatched a shotgun from the back of the vehicle and fired a warning shot over their heads.

"But this still did not achieve the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob, striking him," the statement said.

Police said the crowd had immediately stopped rioting and dispersed when they saw their leader fall.

The statement added that Const Nienaber's gas mask had probably saved him from serious injury. The gas mask was badly damaged and dented in the attack.

Police have still not recovered his service pistol.

HARRY MASHABELA reports from Driefontein on the version of events as told by the people of Driefontein.

said the witnesses, and Const Khumalo, who had been standing around, fled and went behind one of the three school building blocks when the men grabbed his colleague.

During the scuffle, as the men separated him from Const Nienaber, Mr Mkhize appealed to his people not to fight, saying "I am not fighting anybody," witnesses said.

After the two men had been separated, they added, Const Nienaber got into the van and drove out of the

schoolyard. He stopped in the main road, next to the security fence.

Const Nienaber got out of the van and, according to the witnesses, used a "long gun" to fire a warning shot into a tree, opening a hole in the trunk.

At the blast the crowd panicked and scattered in all directions. They moved away from the centre of the schoolyard, leaving Mr Mkhize virtually alone in front of the main school building.

Mr Mkhize then began

walking towards the school gate. Const Nienaber then fired another shot from outside the schoolyard.

The bullet hit Mr Mkhize in the chest and he fell on his back.

Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Suzan Mkhize, rushed to his aid. "Let's go away," she said she told her stepson and tried to pick him up. But he told her "Leave them alone, I am not fighting."

Mr Mkhize's 18-year-old son, Paris, joined his grandmother and together they

tried to help the wounded man get up.

After the second blast Const Nienaber got back into the police van and drove back into the schoolyard, stopping a little way from where Mr Mkhize had fallen.

As he drove in, Const Nienaber shouted "Khumalo" three times in an attempt to find his missing colleague.

Inside the yard he stopped and armed with the "long gun," got out of the van.

Const Nienaber then shouted at the people to go away.

Some climbed over the high security fence and some went through the gate. The constable walked down to Mrs Mkhize and Paris, who were helping Mr Mkhize.

"The constable told us to go. We refused. He then said we should take my father to hospital and returned to his van. Const Khumalo joined him as he drove out of the schoolyard and they went away," said Mr Mkhize Jnr.

Mr Mkhize was later driven by Mr Lazarus Mabusu, 44, to a private doctor at Piet Retief, about 40km away. Mr

claimed there was no riot whatsoever and "we saw no pistol other than the gun the policeman used when he shot the tree and Mr Mkhize."

They also explained that after Mr Mkhize had told the police to arrest him if the meeting was illegal, Const Nienaber grabbed him and pulled him towards the police van, which was parked about two to three steps away, apparently in a bid to arrest him.

But Mr Mkhize broke loose and stepped back, said the eye-witnesses.

Const Nienaber then moved to the driver's side of the van. He took three tear-gas canisters and a gas mask out of the vehicle and put on the mask.

Const Nienaber then threw two of the canisters towards the people standing behind the van on the east side. But the canisters failed to explode.

He then threw the other canister towards those standing to the west side of the van. The teargas exploded and, as it did, the people ran away, joining those who were standing behind the van on the east side.

Const Nienaber went back to Mr Mkhize, grabbed him again and dragged him round



MR SAUL MKHIZE

the front of the van towards the driver's side.

Mr Mkhize tried to break away from Const Nienaber. The constable, who was again apparently trying to arrest him, then slapped him, the eyewitnesses said.

Some men — none of the witnesses could say exactly how many — rushed at them and grabbed Const Nienaber. Some were carrying walking sticks but did not attack the policemen with the sticks.

They separated Const Nienaber and Mr Mkhize,

Mabusu was accompanied by Mrs Beauty Mkhize, the wounded man's wife. But on arrival at the doctor's surgery they were told that Mr Mkhize was dead.

Mrs Mkhize took her husband's body to the Ermelo police and later it was taken back to Piet Retief.

On Sunday, April 3, a Rand Daily Mail reporter saw Const Nienaber when he arrived at the Mkhize family's home with policemen who had come to take statements from eyewitnesses and members of the family.

He is stocky, athletic-looking, and appears to be in his mid-twenties. He was wearing jeans and a short-sleeved shirt, with a gun strapped to his waist. There were no signs of injury on his face, head and hands.

After the family had objected to his presence his officer told him to go to the police van outside the gate of the house.

The other policemen and the family then went inside the house and Const Nienaber mounted the family horse outside the courtyard.

Other members of the family then complained to the officer inside the house and he ordered the constable to dismount.

Mkhizze was shot from the other side of fence'

By ARLENE GETZ

A 2m fence topped with barbed wire separated Constable J A Nienaber from Mr Saul Mkhizze when the policeman shot and killed the community leader at Driefontein last week.

An attempt this week to reconstruct the events at the Cabangani school where Mr Mkhizi was shot a week ago produced conflicting and confused accounts but on one point witnesses were agreed: Constable Nienaber had broken away from the crowd and was outside the school grounds when he took a shot-gun from his vehicle and fired two shots.

The first hit a tree about waist high, the second killed Mr Mkhize on the other side of the fence. Now the actions of the Drikisdorp constable — who is carrying out his normal duties while a senior police officer investigates the circumstances of Mr Mkhize's death — are at the centre of an international uproar.

A statement issued by the police this week said trouble erupted when the Const



● Mrs Susannah Mkhize, ... dead man's stepmother.

Nienaber and Const M C Khumalo informed Mr Mkhize that their meeting was illegal. "The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen." Const Khumalo managed to flee but Const Nienaber was seized by the mob of about 500 people who grabbed his service pistol and tried to shoot him with it, the statement said. Constable Nienaber managed to break free and fled to his vehicle. He spr...

teagas into the crowd but realising that this was having little effect, he took a shotgun from the back of the vehicle and fired a warning shot over their heads.

"But this still did not have the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob, striking him," the statement said.

The statement added that Const Nienaber's gas mask had probably saved him from serious injury. The mask was badly damaged and dented in the attack.

Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Susannah Mkhize, said this week the meeting had not started when the police arrived.

"I don't think there were more than 200 people there at the time," she said. "There wasn't such a big crowd."

Another witness, Mr Daniel Mathebula, said the two policemen had ordered the crowd to disperse because the gathering was illegal.

"Saul went to them and told them they should detain him rather than force the people to leave.

"After that the white policeman (Const Nienaber)

mask and took out teargas. "He threw three canisters, but only one of them went off," said Mr Mathebula.

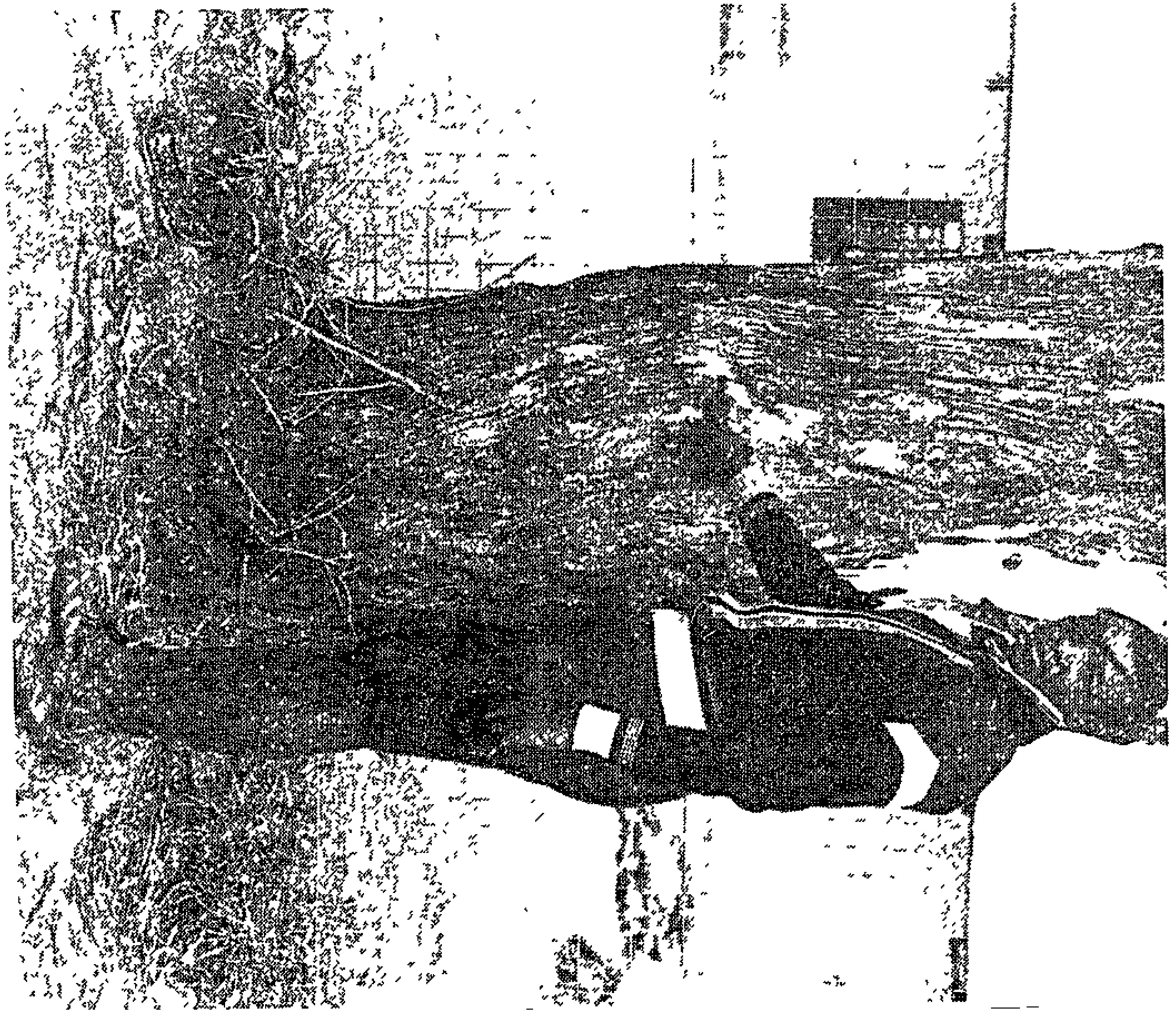
At one point there was a scuffle involving Mr Mkhize and Const Nienaber. The constable broke free and left the school enclosure.

He took the shotgun from his vehicle and fired two shots, the second of which hit Mr Mkhize in the chest from about 30m.

Mr Mkhize died on the way to hospital.

Brigadier M van Eyk, head of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said this week he was unable to confirm or deny any details about the shooting.

"I can't say more than the original statement," he said. "We released only certain information which we thought it essential for everybody to know — normally we would not have said as much as we did."



● Outside the fence through which Saul Mkhize was shot... Mr Mkhize's son Paris shows the hole left by Constable J A Nienaber's first blast. Pictures by HERBERT MABUZI

How a blast from a police gun put an end to a wife's quiet rural life

THE orderly rural life of Mrs Beauty Mkhize ended last Saturday when a blast from a policeman's shotgun slammed into her husband's chest.

He had been about to address a meeting of Driefontein residents at the local school.

Mrs Mkhize had been proud of her husband's attempts to prevent the forced resettlement of his community.

During the week Mr Saul Mkhize, 48, had lived in Soweto and worked for a Johannesburg firm of accountants.

At weekends he travelled more than 300km to the family home at Driefontein, in the Wakkerstroom district of the south-eastern Transvaal.

While Mr Mkhize commuted his wife grew mealies and vegetables, made jam, and tended their fruit trees.

"I just don't know what I'm going to do now," she whispered a few days after the shooting. She lay covered by a blanket in her

tiny room. The silence was punctuated by an occasional sob.

From time to time her son, Paris, wandered in disconsolately, his eye covered by a black patch following an alleged police assault in the nearby town of Piet Retief.

"I suppose I'll have to go back to Johannesburg to find work," she said.

Mr Mkhize, who also had three children in Johannesburg, was the family's sole breadwinner.

"I've got no money and there's nobody else who can help us," Mrs Mkhize said.



● Mrs Beauty Mkhize
"I don't know what to do"

POLICE

KILL MAN WHO LED FIGHT AGAINST DRIEFONTEIN REMOVALS



● Saul Mkhize photographed last November . . . he never made it to the meeting.

Saul Mkhize dies with his secret

By Z B MOLEFFE

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city press

10/4/83

DRIEFONTEIN was just a sleepy black farming community in the Eastern Transvaal until Mr Saul Mkhize loomed large some two years ago when his community was earmarked for a removal.

Now he has died with a secret. After the collapse last week of talks between the 5 000 plot-owners and officials of the Department of Co-Operation and Development, including the local commissioner, Mr Mkhize was a broken man. "Koorhof won't listen to us and we won't

move. "We will fight for our land," he told me bitterly. He said he and his Driefontein board of directors, a body resisting Government removal to KwaZulu and KaNgwane, would ask the Prime Minister to intervene.

Unusual

Explaining this unusual move, Mr Mkhize said: "We were given instructions by our forefathers concerning our land. We haven't revealed them yet. "Now that the threat of removal is real, we have decided to

them to a higher authority than Dr Koorhof. "The man who must know of these instructions is the Prime Minister. Who knows, maybe our problems will be solved then." He would not reveal these instructions until he met Mr P W Botha. But Saul Mkhize never made the meet-

ing. He died last week-end after police fired shots at a protest meeting at the Driefontein Cabangani Primary School. Driefontein, which is now in mourning, has an interesting history. Seventy-one years

ago, one of the ANC founders, Pixie Ka Seme, acting for a black company called the Native Farmers' Association of Africa, bought land from a white farmer, Willem Gouws, in the area.

The land was subdivided and sold to blacks. A thriving black farming community, selling its produce to towns all over the country, sprang up. This lasted until 1913 when the Union government introduced the Native Land Act, which forbade land

Thriving

blacks and whites. But Driefontein continued to thrive as a farming community, out of the news until 1981, when it was declared a "black spot" by the Government.

Late that year, Dr J. Wentzel, deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said in a letter to the Driefontein Community Board that "everyone in one way or another, has to make sacrifices for the peace and prosperity of South Africa."

Sacrifices

the Driefontein community, their removal had to be carried out. Dr Koorhof sealed the fate of the community. "It is a decision of Parliament that the people of Driefontein must be settled elsewhere," he announced.

Last November, white painted crosses started to appear on the gravestones at Driefontein. At first the community joked about the crosses. In fact the joke was on the authorities. Because they knew that the officials knew the real purpose of the crosses, though the officials had told them that the crosses would help the Post Office deliver letters.

Joke

At first the community joked about the crosses. In fact the joke was on the authorities. Because they knew that the officials knew the real purpose of the crosses, though the officials had told them that the crosses would help the Post Office deliver letters.

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ABOVE: Driefontein . . . another sleepy farming community in the eastern Transvaal until the figure of Mr Saul Mkhize loomed large some two years ago when the community was earmarked for removal.

BELOW: Doomed for removal . . . Mrs Emily Thabethe points to a number painted on a Driefontein house which is among the many in this farming community earmarked for removal to KwaZulu and Ka Ngwane.



PFP HITS OUT AT 'REVERSE LAND DEAL'

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By JEAN LE MAY

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, has been attacked for reversing a land deal in the Soutpansberg constituency in order to influence the crucial Soutpansberg by-election.

About 20 000ha of white farmland bought for consolidation with Venda has been "designated white" — and will not now be swapped for areas in the homeland, according to a statement issued yesterday by Dr Koornhof.

The 31 farms, bought from whites by the Government for an unknown sum but estimated to be

worth at least R10-million, will now be resold to whites.

Last July, Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha arranged a special Press conference to announce new consolidation plans for Venda.

He was accused at the time of making political capital out of consolidation.

Mr Botha is fighting the Soutpansberg by-election against Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party, who has the support of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the constituency.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and Progressive Federal Party spokesman

on finance, said yesterday that Dr Koornhof's statement was "a strange coincidence, since the consolidation of white land into Venda had become a major issue in the by-election.

"I intend raising the question in Parliament why this land was bought when money for consolidation is in short supply and before plans had been finalised."

Mr Paul Fouche, HNP organiser in Louis Trichardt, said yesterday that Dr Koornhof's statement was a "transparent" attempt to bolster Mr Fanie Botha's chances in the Soutpansberg by-election.



● Dr Piet Koornhof

... attacked over decision

"Now whites who want to buy the farms will have to pay highly inflated prices for land they could have bought much more cheaply seven or eight years ago."

The farms, which lie between Louis Trichardt and Bandolierkop, were to be exchanged with Venda for 20 000ha in Kutama and Senthimula, which are well-established Venda areas west of Louis Trichardt.

However the Venda Government refused to give them up or to allow their people to be removed.

□ Report by Jean Le May, 171 Ma Street, Johannesburg.

Slain leader Mkhize had feared for his life

By Sol Makgabutlane

During his resistance to removal, Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhize made several references to threats to his life.

These fears were aroused by mysterious callers and rumours in the village that he would be killed.

He told the Government about these threats as early as May last year when he wrote to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof.

He also referred to them when he addressed a villagers' meeting at a primary school in Driefontein on December 26 last year.

In a letter to Dr Koorhof, dated May 19 1982 Mr Mkhize wrote "People here were in-

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ferred that their homes would be destroyed and therefore they have done nothing to maintain them in good order. "This has caused great doubt in people's minds as to what will happen and they are becoming troubled and upset about the whole situation. "Dr Koorhof, I appeal to you to look into the matter and please send us a person to whom we can talk nicely and who can explain to us simply what is to happen to my people. "He should be able to reassure us regarding our future

For almost a year, Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhizi, who was shot dead at a public meeting last week, had referred repeatedly to threats to his life and property.

before trouble really begins in Driefontein.

"My life, because of my endeavours to help my people, has been threatened and an attempt to kill me has already been made.

"This cannot be allowed. This matter has been reported to the police."

Mr Mkhize also reported that in 1981 a man came to where he worked in central Johannesburg, saying he wanted to speak to him. The man had fled before Mr Mkhize could see him.

The matter was reported to the police.

Addressing the villagers' meeting at which Government officials were present at Cabangani Primary School last year, Mr Mkhize said: "We have lived in our area for 70 years.

"We have legal titles to the property which we own. But because some decision is made to move us, laws are changed to allow this

"I have actively sought information regarding the matter of resettlement by letter and rep-

resenting the people of Driefontein.

"I have acted in a responsible and honest manner. Why then has my life been threatened?"

"Why, as I learned only last weekend, is my property also being threatened? I have been told that it is to be destroyed. Why should these threats be made?"

Mr Mkhize's widow, Mrs Angelina Mkhize who is staying in Tsakane township near Brakpan, said her husband had told her before he left for the fatal meeting in Driefontein on Thursday last week that he had a feeling he was going to die.

"He wanted me to go with him so that I could be next to him but I did not go because I was in great pain from arthritis," Mrs Mkhize said.

(27) ~~Stockenstrom~~ ^{Hammond} Stockenstrom 11/4/83
Q Col. 925 - 926

530 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs.

- (1) Whether an approach has been made to his Department to provide alternative land or accommodation for the Coloured community of Stockenstrom; if so,
- (2) whether a decision has been taken on where such land or accommodation will be provided, if so, what is the decision?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) No, but the Department of Internal Affairs is prepared to, where

necessary, assist members of resettled Coloured communities under its welfare and farmer assistance schemes

(271) Star 12/4/83

Spotlight focuses on plight of thousands

(271)

12/4/83

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The death of Saul Mkhize in the course of his community's fight against removal has brought the plight of Driefontein before the nation.

It is probable that without this event few people would have been aware of the existence of Driefontein and the reaction of an established community faced with dismemberment.

Mr Mkhize's 5 000-strong settlement is one of many facing involuntary relocation because it is a "black spot" with white-owned territory.

Hundreds of thousands of individuals will be forced for a variety of other reasons because they have been evicted as tenants on white farms, because their land is needed for infrastructural development, because fragmented homelands are to be consolidated, because black townships are to be relocated; or because they do not qualify to live in white urban areas.

In the past 20 years, about four million black Africans have been forced to move home, another two million face relocation under present laws, estimates the Peoples' Project, an organisation of researchers investigating removals nationwide.

"This process has passed largely unrecorded," says Ms Mary Walker, until recently the Association for Rural Development (Afra).

Partly this is because it is happening too far from the networks of power and communications — the roads are too bad, the places are not mapped, the people being removed are too poor and disorganised to register public protest.

"Black spot" removals include the physical destruction of entire settlements in "white" South Africa and the simultaneous relocation of inhabitants to various homelands.

Often the relocated people are taken from ancestral lands owned under freehold tenure. They have been settled in places unable to support themselves, to a large extent by full-scale farming which they supplement with wages from farm members.

Driefontein is such a settlement, as are its neighbouring

Eastern Transvaal farms, kwaNgema and Daggakraal, the western Transvaal community of Mathopiestat, the Border mission settlement of Mgwali, and Reserve Four in Natal.

These are just a handful of cohesive communities listed for destruction. In March the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in the House of Assembly that another 75 "black spots" were to be cleared.

The figure is considerably lower than those given by community-based organisations. For instance, Afra enumerates 203 such communities under threat in Natal alone.

Equally dramatic in its effect

of simultaneous relocation of large numbers of people is homeland consolidation. This operates at two levels: the attempt to bring together scattered segments of homeland territory by border adjustment, the attempt to achieve an ethnically homogeneous or "consolidated" population for various homelands.

Onverwacht, a segment of QwaQwa near Bloemfontein, has an estimated population of 200 000. It was populated largely by South Sotho people, who moved from the Thaba Nchu section of Bophuthatswana because of the severe discrimination they were subjected to there as non-Tswana.

Another large-scale form of



The uncertainty and insecurity of rural living... the occupant of this house, forced to

move away from his area, wipes dust from his eyes as his home is demolished.

The black shadow of forced removal

The existence of Driefontein might have remained unknown to most people. But then Mr Saul Mkhize was shot, and the planned forced removal of his 5 000-strong community, and the plight of many others facing the same fate, have become impressed on the nation's consciousness.

removal of black persons is that of urban relocation. Black townships in some areas of "white" South Africa are being demolished and their inhabitants moved to urban settlements within the homelands.

Similarly, the establishment of squatter camps in the white urban areas is firmly curtailed and occupants sent back to homeland towns.

Researcher Mr Gerry Mare has seen the growth in the number of workers who commute daily from the homelands to nearby white towns to work as a reflection of the scale of this form of relocation.

In 1970, he says, there were 290 000 commuters. By 1979

their ranks had swelled to 718 900.

The coloured and Indian communities have been subject to intense urban relocation under the Group Areas Act. By the end of 1981 over 80 000 coloured families and nearly 38 500 Indian families had been forced to move in terms of this law.

The comparable figure for whites was 2 260 families, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said in Parliament last year. A further 7 600 coloured families, 4 600 Indian families, and 130 white households are awaiting removal at present.

Other forms of involuntary removal operate at the individual level or on small groups of people. They are less likely to involve the destruction of property and the abrogation of freehold contracts.

But, equally, they separate people from their steady means of livelihood and pose the problems of re-establishing shelter, seeking an income and recreating a community life.

Eviction of farm labourers and their families has accounted for a large number of landless people, many of whom gravitate to the quasi-urban areas of the homelands, the closer settlements.

A major factor behind this phenomenon was the outlawing of labour tenancy — whereby black farmers paid for their use of a section of a white-owned farm by contributing labour — in terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1964.

Farm evictions, affecting small numbers at a time, have been difficult to document, but the Farm Labour Project estimated last year that in the years 1960 to 1980, 1 250 000 people were resettled from white rural areas to the homelands.

Within the homelands, "betterment planning" — conceived as a form of land use planning by the Tomlinson Commission in the 1950s — has caused many small farmers to be stripped of land and moved into densely-settled betterment areas where subsistence agriculture is not possible.

Even more individual in application, but cumulatively significant, is influx control as a removal measure.

Mr Mare estimates that at least 5,6 million people were tried for pass law offences between 1967 and 1980.

In the main urban centres alone, more than 62 000 appeared in court for pass offences in 1981, the South African Institute of Race Relations reports.

It is impossible to ascertain how many of those tried are endorsed out of the urban areas to the homelands.

Mkhize sent a plea to Botha

Two days before he was shot dead Mr Saul Mkhize addressed an urgent appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for help "on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema."

Mr Mkhize's appeal was contained in a letter dated March 31 which his brother, Mr Pickson Mkhize, says was posted

His decision to appeal directly to Mr Botha over the head of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, arose of his growing frustration at the failure of Dr Koornhof to respond to his pleas against forcing the Driefontein people to move

On April 2, Mr Saul Mkhize, of Driefontein, in the Eastern Transvaal, was shot dead by a policeman. Mr Mkhize was a community leader who did not want his people resettled.

The circumstances of the shooting are a matter of dispute, with the police on the one hand maintaining that two constables were attacked and members of the community denying this.

Before he died Mr Mkhize sent an appeal direct to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, on behalf of his community.

In particular, Mr Mkhize made clear in an interview before his death, he was extremely frustrated at the attitude adopted by Mr M. J. Prinsloo, the Wakkerstroom commissioner of Dr Koornhof's department, at a meeting in Driefontein on Saturday,

March 19

Mr Prinsloo told the villagers at the meeting, whose proceedings were tape-recorded, that the Government had already made its decision about the Driefontein removal and that it "is not going to negotiate about it any further. It's over."

We are a happy community, he said

Re-settlement of the resident of Daggakraal Driefontein, Ngema (districts of Wakkerstroom).

Please accept my apologies for deeming to write to you direct but, the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to approach you in this manner.

I write to you for only one reason — your help on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema.

Your help is needed, because we are being forced to move from our properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development Dr Koornhof has been known to say. "There will be no forced removal of black people from black areas", and yet here we are, without any real discussion, being told by his department that

we will move, like it or not

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper

There are many reasons for my statements above and that is why I write to you

I wish to ask that you personally arrange with due notice to myself and my council of directors of Driefontein, duly elected by the landowners of Driefontein on 26 December, 1982, at a meeting specially convened to elect representatives to negotiate about the removal, for a meeting with Dr Koornhof to discuss this whole matter

The committee of Daggakraal and Ngema, who are in a similar predicament, would like to join us at such a meeting

May I say that we do not wish to discuss our removal, which seems to be a fait accompli, by the Department of Co-operation and

Development but

1. Why we should consider leaving our homelands at all?

2. Why we should give up our legally owned property?

3. What reasons have the department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us into such a move?

4. In view of the lack of co-operation from the department why should they expect our co-operation?

These are only a few of the items we must discuss but, in order to do so, we need a fully representative team from the Department of Development and Co-operation, including Dr Koornhof, in order to sort out this entire matter of what we consider a completely unnecessary upheaval of these well-settled, well-adjusted and happy communities

Mr Mkhize also told me he was concerned about intimidation and harassment he claimed was being conducted against the Driefontein people. This included pass arrests. A mysterious car had been parked outside his own home at 2 am one morning for 20 minutes with parking lights on.

The Prime Minister's private secretary, Cdr W. P. J. Ehlers, said that he had taken the trouble to look in the files as far back as January but that no letter had been received

Despite the fact that Dr Koornhof was reported on April 4 as having said he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein," Mr Mkhize received at least two letters bearing Dr Koornhof's signature

The first, telling him that "reconsideration of the removal is not possible" and asking for the "full support" of the Driefontein community for his department's officials, was dated October

Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "why's" and "wherefores" of our situations. In God's name, your honour, is this merciful? Are these the actions of a man of God, such as I know you are

At present, our people are hungry and short of water. Our boreholes are dry and we wish to arrange to have new boreholes but, how can we do this under the present circumstances

We are, as all South Africans are, a proud people and all we ask is to remain so. We do not wish to be rebellious in any way but only to continue to live our lives out in our own environment



Mr Mkhize with Bishop Tutu.

13, 1981 and had "personal" written in handwriting across the top of it. It ended "warm regards, yours sincerely" above Dr Koornhof's signature

The second bore the reference number 5-5 and was dated October 26, 1982. Also ending

We have formed a good community. We have intermarried with other tribes. We have been, and hope to continue to be, self-supporting and of benefit to the entire community, both through the land and factories in our area and also by contributing to the workforce very badly needed in places such as Johannesburg

All that we ask is that we have a reasonable and full discussion with a duly appointed body, by someone such as yourself, to talk to us. We know we must listen but we must also have every opportunity to talk and to explain our position

Your honour, I beseech you to help us in this matter and to act on our behalf. We need your help and we ask for it now

Yours, very sincerely,
(Saul Mkhize)

with "warm regards," it told Mr Mkhize that "only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable" and added, "your co-operation would be appreciated"

One of the purposes of the meeting at which Mr Mkhize was shot dead on Saturday April 2 was to discuss a petition that he had drawn up following Mr Prinsloo's remarks at the meeting a fortnight previously. The petition read: "We, the undersigned landowners and tenants at Driefontein, protest most strongly against the Government's attitude, as expressed by the Commissioner on March 19, 1983, that it has already decided on the removal of Driefontein and is not prepared to negotiate with us about this

"We believe that this attitude is harmful to relations in our country, and not in keeping with public statements that the Minister has made from time to time. We and our families have lived at Driefontein for over seventy years. We cannot accept that the Government can simply take away our land without even being prepared to discuss it with us"

LETTERS

Will Mkhize tragedy teach Nats a lesson?

ON THE last Saturday in March the Association for Rural Advancement arranged a workshop for people from communities threatened with removal in terms of the Government's apartheid policy. One of those present was a man called Saul Mkhize. A week later he was dead, shot by a policeman.

Saul Mkhize was the elected leader of the people of Driefontein, a community living in freehold in the South-Eastern Transvaal. Some three generations ago his antecedents and those of other Driefontein people bought and paid for the land on which they now live according to the laws laid down by the white government of that day.

He, and the representatives of the other communities present at that workshop, could not understand why they were now having taken away from them land which their parents and grandparents had been assured when they bought it, would be theirs and their descendants until they themselves decided to dispose of it.

People in these communities are told that it is the law which says they must move. That law is not one in the making of which they played any part or about which they were even consulted.

Saul Mkhize's contribution to the workshop was a sane and sober one. There was no threat of violence in anything he had to say, only a determination to stand up for the rights that other white government, so many years ago, had told the people of Driefontein were theirs.

On the Saturday after the workshop the people of Driefontein called a meeting to discuss the threat to remove them. The police say the meeting was illegal. It may well have been — in terms of some other law in the making of which the people of Driefontein had had no say.

Indeed it has been a Government tactic, in Driefontein even more than in other threatened places, to make it as difficult as possible for a legal meeting of any size to be held to discuss community affairs. In any event the

police arrived, an altercation is said to have ensued, shots were fired, and when it was all over, by some freak coincidence, Saul Mkhize, the leader of the opposition to the removal of Driefontein, was dead. There has been no report of anyone else being injured.

The death of Saul Mkhize should not only be laid at the door of the policeman who shot him, although it most certainly should be that. It should be laid even more firmly at the doors of Dr Piet Koornhof and Mr P W Botha, whose lunatic policy it continues to be to destroy settled communities whose members want nothing more than to lead decent lives as responsible South Africans.

If Saul Mkhize's death makes the Government think again about the Driefontein removal and all the others, some good may still come from it — though that will be small consolation to his family and his people now. If it does not, then the grief and bitterness which his death will undoubtedly have caused at Driefontein is only a drop in the ocean of resentment which the policy of resettlement is building up, to threaten the future of all of us — P M BROWN, chairman, Association for Rural Advancement, Pietermaritzburg.

□ □ □

MANY years ago I was present at a political meeting and the candidate seeking re-election opened up his election speech by saying

"I am unlike all the other politicians they promise you everything and once elected give you nothing. I, on the other hand, promise you nothing and give you nothing."

How very right he was. By some intuition he must have known that one day such a person would be a Minister in the Cabinet and none other than "Dr Piet Promises Pinnochio", a man who promises everything and does absolutely nothing. The squatters disaster — the Driefontein disaster.

It really is high time the Prime Minister removed him from office — N H BERRY, Johannesburg.

Cheap trick to make leaders look good

I WISH to express my extreme disappointment with our Government and their financial policy in particular.

With the announcement of the Budget last month we were advised there would be certain concessions for young people buying or building homes for the first time. Considering how difficult it is for young people in the middle and lower income brackets to get enough money to buy their first homes, I thought this was particularly good, and felt that as I was thinking of buying a house for the first time, I could benefit from the mortgage bond subsidy.

However, it transpires that the subsidy only applies to dwellings the total purchase price of which is not more than R50 000. Just how many homes today are available at R50 000 or under?

I have been looking at adverts in the paper for several months now and have been shown numerous houses by many estate agents in the Johannesburg area, but I have not been shown one house within that price range — and it isn't as though I have been shown houses in the elite suburbs.

I understand this concession will cost the Government R5-million a year. Considering that we spend R3 093-million on Defence annually, which works out to be R8 47-million a day — this subsidy is equivalent to a total of 14 hours and 10 minutes of the Defence budget!

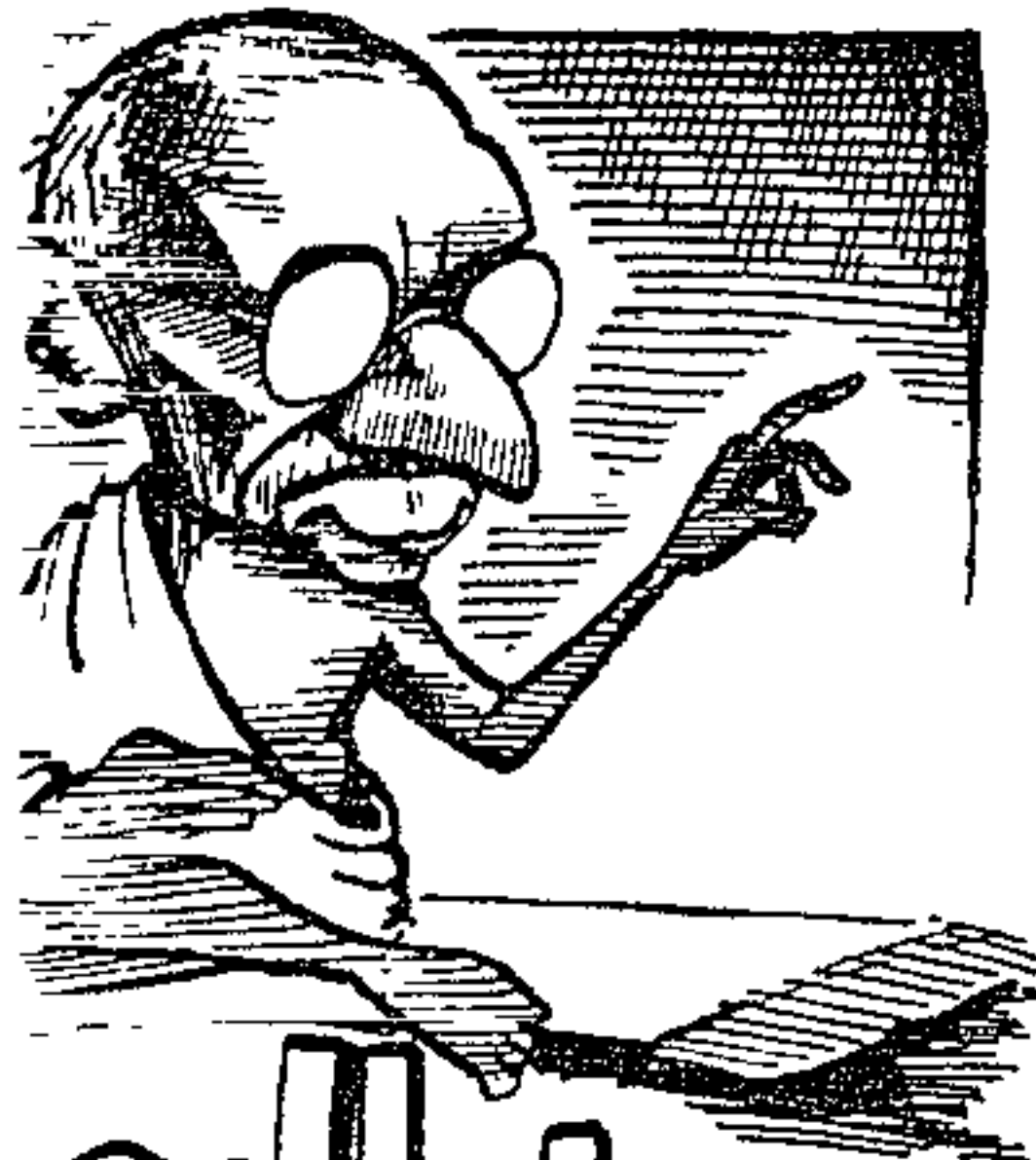
At R5-million a year, I feel this is cheap advertising to make the Government look good, and I am sure that very few people will be in a position to benefit from this "generous" concession. I would be very interested to know who the people

Lewis was blamed by soccer fans

THE unceremonious departure of Eddie Lewis from Chiefs camp left me completely flabbergasted. I just can't understand this. It proves how sick our soccer followers are these days. Those who blame Lewis for Chiefs' losses really need their heads taken to a workshop for a thorough check-up. I put the blame on the players themselves. I don't think they are doing enough to win the match. The back-line is a disaster and unless something is done to it, it will never match Pirates, which I think has the strongest back-line in the whole first division — DISAPPOINTED LEWIS FAN, Orkney.

● Readers should note that in view of the coming by-elections all letters of a party political nature must carry the writer's full name and address.

South African Indians acclaim



Indhi ks off with scars

s with l truths

some universal test did not receive from the panel

the quest of dedicated, and unfortunately "seem to avoid collection of multi-truths

makes interviewing it already is

one-sided truths, English' is keeping in its title, of English point of view

the viewpoint is white as opposed to McCormack tells his of well-bred irony indeed irony is not content of some of

rather playfully ad- judge of his com- rousing account of ed River, he paused, of course, that was a of view, and the

man's story I suspect few Zulu's bother to watch "Then came the English" They have heard the white man's point of view too often already

To round off the week's viewing, Saturday night's movie was all about human idealism

The Impatient Heart sounded disturbingly like a women's weekly romance, but the movie was a pleasant surprise

It was about a social worker, played by the energetic Carrie Snodgrass. She was perfectly cast as an earnest social worker who wants to change the world

The movie showed how her ideas about how life should be, differed from her clients' experiences of life

Her attempts to help them often met with incomprehension and resistance

In what seemed to me to sum up the whole movie, she wistfully, sprayed a can of air freshener into the wide open sky — an appropriate metaphor for the task of a social

Barolong tribespeople give Bophuthatswana a 'black spot' headache

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The huddle of tin shacks on the baked earth of Rooigrond near Mafikeng, is an unlikely monument to tenacity.

But these makeshift shelters reflect the determination of their 500 inhabitants to accept nothing less as their permanent home than property equivalent to the land near Potchefstroom which they were forced to quit 12 years ago.

They are equally resolute that they will not exchange their sovereignty or submit to a chief of lesser status, in return for land elsewhere in Bophuthatswana.

This resolve has held in the face of extreme physical and economic adversity and the promise of an easier life should they accept the space assigned by the Mangope Government.

The Barolong-Ba-Modipoa have regarded Rooigrond as a temporary shelter since they moved from Machaviestad in 1971, under threat of prosecution as squatters. They base this belief on protracted discussions with the Government before their removal.

They were relocated without the resolution of Parliament needed to remove most "black spots" because they could not prove title to Machaviestad, which they claim was a gift from President Paul Kruger.

The registered owner of the property was the town council of Potchefstroom, which took transfer of it from President Thomas Burgers of the Transvaal Republic in 1873.

Researchers with the Surplus Peoples' Project suggest that President Burgers only obtained the property of several Barolong tribes in 1874, by ignoring individual chiefs, and declaring the agreement of the senior chief Moshete binding on all.

"We know we have the winning horse," says Mr Simon Mokadi, leader of the Rooigrond community, on the deed issue. "But where's the ticket to show we hacked it."

Since they could not establish ownership the Barolong of Machaviestad were not entitled to compensatory land when they were removed. Neither were monetary payments their due.

They consistently refused offers of cash and land made "purely on humanitarian grounds" by the then Department of Bantu Affairs, holding out for equivalent land to Machaviestad or cash to that value.

As pressure was brought to bear by the authorities — closure of the community school, prevention of entry by buses to the area, impounding of cattle for illegal grazing on council land — the late Chief Israel Mokadi agreed to move in 1971. But a visit by himself and 42 tribesmen to Leeufontein in the Pilanesberg, their proposed home, caused the people to reverse their decision.

Impounding of cattle was renewed and threat of prosecu-

tion as squatters now faced the community. When Chief Motiwa offered them land at Rooigrond, the 44 families who had not taken homes in the Potchefstroom township capitulated and moved.

In a Press release, entitled "A beaten chief moves on", the 77-year-old Chief Mokate said: "We are resigned to moving to Rooigrond because we still want to be together."

Each family left the ancestral territory with no more than a R19 ex gratia payment from the SA Government.

Clinging to the belief that their legal claim to Machaviestad will yet be proved, the people of Rooigrond have spent more than a decade under the roughest of shelters. They have watched their herds diminish from 250 head of cattle to a mere 70 and their goats de-

crease from 300 to 80 or 90 — claimed by an unknown illness and by thieves.

They have seen their children handicapped by inadequate school facilities. Pooling their paltry resources the people have provided education locally to Standard 2.

Jobs in the area are scarce, he says, and most families rely on salaries of migrant workers.

While the Rooigronders have

begun to look outward for aid, they are not prepared to move to Bodibe, as the homeland government wishes, in order to secure social services. They regard the resident Barolong-Ba-Rapulana as a junior tribe and refuse to become its subjects.

Mr Mokadi says he has since informed the Cabinet of his people's desire to be co-operative, but that they will not forget an early promise by the South African Government that they were to receive land equal in size to Machaviestad.

Neither will the people be pressed to move: "If the Mangope Government forces us, we will take them to court..."



Chief Israel Mokate (inset) went to Rooigrond "a defeated chief". His successor, Mr Simon Mokadi, unbowed by 12 years in the desolate settlement, heads a community united against another forced move.

Resolute 500 keep up their struggle

A small community has struggled on for 12 years in pathetic circumstances — primitive shacks, hopelessly inadequate schooling and very few jobs — rather than accept the promise of an easier life under a lesser chief in another area.

Star 13/4/83
271

- (4) whether the properties have been or are being sold by public auction, if not, in what manner have they been or are they being sold,
- (5) for what purposes are the farms being used at present?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1)(a), (b)(i) and (ii) Portion 4 of the farm Bali is the property of the S.A. Development Trust. The Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Bali has been transferred to the Government of Venda in terms of Proclamation No. 187/1982 dated 24 September 1982. The farm Malalasdriift is also the property of the S.A. Development Trust

- (2)(a) and (b) According to the existing consolidation proposals only a portion of Portion 4 of the farm Bali must be added to Venda. The portion concerned of the farm must, however, still be surveyed whereafter it will be transferred to the Government of Venda. The portion of the farm Bali which is not required for addition to Venda will ultimately be transferred to the Department of Community Development for further disposal.

The farm Malalasdriift which was acquired together with other units in the area earmarked for addition to Venda, will also in due course be transferred to the Department of Community Development for disposal.

- (3) Falls away
- (4) The properties concerned will not be sold by the S.A. Development Trust or the Department of Co-operation and Development. As indicated in paragraph (2) above the properties which are not required for addition to Venda will be transferred to the Department of Community Development for disposal.

- (5) The farm Malalasdriift as well as Portion 4 of Bali are presently being let.

†Mr H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether the hon. the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs perhaps has something to add to his reply? [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER Order!

*13. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX —[Withdrawn.]

Handwritten: 271 Hansard Q.61.943 - Bali/Malalasdriift 13/4/83 945

*12 Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (1) Whether the farms (a) Bali or portions thereof and (b) Malalasdriift or portions thereof are at present or used to be the property of (i) the South African Development Trust or (ii) the State; if so,
- (2) whether these properties have been sold since then or are being sold at present; if so, (a) to whom or to which body and (b) what is the purchase price in each case,
- (3) whether the purchasers are *bona fide* farmers;

271) *Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 960*
Ntambanana resettlement area
471 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development. *Handwritten: 13/4/83 961*

- (1) Whether the resettlement area at Ntambanana into which persons from Reserve No 6 were moved in 1976 will be planned along betterment guidelines; if so, (a) when will this planning be implemented and (b) how many households will be removed as a result,
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to inform the residents concerned of these plans, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
 - (a) The existing plan has been prepared in collaboration with the Chief concerned and his Council. The Tribe however, still has certain objections against the plan and further negotiations with the Tribe will take place before there will be proceeded with the implementation of the plan
 - (b) Approximately 300 families

961

WEDNESDAY

- (2) Yes The Tribe was consulted on a number of occasions since 8 June 1981 during which meetings the plans were explained in detail. An Extension Officer was stationed at Empangeni since 1 January 1982 until 31 December 1982 with the specific and only instruction to explain all steps in connection with the planning concerned to the Tribe

LETTERS

The Editor, Rand Daily Mail,
Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000.

Don't force Mgwali community to move

271
RDM
14/4/83

ON BEHALF of the Church of Scotland, a church that has a long and honourable association with South Africa and its people, I recently wrote to the South African Ambassador in London, expressing the concern of the Church of Scotland regarding the plight of the Mgwali community. They are under threat of removal from their traditional territory at Stutterheim in the Cape, where they have lived for the past 120 years, to Frankfurt in the Ciskei.

The situation confronting these people was brought to our attention by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa, a church that has grown out of our former missionary activity and with which we now work as partners.

The Church of Scotland has had a connection with the Mgwali people since 1861 when a group of Scottish women opened the Mgwali Training School for Girls. Two years later, the Rev Tiyo Soga, the first African Minister to be ordained in South Africa, built the Church. Many of today's residents are members of the Presbyterian Church and were educated in the local school. Many of them live on our property.

We are told that the total community, which numbers about 5 000, do not wish to leave. They have their roots in Mgwali, their parents and grandparents are buried there;

and more than 150 of them actually have freehold right to the land.

In my letter to the Ambassador dated November 22, 1982, I expressed the view that there can be no moral justification for disrupting the Mgwali community and for compelling them to move. The proposal to send them to what they feel to be an inferior place where there is little prospect of employment, and where only the most basic facilities would be provided, adds to the injury contemplated.

We believe that if removal goes ahead it will produce bitterness and frustration and a further deterioration in the relationships between black and white communities in South Africa. We therefore appealed to the South African Government to reconsider its plans for the people of Mgwali and to allow this settled community to remain undisturbed.

Apart from a formal acknowledgment of receipt of my letter, we have had no reply from the Government.

My purpose in writing to you is to draw your readers' attention to the concern we in Scotland have for the Mgwali people and to enlist their support for the efforts we are making to have this enforced move stopped.

— The Rt Rev Prof JOHN McINTYRE, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mkhize: Suzman warns Minister

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The constable who killed Mr Saul Mkhize either lost his head or thought Mr Mkhize was a black trouble-maker with whom he could deal as he saw fit, Mrs Helen Suzman said in Parliament today.

In the second-reading debate on the Budget Mrs Suzman said she had no doubt that the constable, his superior officer, the authorities in Pretoria and the Minister of Law and Order, were unaware of the storm of protest the killing would provoke.

She warned the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, that any attempt to cover up or condone the actions of the constable would make things infinitely worse.

Misplaced loyalty prevented the Minister from condemning publicly the outra-

geous actions of some of his men who denigrated those who did their best to uphold the best traditions of the force, Mrs Suzman said.

"Worse, he and his predecessors lead young policemen — such as Constable Nienaber — to believe that anything they do, especially where blacks are concerned, will be condoned."

Mrs Suzman said she found the report issued by the police — that the constable shot Mr Mkhize in self-defence — to be "totally unacceptable."

"Mr Mkhize was killed with a shotgun by the constable who was standing outside a fence 1,8 m high.

"Mr Mkhize was 15 m away, inside a schoolyard, surrounded by the high fence.

"The crowd had already been dispersed.

"There could not possibly have been any danger to the police," Mrs Suzman said.

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Star
15/4/73

Mkhize shooting 'not self- defence'

1985/15/4/83
Political Staff

THE constable who shot Mr Saul Mkhize had either lost his head or simply thought Mr Mkhize was a black troublemaker with whom he could deal as he saw fit, Parliament was told today.

Speaking during the second reading of the Budget, Mrs Helen Suzman said she had no doubt that neither the constable, nor his superior officer, or the authorities in Pretoria or the Minister of Law and Order had an inkling of what a storm of protest the killing would provoke.

She told the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, that any attempt to cover-up or condone the constable's actions would only make things infinitely worse.

"MISPLACED"

Mrs Suzman said misplaced loyalty had prevented the Minister from publicly condemning the outrageous actions of some of his men, which denigrated those who did their best to uphold the best traditions of the force.

"Worse, he and his predecessors lead young policemen like Constable Nienaber to believe that anything they do, especially where blacks are concerned, will be condoned."

She said a report put out by the police division of public relations that the constable had shot Saul Mkhize in self-defence was "totally unacceptable."

FENCE

"Mkhize was shot with a shotgun loaded with number one shot by the constable, who was standing next to his van outside a fence 1,8-metres high.

"Mkhize was 15 metres away, standing inside a schoolyard surrounded by the high fence.

"The crowd attending the meeting had already been dispersed.

"There could not possibly have been any danger to the police," she said.

- (3) whether an official investigation into the matter has been instituted, if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that it will be completed;
- (4) whether action was taken against the policeman responsible for the shooting, if not, why not, if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) Yes.

- (a) Since this matter is still under investigation and may form the subject of legal process I would prefer not to comment on the circumstances surrounding the shooting, apart from reiterating the following statement released by the Division of Public Relations of the South African Police:

"On Saturday 2 April 1983 constable J. A. Nienaber and constable M. C. Khumalo attended to a complaint that an illegal meeting was being held at the Gabagane school in the Driefontein district.

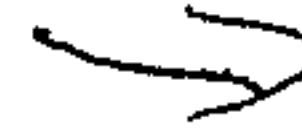
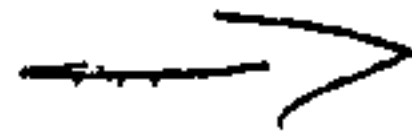
On their arrival they found a meeting of approximately 500 people. Mr. Saul Mkhize was addressing the meeting with the aid of a loud hailer.

Constable Nienaber informed Mr. Mkhize that the meeting was illegal and requested Mr. Mkhize to disperse the crowd.

The crowd became riotous and the two constables had to retreat as it seemed obvious

271 Howard 15/4/83
 Death of Saul Mkhize
 Q. Col. 985-989
 14. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether one Saul Mkhize was shot and killed by the South African Police on 2 April 1983, if so, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting, (b) how many policemen were present when the shooting took place and (c) what was the (i) age, (ii) rank and (iii) length of service of each such policeman;
- (2) whether the policemen involved attempted to render assistance to Mr Mkhize after the shooting; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of the assistance rendered;



Mkhize death probe continues

w/6 ARGOS 16/4/83

271

Political Staff

THE police investigation into Mr Saul Mkhize's death was being "expedited," the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament yesterday.

He was reacting to a series of questions tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition police spokesman, about the shooting of the community leader by a police constable.

Mr Le Grange, who called the shooting "regrettable," said evidence from the police investigation would be referred to the Attorney General of the Transvaal for his consideration.

The Minister repeated the statement issued by the police immediately after the shooting, saying that the crowd at the meeting where Mr Mkhize had been shot "became riotous" forcing Constable Nienaber and another constable to retreat as their lives were in danger.

Constable Nienaber's service pistol had been taken from him and pointed at him while he was hit with kieres. The constable donned a gas mask, which was smashed by blows, and he used two tearsmoke canisters to reach his vehicle.

A warning shot fired from a shotgun over the crowd's heads had had no effect, and Constable Nienaber fired a shot into the crowd when it kept advancing.

Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded and the crowd dispersed. The constable's pistol had still not yet been recovered.

Referring to reports that Constable Nienaber subsequently rode a horse around the Mkhize kraal, Mr Le Grange said: "The facts are as follows:

"During the course of investigations carried out by an officer of the SAP into the shooting, several

policemen, including the constable in question, who was dressed in plain clothes to avoid as far as possible embarrassment to the deceased's family, visited the Mkhize kraal.

"While the officer was interviewing certain witnesses, one of the constables in the police contingent (not the constable involved in the shooting incident) mounted a saddled horse belonging to a visitor to the kraal and which was tethered to a fence.

"This was not done as a gesture of defiance or arrogance, and in any event, the constable concerned was immediately reprimanded by the officer," Mr Le Grange said.

● MR Mkhize, 48, was buried today in a simple but emotional ceremony lasting several hours at his home at Dreifontein in the Wakkerstroom district.

Hundreds of people, including several prominent community and church leaders converged on this remote Transvaal village to pay final tribute to the man whom police said they shot in self-defence when an angry mob attacked two policemen attempting to break up an illegal gathering at the local school on April 2.

The shooting, which catapulted this small establishment with a population of about 5 000 from virtual obscurity to international prominence almost overnight, has evoked wide censure and has prompted opposition leaders to call for an official enquiry into the police action.

With emotions expected to run high today, police had anticipated some trouble, but the funeral went without incident and police did not attend.

1210 M
16/4/83
Mkhize
probe (271)
almost
~~271~~
complete

By HARRY MASHABELA

ERMELO. — Police investigations into the death of Mr Saul Mkhize, an elected Driefontein committee leader who was shot by a policeman about two weeks ago, are nearing completion.

The investigating officer, district CID chief Captain M C Scheepers, said yesterday he had completed the main investigation.

Capt Scheepers said he was "still awaiting certain laboratory tests which are being done in Pretoria".

After receiving the results of the tests, he would pass all information, including statements from eye witnesses, to the Attorney-General for him to decide whether or not action should be taken.

Capt Scheepers also expressed gratitude to the Mkhize family in Driefontein. He said members of the family had co-operated with police in their investigations.

"Our work was made a lot easier as a result of the co-operation we received from the family and I feel I must thank them," Capt Scheepers said.

Mr Mkhize, a father of four, was hit with a shotgun bullet when Constable J A Nienaber opened fire at a residents' meeting at Driefontein, Wakkerstroom, in the south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday April 2. He died on the way to hospital.

A post mortem has shown that Mr Mkhize died of wounds in the chest, the right lung and aorta. He will be buried today in the family graveyard behind his house.

No action has so far been taken against Const Nienaber.

Mkhize: Le Grange speaks

CAPL Times 16/4/83

271 321

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday broke a long silence on the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize and said he found it was "regrettable" that it was at all necessary for such an incident to occur.

Mr Le Grange's statement follows a week after the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, expressed "deep regret" over the incident.

Replying to questions in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Le Grange said the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death were still the subject of an investigation headed by a police officer and the legal process could follow.

Mr Le Grange said it was not possible "at this stage" to give an indication when the investigation would be completed. "But it is being expedited," he said.

Mr Le Grange reiterated a statement issued by the police after the shooting which stated that Constable J A Nienaber fired a shot as a "riotous crowd" kept advancing in a "threatening manner".

He said the evidence from the police investigation would be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his consideration and a possible inquest.

In Parliament yesterday Mrs Suzman warned if there was any attempt to condone or cover-up the actions of Constable Nienaber it would only make things worse.

Rejecting the police version that Constable Nienaber shot Mr Mkhize in self-defence, she said there could not possibly have been any danger to the police at the time of the shooting.

'Black troublemaker'

"It is my firm belief that the constable either lost his head, or that he had decided that Mr Mkhize was just a black troublemaker with whom he could deal in any way he saw fit."

She warned Mr Le Grange that his "misplaced loyalty", to his men in the police force prevented him from publicly condemning the "outrageous actions" of some of them.

Mrs Suzman said she found the police report on the events at Driefontein "totally unacceptable"

"Mr Mkhize was shot with a shotgun loaded

with number one shot by the constable who was standing next to his van outside a fence 1.8m high.

"Mkhize was 15m away, standing inside the school yard which was surrounded by the high fence.

"The crowd attending the meeting had already been dispersed."

Pistol 'taken away'

Sapa reports that according to the police statement quoted by Mr Le Grange, efforts to disperse the meeting had failed and "the crowd became riotous" forcing the two constables to retreat as their lives were in danger.

Constable Nienaber's service pistol had been taken from him and pointed at him while he was hit with kieres. The constable donned a gas mask, which was smashed by blows, and he used two tearsmoke cannisters to reach his vehicle.

A warning shot fired from a shotgun over the crowd's heads had had no effect, and Constable Nienaber fired a shot into the crowd when it kept advancing.

Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded and the crowd dispersed.

Mr Le Grange commented as follows on a report that the police constable who fired the shot at Mr Mkhize subsequently visited his home where he rode the family horse:

"During the course of investigations carried out by an officer of the SAP into the shooting, several policemen, including the constable in question, who was dressed in plain clothes to avoid as far as possible embarrassment to the deceased's family, visited the Mkhize kraal.

"Whilst the officer was interviewing certain witnesses, one of the constables in the police contingent (not the constable involved in the shooting incident) mounted a saddled horse belonging to a visitor to the kraal and which was tethered to a fence.

"This was not done as a gesture of defiance or arrogance, and in any event, the constable concerned was immediately reprimanded by the officer."

would be no interference with private enterprise and would seek only participation in industries which it regarded as strategic

However Mr Mugabe now writes of nationalisation "When the state operates in this manner it is acting purely as the custodian of the nation and whatever profits emanate from its enterprises will go to the national exchequer to be expended as government revenue in the

Lonrho multinational

spark plugs and condenser

2 000 attend Mkhize's funeral

By ARLENE GETZ

ABOUT 2 000 mourners gathered yesterday to see community leader Mr Saul Mkhize buried alongside his parents and grandparents at Driefontein, near Piet Retief

Buses, cars and vans arrived in a steady stream from the Reef while other mourners walked through the rolling Wakkerstroom hills to the Mkhize household

They crowded into a specially erected tent and stood on walls to watch Mr Mkhize's being borne up a dirt road flanked by a 200-strong guard of honour

The coffin had been driven from Johannesburg by hearse. An autopsy was performed last week

Despite a warning by Wakkerstroom officials that whites would need permits to attend the funeral no police or roadblocks were seen

Earlier yesterday Mr Mkhize's body was taken back to the schoolyard where he was fatally shot by

police while about to address a residents meeting on Easter Saturday

Hymns were sung by people opposed to the forced removal of the 5 000 residents of Driefontein and other 'black spots' and tribute was paid to Mr Mkhize

At least four people fainted in the sweltering heat

Among those attending the funeral were representatives of the South African Council of Churches, the Southern African Catholic

Bishops Conference, the Black Sash, the Soweto Committee of Ten and the Azanian People's Organisation

A large complement of local and international journalists was also present

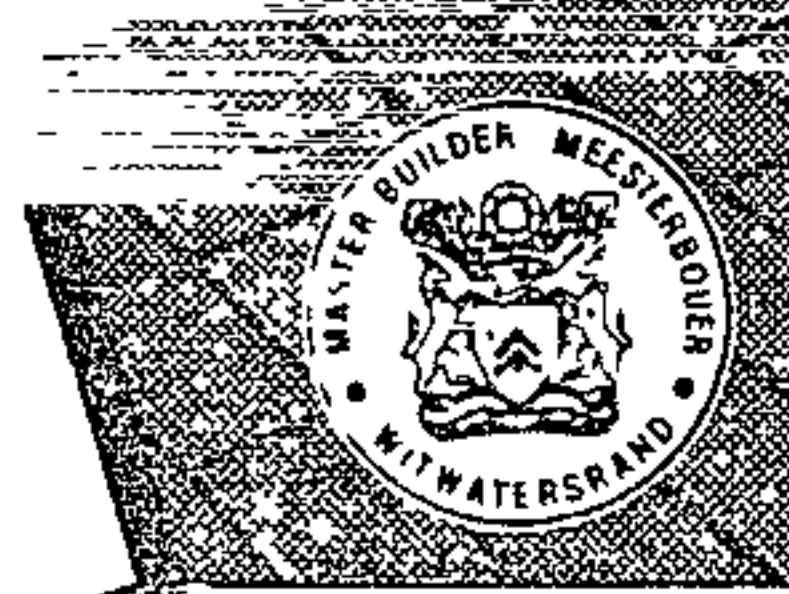
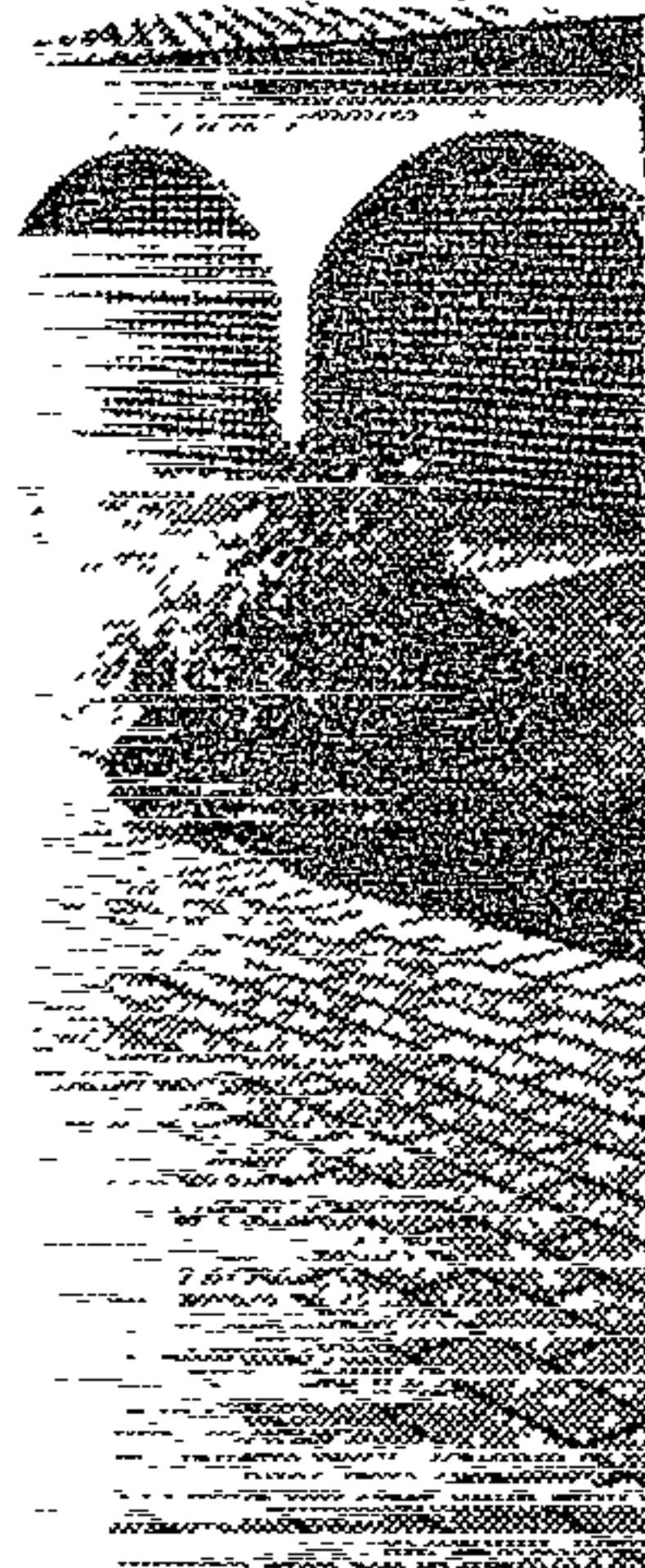
Meanwhile, police spokesmen said that their investigation into the shooting of Mr Mkhize were continuing

Although the 'main' investigation has been completed the results of tests being done in Pretoria are still awaited

● Sapa reports that the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange said he would prefer not to comment on the matter because it was still under investigation and could form the subject of legal proceedings

Replying to a question in Parliament by Mrs Heien Suzman (PFP, Houghton), Mr le Grange said he could not give an indication of when the investigation would be completed

RAND SHOW,
or phone 39-1195



Mervis honoured

Staff Reporter

MPC and former newspaper editor Mr Joel Mervis and playwright Athol Fugard were given recognition for their contributions to South Africa when Rhodes University conferred honorary degrees on them at its graduation ceremonies in Grahamstown this week

Chancellor Dr Ian Mackenzie capped 736 students in ceremonies yesterday and on Friday at the 1820 Settlers Monument

The ceremonies were addressed by Dr D S Henderson, vice-chancellor of the university, and Mr Basil Hersov, chairman of Anglovaal and deputy chairman of Barclays Bank

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1981, 1982 1983

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MINISTER'S NAME

17/4/82

271
city press

From Saul Mkhize to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, on June 4 1981:

Please accept my apologies for deeming to write to you direct but, the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to approach you in this manner.

On 30 May 1981, I was appointed Secretary of our people's committee and we decided that, in view of the problem we faced, I should write to you personally.

I appreciate that you have many things to attend to but I hope you will look with sympathy upon our problem.

The position is this: We were handed an unheaded piece of paper informing us that we were to be settled elsewhere. Since the notification did not appear to come from any official source, we requested that the matter of responsibility for re-settlement be shown on the notification. Having received the notification, apparently properly headed, we requested the names of the officials concerned and their official position. We were given only surnames and no proof of the individual's credentials.

We, all the residents of Driefontein, hold title deeds to our property. We understood, from statements made in the past, that we would be consulted on such moves and that only after mutual agreement was reached would any advanced arrangements be made. From the letter we have received, we feel that the matter has already been settled, although we feel no real consultation has taken place.



Minister Koornhof said in February the Government was trying to "get away as far as is practicable and possible from forced removals . . . We try to discuss it with (the people affected) and persuade them . . ."

Here is slightly edited correspondence between the Government and Mr Saul Mkhize, leader of resistance to the Driefontein removal, shot dead by police recently. We also publish a transcript of a meeting between the people of Driefontein, who bought their land in 1912, and the Magistrate of Wakkerstroom.

Readers can judge the merits for themselves.



... Mkhize's last plea

From Saul Mkhize to Dr Koornhof, May 19 1982:

I refer to your letter of 13 October 1981, for which I thank you. In order to discuss the matter of re-settlement of the Driefontein Community, a meeting was

we were extremely disappointed that, although representatives of the Development Trust were expected, by arrangement, no-one from the Trust attended.

The feeling of the community was not a happy one. In view of the lack of information, many of the people have not ploughed

what is to happen to my people. He should be able to re-assure us regarding our future before trouble really begins in Driefontein.

My life, because of my endeavours to help my people, has been threatened and an attempt to kill me has already been made. This cannot be

referred to in your letter, to an agreement duly reached between us but, as yet, no such agreement regarding the move has been reached. You informed us that we must approach the Community Board, which we have done. We have also approached the Development Trust, but unfortunately, we have not received co-operation from either body. We are becoming desperate. The matter has become crucial to us and we must have reasonable answers! We are in your hands, but we need to plan for the future and we would wish and prefer our future to be in Driefontein, where we have lived for many, many years.

From Dr Koornhof's secretary to Saul Mkhize, June 9 1982:

I have been directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 19 May 1982.

The matter is receiving attention and a further reply will follow in due course.

From Saul Mkhize to Prime Minister P W Botha two days before he was killed.

I write to you for only one reason — your help on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema.

Your help is needed, because we are being forced to move from our properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development. Dr Koornhof has been known to say: "There will be no removal of black people

of the distressed state in which we find ourselves that you investigate the matter and let us have your officially stamped letter in reply to our appeal to you.

What we wish to know is: Has this matter been properly dealt with? Since we have not seen the new area concerned, is it better, or as good as that in which we live? We are very happy in our present environment. Can this matter of re-settlement be discussed in more detail and possibly be re-considered? Why can we not stay where we are happy?

I hope that I have in no way offended you by my honest enquiry and I shall be very pleased to have some reply from you in the very near future since I feel that the matter is now becoming urgent.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

From Dr Koornhof to Saul Mkhize on October 13, 1981:

I refer to your letter dated the 4 June, 1981 and wish to give the assurance that the matter regarding the resettlement of the Driefontein people was properly dealt with by the South African Parliament and reconsideration of the removal is not possible. I wish to give the undertaking that the move will be dealt with in a most humanitarian way and with the least possible inconvenience and disruption to the Driefontein people.

It is therefore particularly important that the Driefontein community give their full support to the officials of my department who have already visited the area several times in the presence of the Magistrate of Wakkerstroom, so that the planning of the removal and of the compensatory land can be commenced with.

I also wish to draw your attention to the fact that a Community Board for the Driefontein people was duly elected and is now the official mouth-piece of this community. You are therefore advised to discuss any further problems with this Board, who in turn will communicate with the Department.

kerstroom. The meeting was held on 9 April 1982, and the community was informed by the Magistrate that it would be attended by representatives of the Development Trust, namely Mr Pretorius and Mr Vermaak. The Magistrate of Pietersburg also said he would attend.

I wish to state that the meeting was well attended by the people of Driefontein but they

huts or irrigation, nor planted in order to provide for this year's food. This means that many of my people will go hungry, because they do not really know what is happening, or will happen to them, or when.

Mr Koornhof, I appeal to you to look into the matter and please send us a person to whom we can talk nicely, and who can explain to us simply

'We shall resist'

An edited transcript and translation of the meeting of residents at Driefontein on March 19 this year addressed by Wakkerstroom Magistrate, Mr Prinsloo:

PRINSLOO: In the first place, I would like to greet all of you here. I think the majority of you know me. I am the Commissioner Prinsloo from Wakkerstroom. I am also the Magistrate in the Department of Justice. But I also perform the duties of a Commissioner. And therefore I am here today.

Mr Van Niekerk, the Chief Commissioner from Pietersburg, asked me to convey his words to you. He has sent a message to you and I am delivering it for him today. These are not my words, they are his words and he gets it from the Government.

The Department of Co-operation and Development intends as soon as possible to send officials to Driefontein to determine how many squatters are in Driefontein, to make preparations on the other side for them too. And further to ascertain the potential of the land here, the land owners land potential, with the intention of determining compensatory land on the other side.

This is the message that I convey to you. I hope you all heard what I said. I thank you

for your co-operation and for giving me the opportunity to convey this message.

And that you remained quiet and listened to what I had to say.

I close the meeting and there will be no more meetings.

MKHIZE: Sorry, we've got something to say, sir, on what you were saying. I think there is a man who has got to say something.

PRINSLOO: I'm not in a position to answer any questions. I've only got this message to give to you and I've got nothing else to say. I'm sorry. . . . If you don't mind I'm going now.

MKHIZE: Mr Prinsloo, please. You have been sent here. They did not say you must just deliver that and not get any reply. We are requesting that to our magistrate. . . . This is not the right procedure of resettlement. At the present moment we have not discussed anything about the resettlement.

So, this message we are getting today — we apologise, we cannot accept it because there is no discussion. And we would not in future like to see any Development Trust or any Government official enter Driefontein to do any procedure or any interviewing with the people of Driefontein because there has

reported to the police. According to your letter, we were informed that the movement of our people would be carefully and humanitarily arranged. However, because of the lack of co-operation from the Board and Trust we are already worried about the whole matter and feel that it is not being dealt with in a proper manner. We can only give our support, as

been no discussion. We accept discussion with the Trust. We've got land points that we've got to raise with them.

PRINSLOO: Yes, I have heard you. Thank you very much. I just want to say to you that the Government, Mr Van Niekerk, gave me authority to say, in case Mr Mkhize raised something like this that the Government has already decided on the resettlement of Driefontein. The message has been made clear at open meetings and also conveyed to individuals. And there will not be further dealings on the matter. I am finished.

MKHIZE: I'm sorry my worship, there's nothing we have discussed, nothing at all. With whom did you discuss such? (Garbled: Prinsloo intervenes)

PRINSLOO: I have no answer for you on that matter. Everything I wanted to tell you I have already told you.

MKHIZE: That means the Government is now forcing us to be removed if it is not accepting any negotiations with us. As I've said, we are not accepting the plea that Mr Prinsloo has been sent with, we the community are not accepting anything. (Cheers from crowd.)

we are, without any real discussion, being told by his department that we will move, like it or not.

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper.

I wish to ask that you personally arrange, with due notice to myself and my Council of Directors of Driefontein, duly elected by the landowners of Driefontein, on 26 December, 1982, at a meeting specially convened to elect representatives to negotiate about the removal, for a meeting with Dr Koornhof to discuss this whole matter.

May I say that we do not wish to discuss our removal, which seems to be a fait accompli by the Department of Co-operation and Development, but: Why should we consider leaving our homelands at all? Why should we give up our legally owned property? What reasons have the Department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us into such a move? In view of the lack of co-operation from the Department why should they expect our co-operation?

Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "why's" and "wherefore's" of our situation. In God's name, your Honour, is this merciful? Are these the actions of a Man of God, such as I know you are.

We are, as all South Africans are, a proud people and all we ask is to remain so. We do not wish to be rebellious in any way but only to continue to live our lives out in our own environment.

All that we ask is that we have a reasonable and full discussion with a duly appointed body, by someone such as yourself, to talk to us

Your Honour, I beseech you to help us in this matter and to act on our behalf. We need your help and we ask for it now.

Thousands at Mkhize burial

□ From Page 1

man was identified earlier by the Police Directorate of Public Relations

After the school visit, the hearse drove 15km to the burial ground

The coffin was taken the last 200m up a steep hillside and through a 100m guard of honour formed by school children. Dozens of people fainted in the intense heat.

Clenched fist salutes by mourners accompanied the coffin into a tent. A large number of whites were present, including representatives of the Black Sash which has led a protest against the shooting.

There were also many journalists and camera crews from South Africa and overseas.

Speakers representing the South Africa Council of Churches, the Azanian Peoples Organisations (Azapo) and other organisations, spoke during the service.

They described Mr Mkhize as a man who cared for his community and "in a normal society he would have been a



Clenched fists are raised as Mkhize's coffin is carried to the graveyard

leader in the government" This was translated into Zulu as "He would have been Prime Minister" A representative of Azapo

said. "The land belongs to the black people — it is ours" "We will decide if we want to move or not"

Speaker after speaker spoke in the same vein Mrs Suzman also gave a donation towards the funeral expenses, but the amount was not specified

Bishop Tutu said that in the week in which Mr Mkhize had died he had sought a meeting with the bishop but he did not know what it was

about.

He claimed that "the whites think that by killing Mr Mkhize they have finished him. But that is not so. The people outside this country are seeing the badness of this country through Mr Mkhize"

"His death has united the people, black and white," said Bishop Tutu

Also present at the funeral was the Rev Sam Buti, who is chairman of the Alexandra Township Liaison Committee

Denial by Rhoodie

IN an interview this week, the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschei Rhoodie, denied any link with runaway tax consultant Mr Christo Moll, who owes his former

business partner R400 000

It had been claimed in court that Mr Moll had links with Dr Rhoodie, Dr Connie Mulder, and General Hendrik van den Bergh

S. Times 17/4/83
(27)

Universal tributes at Mkhize burial

BLACK community leader Saul Mkhize was buried yesterday — and there wasn't a policeman in sight.

In a letter read at the graveside, near his Driefontein, Transvaal home, Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman said she intended to raise in Parliament the manner of his death

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: "Instead of thinking he is finished, his death has united the people."

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Mr Mkhize was shot in the grounds of a local school near his home on Easter Saturday.

He has been eye-witnesses said, trying to reason with two policeman, when the incident — which has reverberated around the world, and caused the US Government to protest to South Africa — took place. The South African Government said it "deeply

regretted" the incident.

Thousands of people packed the hillside on which Mr Mkhize's home stands

But before the body became the 14th to be interred in the family burial plot, it was taken on a symbolic visit to the schoolyard where he met his death.

The hearse was parked on the exact spot where Mr Mkhize was shot by Constable J A Neinaber, The police-

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S. Times 17/4/83

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SECRET GOES TO THE GRAVE WITH SAUL MKHIZE AND THE VILLAGERS VOW THEY WILL BATTLE ON 'Struggle continues'



MKHIZE'S WIVES: Second wife Nomhlangano (right) sobs quietly at her husband's funeral at Driefontein, Piet Retief, yesterday. First wife Angeline (above) and two of their sons, Jethro, 13, and Abner, 8

By Barney Mthombothi

DRIEFONTEIN community leader Saul Mkhize, shot by a policeman on Easter weekend, was yesterday buried on the soil he died fighting to keep for his people

More than 2 000 from all over the country attended the funeral service, which was punctuated by ululations, ANC slogan-shouting and freedom songs

At the end of it, Saul Mkhize was buried in his garden a few metres from the doorstep of his home

The funeral attracted worldwide attention and many overseas journalists descended on the obscure rural village for the event

The service was conducted in a tent outside Mkhize's house but it was too small for the many mourners who turned up. Many perched on rooftops, trees, fences and rocks in order to have a better view

Speakers described Mr Mkhize as a hero, and man of peace who died defending the rights of his people

Mourners were warned that he was neither the first nor the last to die in

the search for a democratic nonracial South Africa where prejudice and hatred that breed such deeds would be the thing of the past

Bishop Desmond Tutu told mourners that during the week of the shooting Mr Mkhize had phoned him and said he had a secret which he wanted to tell him

"He never lived long enough to tell me the secret. He's gone with it," he said

He said by eliminating Mr Mkhize the authorities had thought they would be "finished" with him and the opposition to the removal of the people of Driefontein would fizzle out

"But ironically it is in death that Mr Mkhize will do miracles. The whole world will realise the tragedy of apartheid through his death"

The Rev Stanley Hlongwane, representing the Durban-based Diakonia, called on Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange to take "severe steps" against the policeman who shot Mr Mkhize — and on Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of co-



operation and Development to rescind the decision to move the people of Driefontein.

Mr Ewert Dlamini, speaking on behalf of locals, said not only Driefontein had lost with the

death of Mr Mkhize but the whole world

"Mr Mkhize did not say he did not want to move. We told him as our leader we do not want to move. He was only articulating our wishes and

we're not going to change our mind simply because he's dead. The struggle continues"

Mr Dlamini called on the people of Driefontein to unite and oppose the decision to resettle them.

4 000 mourn leader shot by policeman

CARE Times 18/4/83 (771)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — About 4 000 mourners converged at Driefontein in the south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday for the burial of Mr Saul Mkhize who was shot dead by a policeman at a meeting a fortnight ago.

The funeral was not the "quiet, religious affair" the Mkhize family wanted it to be.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Workers' Support Committee turned it into a rousing, political affair.

Representatives of Cosas and of the Workers' Support Committee who were singing "freedom songs" at the gate near the huge tent put up for the occasion rejected appeals from the Mkhize family and the Driefontein community to stop singing.

Mr Abner Dlamini, a member of the joint committee formed last year by Mr Mkhize and other leaders from Daggakraal and Kwangema to resist proposed removals, was the first to object to the singing.

He and Mr Johannes Vlakazi, vice-chairman of the Council of the Board of Directors of Driefontein, the late Mr Mkhize's organization, and several other local men then complained to Mr Abner Mkhize, the dead man's brother and asked him to tell the singers to stop.

After talking to the singers, Mr Mkhize told Mr Dlamini and the other men that the singers were not co-operative.

"They say they have paid their own money to come to the funeral and that they consider Mr Mkhize their hero. They

say they don't want anybody interfering with them," he said.

At the end of the burial, Mr Pickson Mkhize, oldest of the four remaining Mkhize brothers, said he was "not happy with the way the funeral was run".

"We wanted a quiet, religious funeral. But what could we have done, really? We did not want to cause a scene here by trying to stop these people," Mr Mkhize said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), conducted the burial service, which was attended by representatives of the Black Sash, the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, the Azanian Peoples' Organization, and the Soweto Committee of Ten.



ANGUISH Mr Mkhize's widow with some of his children at the graveside.



LOSS: Close relatives of Mr Mkhize remained at the graveside after the burial.

Farewell to a hero

By MONO BADELA

SLAIN Driefontein community leader Saul Mkhize was buried in a simple, private family plot where most of his relatives are lying.

The plot is situated at his kraal on a hill-top overlooking the low lying village of Emsoboteni, better known now throughout the world as Driefontein. Saul Mkhize was shot dead by a policeman on the grounds of Cabagani School, a post-primary school for the village, on Saturday, April 2, while trying to address a meeting of his people called to discuss the removals with which the community is threatened.

Some 3 000 mourners, mostly from Soweto and the other Reef towns, joined his family and relatives to give the

got under way, hundreds of school children and Zion Congregational Church members in colourful garb, formed a guard of honour as the coffin containing the body was taken to the Cabagani School grounds, the very same spot where he was gunned down by a white policeman. In Driefontein landowners are inclined to bury their dead on their properties. There is also a community cemetery.

Saul Mkhize is the 14th member of the family to be buried in the family graveyard. The **SOWETAN** also learnt that great consternation was expressed by the residents when it was discovered that certain graves in the community cemetery had

Saul Mkhize's Committee's angry protest resulted in the numbers being erased some two days later by the authorities.

Since 1980, a dark cloud has hung over the future of the little but very fertile village. The villagers have been threatened with mass removal. The Zulus are to be resettled in Lochiel somewhere in Zululand and the Swazis in KaNgwane.

Driefontein lies in the South Eastern Transvaal in a triangle between Ermelo in the north-west, Piet Renef in the north-east and Wakkerstroom in the south. Adjacent to it are Dagakraal, Kwangema and Driepan. The farms, Driepan, Da akraal and

community of some 5 000 adults, including tenants. In Dagakraal there are some 1 000 stand owners also with tenants. Kwangema is owned by the Ngema family who have also leased their land to a few tenants.

The story of Driefontein began in 1909 when 60 men donated cattle to raise enough money to buy land in the Amersfoort area. Amersfoort lies approximately half way between Ermelo and Wakkerstroom.

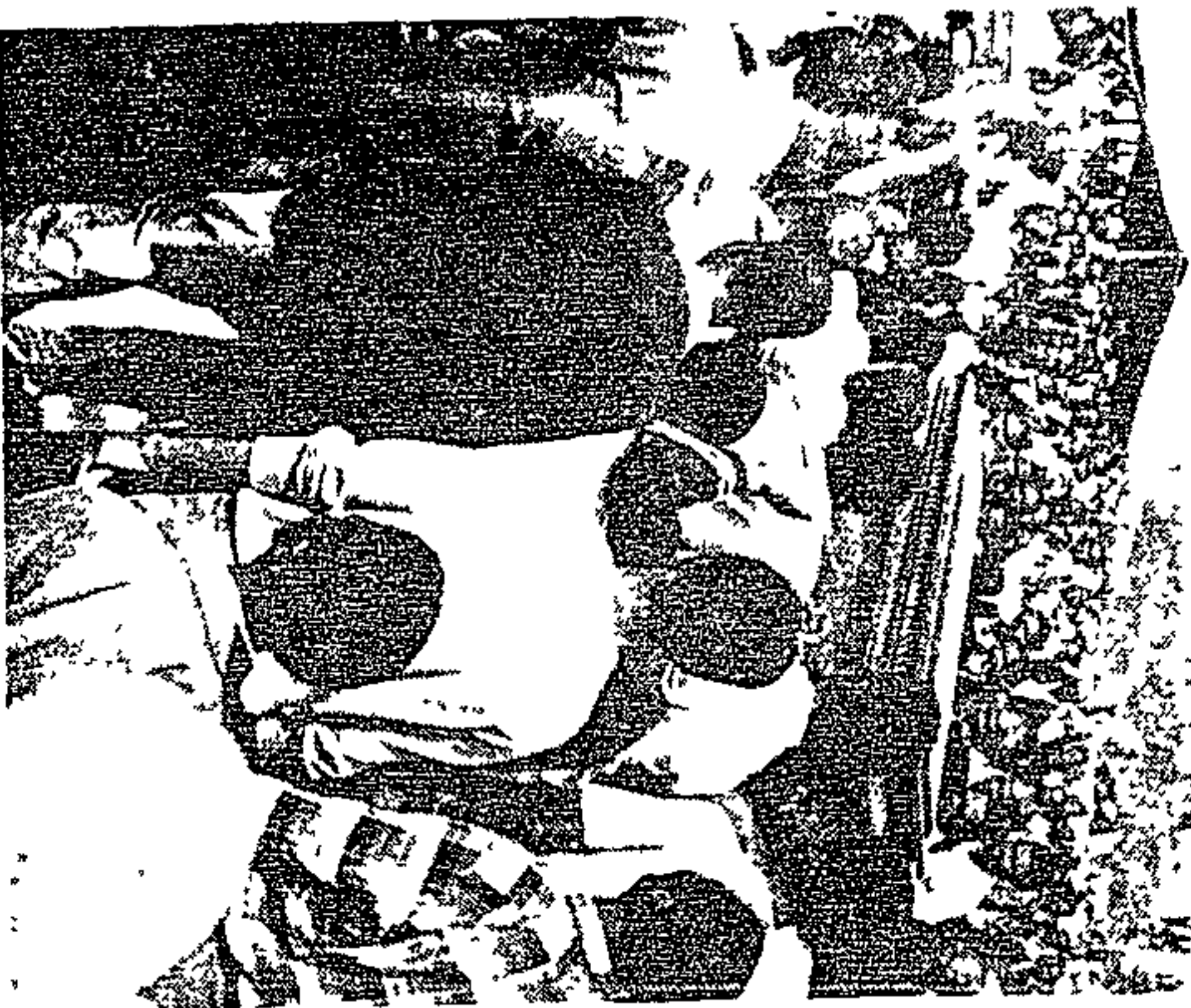
According to an informed source the cattle were driven from Amersfoort to Germiston abattoir to be sold. It took the villagers some three months to reach Germiston. Then on 19

ten. Many of the landowners of Driefontein sunk boreholes. Then the Land Act of 1913 prevented any further such land transactions between blacks and whites.

Produce grown in Driefontein includes maize, beans, potatoes, cabbages and pumpkins. Excess crops are sold throughout the community and also to the local corporations. They have also planted wattle plantations, which the people are able to use as a source of firewood.

Each landowner has ten morgen and some of them practise sharecropping with their tenants. The tenants pay a rent of R24 a year. They are allowed to build their own homes, have land on which to grow produce and have access

to the land.



HEROS SEND-OFF: Mourners salute the arrival of Mr Mkhize's coffin at his Driefontein home

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HERO'S SEND-OFF: Mourners salute the arrival of Mr Mkhize's coffin at his Driefontein home.

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Some 3 000 mourners, mostly from Soweto and the other Reef towns, joined his family and relatives to give the dead leader a hero's burial. A spokesman for the 5 000 inhabitants of Driefontein described the scene as the most colourful and the biggest gathering in the history of the small rustic village.

In a symbolic move before the main service got under way, hundreds of school children and Zion Congregational Church members in colourful garb, formed a guard of honour as the coffin containing the body was taken to the Cabagani School grounds, the very same spot where he was gunned down by a white policeman. In Driefontein landowners are inclined to bury their dead on their properties. There is also a community cemetery.

Saul Mkhize is the 14th member of the family to be buried in the family graveyard. The SOWETAN also learnt that great consideration was expressed by the residents when it was discovered that certain graves in the community cemetery had been numbered in late 1982, presumably with a view to removal. As is customary, the dead also form an important tie to the land and they are one of the most important reasons for there being resistance to the removal. The SOWETAN also learnt that

Saul Mkhize's Committee's angry protest resulted in the numbers being erased some two days later by the authorities.

Since 1980, a dark cloud has hung over the future of the little but very fertile village. The villagers have been threatened with mass removal. The Zulus are to be resettled in Lochiel somewhere in Zululand and the Swazis in KaNgwane.

Driefontein lies in the South Eastern Transvaal in a triangle between Ermelo in the north-west, Piet Retief in the north-east and Wakkerstroom in the south. Adjacent to it are Daggakraal, KwaNgema and Driefontein. The farms, Driefontein, Daggakraal and KwaNgema are under a threat of removal.

Driefontein has a population of Swazi, Zulu and South Sotho extraction. Over 500 landowners and their tenants have intermarried and together have created a strong, viable

community of some 5 000 adults, including tenants. In Daggakraal there are some 1 000 stand owners also with tenants. KwaNgema is owned by the Ngema family who have also leased their land to a few tenants.

The story of Driefontein began in 1909 when 60 men donated cattle to raise enough money to buy land in the Amersfoort area. Amersfoort lies approximately half way between Ermelo and Wakkerstroom.

According to an informed source the cattle were driven from Amersfoort to Germiston abattoir to be sold. It took the villagers some three months to reach Germiston. Then on 19 April 1912, Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, acting on behalf of the farmers, bought three farms from a certain William Louw. One of the three farms, more than 3 000 morgen, became Driefontein.

Many of the landowners of Driefontein sunk boreholes. Then the Land Act of 1913 prevented any further such land transactions between blacks and whites.

Produce grown in Driefontein includes maize, beans, potatoes, cabbages and pumpkins. Excess crops are sold throughout the community and also to the local corporations. They have also planted wattle plantations, which the people are able to use as a source of firewood. Each landowner has ten morgen and some of them practise sharecropping with their tenants. The tenants pay a rent of R24 a year. They are allowed to build their own homes, have land on which to grow produce and have access to the landowners' water holes. Some of the homes are substantial affairs built of stone and brick. Other houses are of traditional style, but all look well cared for and there is obvious pride of ownership.

Scottish Church's plea for Cape community

Cape Times 18/4/83 271 28

From Professor JOHN McINTYRE, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (Edinburgh):

ON BEHALF of the Church of Scotland, a church that has a long and honourable association with South Africa and its people, I recently wrote to the South African Ambassador in London, expressing the concern of the Church of Scotland regarding the plight of the Mgwali community. They are under threat of removal from their traditional territory at Stutterheim in Cape Province, where they have lived for the past 120 years, to Frankfort in the Ciskei.

The situation confronting these people was brought to our attention by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa, a church that has grown out of our former missionary activity and with which we now work as partners.

The Church of Scotland has had a connection with

the Mgwali people since 1861 when a group of Scottish women opened the Mgwali Training School for Girls. Two years later, the Rev Tiyo

what they feel to be an inferior place where there is little prospect of employment, and where only the most basic facilities would be provided, adds to the injury contemplated.

LETTERS

Soga, the first African minister to be ordained in South Africa, built the church. Many of today's residents are members of the Presbyterian Church and were educated in the local school. Many of them live on our property.

We are told that the total community, which numbers about 5 000, do not wish to leave. They have their roots in Mgwali; their parents and grandparents are buried there; and more than 150 of them actually have freehold right to the land.

In my letter to the Ambassador dated November 22, 1982, I expressed the view that there can be no moral justification for disrupting the Mgwali community and for compelling them to move. The proposal to send them to

We believe that if removal goes ahead it will produce bitterness and frustration and a further deterioration in the relationships between black and white communities in South Africa. We therefore appealed to the South African Government to reconsider its plans for the people of Mgwali and to allow this settled community to remain undisturbed.

Apart from a formal acknowledgment of receipt of my letter, we have had no reply from the Government.

My purpose in writing to you is to draw your readers' attention to the concern we in Scotland have for the Mgwali people and to enlist their support for the efforts we are making to have this enforced move stopped.

Clenched fists at Mkhize

Black Sash tells of a 'spirit of foreboding'

By Sol Makgabutlane and Jo-Anne Collinge

The refrain "Mayibuy' iAfrika" (Let Africa return to us) sounded over the rolling south-eastern Transvaal farmland of Driefontein on Saturday as Saul Mkhize was carried to his grave.

The ceremony for the community leader, killed by a police bullet while fighting to preserve his people's corner of Africa, was attended by about 1 000 Driefontein residents.

Their number was swelled by hundreds of migrants from the village and representatives of outside organisations, including the Congress of South African Students, Azanian People's Organisation,

Workers' Support Committee, Black Sash, South African Council of Churches, General and Allied Workers' Union, Soweto Civic Association, Diakonia, and Women's Federation of South Africa.

There were no police in evidence and the four-hour ceremony at the family home was peaceful.

While waiting for the coffin, some mourners sang hymns and others freedom songs.

DEFIANCE

But the emotional crowd raised clenched fists in a gesture of unity and defiance when Saul Mkhize's body arrived.

The speeches that followed were marked by anger at the police shooting and determination to resist forced removals. Saul Mkhize was described as an inspiring hero and martyr.

The Rev Stanley Hlongwane of the ecumenical organisation Diakonia evoked loud applause when he said that, far from being 'the end of us', Mr Mkhize's death was 'the beginning of a long journey'.

There are still many Saul Mkhizes to come, there are still many who will die for their rights.

He said the death had caused the people

of Driefontein to stand back and think why he died. It had brought them firmly together. He died for all the black people of South Africa — "even for all of Africa".

These feelings were echoed by Azapo president Mr Laybon Maba-sa, who described removals as part and parcel of the black man's life. "Our courage will not wane. We are prepared to lay down our lives so that Azania can be free."

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC pointed out that Mr Mkhize's death had united many sections of South African society.

COURAGE

The Black Sash's tribute highlighted his courage. "There was a spirit of foreboding in Saul Mkhize during his last weeks. But he was a man and refused to be a slave. He continued to lead resistance to this removal."



Mourners raise clenched fists as the body of Mr Saul Mkhize arrives at his

Dutch union wants change

A major Dutch trade union, noting that the death of Mr Saul Mkhize could signal positive change, has appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to use his power "for the establishment of a just society in which white and black people can live together peacefully".

The Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond secretary general, Mr Arie Hordijk, visited Driefontein under the guidance of Mr Mkhize two weeks before the latter's death on April 2.

DEFENDING RIGHTS

"We talked to the people and were impressed by their firmness, the honest and open way they were defending their rights. We were encouraged by their willingness to reach solutions by way of reconciliation and peaceful negotiation," Mr Hordijk wrote to Mr Botha and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, after hearing of the shooting of Mr Mkhize.

He wished to know which law forbade black people from "having their own meetings and consultations if their lives and survival are at stake".

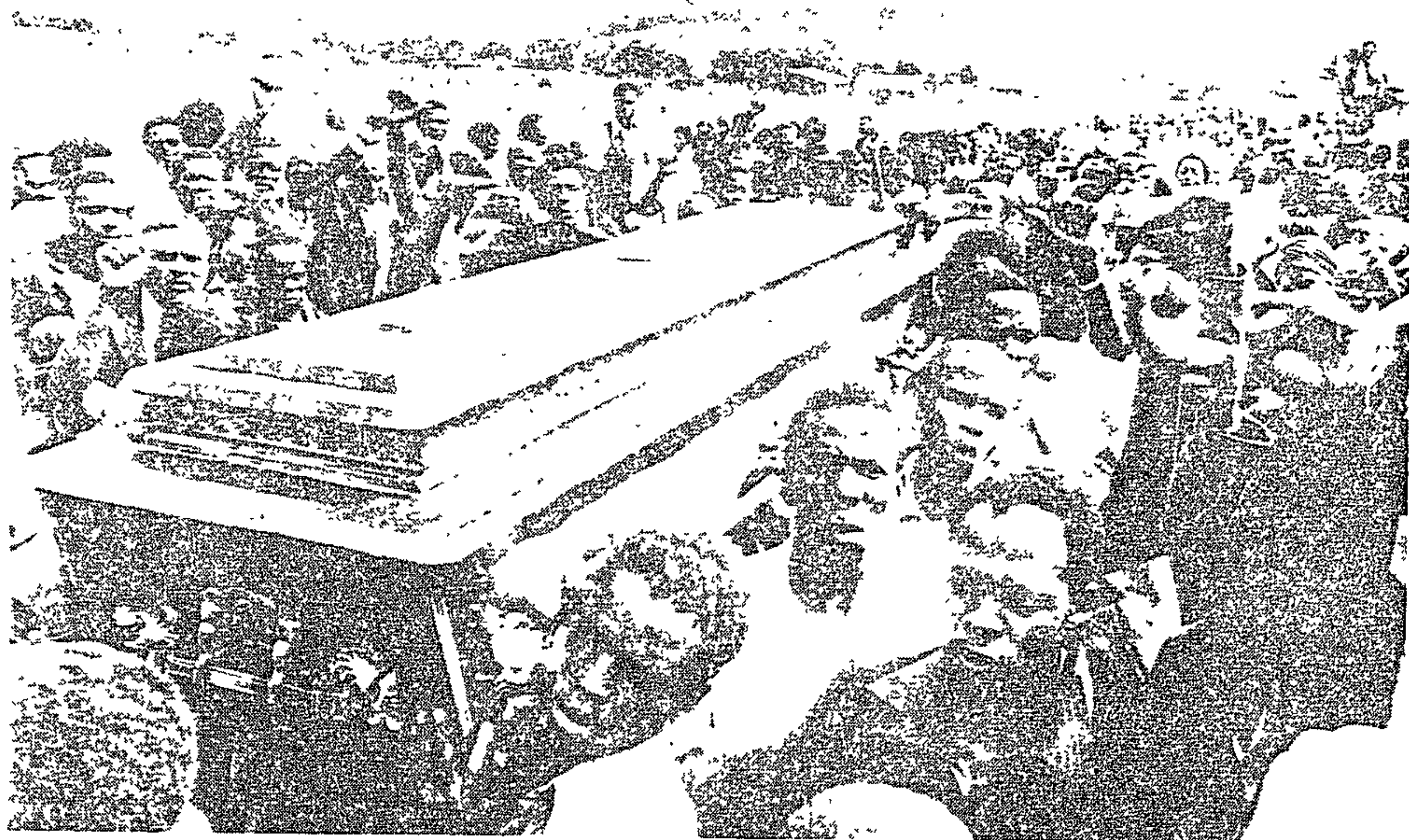
He also pointed out that the way in which most removals were executed gave rise to 'frustration and bitterness, sorrow and desolation'. He said that the record showed that living conditions were not improved by relocation.



The graveside service was run African Council of Churches (South African

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fists at Mkhize funeral



Mourners raise clenched fists as the body of Mr Saul Mkhize arrives at his Driefontein home yesterday.

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The graveside service was conducted by Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches (right), seen here with Monsignor Marius Banks of the South African Bishops' Conference and a fellow cleric.

Sowetan

3 000 attend Saul Mkhize's funeral service

18 APR 1983

271

THE SLEEPY village of Driefontein started bustling with life and became the focus of world attention when about 3 000 mourners from all walks of life attended Mr Saul Mkhize's funeral at the weekend.

The mourners included local and foreign journalists and TV crewmen representing the media in Europe, Britain and the United States. Some of them used chartered aircrafts and cars from various parts of the country to reach the village situated just over 300km outside Johannesburg.

Mr Mkhize (48) who was killed by a police bullet a fortnight ago, was buried in his family's burial kraal in a quiet but emotionally-charged ceremony which lasted about five hours.

The mourners, among whom were many whites, included several prominent community and church leaders who described Mr Mkhize as a leader who sacrificed his own life to secure a brighter future for his people.

Although there were fears that there was a likelihood of trouble at the funeral, everything went on peacefully and there were no incidents. Police did not make any visible appearances at the funeral.

Mr Mkhize was killed on April 2 when police allegedly tried to break up a protest meeting of villagers who are resisting the Government's

By SAM MABE

proposed move to resettle them at KaNgwane.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), said Mr Mkhize's death has helped to expose the evil of the South African Government to overseas countries.

"Whites thought that by killing him they would have finished him. But ironically, it is through his death that his aspirations might come even closer to being realised than while he was still alive.

"Through his death he was able to unite different people. He brought blacks and whites, the young and old and the urban and the rural people together," he said.

The President of Azapo, Mr Lybon Mabasa, said the life of a black man in this country was that of being moved from one place to another, at the pleasure of those who had power.

He said the shooting of Mr Mkhize was not the first nor the last incident of its kind.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, described Mr Mkhize as a gentle and peace-loving man who had devoted himself to the interests of his people by making personal sacrifices of time and money to try to stave off the forced resettlement of his people.

Massive crowd turns out to mourn Mkhize

By HARRY MASHABELA

ABOUT 4 000 mourners — black and white — converged on Driefontein in the south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday for the burial of Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by a policeman a fortnight ago.

They came in buses, private cars, on bicycles, and on foot from as far afield as Durban, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, and Nelspruit to swell the ranks of the people of Driefontein and its immediate neighbourhoods — Daggakraal and KwaNgema.

But the funeral was not the "quiet, religious affair" the Mkhize family and the Driefontein community wanted it to be.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Workers' Support Committee took it over, turning it into a rousing, emotional, political affair.

The hijacking of the funeral began earlier in the day when representatives of Cosas and of the Workers' Support Committee, who were singing "freedom songs" at the gate near the huge tent put up for the occasion, rejected appeals from the Mkhize family and the Driefontein community to stop their singing.

Mr Abner Dlamini, a member of the joint committee formed last year by Mr Mkhize himself and other leaders from Daggakraal and KwaNgema to resist the proposed removals, was the first to object to the singing, saying: "Mr Mkhize was not a politician and Mr Mkhize himself would not have allowed the singing if he were around."

He and Mr Johannes Vilakazi, vice-chairman of the council of the Board of Directors of Driefontein, the late Mr Mkhize's organisation, and several other local men then complained to Mr Abner Mkhize, the dead man's brother, and asked him to tell the singers to stop their singing.

After talking to the singers, Mr Mkhize told Mr Dlamini and the other men the singers were not co-operative.

"They say they have paid their own money to come to the funeral and that they consider Mr Mkhize their hero. They say they don't want anybody interfering with them," he told them.

And at the end of the burial, Mr Pickson Mkhize, oldest of the four remaining Mkhize brothers, told the Rand Daily Mail he was "not happy" with the way the funeral was run.

"We wanted a quiet, religious funeral. But what could we have done, really? We did not want to cause a scene here by trying to stop these people," Mr Mkhize said.

Otherwise, Mr Mkhize, who was shot dead by a policeman at a meeting he had convened at Cabangani Higher Primary School on April 2 to tell his community of arrangements he had made with a firm to drill boreholes in the village, was given a rousing, but peaceful funeral.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), conducted the burial service, which was attended by representatives of the Black Sash, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Azaman Peoples' Organisation, and the Soweto Committee of Ten.

The late Mr Mkhize was a close friend of both the SACC and the Black Sash. He had always worked in co-operation with Bishop Tutu and Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Sash.

During the service Mr Mkhize was variously described as "our hero" and "our martyr". A solitary placard — "For Our Land, We'll Die" — was also held up throughout the service.

When the coffin arrived at Driefontein for burial on Saturday, it was first taken in a symbolic gesture to the spot at Cabangani Higher Primary School where Mr Mkhize fell on his back after he was hit in the chest by a shotgun blast.

Schoolchildren formed a guard of honour along the road leading to the Mkhize household when Mr Mkhize's body was brought home for burial from the school.



Pall bearers, with clenched fists raised aloft, carry Mr Saul Mkhize to his resting place alongside his grandparents and other members of the family in the graveyard at the back of his homestead. The Driefontein community leader, who was buried on Saturday, was shot dead by a policeman two weeks ago.

Picture ABSALOM MNISI

si rawkseeel eip in .awel et srekxew ette un burigeweq-eium
Ri uan suenp u, wo si unarvawp leop eid .kpaawbdoo seivairnos
LI in nou teh kprifri-piuis ni srekxaw rlv kaeotlidiq etsrae eid
ZAKA-IBIB-TOLOIAK

Mkhize death shocks bishops

Staff Reporter

THE bishops of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa have expressed "shock and distress" at the death of Mr Saul Mkhize and said that South Africa "can ill afford the loss of such people".

Mr Mkhize, the 48-year-old chairman of the Driefontein Residents' Committee, was shot dead on April 2 at a protest meeting where the proposed forced removal of Driefontein residents was to have been discussed.

In a statement from their synod meeting in Windhoek this weekend the bishops said. "Mr Mkhize was the acknowledged leader of the Driefontein community in the south-eastern Transvaal, where people are threatened with removal by the government from land which they and their forebears have owned in freehold tenure since 1912.

Hope

"While being strongly opposed to government intentions at Driefontein, Mr Mkhize believed in working peacefully and through negotiation."

The bishops expressed the hope that the people of Driefontein and nearby KwaNgema and Daggakraal would not be arbitrarily moved from their homes.

The statement read: "The death of Mr Mkhize is a symbol of the general dehumanization of the people by the apartheid ideology, and especially that aspect which has resulted in the uprooting of nearly three million people."

The bishops urged the government to turn away from its policy of relocation of people.

Black Sash to hold vigil for Mkhize

SOWETAN

20 APR 1993

THE BLACK Sash is to hold a night vigil in Johannesburg on Thursday to pay tribute to Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot and killed by police in Driefontein about two weeks ago.

The vigil will be held at the St Mary's Cathedral in Hoek Street from 5 pm to 9 pm and speakers at the vigil will include a well-known freelance journalist, Mr John Kane-Berman, who will speak on 'Communities Under Threat.'

Ms Ethel Walt, chair-

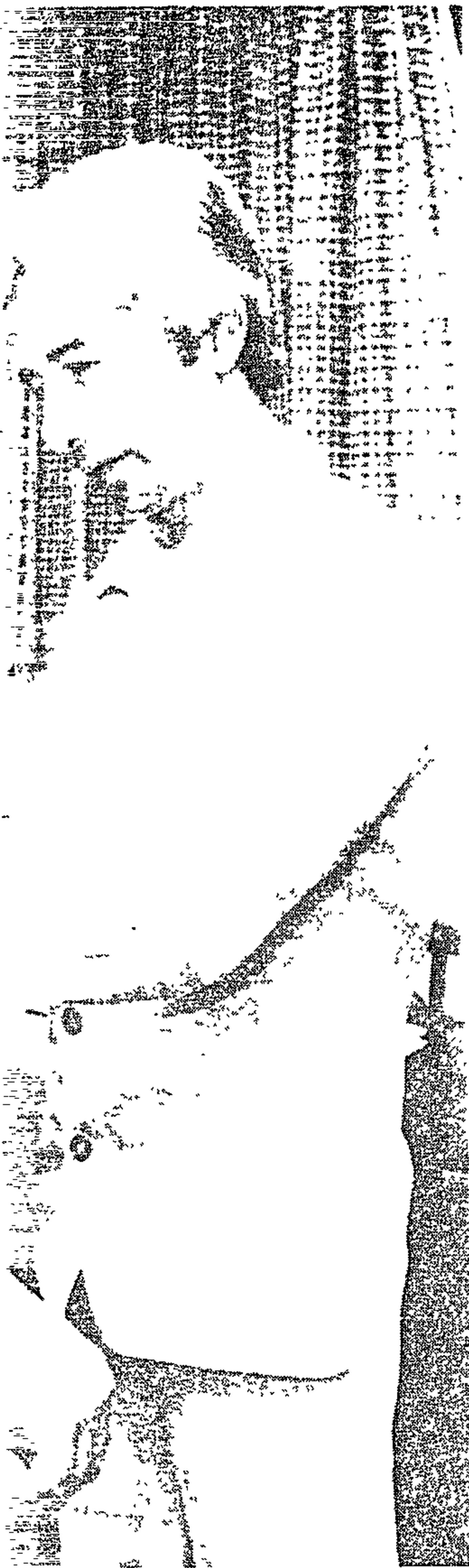
person of the Removals Sub-Committee of the Black Sash, who has been involved with events in Driefontein and with Mr Mkhize himself, will give her impressions of Driefontein and its people.

According to a statement released by the Black Sash, the shooting of Mr Mkhize did not occur in a vacuum.

"It was a product of a combination of circumstances, though all inevitably stem from

Government policy. The whole system of forced removals, of mass relocations of people all over the country, of disrespect for human rights, of degrading the due process of the law all because of ideology, have created the conditions in which the senseless, cruel and tragic killing of the gentle, honourable and peace-loving Mr Saul Mkhize took place.

Members of the public and of various organisations are invited.



...ured when the group met for the first time this ... at Wits. The aim of the project, launched last ... is to assess whether exercise reduces the risk of having a heart attack.

● Picture by David Sandison.

MOH
noned

The psychiatrist said he had examined and interviewed Dr Karstadt for more than four hours on April 13.

He did not find any in-

Thief pleads for no publicity

By Themba Molefe

A Johannesburg Regional magistrate yesterday refused the plea of a convicted former Johannesburg Municipality clerk to bar reporters from publishing his case.

He sentenced him to a fine of R1 000, or one year in jail, for stealing more than R2 000 from the municipality's pension fund.

Johannes Stephanus Kruger (35) of 8th Avenue, Bezuidenhout Valley, pleading in mitigation, told Mr JFF Booyens that his new job would be in jeopardy if his case received Press publicity.

He had pleaded guilty to the theft charge.

Mr Booyens, dismissing Kruger's request, said he could neither stop reporters, nor order them to publicise the case.

The magistrate found Kruger had "abused his position of trust" by stealing R2 373,40 from the municipality's pension fund while employed as a clerk.

AGGRAVATED

Mr Booyens also found Kruger had committed the offences between last November and February this year — "enough time to consider the consequences".

The magistrate said the seriousness of Kruger's crime was aggravated by his two previous convictions which included a suspended sentence for stealing cheques totalling R554,06 from his former employer in 1975.

Kruger told the court he earned R1 200 at his new job, and had already paid R688 back to the municipality. He was in

Vigil will focus on relocation

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Communities under threat of removal will be the focus of Thursday's vigil in honour of Mr Saul Mkhize, who died in his fight against relocation of the "black spot" Driefontein, near Ermelo.

"Our aim is to carry on the work of Saul Mkhize and to see that his death results in greater resis-

tance to the threat of removal," said Mrs Jill Wentzel chairman of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Black Sash, which is organising the vigil.

The Sash says the police shooting of Mr Mkhize on April 2 at a meeting to oppose removals "did not occur in a vacuum — it was a product of a combination of circumstances, all inevitably stemming from Government policy.

"The whole system of forced removals, of mass relocation of people all over the country, of disrespect for human rights — all because of an ideology — have created conditions in which the senseless, cruel and tragic killing of the gentle and honorable Saul Mkhize could, and did, occur."

The vigil will be held at St Mary's Cathedral in central Johannesburg between 5 pm and 9 pm on Thursday. The Black Sash encourages the public to join the meeting at any convenient time.

Speakers will include Mrs Ethel Walt, head of the Sash's resettlement committee, freelance journalist Mr John Kane Berman and Mr Picson Mkhize, Saul's brother. Representatives of communities under threat of removal have also been invited to speak.

Murder case postponed

A man charged with murdering his wife appeared briefly before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

At a previous hearing Mr David Marthinus Grobler (29), address given as 6th Avenue, Mayfair, pleaded guilty to stabbing Mrs Ella Maria Grobler on January 27.

The magistrate, Mr M P Prinsloo, changed the plea to not guilty.

Mr Grobler said he had been arguing with his wife because she suspected he was having an affair with another woman.

He said he had been drinking and could not remember stabbing her.

The case was postponed to May 3 pending the Attorney-General's decision.

February road toll is slightly down

There were 609 deaths and 29 821 accidents on South African roads in February this year, says a preliminary report from the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

This represents 32 fewer deaths and 128 fewer accidents compared with the same period last year.

Blacks say 'we shall not leave'

African Affairs Reporter

white grave in Matiwane's Kop.

LADYSMITH—The Government was warned yesterday by the landowners of Matiwane's Kop, near here, that they would not be forced into moving from the area

Chief Thembela Shabalala told Mr Stander that he regarded it as an incredible injustice to be robbed and deprived of their small piece of land.

Matiwane's Kop residents are to be resettled in the Ekuvukeni Complex, but residents informed Mr R Stander, the local commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, at a meeting yesterday that nothing would persuade them to leave their land.

'Be it known that we reject and strongly defy the removal and we will never go,' he said.

Mr Stander had announced to the angry residents that their properties were to be revalued.

Mr Stephen Sithebe, a member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly from Mnambithi, said all possible peaceful means would be used to fight the removals.

Earlier Mr Stander was met by the Inkatha Youth Brigade carrying placards which read 'There is no

The residents stood in silence in honour of Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by police in Driefontein while holding a meeting against the removal of the people in the area

271

20/4/83

'Removals of blacks systematic outrage'

The Star
22 APR 1983
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Forced removals were the greatest outrage that apartheid had inflicted on South Africa, and ranked high among outrages committed anywhere in Africa, says international freelance journalist Mr John Kane-Berman.

"The murderous crimes of Idi Amin have come to an end, but the number of victims of forced removal mounts remorselessly," he said last night at a gathering in St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg to honour Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein leader who was shot by a policeman.

Mr Kane-Berman said: "The violent uprooting of black South Africans is not the work of a single madman, like Idi Amin, but a systematic programme — part of a policy of physical and political dispossession.

NO BLACKS

"It is the geographical arm of the one policy to which Mr P W Botha and his colleagues are unequivocally committed — the one policy over which they are not tying themselves up in knots in Soutpansberg and Waterberg, namely Dr Connie Mulder's policy that there must one day be no black South Africans."

For the greater part of

the four-hour vigil, organised by the Black Sash, the nave of the cathedral was filled.

Mrs Ethel Walt, head of the Sash's resettlement committee, emphasised the violence of forced removal.

"I would like to suggest that to remove people forcibly from their homes, from their land, and from their ancestral graves is violence of the most extreme kind."

SURVIVAL

"The use of pressure, intimidation and a variety of coercive measures to induce them to move is violence of another kind."

It was also violent to break up families, disrupt settled communities and destroy traditional lifestyles, Mrs Walt added.

"It is an act of violence to dump people in overcrowded, eroded and desolate resettlement camps, where each day becomes a grim battle for survival."

She conceded that there had been improvements in some resettlement areas, but "in more remote areas, screened from public view and the Press, they are nothing more than gigantic rural slums".

In the final address, Mr Pickson Mkhize, brother of Saul, made appeals: for black and white to unite and oppose removals; for the Government "not to kill innocent people" and not to "treat us like refugees in the land of our birth".

He said: "We also appeal to God, who created us in Africa, to show us where is our right to exist."

He accused the Government of double standards — informing the world that forced removals were at an end, while "they come with police and guns to Driefontein".

23/4/83
Mercury

Experts oppose Clairwood move

27!
P Smith
Sutchiffe

Mercury Reporter

SPECIALISTS in urban planning at the universities of Natal and Durban-Westville yesterday wrote to the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, urging him not to approve a Durban City Council application for redesignation of Clairwood for industry.

They are Prof J S Butler-Adam and Miss Maneka Padayachee of the University of Durban-Westville's Institute for Social and Economic Research, and Mr S Horton, Prof M Kahn, Dr J J McCarthy, Mrs D Scott, Mr D

P Smith, and Mr M O Sutchiffe, all of the University of Natal's department of town planning.

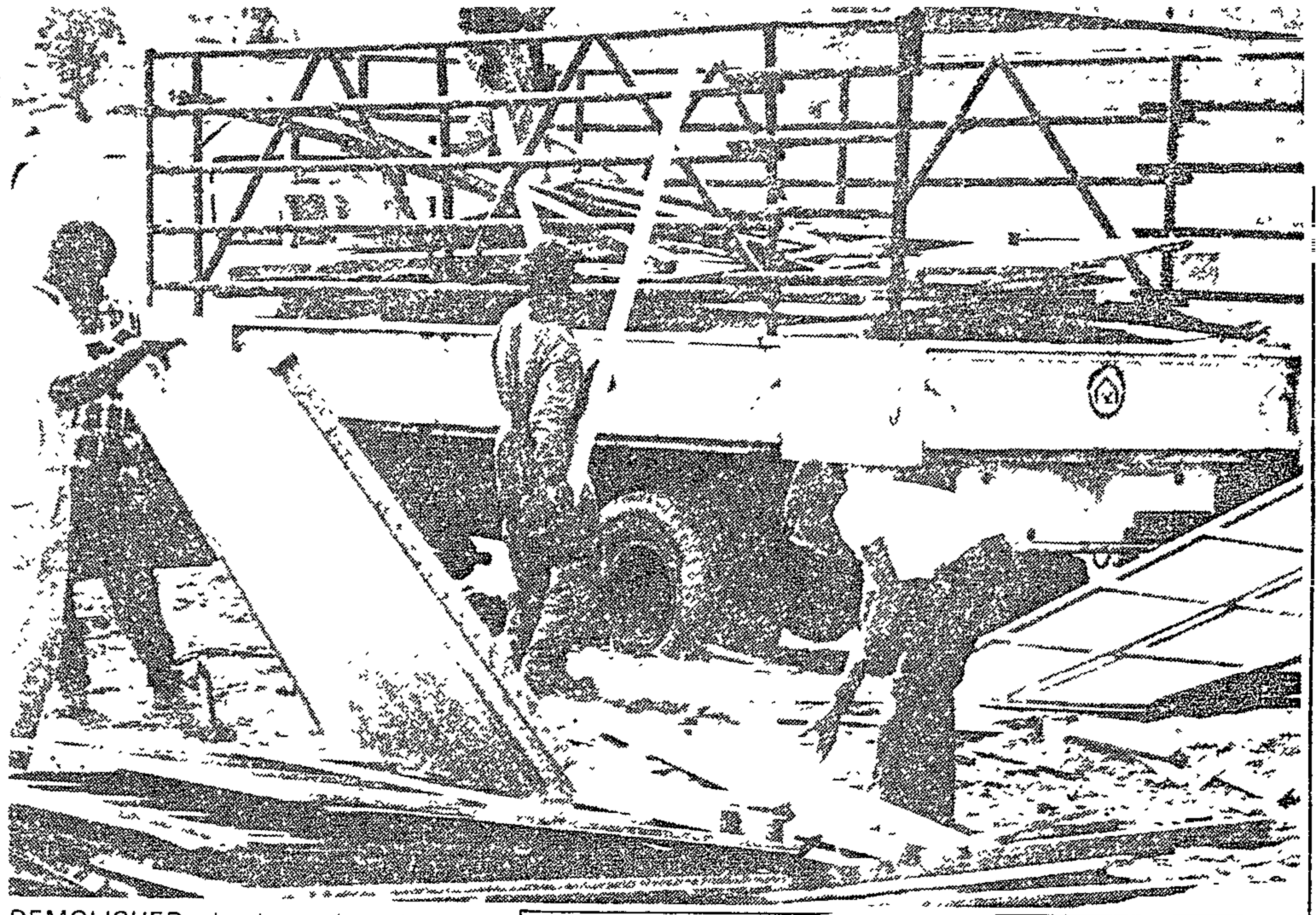
They said they believed that the city council 'may be misguided' in its intentions to rezone and redevelop the Clairwood area, which was largely owned and occupied by Indians, for industry.

Research had shown that the majority of existing residents in Clairwood did not wish to be relocated elsewhere, and the present housing shortage for Indians would be compounded by industrialisation.

Clairwood was regarded by Indians as an important cultural centre, even though various measures imposed by the council had led to its neglect.

'Research has shown that ample alternative industrial sites exist, both in Durban and in the greater metropolitan region, that will not displace settled communities,' they said in the letter.

Dr McCarthy said the group had urged the Administrator to delay his decision on Clairwood and had asked for an interview.



DEMOLISHED shacks at Inanda being loaded on to transport.

(271) Agency
Inanda squatters
23/4/83
left homeless

**African Affairs
 Correspondent**

HUNDREDS of blacks were left homeless at Inanda yesterday when their shacks were demolished by the Department of Community Development.

They appeared bewildered by the move and claimed they had bought their plots for R60 from Indian landlords. Many were people dislodged from their homes in Cato Manor in the early 1960s.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development, Mr Jabie Jonker said, however that Indian landowners had written to the department asking that the squatters be removed.

He said no notice had been given as the people were squatting illegally. Action had been taken in terms of the Squatters' Act.

Mr Paddy Kearney, the director of Diakonia, the aid and welfare agency, disputed Mr Jonker's statement.

'I cannot see any reason why the Indian landlords would evict the squatters unless pressure was put on them,' he said.

If these people were paying rentals, what motivation would there be?"

Mr Kearney said he had been shown hand-written receipts given by the landlords to the squatters.

We know the state's policy is to keep down the numbers of blacks in urban areas. If Indian landlords are being used to carry out Government policy, this is promoting bad relations between Indians and Africans.

Spokesmen for the squatters said they proposed to travel to Verulam on Monday to plead their case with the local commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

RESETTLEMENT

Kicked out after 50 years

271
S. Express
24/4/83

MRS Ntombi Gamede's proudest possession is her all-brick house

It cost her R300 when it was built more than 30 years ago and she would like to be there until she dies.

She has bought paint for it and planned to put gutters around the roof, but for several years now the tins of paint have been languishing in a cupboard in the spacious home.

The gutters were never purchased — and never will be ...

Mrs Gamede, 82, is one of the 5 000 residents of Driefontein, the little south-eastern Transvaal village which has been waiting on a political death row for more than 18 years.

Unheralded by signposts, it has been home to three generations of farmers who have worked the land in the rolling hills of the Wakkerstroom district.

Today it is filled with bewildered people who have been catapulted into the flight of international attention following the police shooting of one of their leaders, Saul Mkhize, at a

Story: ARLENE GETZ
Pictures: HERBERT MABUZA

community meeting on Easter Saturday

Now a symbol of the struggle against the Government's policy of removing black farmers from 'black spots' on which they have freehold rights and 'resettling' them according to their tribal background, it is one of about 75 similar areas still scheduled for removal.

Driefontein residents are of Swazi, Zulu and South Sotho extraction, and together with residents from the nearby villages of Kwangema and Daggakraal, The Government intends to move them to Lochiel in Kangwane and Babanango in Kwazulu.

It was Mr Mkhize who was spearheading the campaign against those removals, but the unsophisticated people at the centre still believe they can avoid becoming a resettlement statistic simply by saying "We don't want to."

Yet uncertainty has permeated the community, leaving the residents afraid to improve their homes and often battling to obtain such benefits as pensions.

Mrs Gamede, who has lived alone without a steady income since her husband's death more than 20 years ago, is one of those with pension problems.

Living "only by the grace of God", she has made several trips in the last three years to the District Commissioner's office in Wakkerstroom.

"I want to get a pension, but every time I go there the clerks tell me to go away and get married," she said.

"Otherwise they tell me I'm not old enough for a pension and I should find myself a job."

Recently Mrs Gamede made a pitiful plea for help in obtaining the money when she sent a letter to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof.

Her letter, together with a number of others, was redirected to the Department of Health and Welfare and she is still anxiously awaiting a reply.

Mrs Gamede a Xhosa, born in Johannesburg, has been living in the village for so long I don't know how many years".

"They're chasing us away without telling us why," she said sadly.

"It must be because they're jealous and want to take our homes away from us."

"I don't know what I'll do if I have to go. Who'll build me another house?" she asked.



Eighty-two-year-old Mrs Gamede knits to stay alive — she can't get a pension.

Also distressed is Mr Mordecai Maseko, who was born at Driefontein and lives there with his wife and seven of their nine children.

"No, we're not moving. We don't want to," he said firmly.

In 1946 Mr Maseko worked in Johannesburg, but returned home in 1953 "because I didn't like the big city."

"I don't understand why they want us to move," he said with a catch in his voice.

"My grandfather died here, my father died here, and I want myself and my children to die here too."

Mr Maseko's grandfather came to Driefontein from Swaziland in 1914 — two years after Driefontein was one of three farms sold by a white farmer to a black lawyer for £17 000.

Also bought were 2 000

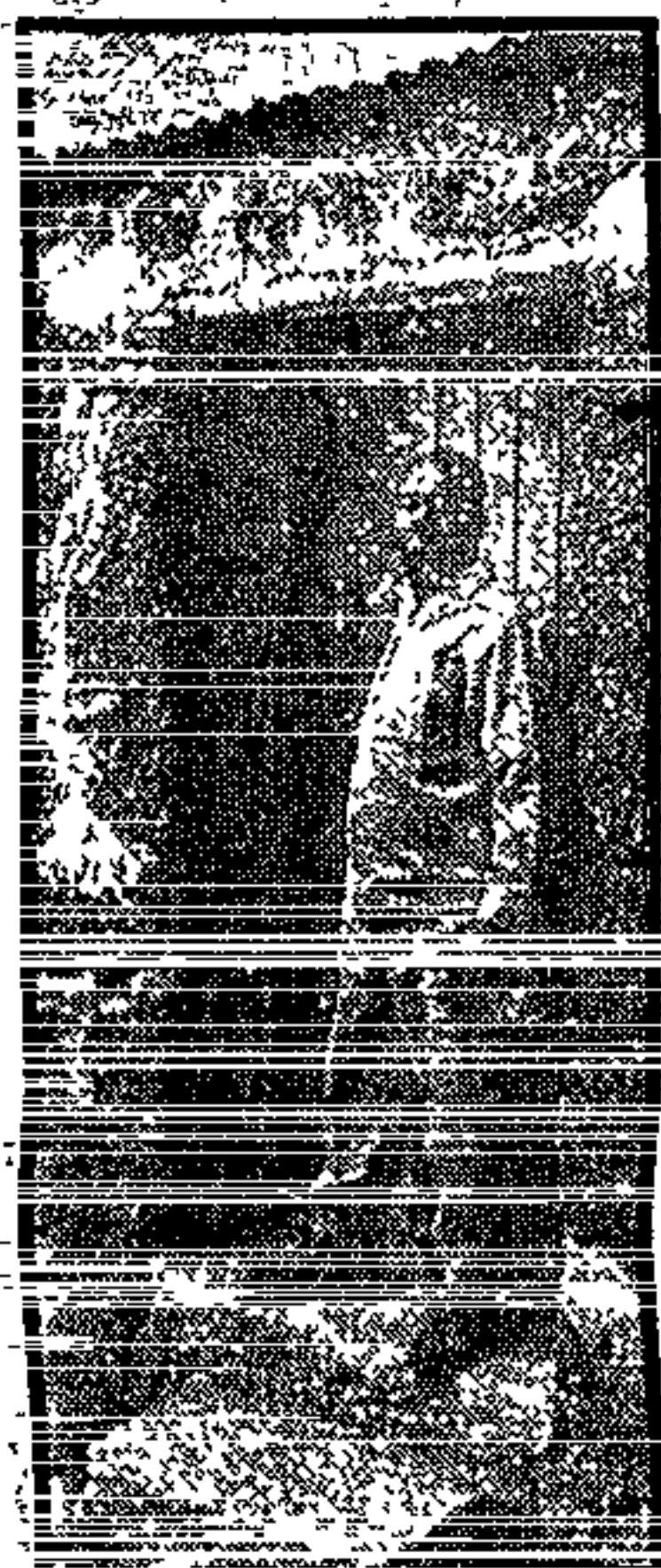
sheep at 15 shillings each and 150 cattle at £6 each.

The lawyer, Mr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, was the agent for the Native Farmers Association of Africa Limited,

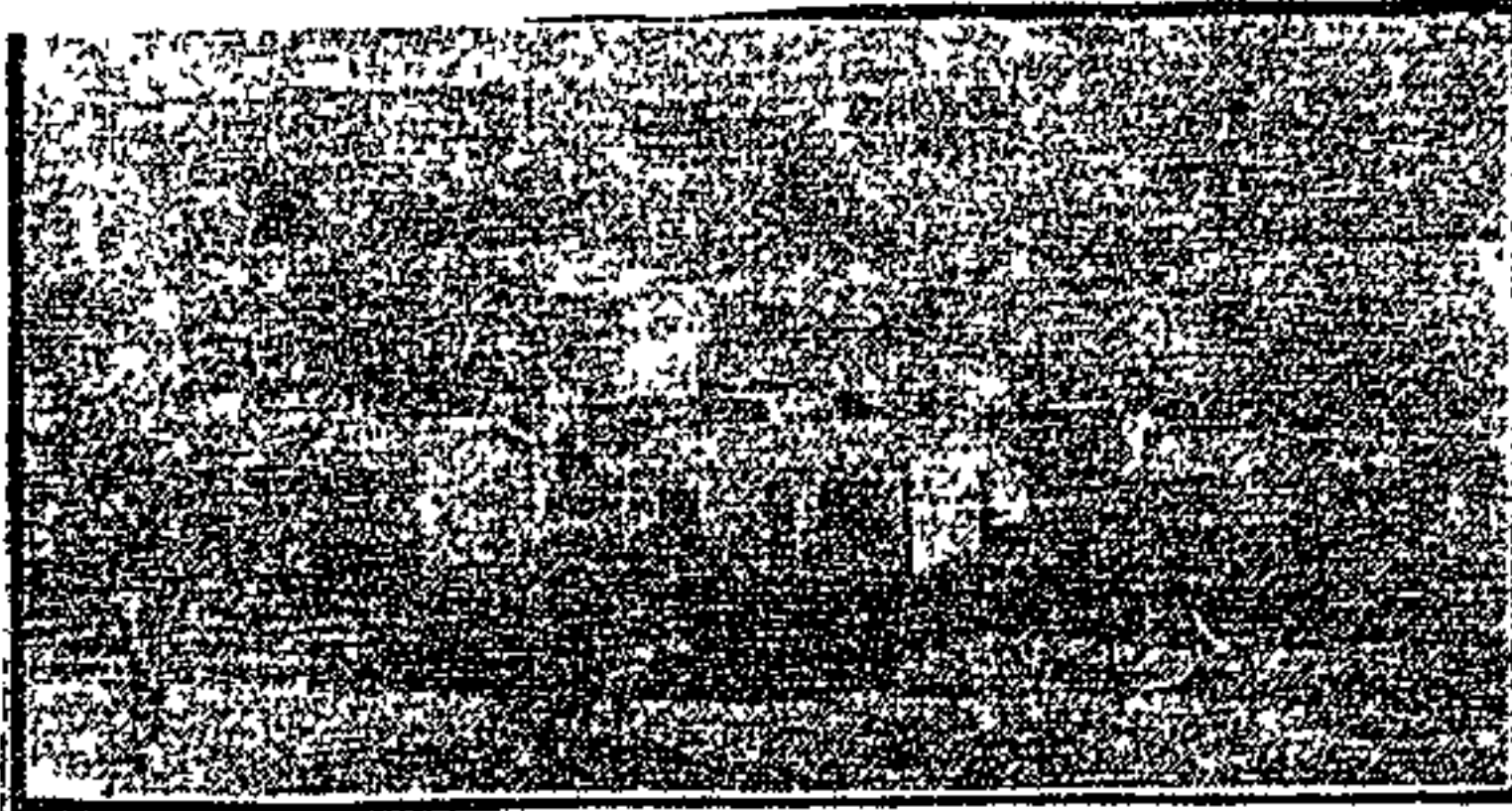
which bought the land to provide freehold property for blacks at a time of the increasing urban drift by whites

A year after the pur-

chase, the Land Act of 1913 prevented any future such land transactions between blacks and whites, but transfer of properties continued up to 1952



Mr Maseko... bitter, sweet memories!



● A section of Duncan Village houses with the recently built Qaqamba senior secondary school in the background. The school was built at a cost of R1-million.

Villagers fight to stay put

271
~~270~~
KOS

24/4/83

City Press

By BENITO PHILLIPS

EAST LONDON — Although the Deputy Minister of Co-Operation, Dr George Morrison, announced that the Government would push ahead with the removal of Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane in Ciskei, over 31, 652 of the village people are still confident they will retain the area.

While the Government is pushing ahead with its plans by erecting more houses in Mdantsane to accommodate inhabitants from Duncan Village, community councillors are making more concerted efforts to retain the area.

Funds

Dr Morrison said the pace of resettlement would depend on the availability of funds and residents would be relocated as accommodation became available in Mdantsane.

He added that already more than 88, 383 residents had been removed to Mdantsane since 1963 when the demolition of houses in the area started in order to accommodate Indians and coloureds in new housing schemes.

The people removed were settled in houses built by the SA Development Trust, he said.

Deadline

Dr Morrison however said that the Development Trust, after consultation with the Ciskei government, had provided and would continue to provide education, health, community and recreation facilities for Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane.

The deadline for the removal to Mdantsane of Duncan Village residents is expected to be completed by 1986 if the building of houses goes according to plan, Dr Morrison said.

CAPE TIMES 25/4/83 (24) 771

Black poverty is 'political poverty'

Staff Reporter

POVERTY amongst blacks in South Africa was "political poverty", the Rev Sol Jacobs, Director of Development of the South African Council of Churches, said when he launched the Western Province Council of Churches' Compassion Campaign in Athlone yesterday.

He said the consequences of resettlement for black people were that they were regarded as "political nonentities" and that 70 to 75 percent of them were forced to live below the poverty line.

Under the auspices of the SACC, Compassion Campaign aims to raise funds to assist the council's programmes for resettled and unemployed people.

The campaign, usually lasting a month, was started some years ago by the Anglican Church. The object was to raise funds throughout the month for needy projects.

The Month of Compassion was usually August, but this year the SACC has started the campaign earlier in order to raise more money.

Mr Jacobs, who has done extensive research into problems caused by resettlement and is involved in development schemes for unemployed and resettled people in various places, described the child mortality rates in the camps due to starvation as "staggering".

"The details vary from one area to another but the common factors in all are the grinding, unlimited poverty and the desolation," he said.

SAIC slams council for plan to rezone Clairwood

Mercury 26/4/83

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN City Council proposals to rezone Clairwood for industry came under heavy fire at a meeting of the South African Indian Council in Durban yesterday.

Spearheading the attack, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the SAIC, said at one stage Clairwood accommodated an Indian population of more than 40 000 but many people had been forced to move out after their properties had been either expropriated or declared slums.

'The city council created the slum conditions by not providing the services and preventing ratepayers from developing their properties. If Indians wanted to build factories there was always a hue and cry.'

He accused the council of adopting a 'process of slow torture' to force Indians out of the area. Rates were increased as property owners were charged industrial rates, although they still had their homes there.

Records

'We are not opposed to the creation of industries, but what we are concerned about is for how long are we going to sit back and allow Indian-owned land to be expropriated for industrial use.'

'Records show that 95 percent of land which was required for industrial use were expropriated from Indians.'

The SAIC's executive committee would be holding talks with the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, in Pietermaritzburg on Thursday, on the future of Clairwood.

A plea would also be made to the Administrator to consult Clairwood ratepayers before accepting any rezoning proposals for the area.

Inanda demos told to end court protest

271 ~~308~~ Mercury 26/4/83

Mercury Reporter
 MORE than 50 placard-carrying black women and a few men were ordered by police yesterday to end a demonstration outside the Verulam Magistrate's Court or face arrest and imprisonment.

The women had gathered at the court in protest against the eviction of squatters at Inanda by the Department of Co-operation and Development, and the prosecution of five people for alleged illegal squatting in the area.

The placard-carriers first assembled on the lawn of the court building and later in the street.



PLACARD-CARRYING women and a few men outside Verulam Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Notice

Police from Durban North and Verulam arrived and warned the women to end their demonstration. They were not allowed within the vicinity of the court building.

A community worker at Inanda, Miss Theresa Mthembu, said yesterday that more than 278 squatters from the 'Africa' section of Inanda had been given notice to quit their shacks by the end of April.

She said some of the shacks had been demolished already and officials of the department had warned that they would return to demolish more if the squatters persisted on staying in Inanda.

'The squatters are not against being removed but would like some place to go to,' she said, adding that many of them had been living in Durban and surrounding areas for many years.

Mr M T Mbonambi, secretary of the Phumuzulu Committee which acts on behalf of the squatters, said yesterday that the five people who had been charged with illegal squatting had been warned by an official two days before to demolish their shacks.

Appeared

The official returned later and charged the five people for illegal squatting.

Their shacks were left untouched, he said.

Three women and two men yesterday appeared before Mr W Bezuidenhout in connection with illegal squatting at Inanda.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

They will appear again on July 7. Bail was extended.

(1)	(2)
Internal	

(3) blank.
 answered (in the order it
 been answered); leave cc

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question

Black Sash urges Govt on Inanda

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Durban advice office of the Black Sash has urged the Department of Co-operation and Development to tell the public what its plans are for the people of Inanda after the weekend demolitions of shacks in the area and arrests of squatters.

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, head of the office, said yesterday the activities of the department were serving only to destabilise the area and threaten the people.

The Inanda residents had every right to be given proper accommodation in the Durban area, she said, and had served employers for many years.

Provision

'In spite of this, State expenditure on basic amenities for them has been non-existent.'

'The structure planned for the new Inanda township makes provision for these people to be accommodated,' Mrs Nicholson said.

'Why are we not seeing any moves at all to put this into practice?'

The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said the KwaZulu authorities were opposed to the demolitions being carried out without alternative accommodation being provided.

The regional director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, said there was an urgent need for an overall co-ordinated urban strategy for Inanda.

Date

First Name

Surname

Number

Number

All answers

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWERS



ment Affairs could ascertain proven coal reserves only occur on Portions 1 and 2 of the farm Grootspuit 23 III

- (2) (a) (b) and (c) No
- (3) Falls away in that no known coal deposits are involved
- (4) Yes Approximately 25% of that part of the farm Driefontein which is occupied by the Black Ngema tribe will be affected by the purchase line requirements for the dam basin

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, can he tell us why then it is necessary to remove the people living on the remaining 75% of that area?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker I want to be of assistance to the hon member but I am not familiar with this matter I have not dealt with it I want to ask her therefore to table the question to the Minister responsible

27/4/83
 271 Daggakraal/Ngema/Driefontein
 Hansard Q Col. 1113-1114
 14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) What are the names of the farms on which the coal deposits mentioned in paragraph 5.1.4 on page 11 of White Paper F-81 occur,
- (2) whether any of these farms are owned by the Black community of (a) Daggakraal, (b) Ngema and (c) Driefontein, if so, which farms in each case,
- (3) whether compensation is being considered in respect of such Black communities, if so, what compensation in each case,
- (4) whether any part of the area owned by each of the said communities will be flooded by the Heyshope Dam once it has been completed, if so, what percentage of each of these areas will be so flooded?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

- (1) As far as the Department of Environ



~~1071~~ *Harward Q Col 1118 -*
KwaNdebele
271 27/4/83 1122
21 Mr R A I SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What is the present size, in hectares, of the KwaNdebele national state
- (2) how many hectares of land were added to KwaNdebele in (a) 1980 (b) 1981 and (c) 1982;
- (3) whether a final decision has been taken on consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele, if not, when will a decision be taken, if so, (a) how many hectares of land remain to be added and (b) from which areas will such land be taken?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The present size of KwaNdebele including the latest addition, is 98 000 hectares. According to the consolidation proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development as announced on 19 February 1983 the extent of KwaNdebele could be increased to approximately 310 000 hectares
- (2) (a) Nil
(b) 26 071 hectares



(c) 5 000 hectares

(3) (a) and (b) No final decision has been taken yet. The consolidation proposals in respect of KwaNdebele have been announced on 19 February 1983, being a basis for further consultation and investigation. The Commission for Co-operation and Development is presently still busy to consider and investigate various alternatives submitted to the Commission and it is not yet possible to indicate when a final plan will be submitted to the Government. The matter is however receiving high priority.

KwaNdebele

*22 Mr R A J SWARTI asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether there are any resettlement

- (a) Resettlement Area
- Vlakklaagte
 - Gemshokspruit
 - Iweefontein
 - Vaalbank
 - Vrischgewaagd
 - Leunfontein
 - Kwaggafontein
 - Siyabuswa
 - Boekenhout
 - Mathys Zyn Loop
 - Goederede
 - Pieterskral

(2) All the residential areas in KwaNdebele are served by the KwaNdebele Regional Water Supply Scheme which is 90% completed. The total estimated cost is R24 000 000

(3) (a) (i) Approximately 46 000
(ii) Approximately 5 500

(b) (i) and (ii) The people resident at the areas mentioned in (1)(a)

areas in KwaNdebele, if so (a) where are they situated and (b) how many persons are resident in each.

(2) whether a permanent water supply to all the resettlement areas has been provided; if not, why not, if so, at what cost;

(3) (a) how many persons were resettled in KwaNdebele from areas in the Republic in (i) 1981 and (ii) 1982 and (b) from what places were they moved;

(4) what was the total population of KwaNdebele in (a) 1981 and (b) 1982;

(5) how many persons remain to be moved to KwaNdebele in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(b) Estimated number of persons

- 3 300
- 6 700
- 27 900
- 9 300
- 4 700
- 11 550
- 36 800
- 41 700
- 11 600
- 3 600
- 3 400
- 3 600

above were not resettled by the Government. They moved from various places of their own accord and settled in KwaNdebele.

(4) (a) and (b) The present population figure of KwaNdebele estimated by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Government of KwaNdebele is 250 000.

(5) None See (3)(b)(c) and (ii)

KwaNdebele

*23 Mr R A F SWARTI asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele in 1981 and 1982 respectively by (i) his Department (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided in each such town

(2) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics

(b) (i) South African Development Trust
KwaNdebele Government
Black Communities

(ii) 1981—5
1982—5

(iii) 1981—56 General Dealers
1982—71 General Dealers

(2) (a) None The Philadelphia Hospital renders services to KwaNdebele

(b) 18

(c) 8 Doctors and 1 Dentist

(d) Thirty-six nurses are employed by the Government of KwaNdebele while 238 nurses are employed by the Philadelphia Hospital

(c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in KwaNdebele?

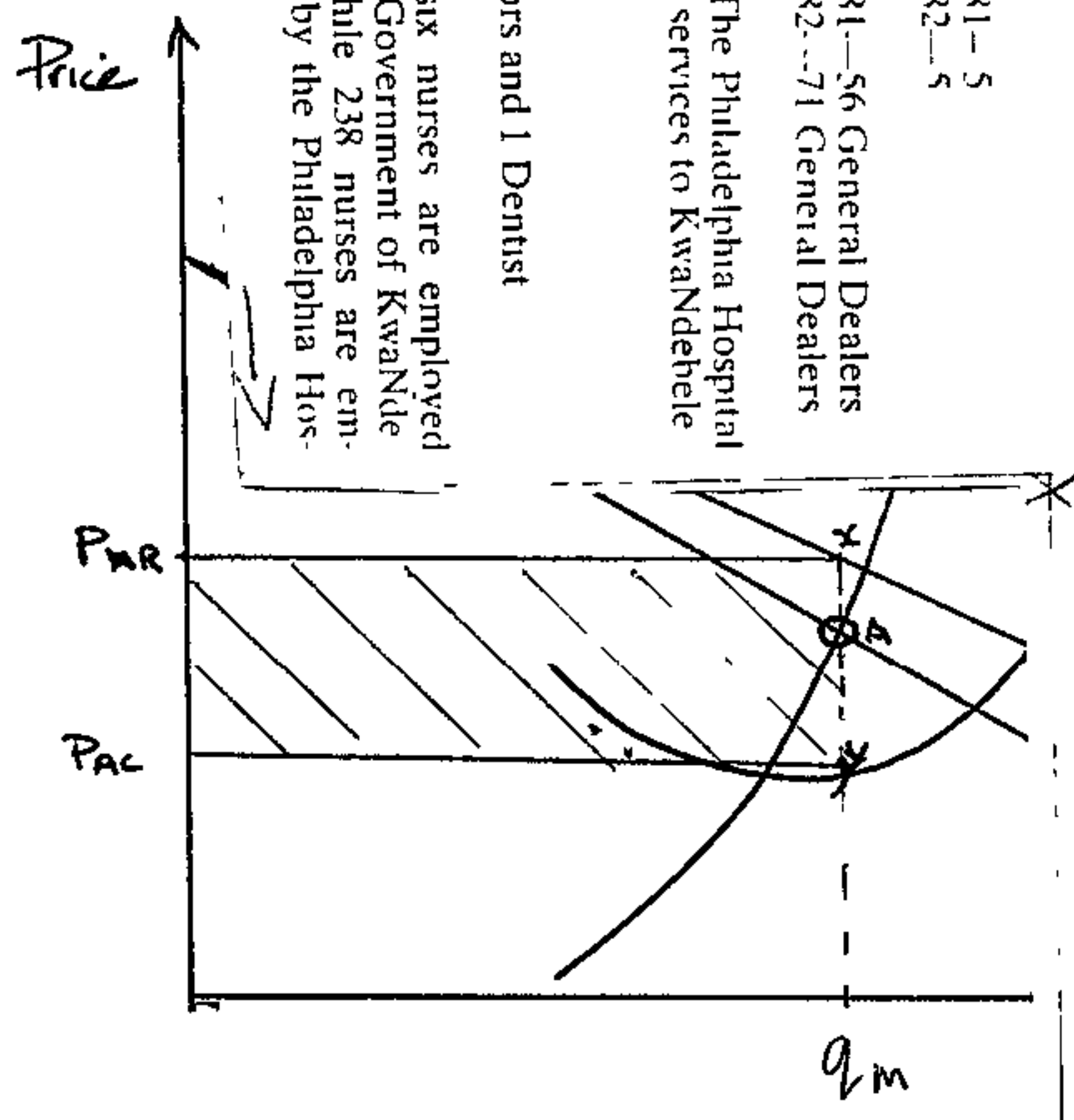
THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) 1981—49
1982—15

(ii) 1981—None
1982—None

(iii) 1981—Approximately 14 265
1982—Approximately 5 560

1981 1982
9 0
18 10
12 2



The monopolist's DC can be equated with his
the corresponding quantity produced multiplied by the
The MR curve is below the Average revenue as
then for each extra unit produced the cost mini

X Indicates translated version

For written reply

(271) Hansard Q. Col 1130
Black spots 28/4/83 1130
Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many Black spots have been

1131

THURSDAY, 28 APRIL 1983

1132

removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since 1 January 1982 (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such Black spot resettled,

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing each such Black spot?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) One

(i) District of Cathcart

(ii) Cape Province.

(b) (i) Alsatia

(ii) 30 Families

(c) The Frankfort area in the Republic of Ciskei

(2) (a) R61 300,00

(b) R99 220,00

Black spots

468 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many Black spots remain to be removed in each (i) district and (ii) province and (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) total population of each such Black spot.

(2) (a) where and (b) when will the inhabitants of each such Black spot be resettled.

(3) what is the estimated cost of removing each community?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) to (3) The hon member is referred to the replies given on Questions No 391

of 1982 and 271 of 1983 The position still remains unchanged and nothing more can be added

Mfule Mission Station

506 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether his Department still intends to remove the residents of the Mfule Mission Station near Melmoth in Natal, if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where will they be moved and (b) how many persons are to be moved,

(2) whether his Department intends compensating the residents concerned; if so, what compensation will be paid?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) and (2) It was never the intention to remove the residents of the Mfule Mission Station It has been established that approximately 45 families reside on the farm who are employed by the Lutheran Mission to whom the property belongs

271 Hammond 28/4/83
Scheepersrust
Q. Col. 1133 - 1134
680. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister
of Co operation and Development

- (1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to relocate the residents of Scheepersrust near Olviershoek if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where are they to be moved and (b) how many persons are involved.
- (2) whether these residents have been consulted, if not why not if so what was their reaction?

28 APRIL 1983

1134

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) and (2) Scheepersrust is a Mission Station and no action has been initiated to relocate the residents concerned. Should it however become necessary to relocate the people, no action will be taken without full consultation.

Blacks to
be moved
from two
towns

Post Reporter

RESIDENTS of Mgwali, near Stutterheim, and Goshen, outside Cathcart, are to be moved to the Frankfort area, bordering Ciskei.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

In an interview, the spokesman said details of the removals had been completed and the department would release them as soon as the two Governments, those of South Africa and Ciskei, had reached agreement on the matter.

The spokesman said negotiations were still going on between the two governments.

"But it is definite that residents at these two places will be removed," he said.

(271) Shooting of Saul Mkhize 29/4/83
Hansard Q 601 1141
*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the investigation into the shooting of Mr Saul Mkhize on 2 April 1983, as referred to in his reply to Question No 14 on 15 April 1983 has been completed, if not (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed if so what are the findings
- (2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of such investigation, if not why not if so (a) when and (b) what action?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order)

- (1) No, not yet
 - (a) Certain ballistic and pathological reports are still being awaited
 - (b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate when the investigation will be completed

- (2) A decision in this regard depends on the outcome of the investigation X

Protest over Seymour camp

D.D. SPATCH
271

BISHO — The Ciskei Government had protested to its South African counterparts against the establishment of a resettlement camp at Seymour, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B N. Pityi, said yesterday

The Minister of Justice, Mr D M. Takane, said resettlement problems had not been solved. These were the problems that the South African Government should solve itself because it created them

He was speaking during the discussion of the policy speech of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

President Sebe said the settlement near Seymour was the business of the South African Government.

Mr Pityi said the first protest was sent to the South African Embassy in Ciskei and a second one was later sent directly to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, protesting strongly about the resettlement

He was worried about the resettlement of people in a place where there was no work. These people would destroy the citrus estates and the blame would be put at the Ciskei Government. It would be accused of failure to look after the estates. — DDC.

Ciskei Government officials sent to Seymour recently reported a tent village there. The tents were not occupied and the officials learnt from a Seymour Village Board official that the South African Development Trust intended removing people from Kat River to Seymour.

The board official also revealed that the settlers would be farm hands and derelicts.

"This is most disturbing because my government refuses to be a dumping ground for labour that is no longer required on farms," he said.

DAM WILL PUSH ZULU 'EXODUS'

271
Industrial Week 3/5/83

THOUSANDS of people will have to move home to make way for a massive dam outside Durban for which the KwaZulu Cabinet has conditionally given Pretoria the go-ahead.

Construction should begin within months on the R35-million Inanda Dam - sited 15 km north of Pinetown - if certain conditions, including resettling people whose properties will be flooded, are met.

KwaZulu has telexed its approval and condition requirements to the Department of Co-operation and Development, but their answer to the resettlement issue - a forerunner of a major develop-

ment plan be unfolded later - was unobtainable

A Department of Water Affairs spokesman said they were ready to move on site at Inanda Dam which has been planned to be slightly smaller than Natal's major water source, the Midmar Dam, and will supply Durban and six KwaZulu townships through the Umgeni Water Board

At KwaZulu, an informed source told Industrial Week that benefits from the Inanda Dam could spill over into the proposed

Greater Inanda Development Area being planned by a technical committee and the KwaZulu Government

Aimed at resettling an initial 120 000 "subsistence" Zulus on land extending 40 km north of Durban, the plan emphasises industrial townships, similar to Isithebe's being incorporated in the Greater Inanda Area

"Ultimately about 650 000 people will be introduced to an urban-type environment in Inanda," the source said

"In the meantime the Cabinet has approved the Inanda Dam site, but the people there have got to

be resettled by the SA authorities. We await confirmation of this and other requirements," he said

KwaZulu's six biggest townships, including Kwa-Mashu, would benefit from the scheme via the Umgeni Water Board

"The Greater Inanda Development Area plan, submitted to us by consulting engineers and regional development planners Horne and Glasson, is being carefully studied by the KwaZulu Government and its technical committee

"It will involve an extensive area, including part of Natal which is currently regarded as "released

area," and not part of KwaZulu," he added

A spokesman for the deputy director general, Department of the Environment, said that KwaZulu's telex had not yet reached them via the Department of Co-operation and Development

"But we are fully geared to get going," he said

If agreement is reached by KwaZulu, Pretoria and the Umgeni Water Board, work will commence on the 70-million m³ Umgeni River site for the dam in July

A connecting pipeline from the dam outlets will lead to the Umgeni Water Board tunnel. This is an additional contract to be awarded by the Board.

By Lynn Carlisle

Consult the classified pages 13 to 18

(271) ~~271~~
Killing
CAPE TIMES 3/5/85
'deplored'

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) said in a statement yesterday that it deplored the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader, who was allegedly shot dead by police at a meeting.

The SACC, at a meeting of its executive committee last Tuesday, said that "while it is understood that the circumstances of his death are still under investigation, it believes it cannot keep silent in this regard".

Driefontein community was a settled black community holding title deed to its ground and was threatened with uprooting and relocation, the statement said.

"We deplore the fact that Mr Mkhize, who was a chosen leader of this community, should have been killed while trying to defend the rights of the community," the SACC said. — Sapa

271 Hansard 4/5/83

Driefontein: Ngema tribe members

~~4/5/83~~ Q Col. 1173

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether, in view of the reply given to Question 14 on 27 April 1983, his Department considers it necessary to remove members of the Black Ngema tribe occupying that part of the farm Driefontein which will not be flooded by the Heyshope Dam once it has been completed, if so, why?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In the light of applicable consolidation plans, the Department of Co-operation and Development is still busy to negotiate with the Black community concerned in connection with the proposed resettlement

Mayor appeals to Ciskei over resettlement row

(271) E. Post 7/5/82

Weekend Post Reporter
 AN appeal to the Ciskei Government to accept back citizens who are illegally squatting in the East London area was made today by the Mayor, Mr Errol Spring.

Ciskei has reportedly halted a massive resettlement programme from East London's Duncan Village, a project tackled jointly with the South African authorities.

Ciskei spokesmen say the housing needs of Mdantsane must be settled before resettlement can resume. This decision could

worsen the shack-dweller problem in Duncan Village, said Mr Spring

He felt the problem of Ciskeian squatters in the East London area was the Ciskei's responsibility.

"We on the city council are very concerned about the situation in Duncan Village, which is a health hazard," he said.

"The East Cape Administration Board should take urgent steps to investigate the shack-dweller problem.

"Something should be done about those who are illegally in Duncan Village.

"Those who are legally

there should be given adequate accommodation."

Mrs Elsabe Kemp, MPC, who is chairman of the city's Housing Committee, said Duncan Village was controlled by the East Cape Administration Board

"But we have had discussions about the Duncan Village problem with the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, who assured us an agreement had been reached with the Ciskeian Government before independence that the people of Duncan Village would be resettled," Mrs Kemp said.

Presumed de-

Membership				Year
	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
				1970
∅	100			1971
∅	100			1972
*	128	128		1973
		1974
*	128	128		1975
*	149	149		1976
*	149	149		1977
				1978
				1979
				1980
	Total			

Removals to Mdantsane ~~to~~ suspended 271

MAY 1983

PORT ELIZABETH — Ciskei has refused to accept any more blacks from South Africa — halting the resettlement programme of Ciskeian citizens to Mdantsane being carried out by the two governments.

Our Port Elizabeth correspondent was told yesterday that an official of the Ciskeian Government had informed the East Cape Administration Board that the plan to move people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane had stopped with immediate effect.

The board has been involved in resettling Ciskeians from Duncan Village to Mdantsane.

Last night the Vice-President of Ciskei, the Rev W. M. Xaba, gave the need to "sort out housing" for the people of Mdantsane as the reason for the decision.

"We told South Africa to stop moving people until the housing shortage in Mdantsane had been sorted out," he said.

Asked if he was referring specifically to the movement of people by the administration board from Duncan Village to Mdantsane, he replied: "From anywhere — the Western Cape, Duncan Village. They must stop bringing more people in until we have sorted out the long list of housing needs for the people of Mdantsane."

When contacted last night, Chief L. W. Mqoma, Ciskei's Minister of Manpower Utilisation, said he did not know whether the order had come direct from President Sebe or when it had been issued.

Mr George Reynolds, who heads a joint committee consisting of government representatives from Ciskei and South Africa, the administration board and East London municipal officials, primarily concerned with the removal of people from Duncan Village, said he "had heard of the decision," but did not know anything more about it. — DDC.

HOMELESS MOVED TO KLIPTOWN FARM

THERE was a sigh of relief and general satisfaction among the about 30 families who were moved from "Mochaeneng" next to Rockville to the Chicken Farm near Kliptown by the West Rand Administration Board on Saturday.

It took five Wrab trucks and some top officials to uproot the 25 tents at "Mochaeneng", which were erected by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches to house people following the demolition of their shacks by Wrab about three weeks ago.

Their removal from "Mochaeneng" to the Chicken Farm, was like an exodus to the land of milk and honey, with sanitation facilities and water, which were not available at "Mochaeneng".

This dramatic move by Wrab comes after a series of meetings with the WCC over the plight of the "tent people". The WCC also sent

By ALI MPHAKI

Wrab two memoranda which stated that they should provide people whose shacks were demolished with alternative accommodation and that Wrab should consult the minister concerned with black housing to give this matter his urgent attention.

Last week Wrab chairman, Mr Knoetze, appealed to clergy and churches to express their concern for the homeless people by providing them with temporary accommodation. He refused the WCC permission to pitch more tents for about 23 families who are still without ac-

commodation.

Mr Knoetze requested that Regina Mundi, which is adjacent to "Mochaeneng" provide the families with ablution until Wrab could offer alternative relief.

Dr A B Asvaat, who owns a surgery in "Mochaeneng", offered his surgery for sleeping purposes for the families and also allowed families to use his toilet facilities.

The same number of tents have been pitched in Kliptown and there was rumour among the families that Wrab would soon replace the tents with prefab structures. The SOWETAN could not confirm this with Wrab yesterday afternoon.

And yesterday Wrab policemen armed with guns were patrolling the farm.

For chers ought

raised in a motion which
ged the association to
peak out on issues of the
y even if those are con
versial and political in
nature

Another motion calls for
the association to air its
views on apartheid and
to delegates to condemn
as detrimental to educa-

A Cape Town motion re-
quests an "in-depth investi-
gation" by branches of the
association into the effects
of apartheid on education

Two motions will deal
with the financial implica-
tions of the De Lange
report on Education, one
calls on the Educa-
tion Department to give
more information
on the commission
on teachers' salaries and
the plight of the married
teacher will also be
discussed

On the academic front,
the Education Department
called on to introduce
subject advisors in all sub-
jects and to make school
selections "without prior
commitment to achieve greater
mobility"

Two shot in hotel racas

PRETORIA — A police
officer was seriously
wounded in the stomach
and a friend shot in the arm
during an alleged argument
between a couple in a Pretoria
hotel

Off-duty Constable Leon
Larkins and a friend, Mr
Ky Labuschagne, appar-
ently became involved in
an argument with a mar-
ried couple at the hotel on
Friday evening

A .38 revolver was pro-
duced and shots fired. Con-
stable Larkins was hit in
the stomach and Mr Labu-
schagne in the arm

Both were taken to the
Pretoria West Hospital
where Const Larkins under-
went emergency surgery
His condition is serious
Labuschagne is in a sat-
isfactory condition

The 36-year-old man and
his 24-year-old wife are

Small business 'is free market's base'

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Small
businesses are the "cor-
nerstone of the free
market system" and
present by far the larg-
est potential for creat-
ing employment, the
Minister of Industries,
Commerce and Tour-
ism, Dr Dawie de
Villiers, said today

Opening the national sym-
posium on small busi-
nesses in Johannesburg,
he said in Japan small
businesses provided
80% of all employment
opportunities

The small business sector
in the US was responsi-
ble for 66% of all new
jobs created between
1960 and 1970, and 75%
of all businesses in that
country were individ-
ually owned

Dr De Villiers said the need
to assist and train small
businessmen was ac-
centuated by the tradi-
tional shortage of entre-
preneurial talent and
certain types of skilled
labour

"This problem has always
been more intense in the
rural areas where a
continuous process of
brain-drain and a flight
of purchasing power to-
wards the cities is tak-
ing place"

Small businesses were "vir-
tually the only business
venture" which could
economically provide
goods and services in
thinly populated areas
and small markets, he
said

The small business inform-
ation services in the
eight development re-
gions had given help
and information to
more than 3 000 individ-
ual entrepreneurs in the
past 10 months, he
added

Questions on Ciskeian issue will be asked

By JOHANN POTGIETER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — "Some-
thing is cooking" in the am-
bivalent relationship be-
tween Ciskei and South
Africa, and the Progressive
Federal Party will table
questions in Parliament
this week to try to find out
what

This follows the apparent
refusal by Ciskei's Presi-
dent, Mr Lennox Sebe, to
accept any more Ciskei
nationals moved from Dun-
can Village to Mdantsane,
and earlier threats by Mr
Sebe's brother, Lieutenant-
General Charles Sebe, to
"impound" white-owned
cattle on released farms in
the Seymour district

Last week General Sebe
said he was "mobilising"
his forces to go to Seymour,

acting on the instructions of
his brother.

The pasturages at stake
are on released farms that
have not yet been handed
over to Ciskei, and Ciskei
has claimed that farmers
from other areas had
brought their cattle there
to devastate the grazing

A telegram has report-
edly been sent to the South
African Government, ask-
ing that the released farms
should be handed over to
Ciskei

The Government must
reply to questions about
these tensions, placed on
the parliamentary question
papers today by Mr Errol
Moorcroft, PFP MP for Al-
bany, on Wednesday after-
noon

Mr Moorcroft has speci-
fically asked whether white

farmers were given per-
mission to use the pastur-
age areas concerned and
whether Ciskei has made
any representations about
this

Mr Moorcroft said today
his party opposed the
forced removal of settled,
stable communities, and his
first reaction to the an-
nouncement that President
Sebe now refused to accept
more had thus been posi-
tive

"But the more one hears
about it, the more confused
the position seems to be,"
he said

The flow of Ciskeian
nationals into Ciskeian ter-
ritory had been regulated
by agreements signed be-
fore independence and the
present position thus re-
quired explanation

'ANC songs': musicians face charges

JOHANNESBURG — Two
musicians of a group called
Splash appeared before a
Johannesburg magistrate
today charged with singing
revolutionary songs at a
music festival on February
2

The musicians, Mr Jo-
seph Charles, a 24-year old
guitarist, and Mr Rufus
Radebe, a 19-year old
drummer, are alleged to
have sung the songs before
a crowd of 3 000 at the
Kloofendal Amphitheatre,
Roodepoort, where a num-
ber of bands performed

They are charged in
terms of the Internal Secur-
ity Act. It is alleged that by
singing a song entitled *Tri-
bute to Martyrs* they ad-
vocated revolution, com-
mended the activities of the
African National Congress,
advocated violence as the
only means of
overthrowing the Govern-
ment of South Africa and
created support for the

ANC and its members

Both men pleaded not
guilty to the charge and Mr
Charles denied he was a
leader of the group

Mr Charles said the
group did not compose its
own songs. It played music
other people had composed
"The songs we played can
be bought at any music
shop," Mr Charles said

He denied singing a song
entitled *Tribute to Mar-
tyrs* and said the song per-
formed by the group was
entitled *Tribute to
Mathis*, a recording of
which was available at mu-
sic shops

Questions by the magis-
trate, Mr W A Aucamp, Mr
Charles said political songs
were performed at the festi-
val

He told Mr Aucamp the
song sung by Splash was
about Mr Steve Biko

The case was postponed
to May 17 and bail was re-
fused for the two men

Death of Mr Bhagattjee

Post Reporter

A MALABAR businessman,
Mr Toolshidas Bhagattjee,
72, died in Livingstone Hos-
pital yesterday

His body was cremated
in the afternoon

He was born in India and
came to South Africa at the
age of 13

He belonged to various
organisations, including the
Seva Samaj and the Kshat-
riya Gujarati Mandal

Mr Bhagattjee had an
outfitting business in
Kempston Road

He leaves his wife, a
daughter and a son

Q'town man found dead

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — A
Queenstown man, Mr Wil-
liam Frank Holmes, 55, was
found dead in the garage of
his home today.

Mr Holmes was found in
his car by a neighbour in
Prince Alfred Street

A hosepipe led from the
car exhaust to the interior

Police said a crime was
not suspected

East Cape farmers face shortage of feed

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — As the crippling drought continues,
Eastern Cape farmers face a new problem — a shortage of
feed for their livestock.

The supply of wheat straw is fast drying up and the
supply of mealies has now been delayed for six weeks.

The problem is that Western Cape farmers, the main
feed suppliers, are no longer selling their produce. Those
who can sell are busy ploughing and cannot load their

trucks to the Western Cape to load the produce and rail
it all at the co-op's expense

The lucerne supply has also stopped and the co-op has
gone as far as South West Africa to look for lucerne.

The manager of the co-op's Grahamstown branch, Mr
Pat van der Berg, said farmers were getting worried.
Some had not received feed ordered six weeks ago

Most farmers in the Albany and Bathurst areas have
used up their capital on feed and have applied for Land

Archbishop's plea for families in Clairwood

271
Mercury
9/5/83

Mercury Reporter

UPROOTING unwilling families, even to make way for industrial development, was a disrespect for human lives, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, said at the weekend

The archbishop, who is also president of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, was speaking at a special service in the Clairwood Methodist Church in solidarity with local Indian residents.

In an impassioned plea to the Durban City Council to reconsider its plan to take Clairwood for industry, he said people's lives were in danger and he hoped there was some hope to save them.

Threatened

'We have not gathered here to villify or vanquish our city fathers, but to appeal to them in the name of justice to leave settled families alone. They should look at vacant lands around prosperous Durban for industry,' he said.

The archbishop said Clairwood was only one of many areas in which settled families were threatened with removals.

In the Greater Durban area hundreds of thousands of people in places such as Inanda, Chesterville, Malukazi, St Wendolin's, Cato Manor and Klaarwater also faced a 'very uncertain future', he said.

Other church dignitaries joined the archbishop at the 'solidarity

service' — arranged by Mr Paddy Kearney, president of the Diakonia church agency — in pleas to the council.

They were the Rev Herbert Lawrence, the Rev Ethan Raath, chairman of the Presbyterian Church and national committee, the Rev B K Dladla, chairman of the Durban and District Council of Churches, the Rev Cyril Carey, of the Christ the King Church in Wentworth, and the Rev Rubin Phillip, chairman of the Anglican Justice and Reconciliation Commission.

Worry

The Rev Sol Jacob, of the Community Care Centre, told the service that Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, had sent a special message of solidarity with the Clairwood families in their struggle to fight off industrialisation moves.

He appealed to Christians to write to the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz, urging them to allow Clairwood to remain a residential area.

His father, Mr Phillip Jacob, vice-chairman of the Clairwood and District Indian Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, said the City Council had been 'eyeing' Clairwood for 30 years and its determination to take the area for industry was a source of great worry, fear, anxiety and insecurity.

MONDAY, 9 MAY 1983

~~271~~ 271
 Indicates translated version.
 Hansard Q. 61.1233-
 For written reply: 9/5/83 1234
 Tamboekiesvlei Commonage, Stockenström

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

- (1) How many Coloured families are resident on the Tamboekiesvlei Commonage, Stockenström;
- (2) whether the rights of these persons to the commonage have been evaluated; if not, why not; if so, what are these rights;
- (3) whether these persons will be compensated, if so, in what manner;
- (4) whether they are to be resettled; if so, where?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) According to the Deeds of Transfer obtained in respect of the various portions of the farm Tamboekiesvlei in the District of Stockenström, there are approximately 84 Coloured owners, owning several portions of the farm individually or in undivided shares. According to the relative Deeds of Transfer, there is no commonage involved
- (2) No The Various portions of the farm which are being held under Title by Coloureds will be valued by the Land Tenure Board of the Department of Community Development in the near future.
- (3) The Coloured landowners will be compensated at market value determined on the same basis as the value of land which belongs to Whites
- (4) There is no provision under which

the Department of Co-Operation and Development can resettle other persons than members of Black communities and the resettlement of the Coloured families concerned is therefore being investigated in collaboration with the responsible Departments and other local authorities.

Sporting facilities

679 Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount spent by his Department on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The financial year 1982/83:
R4 309 686,12.

Note. Over and above the expenditure of the Department, considerable amounts are spent by administration boards on the provision of sporting facilities. The amount spent in respect of the 1982/83 financial year is not yet available as their financial year ends on 30 June 1983. For the financial year 1981/82 an amount of R3 888 779 was spent by these boards on the provision of sporting facilities.

~~334~~ 334 Hansard
 Occupational therapists
 Q. 61.1234-1236 9/5/83
 760. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether Black occupational therapists are free to transfer from one Administration Board to another; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is to be followed in order to make a transfer of this nature;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D. Dispatel 10/5/83

Foreign Affairs to handle resettlement

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EAST LONDON — The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has started discussions with the Ciskei Government over the fate of black people scheduled for resettlement to the national state.

This was confirmed by a senior official in the department and by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison.

"It is out of our hands now," Dr Morrison said from Cape Town yesterday. "Foreign Affairs have taken over discussions."

The South African Government was officially notified yesterday of the Ciskei decision to stop resettlement of black people living in South Africa.

The chairman of the East Cape Administra-

tion Board, Mr Louis Koch, said he had notified his superiors in Cape Town "as soon as I could".

Ciskei's Vice President, the Reverend W Xaba, announced on Friday that they would no longer accept black people resettled from South Africa — in particular people living in Duncan Village due to move to Mdantsane.

He said at the time that this was to allow his government to "sort out" the housing situation in Mdantsane.

Yesterday Mr Koch said he was "not in a position" to say what effect the Ciskei announcement would have on the resettlement of the more than 30 000 people living in Duncan Village.

"I am awaiting instructions from the govern-

ment as to what we should do now," he said from Port Elizabeth.

Dr Morrison could also not say what affect the Ciskei move would have on South Africa's resettlement plans.

"We will have to wait and see what happens in the discussions," he said.

The chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr D D Makatala, welcomed the Ciskei announcement.

"This could be great news for Duncan Village," he said. South Africa has been clogging Ciskei with people who are happy to stay in South Africa, and maybe this will mean a reprieve for us."

He felt the Ciskei Government had made a "wise move" in "putting its foot down"

He said the announcement would be discussed at the community council's next meeting early in June.

● Mr Xaba could not be contacted for comment yesterday on the reasons for ending the resettlement project. Earlier, however, he was reported to have said South Africa should use the money intended for repatriation to house squatters already in Ciskei.

He said Ciskei had a bilateral agreement with South Africa in terms of which 15 per cent of the houses built in Mdantsane were distributed by the Ciskei Government. Ciskei now wanted control of all these houses, he said, particularly as there had been a large influx of people to Mdantsane from the Western Cape.

— DDR

D V moves will continue says SA

D. DISBRATZ
11 MAY 1983

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EAST LONDON — The resettlement of people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane would continue until agreements between the Ciskeian and South African governments, covering the resettlements were amended or terminated, a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

The spokesman was reacting to a weekend statement by the Ciskei Vice-President, the Rev. W M Xaba, that the Ciskei

Government had stopped people coming from Duncan Village until it had solved housing problems in Mdantsane

The South African Government was officially notified of the Ciskei Government's decision this week

The spokesman said the resettlement programme was undertaken in terms of agreements with independent states and if such resettlements were not going to take place the agreements had to be re-

negotiated

He added there had been no official communication between South Africa and Ciskei regarding the amendment or termination of the agreement involving the removal of people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane

Such resettlement was taking place in terms of a specific agreement and until it had been officially amended or terminated the resettlement would continue, the spokesman said — DDR

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Government officials and police moved in with bulldozers to raze shacks at Blue Rocks squatter camp, near Arnoldton

By late yesterday many families had been moved to Potsdam, west of Mdantsane, where they were either accommodated in tents provided by the government or put up their own temporary structures rebuilt from material salvaged from the bulldozers

Mr M Meje, who lives in a caravan at the entrance to Blue Rock, said the officials and police arrived as early as 5.30 a.m. and moved in with bulldozers soon af-

(154) (271)
**Ciskei squatter
D-DISPATCH
camp razed**

11 MAY 1983

ter sunrise

"People were told to take their belongings out and get ready to move to Potsdam as trucks stood by to load the goods and residents"

He said there did not seem to be any problems but many people were concerned that some valuable equipment for putting up new homes at Potsdam was being destroyed

He thought many people were not happy about the move and had

had no prior warning

"By midday several loads had been moved and the trucks moved up and down all day with the last few taking people away just after sunset

In the windy cold weather yesterday several people who did not have many belongings moved into shacks further down to avoid going to the tents at Potsdam, Mr Meje said

Efforts to get comment from Ciskei Government

officials last night were unsuccessful

The Vice-President of Ciskei, the Rev W M. Xaba, said he had no knowledge of the bulldozing of shacks

The Commander-in-Chief of State Security, Lieutenant-General Sebe, members of whose police force were alleged to have been there in four vehicles, declined to comment but added, "All I know is that alternative accommodation has been provided for them"

He referred inquiries to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr B L Williams, who could not be contacted for comment last night — DDR

Wednesday, May 11, 1983

Page 5

Residents won't move

THE PEOPLE of Uhudi Township in Vryburg, Northern Cape, are once again up in arms against the Government's threat to move them from their homes and resettle them in Bophuthatswana.

Later this month they will hold a protest rally to which they have invited Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, to address them.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Uhudi Civic Association, who said his association was organising the rally to be held on May 28.

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said the people of Vryburg were bitter about the Government's intention to move them and he added that the area where they were to be

resettled, Pudumong, is 55km from Vryburg.

He added that since 1970 the development of Uhudi had been frozen and it had become illegal for anyone to build or to renovate an existing house. He also said the Northern Cape Administration Board had threatened to demolish 462 houses said to be dilapidated and uninhabitable.

"But it is conceivable that if people could not do anything to their houses for the last 13 years, they should be wearing out rapidly. We believe that the reason for refusing us permission to renovate our homes was to ensure that they became dilapidated to justify their being demolished and us being forced to leave the area," he added.

BISHO — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had agreed to the suspension of the removal of people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane to enable the Ciskeian Government to cater for the natural population growth of Mdantsane, said the Vice-President, the Rev W. M. Xaba yesterday

He said it was a pity to read that the South African Government did not give an ear to Ciskei's request. Before Ciskei's independence his government had spoken to the Department of Co-operation and Development about the shelving of the resettlement of Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane.

Dr Koornhof had agreed but there was a stubborn official, former manager of Mdantsane who had 'defied the instructions of his minister,' he said.

Recently a Ciskei delegation met a delegation of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development in Cape Town, where Dr Koornhof and Mr Pik Botha agreed to the sus-

Xaba: removals may be halted

D. O. ISMAY
MAY 1983
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pension of the transfer of people from Duncan Village to consider the natural growth of Mdantsane and the people on the waiting list for houses.

Mr Xaba said unfortunately squatting mushroomed overnight at Blue Rock near Arnoldton from 150 to 600. That was why Ciskei government, instead of giving accommodation to the waiting list, gave priority to these people from Blue Rock.

"There is no problem of disagreement between Ciskei and South Africa because in our last meeting we agreed on the suspension of Duncan Village removals for the population growth of Mdantsane," he said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pitya, told the House that in terms of the existing agreement between the two countries the Republic of South Africa

would continue to develop and complete planned development and settlement projects, among them Mdantsane, for the inhabitants of Duncan Village restricted to a maximum of 10 000 dwelling units

"Having taken note of the above quoted agreement but faced with the problem of a mushrooming squatter camp at Blue Rock the Republic of Ciskei requested its counterpart to consider temporary suspension of the resettlement of Duncan Village residents at Mdantsane and provide accommodation for the Blue Rock squatters," he said

"Any squatter camp is a health hazard, a sorry sight that not only embarrasses in the eyes of the international world, the Republic of Ciskei but also the Republic of South Africa, not to mention the security risk of these squatter settlements"

He said it was along these lines that Ciskei had made an urgent plea to South Africa recently with no response. Ciskei fully appreciated the good relations that existed between the two countries but would not condone any action of using Ciskei as a place to dump people evicted from South Africa.

At present both republics were on a joint venture through the implementation committee to remove all squatter camps and Ciskei, therefore, thought it wise to halt the Blue Rock squatter camp before it escalated.

"Ciskei is presently closely watching developments in the Seymour district where shanty houses have been erected by South Africa without consultation. Should Ciskei keep silent when a similar situation may develop at Blue Rock?"

"It is thought unwise and a request is again made to the Republic of South Africa to shelve the resettlement of Duncan Village residents and focus attention on Blue Rock" — DDR.



The new tent town in Potsdam.

12 MAY 1983

Headman: 600 families to be moved

D. DISPATCH

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EAST LONDON — Ciskei Public Works Department staff battled against the clock yesterday putting up wood and iron shacks to accommodate 70 families moved from Blue Rock squatter camp near Mdantsane to Potsdam

It was learnt yesterday from the headman at Potsdam, Mr Melford April, that 600 families in all would be moved to Potsdam from the squatter camp

He said most of the people originally lived in Mdantsane but others were from farms around Mdantsane and Wilsonia

Mr April said 50 families were resettled in tents on Tuesday and the government staff was doing all it could to ensure that all families moved to Potsdam had something to shelter under last night.

"I know some families



NTOMBOXOLO LIWANI has a new home in Potsdam.

were housed in Zone 15, Mdantsane but we have been told they are going to be moved to join the others here." Mr April said.

There had been no ma-

nor problems and he expected it would take some time before all 600 families were resettled

He believed the families initially housed in Mdantsane when the removal started would create problems when efforts to move them were made

And as carpenters went about their task of putting up the dwellings, some people were concerned that they had not been able to report for work for two days. Many women in the area are employed as domestic servants in Wilsonia, Amalinda and Cambridge, East London

Some children attending schools in Mdantsane were hoping they would return to school next week when families were settled in their new homes



MR WALTER KLAAS, one of people moved to Potsdam.

Others said they would try to get places at Nxamkwana School, near Potsdam as they would find it hard to meet transport costs from their new homes to

schools in Mdantsane

At Blue Rock heads of families were queuing for registration to be moved to the new area and the government workers from Mdantsane and Zwelitsha were using crow-bars to bring down some shacks.

There was one bulldozer but it was not being used when a reporter was at the camp.

Perhaps the feeling of some of the people waiting to be removed was summed up by one woman who said "I can only hope that where we are going we shall be able to get permanent homes and not have to move again"

Efforts to contact the Ciskei Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr B L Williams, for comment were unsuccessful yesterday. — DDR

Duncan Village . . .



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D. P. SARICH
13 MAY 1983

SA Govt won't stop re-movals

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government was committed to the resettlement of Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane despite Ciskei's refusal to accept any more residents from the township.

This was said by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, here yesterday

He said in an interview the Ciskeian Government's decision last week to suspend further removals to Mdantsane constituted a "unilateral breach" of a "pre-independence" agreement with South Africa. The government, he said, was not contemplating a reversal of its

From **RONEL SCHEFFER**

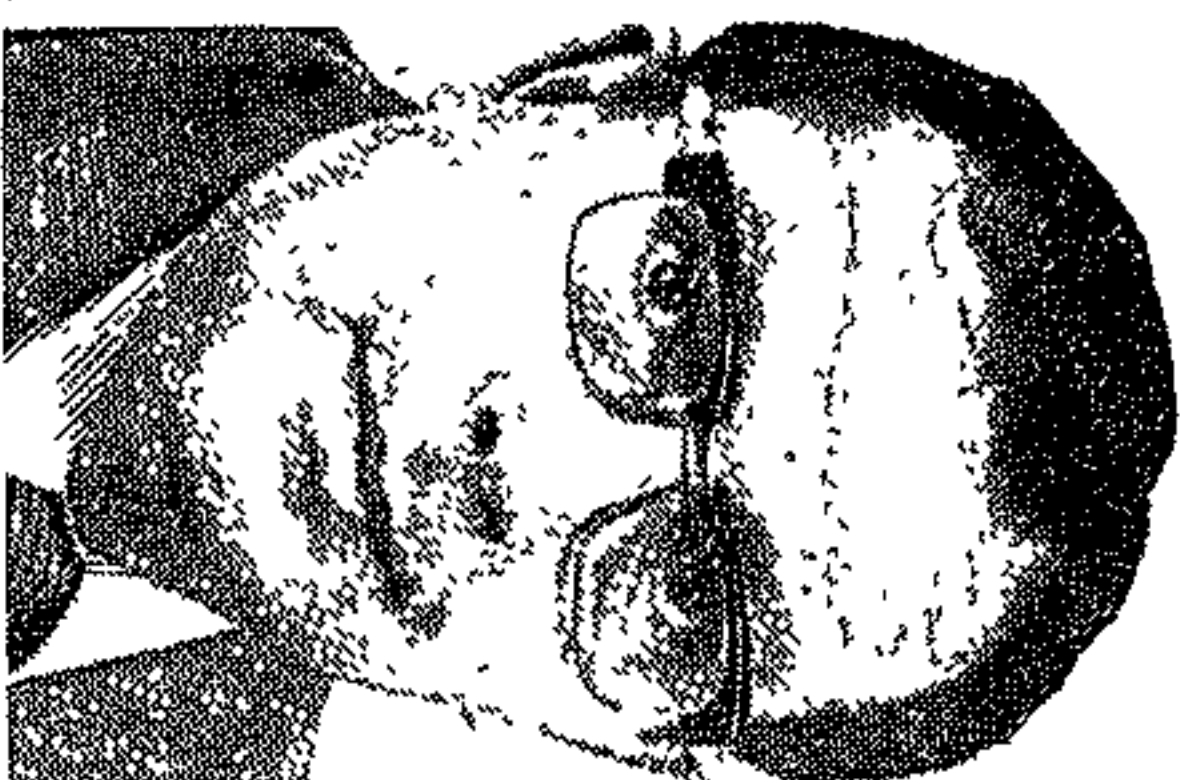
decision on the relocation of Duncan Village as a result of Ciskei's action.

The Department of Co-operation and Development had allocated R10 million for the purpose of relocating Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane during the current financial year

Dr Morrison said he had noted with concern that a number of houses in Mdantsane earmarked for Duncan Village residents had been allocated recently to other residents

The Department of Foreign Affairs was giving urgent attention to Ciskei's request that removals to Mdantsane be suspended and it was hoped that the problem would be resolved through diplomatic channels.

Ciskei's Vice-President, W. M. Xaba, disclosed last week that Ciskei had told South Africa to stop further re-



DR MORRISON

movals — including those from Duncan Village — to Mdantsane until the housing backlog in the township had been cleared.

Dr Morrison said yesterday the resettlement of Duncan Village was taking place in terms of a bilateral agreement between the two governments and this agreement would need altering if Ciskei's request to halt the removals was to be granted

He also pointed out that the agreement prescribed procedures to be followed if any party wished to amend it — PR

Drought ⁽²⁷¹⁾ hits life in settlement areas in ^{S. Post} East Cape ^{14/5/83}

Weekend Post Reporter

THE drought which has devastated farmlands throughout the country has reduced life in the resettlement areas of the Eastern Cape to a pitiful state

The Grahamstown Resettlement Committee (GRC) monitors black removals in the region and recently visited the Hewu Resettlement Area near Whittlesea in Ciskei. The area includes Oxton, Sada, Thornhill and Zweledinga, and houses 100 000 people

The main water source for Zweledinga, the Ockraal River, is completely dry. Waterdown Dam, which supplies the whole of Queenstown and the Sada-Whittlesea area, is about a third full

Most of the resettlement villages rely entirely on boreholes and there is now only enough water for basic consumption

At Embekweni, near Oxton, the GRC discovered that the communal taps run for the first few hours of each day and then are empty. Buckets fill slowly and queues are long. After midday the supply runs out

The area is hopelessly overgrazed and, although there are limits of 10 goats a family, the animals are ecologically punishing and have virtually stripped the veld

"Places where erosion and overgrazing are particularly bad, such as Thornhill, look like a lunar landscape — thousands of brown mud huts scattered at random, it seems, over

equally brown and desolate hills

"Haunting is the best word to describe the feeling of these places," says the GRC report

Oxton is a particularly gruelling place to live

"It is incredibly windy and dust devils constantly chase across the soil. Gusts of wind raise dense dust clouds, which blot out vision and make the air unhealthy to breathe

"Homes and latrines in the area have to be held down by heavy stones on their roofs and by wire guys fastened to the ground"

The people in these areas have no visible means of support. There is no agricultural land, except for some large irrigation schemes, which can accommodate relatively few farmers

Some money comes in from family members working on the mines or in Port Elizabeth and East London, but this is erratic

The major source of income seems to be old age pensions — about R80 every two months — which have to support whole families

The Ciskei Government has a drought relief programme, which is allocated to women without husbands

A group of women near Zweledinga is selected to work for three months at a rate of R42 a month on tasks like clearing stones or digging dams or gardens

After three months, another group of women is selected

S. Express 15/5/83

(271)

Deaths stir fear in village

By ANNE SACKS

THE Transvaal settlement of Driefontein has become a hamlet of fear after two villagers died while in police custody in the past 10 days

In this time, at least three villagers were rounded up by police for alleged stock theft. Two died while being held in the tiny Dirkiesdorp Police Station.

Last month, Driefontein's leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot by police in front of his constituents at an "illegal" meeting.

Meanwhile, police in nearby Secunda have taken over investigations into the deaths of two men, Mr Themba Manana, 38, and Zephaniah Seboyane, 16, both farm workers.

The reports said police were investigating murder charges.

Earlier this week, it was reported that a State pa

thologist had carried out a post-mortem on Mr Manana, a father of seven.

But the family has applied to the Johannesburg inquest magistrate to have a post-mortem carried out by a private pathologist, Dr Jan Botha.

The State pathologist,

Professor Johan Schepers, said in his post-mortem that Mr Manana had died of asphyxiation.

Three days after Mr Manana died, police told the Seboyane family that their son Zephaniah, had died.

Soon after that, it was reported the post-mortem

showed the teenager — who police said was being held as a witness to stock theft — died of natural causes.

The meeting last month addressed by Mr Mkhize, had been called to discuss ways of resisting Government plans to resettle the 5 000-strong community.

Disharmony over anthem

By DANIELA WYSZKOWSKI

THE Germiston City Council will be asked to withdraw its annual grant of R20 000 to the University of the Witwatersrand.

This follows the university's decision to drop the country's national anthem 'Die Stem' from graduation ceremonies.

Most Germiston councillors oppose the Wits move, and intend raising the issue at a meeting next month.

Said Mr Stanley van Eeden, vice-chairman of the management committee "If there is a motion that the council withdraws its grant

in aid until clarification from the university is received, I will vote for it."

Wits vice-chancellor Professor D J du Plessis declined to comment.

The decision to drop 'Die Stem' followed a request by the SRC to the university council that the black anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Afrika, be sung at all graduation ceremonies.

The university later decided that 'Die Stem' would no longer be sung at graduation because the ceremonies were being shortened.

BY BARRY STREEK

Will Botha follow in Smuts' footsteps?

WILL the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, repeat history and make the same mistake as General Jan Smuts in the forties?

About 40 years ago Gen Smuts, then the United Party Prime Minister, refused to heed the advice of his lieutenants to scrap the loading system which gives inflated political power to rural voters.

The National Party scraped into power in 1948 with minority support but an absolute majority of seats in Parliament.

With an overall majority of 54 in today's 178-member Parliament, Mr Botha's Government is not in any trouble — yet.

But this week's by-election results have again confirmed the conservative leanings of rural white voters.

And it is among these voters that the Right-wing parties will make gains.

Ironically, the rural voters provided the base of the NP's support in 1948.

Had Gen Smuts scrapped the loading system in the 1940s, the NP would never have come to power in 1948.

Only in the 1960s did the NP win majority white support.

Even then, the inflated representation given to rural voters resulted in disproportionate backing for the

Unity indaba for homelands

General Smuts — refused to heed the advice of his lieutenants.



Then, there are the parliament's present budgeted cost of Parliament is R12.1-million a year and the President's Council R3.7-million.

The House of Assembly will remain the same as well as the President's Council, which means the costs should remain the same.

Assuming the other two parliaments cost the same in relation to their size, the House of Representatives with its 85 members will cost R5.8-million and the House of Deputies R3.1-million.

Total legislative bill: R33.7 million.

It was estimated in the Department of Internal Affairs budget that election expenses for whites this year would total R48 000.

On that level, maintaining this will

Will Botha follow in Smuts' footsteps?

deal SA ear

Removes: Ciskei attacks Mlotrisom

BISHO—The South African Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, came under strong attack in the Ciskei National Assembly yesterday.

The attack followed his weekend announcement that the South African Government was committed to the resettlement of Mdantsane Village residents in Mdantsane despite Ciskei's refusal to accept any more residents from the township.

President Lennox Sebe said Ciskei was tired of the "stiff neck" remarks by Dr Morrison. He said Dr Morrison spoke like a racist of the first order. If the South African government had such "stiff necks" there would not be good relations between the Ciskei Government and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Some houses stood locked when there were women shivering in the cold with children with hungry stomachs. He was not prepared to wait for Dr Morrison to open those locked houses but would kick the doors open. He asked why, if Dr Morrison had the interests of the people at heart, he had demolished squatter shacks in the middle of winter. He said Dr Morrison and the East London Municipality were barking up the wrong tree because people being removed from "Duncan Village were not all Ciskeians. The Minister of Public Works, Chief D M Jonglanga, who had been assigned by President Sebe, together with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. L. B. Williams, to make an in loco inspection of Duncan Village and Mdantsane, told the Assembly that their survey showed the majority of people resettled at Mdantsane were illegal lodgers allowed to remain in Duncan Village in order to "qualify for houses" in Mdantsane.

He said Dr Morrison should realize that the bilateral agreement between the two governments should not be made a licence to make Ciskei land a dumping ground. When the agreement was made the East London Municipality and the Eastern Cape Administration Board knew that only bona fide residents of Duncan Village were to be resettled in Mdantsane.

Both the municipality and the board allowed people to build shacks in vacant plots and also to build three to five shacks on cweelling sites to accommodate several families. Now, instead of removing one family from Duncan Village, about six families had to be removed. "We know the Eastern Cape Administration Board is ruthless and does not allow squatters in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage," Chief Jonglanga said. "Why allow them in East London? We know that people from urban areas like Queenstown and Grahamstown have no problem in acquiring accommodation in Mdantsane because of the board's actions."

From OWEN VANQA

Chief Jonglanga said a survey carried out in Zone M showed that of the people resettled there from March 19 to May 4, 20 per cent were Transkeians, 20 per cent were people who had no connection with Ciskei whatsoever and were potential dangers to Ciskei, and 13.1 per cent had abandoned their houses and given them to illegal lodgers. If Ciskei allowed free entry into Mdantsane through Duncan Village the township would live in fear of robbers, thieves and killers because when people could not get work they resorted to crime.

African embassy that this could not take place. The Ambassador Sebe sent to President Sebe just like a messenger with nothing written down. "You can see the policy of master-servant attitude," he said. Mr Xaba said Dr Morrison was settling people in Katberg on land that was supposed to have been handed over to Ciskei in 1974. He said terms of the agreement between the two governments no government would take any action without consulting the other. The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Magoma, said because the East London Municipality wanted to create another township similar to Mdantsane it allowed more squatters at Ndende Street hoping that the South African Government would eventually exhaust its finances and allow a new township to be created.



4 held after bank hold-up

four men were aimed

Power might not be Water curbs: little effect

EAST LONDON—Water restrictions are "not having much effect" on wards the end of the year, he said. Meanwhile a spokes

Residents vow to fight resettlement



DAVID TWALA: "We will die rather than move."

RESIDENTS from Daggakraal, a rural area near Driefontein, are gearing themselves to fight a Government order to remove them from homes they have occupied for 75 years.

The farms, Daggakraal, Driefontein and Kwa-Ngema, have since 1965 been under the threat of removal.

The death by a police bullet on April 2 of the former spokesman of Driefontein, Mr Saul Mkhize, unleashed a world-wide outcry.

This week Mr David Twala, a spokesman for the Daggakraal Council of Twelve — an organisation that is putting up a

fight against the intended forced removal, told **The SOWETAN** the more than 1 000 landowners of the more than 8 000 inhabitants received notices from the Commissioner of Amersfoot of a meeting on June 4

The meeting will be addressed by the chief commissioner responsible for the northern districts.

Mr Twala, who is also a prominent businessman in Tembisa, said since 1980 this office has never undertaken a visit without raising the spectre of forced removals. He said the man had already indicated that

the Swazi-speaking people would be re-settled in KwaNgwane, the Zulus in KwaZulu and the Sotho-speaking people in QwaQwa.

"We believe it is the duty of every black to find one another, irrespective of ethnic background.

He said the people of Daggakraal would attend the meeting, but they were resolved they were not moving. They were prepared to die in the land of their birth, he said.

Mr Twala appealed to all sympathetic institutions and organisations to attend the meeting as observers.

271 Resettlement camp at Seymour
 Hansard Q Col. 1356 24/5/83
 831 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department has constructed a resettlement camp at Seymour; if so, from which places are persons to be resettled there;
- (2) whether any housing has been provided at this camp, if so, (a) by whom, (b) at what cost and (c) what is the nature of the housing provided?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes Temporary housing was erected to accommodate 50 squatter families served with notices of eviction by a Mr Cummings, the owner of the property concerned.
- (2) Yes
 - (a) The Department of Co-operation and Development
 - (b) R38 521,50.
 - (c) Fifty temporary fletchercraft houses and toilets.

~~344~~ Bethal area: residence permits
Hansard 25/5/83
271 Q. Col. 1384-1385
18 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any persons living in the Bethal area in the South-eastern Transvaal (a) have had their residence permits cancelled and (b) have been ordered to leave such area recently, if so, how many in each case,

1385

WEDNESDAY

- (2) whether these persons are to be resettled elsewhere, if so, where.
- (3) whether alternative accommodation has been provided for them, if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the accommodation provided?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) (a) No

(b) There are 334 illegal squatter families in the Black residential area of Bethal of which 40 families have been ordered to leave the residential area before 31 May 1983. Action will be taken gradually against the remaining squatter families. Endeavours will be made to obtain their co-operation for resettlement in their respective national states.

(2) Twenty-two of the 40 families have already resettled themselves voluntarily in their respective national states. The remaining families will also have to resettle in their national states.

(3) No accommodation is provided due to the fact that these people are squatting illegally. Before they are removed suitable accommodation for them is arranged, with their respective national states.

271 Amaoti/Inanda Newtown 27/5/83
 Q. Col. 1411 - 1412
 *9. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether residents of Amaoti in Natal were moved to Inanda Newtown in 1980-'81; if so, why;
- (2) whether any such residents qualified under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, to work in the Durban area prior to being moved; if so, how many; if not, where did they work,
- (3) whether any Inanda Newtown residents have rights under section 10 of the said Act at present; if not, why not; if so, how many,
- (4) whether any such residents had section 10 rights previously, if so, when did they lose such rights;
- (5) whether any steps are to be taken to rectify the matter, if not, why not, if so, what steps;
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The Department of Co-operation and Development laid out Inanda Newtown to provide potable water to residents of Amaoti, which could not easily be supplied there. All the sites were provided with toilets as well. People were invited to move to Inanda and assisted with transport where necessary.
- (2) The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 (Act No 25 of 1945) is not nor ever was applicable in Amaoti. It is a rural area in the District of Inanda. Although none of these residents had section 10 qualifications they could obtain employment through the Labour Bureau in Verulam, Umhlanga, Phoenix and Durban.
- (3) No. Inanda Newtown is situated in the same rural area as Amaoti and

Act 25 of 1945 does not apply to the area concerned

- (4) As explained in paragraph (2) above the residents did not have section 10 qualifications in Amaoti. However, persons who may have been in possession of section 10 qualifications in a prescribed area who moved to Inanda Newtown would, in terms of the provisions of Act 25 of 1945, have to relinquish that right
- (5) No. As explained above, Act 25 of 1945 does not apply in Inanda Newtown
- (6) Yes. Residents of Inanda Newtown who seek work, report to the Labour Bureau situated at the Townships Managers Office where they are taken up in vacancies which may be available in Verulam, Umhlanga, Phoenix or Durban

In the past the position of those people residing in Amaoti was exactly the same except that they had to report to the Labour Bureau at Umhlanga or Verulam. For their convenience a Labour Bureau has now been established at the Township Managers Office.

It should be noted that at no time they have the right to seek employment personally from door to door in the areas concerned

WHERE WINTER KILLS

● In this freezing weather, home is a blanket and some matting slung across a tent built from fallen trees. Mrs Lizzie Matthews and her twins "shelter" in their flimsy cover at Potsdam. Will her children live to see spring?

1000 dumped in icy wasteland

BY BENITO PHILLIPS

EAST LONDON — Lizzie Matthews is terrified that her 10 month-old twins will freeze to death soon. Mrs Matthews, her children Tobelani and Tobelane, are among a group of 1000 people from Blue Rock near Arnoldton who were dumped in a freezing wasteland near Potsdam three weeks ago.

by Ciskei officials. Already one child has died from exposure as temperatures have plummeted and Mrs Matthews fear that her sons, huddled under a makeshift blanket home beneath a fallen tree, will be next. The people say their homes at Blue Rock



A PLACE JUST FOR KIDS

CP Reporter

JOHANNESBURG — A R1-million children's home is to be built in Mamelodi Township outside Pretoria.

The home will accommodate 70 child-

Puppet businessmen come under attack

BY ZB MOLEFFE

SOWETO — As black businessmen make giant strides in the economic development of the townships, their efforts have been coming under attack. They have been labelled "white fronts" by parties who believe black businesses are puppets of their white

peoples' savings into the community and speed up economic activity in the townships, the bank is effectively black-owned. Eighty five percent of the company's shares (valued at nearly R2-million) are held by

Development and Construction Holdings. This construction company operating in the townships is 47 percent owned by Murray and Roberts. Launched in 1977, M and R has provided engineering skills and

● DAVID THEREHA-L1... allegations



He said people were scared to complain because they feared Ciskei cops would jail them. "They told us there would be homes for us," said the resident, "but they just dumped us in this no-man's land. "It's worse than a concentration camp." The site, on the western side of the sprawling Mdantsane township, has no sewerage facilities and water has to be brought in by tanker. Several families are sleeping in the open veld with their young children, facing imminent death from exposure in the freezing weather.

30 City Press 29/5/83

In 1910 and are scheduled for the sittings
 consent
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 June 16
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 amendments to
 Bill
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Storm of dismay over relocation of blacks

S Times 29/5/83
 271

By IVOR WILKINS

THE Government's programme of large-scale relocation of communities appears to be nearing its end — at least as far as coloured and Indian people are concerned
 But for blacks, a massive scheme to shift three town-

ships close to Cape Town to a new area about 40km away has been announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a storm of dismay

The end of the removals of coloured and Indian people has been quietly mooted in the annual report of the Department of Community Development

The report says that in the past 21 years the department has spent R2,5-million on the erection of 531 362 housing units for all population groups

"About three-million South Africans were properly housed and viable cities and towns such as Mitchells Plain, Phoenix, Atlantis, Enderdale, Lenasia and others were developed throughout the country," the report says
 "In the process, the depart-

ment accepted a broad responsibility for the provision of alternative accommodation for those people who had to be housed in their own residential areas

"For all practical purposes this comprehensive task has now been completed."

But, government plans for massive relocation of blacks are clearly not yet over. The so-far abortive attempts to cede the KaNgwane and Ingwavuma areas to Swaziland have not been written off

New area

The homeland consolidation programme is still continuing and this week, Dr Koornhof announced plans for a new black town 40km away from Cape Town

The plan was that the three existing black towns, Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu would shift to the new area,



DR PIET KOORNHOF
 Vast new township

provisionally known as Khayalitsha

He said he believed the black people would move voluntarily to the new town

The announcement has provoked a storm of dismay and government sources are now hastily saying the proposed development is still in the long-range planning stage and will only take place a long time off

Mrs Helen Suzman of the PFP said yesterday "It is grotesque. Even if the actual implementation will not take place for many years, the fact that the plan has been announced now will lead to terrible insecurity for the communities concerned"

Norman West writes that Cape civic leaders slammed the plan to move about 125 000 blacks from the three Peninsula townships

Prof David Dewar, head of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at UCT, has described the plan as a "dumping operation" and "a guaranteed disaster"

The chairman of the Combined Elsies River Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association, Mr Vernon Sass, said "no self-respecting coloured person will support the planned uprooting of blacks"

Big cont

From

"As the largest of South African produce it is a national and it should be in our hands"

Mr Bloom's South African" took off in the grey a month ago

to Premier's two important minor shares Liberty and JCI, bringing Premier

His choice of friends significant — JCI and Life were respectively the largest and third holders of SAB shares

In approaching companies he was following a recent South African pattern in which financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, have the dominant share in nearly every blue-chip company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

But Mr Bloom said the magnitude of what was such that it have been contemplated major institutions

major institutions

Bargaining

Preparations for the culminated in two top-secret, hard bargaining in London which Messrs Donald Gordon Waddell and Tony against the extremely Gary Weston

Mr Bloom made two to London in one week, the second week in Rapp, MD of Liberty took over to negotiate details

"Negotiations were extremely difficult and time," says Mr Bloom, it makes it clear that South African team, Weston had four "canny" adversaries

He stressed that Anglo British Foods had no to sell, that there had to move on the part of the fish company to divest of its South African

Major interest

Mr Bloom also stressed the contention that double-edged deal had Anglo American, the leg of the consort's major interest in the SAB

It appears that through its 40 percent holding JCI, and its direct investment, Anglo will eventually hold no more than 25,2 percent of Premier and only percent of SAB

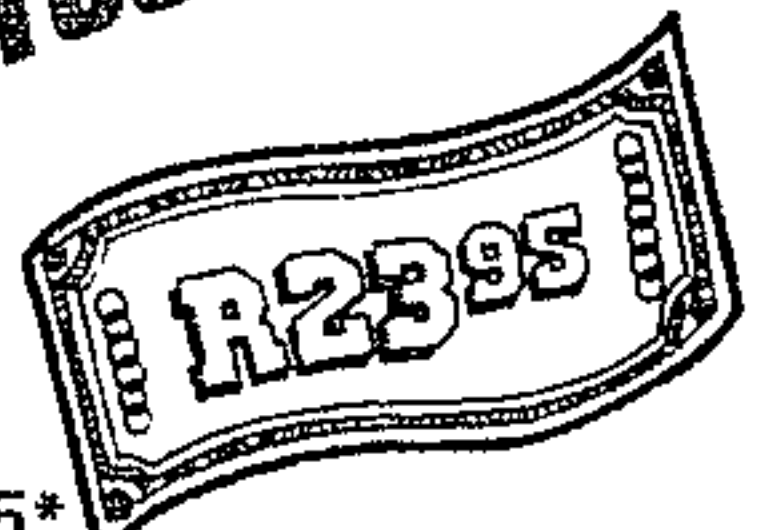
Anglo American, which was not involved in the I

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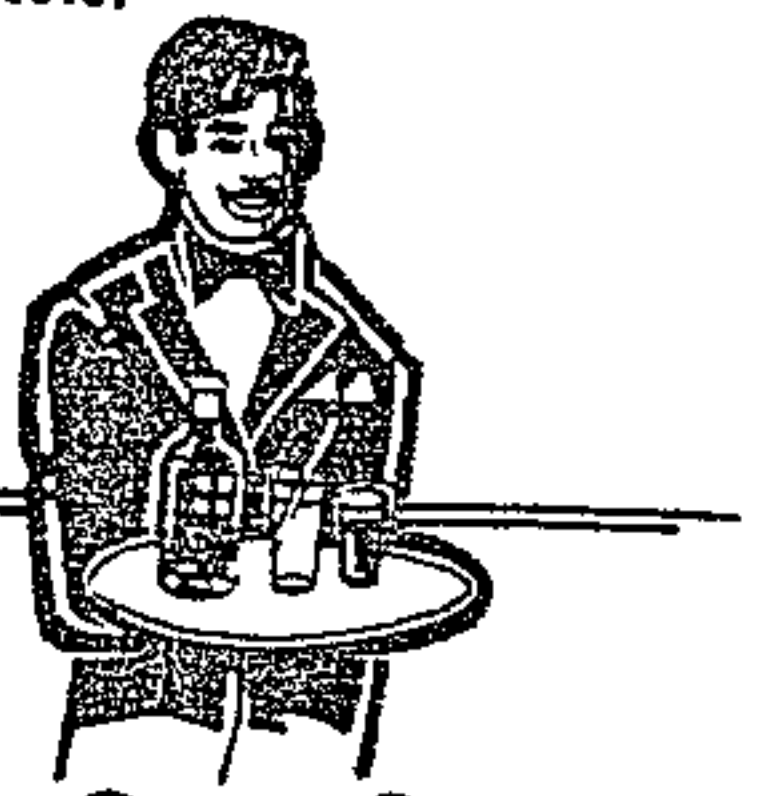
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Death of former MP, Dr Bernard Friedman

By NEIL HOOPER

A FORMER controversial MP for Hillbrow in the Smuts government, past president of the Institute of Race Relations and former chairman of the Standard Building Society, Dr Bernard Friedman, died in Johannesburg early yesterday

Dr Friedman, who was 86, is survived by his daughter, Mrs Jill Becker, and her three daughters

Born in Pretoria, Dr Friedman was educated at Pretoria High School and studied medicine at Edinburgh University

He was elected to Parliament in 1944, and four years later called for an official inquiry into the control of the Press in South Africa

He claimed that the South African Press had reached a high degree of monopoly and that the newspaper world was dominated by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company

The then Minister of the Interior, Mr Harry Lawrence, rejected the request for an official inquiry, saying that



Dr FRIEDMAN

Dr Friedman had not substantiated his charges, and that the government could not accept a motion which would interfere with private enterprise

Dr Friedman was expelled from the United Party in 1955 after he clashed with the party leadership over its "sell-out" attitude towards coloured voters

He resigned his seat and stood for re-election in Hillbrow as an Independent, but was beaten by the official

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POST TODAY

Tent City kids suffering

SOWETAN 30/5/83 (271)

MORE than a hundred children at the "tent city" in Chicken Farm, Kliptown, have so far received medical treatment as a result of the cold weather conditions they are subjected to.

This was disclosed to The SOWETAN yesterday by Dr Asvat, who also warned that the situation at the farm, if not quickly attended to, might reach serious and frightening proportions especially during the coming cold months.

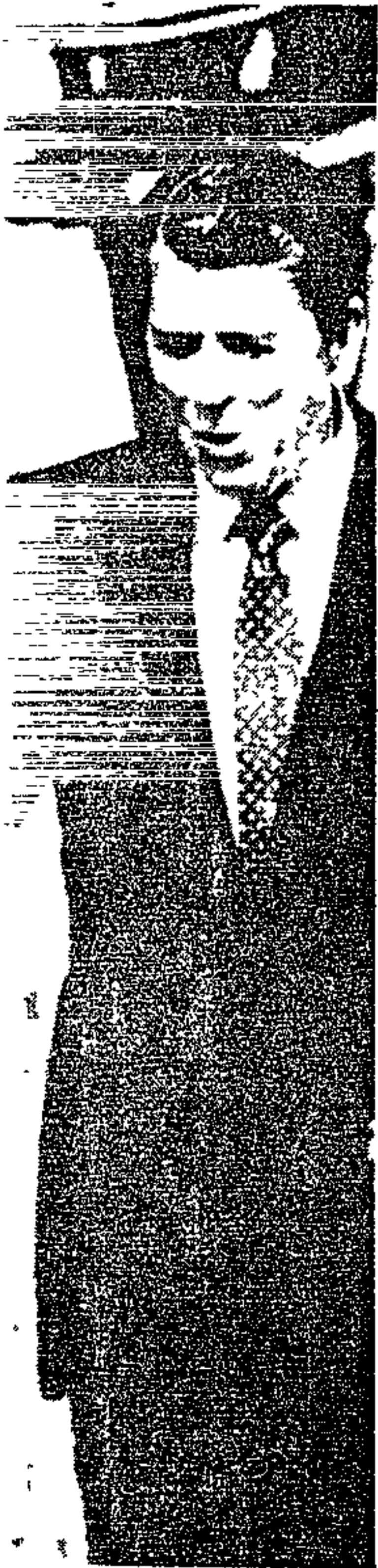
Although the West Rand Administration Board, after a series of meetings with the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, promised to house the more than two hundred residents now living in tents at the farm as soon as possible, nothing has happened to

date.
The tent people were moved from a place next to Rockville called Mochaeneng after they were housed in tents donated by the WCC fol-

lowing the demolition of their shacks by Wrab about a month ago.

Commenting on the matter, Wrab chairman Mr John Knoetze, said his department was

aware of the problems facing these people and they were working as fast as possible to finish the prefab structures they are erecting for them.



cher is escorted by American in Williamsburg at the nation summit.

new world

they were needed to build
tions in Lebanon.

in sales, the company is
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ts were all combat-test-
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the company a big edge
world market.

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ch played a major part
that destroyed Syrian-
aft missiles.

any has started work on
ambitious project. the
ber

United States lifted re-
of American technology
d officials hope to build
two years. — Reuter.

Is South Africa tightening the influx control screws?
Transkei, impoverished and awash with 200 000 jobless men
and women, is being squeezed to take back the thousands of
Transkeians who have slipped into the Western Cape in
search of a livelihood. Anthony Duigan reports.

Transkei fears new drive to step up influx control

Star 30/5/83

Transkei, hard-pressed by a damaging drought and an unemployment rate of 25 percent, fears it is on the receiving end of a new drive to reinforce rigid influx control.

The strongest indications of the SA Government's intentions of keeping rural blacks out of urban areas are the moves to repatriate Western Cape squatters to Transkei.

This has angered Transkei because it has been tied to a job creation programme originally intended to take up some of the unemployed thousands inside the territory.

The background to the growing row over the job creation programme is:

● In July last year — at South Africa's suggestion — Transkeian planning officials put forward proposals for a R13,6 million scheme to employ 7 500 people for a two-year period on public works projects. Present official estimates put the number of unemployed in the Transkei at 200 000 of the 750 000 workforce.

PRIORITY

In view of this, the Transkei Government ranked the Special Employment Action Programme (SEAP) as the top priority in its development programme.

● Six months later in January this year, the SEAP was raised by South Africa for the first time at a meeting between the two Governments in Umtata. South Africa put forward the programme it was prepared to fund — 3 000 temporary jobs for the unemployed in Transkei and 1 000 jobs for Transkeian squatters in the Western Cape.

● The Transkei Government, deeply disappointed with the outcome of the SEAP, pointed out that unless emphasis was placed on giving jobs to the unemployed inside the territory, the idea might take hold that the jobless had to move to the Western Cape just to ensure work inside the Transkei.

● Despite the Transkei's objections, South Africa pushed ahead with its three-to-one job option — and raised the spectre of forced repatriation. At a meeting between the two governments on February 9 in Umtata, Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, put the job deal forward almost as an ultimatum.

There were 60 000 "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape (the majority from Transkei) and no possibility of any further townships being built there, Dr Morrison said. These people had to return to where they came from.

Transkei officials reiterated their view that people from the Transkei would continue to pour into the Western Cape unless significant job creation programmes were put into action for the masses of unemployed inside the territory.

But the working document on the SEAP put forward by the SA officials over-rode these objections. It contained a detailed bureaucratic list of "tasks" to be undertaken, including the listing of all "illegal" Transkeians in the Western Cape, procedures for formal repatriation measures for them and "contingency plans for handling disturbances" when the removal of the squatters began.

● Another meeting — in Cape Town nine days later — was addressed by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, and attended by top security police officers and officials of Dr Koornhof's department.

At the time, police and officials had begun clearing squatters out of their camps in the Western Cape. Six hundred shacks in the KTC camp were demolished just prior to the meeting and the Transkei delegation expressed its deep concern at the timing of the police

action. Why did the Western Cape Administration Board repeatedly time the demolition of shacks and the harassment of squatters to coincide with visits by Transkei officials and Cabinet Ministers, they asked.

Since then further demolitions have taken place and arguments over the SEAP continue. To date 2 500 people inside Transkei have started work under the SEAP but the heat is still on the Western Cape squatters to return to Transkei.

Differences between South Africa and Transkei now centre on the right of the Transkei consul in Cape Town to decide who is Transkeian and who not. "We reserve the right to question all the so-called illegal Transkeian squatters and those whom we do not recognise as Transkeians and who have no land rights in Transkei are not acceptable to us," said one official.

ABUSE

"The whole SEAP system is now open to abuse because of the RSA's actions," said another official. "Who can argue that these squatters can make a voluntary choice about being recruited to work in Transkei (this was the option agreed on finally in discussion between SA and Transkei), when they are continually being subjected to coercion and duress by the police and hounded out of their shelters and arrested in cold, rainy weather.

"The nasty fact is that South Africa has taken a worthwhile seed (the SEAP), which might have produced something good, and damaged it."

Mr Deon Richter, chief development adviser to the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that the jobs-repatriation issue had not yet been finally settled. Discussions between the two Governments were continuing, he said.

Driehoek delegation may meet Koornhof

SOUTHERN 30/5/83

(27) (24)

A DELEGATION representing over 15 000 Eastern Transvaal residents threatened with removal may meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria next Monday to discuss the controversial resettlement.

A spokesman for the Driefontein Council of Directors said yesterday Dr Piet Koornhof had hinted that he was prepared to meet the delegation — possibly on May 30.

"We have sent a message to the Minister saying that the committee will be available for a meeting on this date. At

present we are still waiting for him to confirm that the meeting will take place," the spokesman said.

The plight of the Eastern Transvaal communities — Daggakraal, KwaNgema and Driefontein — shot into the spotlight when the areas' leaders, Mr Saul Mkhize, died from a policeman's bullet during a meeting held last month to protest over the proposed resettlement of the people.

The areas again came into the news when two men died in a cell at a local police station — the same station at which

the policeman who shot Mr Mkhize was stationed.

Meanwhile, talks over the issue between representatives of the communities and the department of Co-operation and Development have drawn a blank during the past months. The residents are refusing to move.

The communities are to be moved from the land they have occupied for more than 70 years to make way for the construction of a dam there. The Government intends to resettle them in KaNgwane "homeland" and Natal.

Ciskei and Transkei resist SA's repatriation efforts

Battle lines drawn over dumping of thousands

By Anthony Duigan

South Africa is locked in battle with Transkei and Ciskei over attempts to push thousands of blacks into the two states when unemployment in these areas is a major crisis.

Earlier this month the Ciskei Government refused to allow South Africa to move more people into the territory until further notice, effectively stopping the controversial removal of blacks from East London's Duncan Village

The Rev Wilhe Xaba, Ciskei's Vice-President, said South Africa had been told to stop moving people into Ciskei until the housing shortage in Mdantsane (the largest township inside the territory) had been sorted out

Thousands of people are presently waiting, without jobs or services, to be moved into Ciskei, which has been resisting the resettlement until better arrangements are made to set up housing and services for them, a Ciskei spokesman told The Star.

In Transkei officials have reacted angrily to attempts by the South African Government to tie the repatriation of Western Cape squatters to an employment project designed to give work to some of the 200 000 unemployed in the territory.

The dispute between South Africa and Transkei broke out in January when the South African Government made it clear that a special South African-funded employment project for 4 000 jobless Transkeians was to include 1 000 Western Cape squatters.

According to Transkei officials, the Special Employment Action Project (SEAP) was originally envisaged as a scheme to offer short-term employment to 7 500 jobless inside the territory. However South African aid was trimmed to provide funds for only 4 000 jobs

Repatriation

"Repatriation of so-called Transkei squatters was not part of the initial discussions with the RSA and if this is how the South African Government wants to play things, I feel the R3 million which the scheme will cost this year would be better used on one of 100 other projects we have on the planning boards," a senior Transkei official said.

Mr Deon Richter, chief development adviser of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, said the outflow of people from Transkei was a symptom of the unemployment situation in the area and the SEAP was a chance to make provision for the Western Cape squatters as well as those inside Transkei.

"The fact is that South Africa is faced with people being in the RSA on an illegal basis. We want to handle this in co-operation with our neighbours," he said

About 2 500 people — all from inside Transkei — are already employed by the SEAP and discussions between the two governments over the repatriation issue are continuing.

● See Page 7 of the World section.

7 000 petition

Administrato

Mercury 31/5/83
over Clairwood

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 7 000 signatures have been collected for a petition to the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, opposing the rezoning of Clairwood for industry.

Mr Paddy Kearney, of Diakonia, which is assisting the Clairwood Ratepayers and Residents' Association in the battle to save Clairwood as a residential area, said the petition would be presented to Mr Botha shortly.

More than 500 people pledged to fight the Durban City Council's rezoning proposals at a lively meeting in the Clairwood Tamil Institute Hall at the weekend.

Mr D Smit, a geography lecturer in Town and Regional Planning of the University of Natal, told the meeting it was not too late to zone Clairwood for residential use as only a portion of the area was occupied by commerce and industry.

The fact that Clairwood is situated on flat land, it is ideally suited for low-cost housing and development of flats, he said, urging the council to work in consultation with the community in replanning the area for residential use.

The council came under heavy fire for levying industrial rates on all properties, although the area had not yet been officially zoned industrial.

Now more than ever the people of Duncan Village are prepared to defend the one thing that is rightly theirs — their homes

For 21 years the villagers have been a nowhere people, living in a corrugated limbo in an area which has for more than a century, been their home. They have watched in fear since 1962, as their neighbours were evicted and carried off to a strange, new place far from town and their work.

They have seen their neighbours return to live in cardboard boxes for five days of every week, because their new homes were too far from their work and transport too expensive.

And they have waited, waited for the day their "Final Notice" from the administration board arrives, and they're sent packing, to join those thousands before them.

These people no longer think of themselves as Transkeian or Ciskeian. They are simply "East Londoners", or "Duncanites". And politics is as far removed from their make-up as this new place Ciskei, which they might soon have to call their country. A country whose leaders, know the desperate need to house its own existing residents before even thinking of the new "resettled".

Early this year the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, stated that since 1963 88 000 Duncan Villagers had been moved to Mdantsane and the government would push ahead with removals. Despite an announcement by the Ciskei Government in May that Ciskei would not accept any more blacks from South Africa, Dr Morrison again stated that the South African Government was committed to the resettlement of Duncan Village residents.

Features Editor **SARAH CROWE** spoke to some of the residents.

LESLIE XINWA took the pictures

In the past two weeks Duncan Villagers' future has hinged on newspaper headlines like "Removals to Mdantsane suspended — Xaba" and "Duncan Village moves will continue says South Africa".

They have always been uncertain about tomorrow, small and their furniture nothing but stuffed bags of plastic.

But now there's a bright new brand of thinking and you can see it everywhere — from the squalid shacks to the stately homes of doctors and lawyers. So it's going to take a lot more than a government decision to

wear these "nowhere people" down.

"For too many years we have been docile like donkeys, and now the time has come when we must fight — but not with arms," said the chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr D D Makatala. "There is no purpose to this move, we have ample ground here and there is none in Mdantsane."

"I will not have Duncan Village being made a political football."

"In 1702, it was the blacks who allowed the white man a place on the

"I think they will have to remove me bodily from my house," says Dr Olivia Bikitsha.

"My children and my husband (Dr R R Mahlangu) feel so awful and so sad about this. We just cannot believe that human beings can do this to other humans."

Dr Mahlangu was forced to move to Duncan Village in the early '40s and bought a house there. But in 1962 he was told that he would eventually be moved to Mdantsane so he sold the house.

"Since then we have been living in a rented house. There is so much I would like to do in this place, but what is the point if we are still being told that we are going?"

"Some people have been moved so many times now and they just can't make the move again. We are all getting older and the living conditions are hard there, we hear all about it."

"It makes us so angry," said Dr Bikitsha.

Has she lost hope?

"No. We are tired of these people playing chess with us. I don't know how anybody can seriously do this, and when I kneel down at night, I say 'My God, this can't really happen'. No, we won't let them move us."

Etched above the outline of the tin shanties in Ndende Street is a strangely proud-looking building with an equally grand name — Kwa Palamente (at the place of the parliament). In the doorway stands the portly figure of the owner, Cleopatra Mangcu.

She has the air of a woman with great dignity, a grand dame. But it is the kind of dignity that could be crushed and taken away.

Her humble home stands as proof of her pride. Her two-roomed dwelling, barely big



No one can make laws about love," said this nameless sage from Pefferville.

elder sister who is suffering from mental illness. She won't be able to take the move.

"We are scared for tomorrow. Everybody here, they don't want to go, because this is their home. But we will stay to the end."

For the Bottoman family the pending move to Mdantsane is a vital issue, and one on which they and their friends are united.

They have already suffered the hardships of forced removal when, in 1963, they were moved along with hundreds of others from Maclean-town to Duncan Village. And there's no way they'll go through that again.

"We were told then that we would not be moved again," explained Sister T Bottoman, who works at East London's Frere Hospital. "And we will not be moved

will take whatever's given, even if it's only crumbs.

"We have lived here (in various shacks) for about five years, thinking always that one day they would send us to a house in Mdantsane. But now we have heard that we do not qualify to be sent there, so we don't know where to go," said Nokwakha Makabane, who had received a final notice from the administration board to remove her shack.



It was just a cardboard box, but it was still hers: Nontsebuza Gqithani and her three-day-old baby. Here she holds up "final notice."

West Bank We were here long before even Van Riebeeck and then all of a sudden (in 1962) we were told, without being consulted that we were all going to Mdantsane; we didn't know who it belonged to or what it was going to become.

"We all agree that Ndende Street (the shack area) should be cleaned up and the people rehoused, but nobody wants to move. And we will NOT be moved," said Mr Makatola

His sentiments were echoed throughout the township:

enough to swing a cat is a decorator's dream The hardboard walls and ceilings are covered in perfectly matching sweet stickers, and paintings and photographs adorn the walls. Space is used to the utmost mattresses are neatly hidden under beds and couches.

"In February the administration board told me they would reimburse me for my store and the building — but that won't even be enough to make a home in Mdantsane

"I also have to think of my children, and my

"There are prominent people here who are old residents of East London and they, like us, are prepared to fight. We have been nursing fears for a long time, but now we have hope"

It is only the pathetic souls living on top of each other who will not speak up. In every one of the many shacks there's a smiling face, but their eyes betray their feelings. There, fear rules their lives

They, who have nothing to lose but a few sheets of corrugated iron, are the ones who



"The time has come to fight . . . but not with arms" said the chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr D. D. Makatola.

Like the nearby Gqithani family, with their five-day-old baby, they had been given ten days to demolish their "illegal" structure — a period of grace which expired this week.

But they too have nowhere to go

Everywhere there are philosophers but none was more profound and poignant than the grizzly sage from neighbouring Pefferville

"You know, nonna, I am coloured," he said, finger poised in the air for effect. "I have loved these people for many a year, but now they are trying to split us up

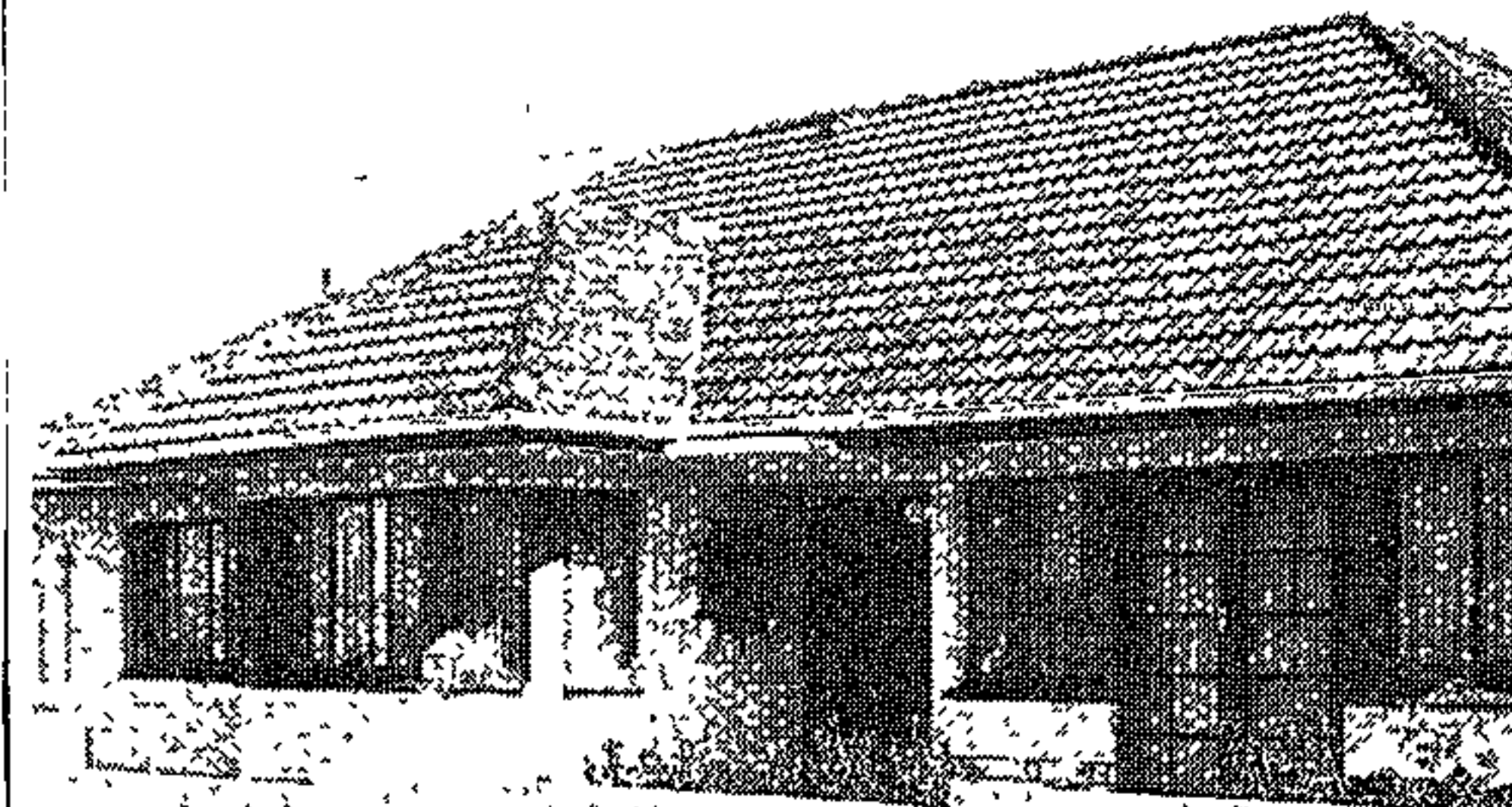
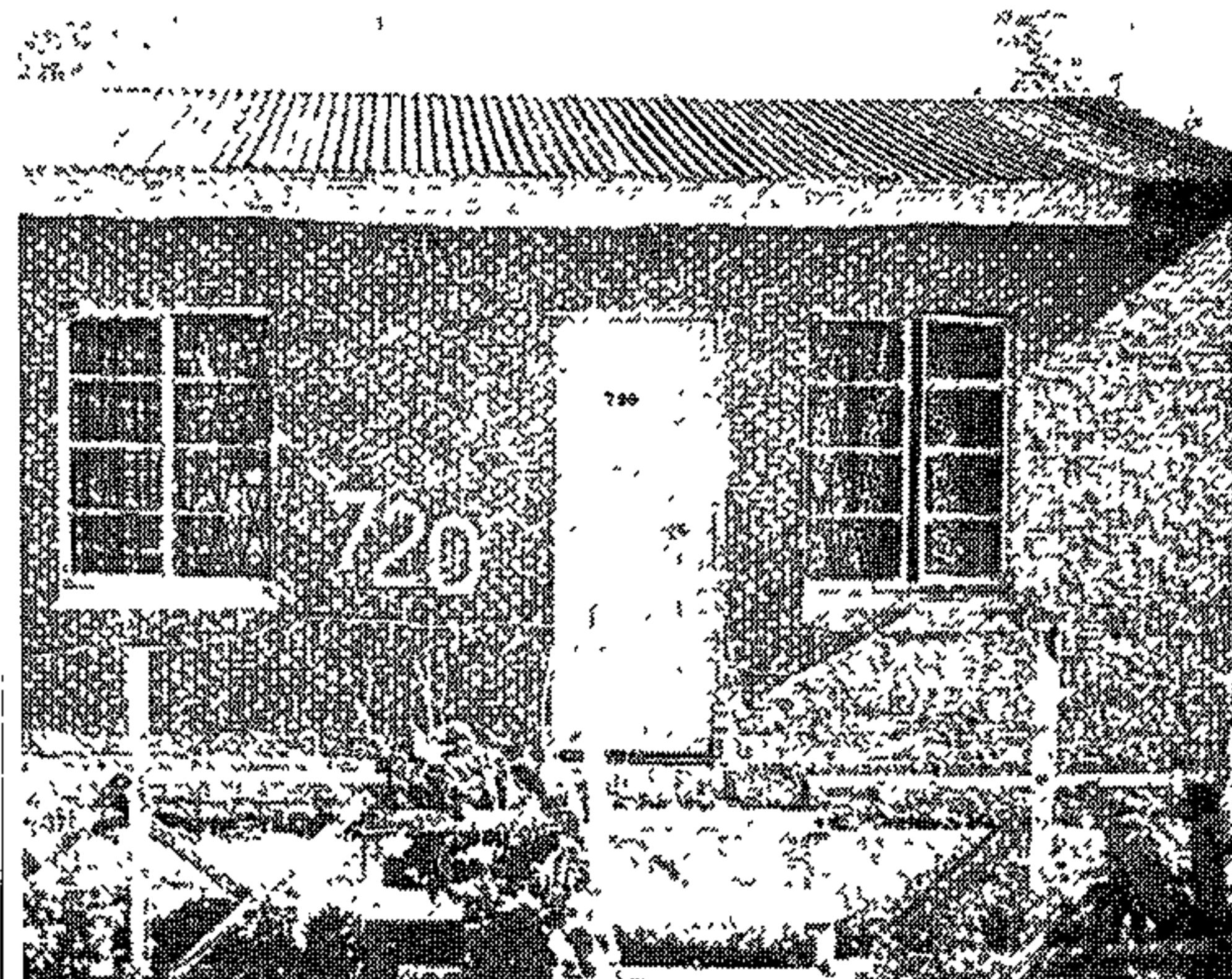
"But you cannot legislate for love. You can't make laws for love, you know that, nonna? And we coloured, we Afrikaaners, we love these people and we don't want them to go. Laws can't divide love."

It is he who will cry for his lost love, but many more will cry for their lost history in the dust that will remain . . . after Duncan Village disappears.

Home . . . for now



The three faces of Duncan Village (above a typical shack, (below) a four-roomed house and, (bottom) a doctor's home. All the householders face removal.



Her very pride and joy: Cleopatra Mangcu of Ndende Street Duncan Village

Page 2

D. D. Makatola

25/5/83

RESETTLEMENT

1983

JUNE. — DEC.

(271)

Driefonteiners fear removal already fixed

By Jo-Anne Collinge
The proposed removal of the Eastern Transvaal "black spot" community of Driefontein is to be discussed at an urgent meeting of the residents on Saturday.

The community's removal was proposed by the Government at meetings between local representatives and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on Monday.

Members of the Anti-removals Council left a seven-hour meeting with the Minister believing he was determined to have the people moved, regardless of opposition.



Dr Piet Koornhof

The council, chaired by Mr Saul Mkhize until his death in April, commands the support of a large number of the 500 stand holders in the freehold settlement. Its eight-man delegation was headed by deputy chairman Mr Johannes Vilakazi.

Earlier on Monday Dr Koornhof met the Drie-

fontein Community Board which has, under the chairmanship of Mr Stephen Msibi, come to favour removal and which has been regarded by the Government as the representative body for Driefontein.

According to Mr Vilakazi, the Minister advised them that relocation was necessary as a dam being built in the area would flood the land of 83 families.

Two other "black spot" communities situated well away from the dam are also marked for relocation — Daggakraal and kwaNgema. Members of the South African Development Trust are due to speak at a meeting at Daggakraal on Saturday before the Driefontein meeting.

Mr Vilakazi today expressed deep pessimism about the future of Driefontein.

He was reluctant to give details of the conditions put to his delegation on Monday, but did, however, give the following information:

- The Minister had offered a single relocation site near Pongolo for the community as an alternative to the original proposal that Driefonteiners be ethnically divided and sent variously to Babanango in kwaZulu and Lochiel in kaNgwane.

● The council had been asked to join hands with the Community Board to form a removals planning committee.

Mr Vilakazi said the request to form a planning committee posed a dilemma for the council. "If we don't take part the opposition will. We are cornered because Dr Koornhof has got his own machinery in Mr Msibi. If we try to go backward he can go forward without us."

Neither Dr Koornhof nor a spokesman for the Community Board was available for comment.

Parliament and Politics

Parliament

Body mooted to build 3m homes

Cape Times 21/6/83 (123)

Political Staff

MOVES are afoot to establish a housing corporation which will have the task of building some three million houses for all population groups in South Africa before the turn of the century.

It is understood that the corporation envisaged as a partnership between the State and private enterprise, will form one of the key recommendations of the commission of inquiry into town establishment which has been investigating the housing needs of South Africans since June last year



Mr Peet de Pontes

Favourable

The commission's report is expected to be submitted to the government within the next two weeks and indications are that it will meet with a favourable response from the authorities

A member of the commission, Mr Peet de Pontes (NP East London City), yesterday confirmed that speculation on the corporation in a

Sunday newspaper report, based on a recent speech he made in Parliament, was "not far off the mark"

Mr De Pontes yesterday declined further comment, but said his speech was reported accurately

It is believed that some 3.5-million housing units — 465 000 for coloureds, 207 000 for indians 1 930 million for blacks and 937 000 for whites — are re-

quired to be built within the next 17 years to provide the country's housing needs

The development is estimated to cost some R87-million and, according to Mr De Pontes's speech, should be financed through a joint effort by the State and the private sector

Partnership

He said it would be to no avail to depend on a "loose" liaison between the government and business sector in this regard and that a formal structure, like a housing corporation was essential

The State's capacity to provide housing was limited and the only solution appeared to be a partnership in which each according to his ability, shouldered its responsibility

Matanzima to earn more than SA PM

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha will earn less in straight salary from next month than the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

President Matanzima's salary cheque next month will be R75 000 — almost R15 000 more than Mr Botha's basic R60 324.

Chief Matanzima's salary increase was approved recently by the Transkei Parliament

However, Mr Botha, in addition gets a housing allowance of R13 200 plus a reimbursive allowance of R15 816 pushing up his total to R89 340. Details of President Matanzima's allowances could not be obtained yesterday

Business today

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Second reading Promotion of Local Government Affairs Bill Physical Planning Amendment Bill, Provincial Affairs Bill Rand Water Board Statutes (private) Amendment Bill — Sapa

Viljoen 'different'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — no excuse for the delay in action because of the knowledge that population groups were being discriminated against, the Minister of Education, Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday

Replying to the third advanced Technical Education Bill, Viljoen reiterated his "affirmative action" policy in tertiary institutions

Such action, he said, was for those who needed adjustment they found themselves to educational institutions

Opening tertiary education would not prove to be a growing demand for existing facilities and to provide education had to stand

'Defective'

"Many population groups are under-educating and need special attention as a result of certain defects, particularly in the field of tertiary education," said Dr Viljoen

The government's education policy, he said, accepted this as a fact and "We also admit that tertiary education is limited and reasonable"

This was necessary where tertiary education was not provided for different race groups when specialized or provided "attainable elsewhere"

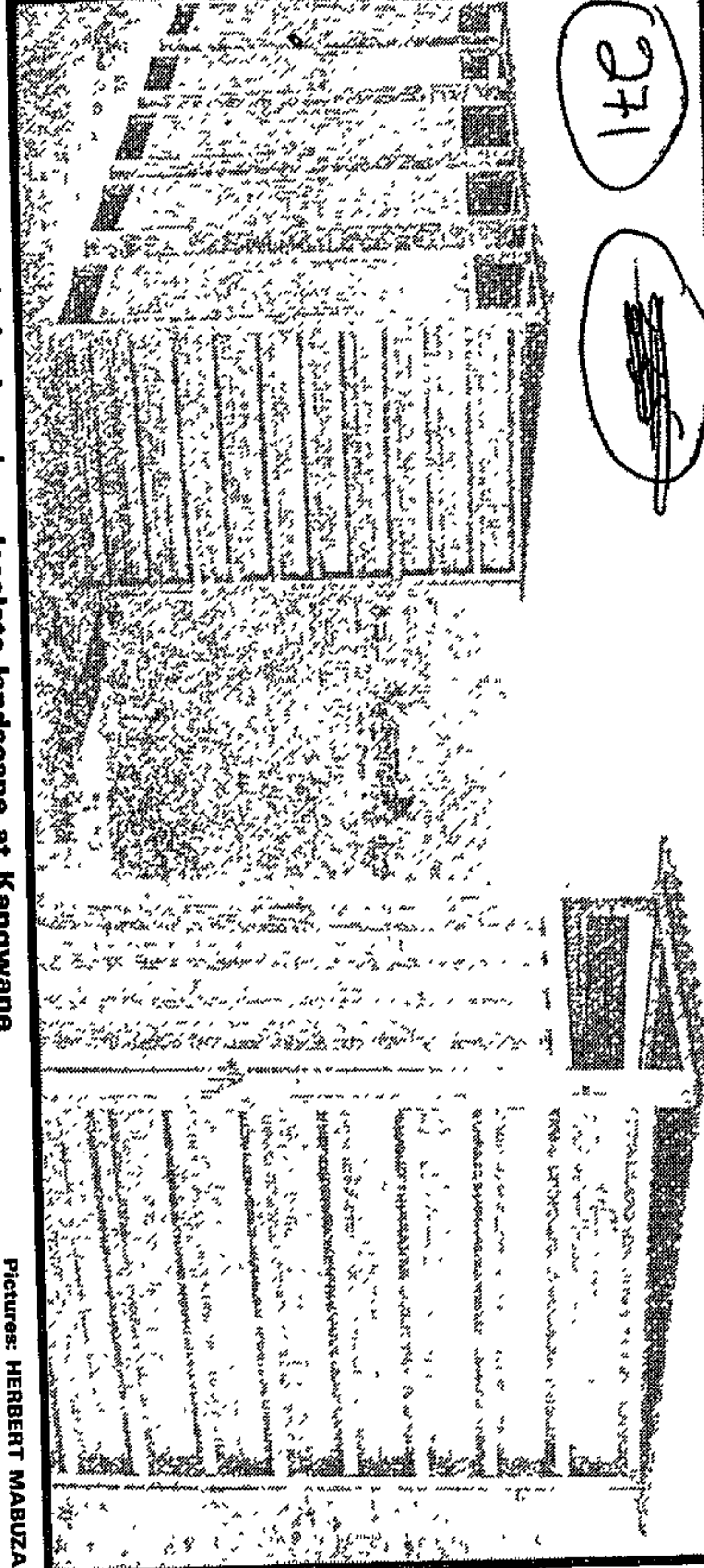
The government would not make adjustments to re-

GET TOUGH New Toyota T-U

All the Body Basics at a Back-to-Basic Price

Here is the most versatile van in the world. We've built the T-U Truck and Van. So it took to the storm. T-U Van can be tough on roads and 1300 cm³ engine as well as 6000 cc. (1000 cc.)

FROM HERB... TO THE BRB



Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

Move down the road — to the jobless queues

By LAUREN GOWER

THE government plans to move 3 000 black residents of Badplaas down the road to Kangwane.

If they go, says the Black Sash, they will lose the right to work in surrounding areas where most of them are employed.

Employment in the Badplaas community is high. But, according to the Black Sash, once in Kangwane the people who are resettled will be forced to join the queues of unemployed waiting for labour recruiters, who come once — maybe twice — a year to employ a fraction of those seeking work.

Records at the magistrate's office in Eersethoek show that last year there were 2 381 work seekers in the Eersethoek district where the Badplaas residents are to be resettled. Only 206 found work.

Many people are in Badplaas

RESPIRE FOR THE BAKWENA

THE Department of Co-operation and Development said this week it would not move the Bakwena tribe at Mogopa, near Ventersdorp, until an Appeal Court action on the removal has been heard.

No date has been set for the application.

After four years, the government intended executing its threat to resettle the Bakwena on November 29 last year.

The local and international outcry against the move put

legally and work at the surrounding pleasure resorts — a short walk from Embhuleni village, where they have an established infrastructure.

Residents say the move to the resettlement villages at Eersethoek, Honingklip and Tjakastad will also mean a long and expensive bus ride to work.

On Wednesday — removal

Mogopa under the spotlight and the move was postponed.

In December, Lawyers for Human Rights — an association of about 1 000 members — called on the government to stay the removal until the Appeal Court ruled on an application for leave to appeal against a Rand Supreme Court judgment, which failed to grant an interdict against the State President's order requiring the move to Pachtswaal in the Northern Transvaal.

deadline day — Badplaas residents refused to move from Embhuleni village near Carolana in the Eastern Transvaal.

Their leader, Chief Johannes Dhlamini, a former Kangwane Cabinet Minister and campaigner for the planned land deal between South Africa and Swaziland, told journalists he and his followers would not

move voluntarily.

The Department of Co-operation and Development refuses to say when the people will be moved. The matter "is under consideration", said an official.

So far no family has accepted the move offer, which involves free transport and R200 compensation per family — a gesture from the Resort Board at Badplaas.

Meanwhile the tin houses and toilets the government erected in preparation for the removal are ready 30km away — across the Kangwane border.

At a meeting with officials on October 5, 1982 Chief Dhlamini and his councillors said they would leave the Badplaas area if all the people were moved to a "consolidation farm" of their choice on which proper schools and facilities would be established, they were compensated and their transport subsidised.

This was rejected by the government.



HERE: Trees and shrubs outside a Badplaas hut

Homelands policy 'could produce SA wastelands'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Huge tracts of South Africa could become perpetual wastelands if the packing of people into the homelands and the neglect of development persists, the Surplus People Project warns in its regional reports.

Largely because of mass removals, 54 percent of South Africa's black population lived in the homelands by 1980 — 7 percent more than a decade before.

The 10-year growth of population in individual homelands varies widely, from 21 percent in Venda to a tenfold increase in tiny QwaQwa.

The Black Sash calculates the absolute growth due to removals has been greatest in kwaNdebele — which did not exist as an entity 10 years ago, but which now holds a quarter of the Ndebele people.

Ciskei, kaNgwane and Gazankulu have also shown dramatic growth of population because of relocation.

The phrase "rural slum" has become almost a cliché description for the homelands, as even the most casual visitor cannot fail to notice the rash of settlements spread across isolated countryside

Statistics on population densi-

ties, economic activity and earnings confirm the impression of landless poverty.

For instance, in the Ciskei where the population density in 1981 had reached 126 people a square kilometre, only 15 percent of the land is suited to cultivation, the SPP reports.

It adds that a survey of rural villages in the Ciskei's Amatola Basin showed 74 percent of adult males and 29 percent of adult females are contract workers in South Africa.

A Bureau of Market Research survey indicated 59 percent of rural Ciskei families earned under R133 a month in 1981.

For township dwellers in Ciskei the proportion was 20 percent.

This figure of R133 a month can be compared with the household subsistence level for a family of six in Queenstown in 1982 of R257 a month. Source for the latter figure: Institute for Planning Research University of Port Elizabeth.

In Venda 80 to 90 percent of

Regional reports from the Surplus People Project warn that the Government's policy of pushing more people into the already overcrowded homelands is ruining what little land is available.

LAND AND PEOPLE*

STATE	No of Blocks	Resident Population in 1980 in thousands	Percentage Population Increase 1970-80	POPULATION DENSITY
TRANSKEI	3	2 622	29	59 km ²
CISKEI	1	630	73	120 km ²
KWAZULU	+40	3 178	42	91 km ²
BOPHUTHA-TSWANA	7	1 286	37	30 km ²
QWA QWA	1	232	972	483 km ²
KWANDEBELE	1	250**	—	?
LEBOWA	11	1 658	44	66 km ²
GAZANKULU	4	477	69	71 km ²
VENDA	1	360	21	55 km ²
KANGWANE	2	350+	182	145 km ²
REST OF SOUTH AFRICA	—	7 802		13,5 km ² (all races)

* Based on Black Sash publication "A Land Divided."

** Estimates vary from 166 500 to 400 000.

residents depend on subsistence farming and only one in a hundred lives in a proclaimed town, the SPP says.

The homeland carries 55 people a square kilometre and thousands of rural people have been placed in settlements where there is no land to cultivate.

A joint report by the Bureau for Economic Research on Co-operation and Development and the Rand Afrikaans University puts the number of landless in Venda at 58 000.

Venda has to import staple foods worth millions of rands each year.

kwaZulu comprises 38 percent of the land of Natal and holds 55 percent of the province's people. The SPP estimates that 30 to 40 percent of kwaZulu residents have been left landless in the rural parts.

It calculates that 78 percent of the homeland's domestic earnings come from the export of its labour.

Back in 1955 the Tomlinson Commission sounded a sharp

warning that the carrying capacity of the reserves was being stretched beyond bounds.

It recommended a combination of agricultural reform and industrial development in the reserves.

In some homelands there have been attempts to switch from peasant farming to capitalist, market-oriented production.

This has inevitably meant reducing the number of farms by "betterment" planning and has create large landless rural settlements.

Tomlinson's parallel recommendation of intensive decentralised industrial development was at first spurned by the Nationalist Government.

Later moves to activate independent economic growth in and near the homelands have had only a limited impact.

Grahamstown researcher Mrs Marian Lacey says the State corporations, which are the main agents of homeland industrial development, helped to create only 75 000 jobs in the homelands and 75 000 in border areas between 1960 and 1980. She adds that the investment of State corporations in the homelands is a mere fraction of that in white South Africa.

The SPP blames this lack of capital for development, with overpopulation and overstocking, for the destruction of the homeland environment.

Among examples cited are the Hewu district of Ciskei — said to be close to desert — and the Msinga and Nqutu areas of kwaZulu, where devastation is described as irreversible.

"Competition over inadequate and shrinking resources is at the heart of much rural factional violence," the SPP claims.

"The social problems created by rural landlessness cannot be resolved by moving people from one impoverished and overpopulated area to another."

NEARLY six million South Africans have either been moved or live under the threat of removal in terms of the Government's forced removals scheme.

And these relocations, as the Government implements its Bantustan policy, will continue, albeit with "more sophisticated touches" to force the majority of the black population by "indirect" means to the homelands.

These were among the charges in a Press release by the Surplus People Project (SPP), which yesterday released its massive documentation of forced removals in all areas of the country.

The SPP was manned by volunteers who included academics, community workers, priests and health workers.

At a Press conference in Cape Town, the national co-ordinator of the three-year project, Miss Laurine Platzky, said one in five South Africans had been moved by the Government or would be so moved.

Since 1960, 3½ million people had been moved in one way or another, and at least two million were now under threat of removal.

In the Eastern Cape alone, she said, 477 000 people faced this threat.

On a national basis, farm removals (1 129 000) are the single biggest category of those forced to move.

Group area removals are the second largest category with more than 834 000 already moved. This involves mainly coloured and Indian urban people.

The largest category of those under threat of removal is that of black spots and consolidation.

"SPP estimates 1 153 million are to be moved in terms of the 1975 proposals for consolidation of the Bantustans," she said.

Increasingly, she added, relocation was indirectly forced on people with no choice, through what the Department of Co-operation and Development called "motivational action".

"One of these 'motivational efforts' is the raising of rents in townships which forces the unemployed out of houses, either to squat or to move to Bantustans."

The 388-page report says resettlement is not a mere "policy aberration".

"It forms an integral part of the strategy employed by the South African state to ensure the continued reproduction of the present society."

The project reports have been published in five volumes.

Volume One contains a brief national overview of forced removals, a historical background to the process, a detailed section on removals and the law and a section on the questionnaires used in the SPP field work.

Volume Two covers the Eastern Cape and concentrates on the Ciskei, where some of the worst conditions in the country occur — extremely high unemployment, little economic activity, a very dense population and a particularly reprehensible Bantustan government.

Volume Three covers the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State.

Volume Four covers Natal, where farm evictions and group areas removals have already been very extensive.

Volume Five covers the Transvaal with its five Bantustans and where the position is so confusing that in some areas even the people living there are unsure whether they live in Gazankulu or Lebowa, Venda or Gazankulu, Lebowa or Kwandebele.

6m hit by forced removals scheme — report

271

~~S. Part~~

S. Part
10/6/83

Post Reporters

Forced removals being 'encouraged'

Staff Reporter (SPP).

THE three-and-half-million people relocated by the government since 1960 were — and still are being — “forcibly” removed, according to the report of the Surplus Peoples Project

This, the report says, is in spite of an assurance by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in 1981 that there would be no more forced removals.

The report quotes a 1982 circular from the Director-General of Co-operation and Development instructing officials to “motivate” people to move, and saying “the advantages of settlement must be systematically brought to the attention of these people”.

With the threat of removal hanging over the residents of Cape Town's black townships and assurances that no one will be “forced” to move, the issues of voluntary and forced removal have taken on an added importance.

The SPP report details several cases where force used to move people was overt, using police and guns, bulldozers or demolishing houses.

However, with the government becoming more sensitive to internal and international pressure, the methods of “encouraging” people to move have become more sophisticated.

The report details cases of intimidation, rumour, co-option of community leaders, closing of shops and schools, cutting off of water and building restrictions

Motivation

Another “motivational effort” is the raising of rents. In one case, at Port Alfred in the Eastern Cape, the bus service was suspended.

“In these situations people may move themselves and Pretoria has been quick to describe them as examples of voluntary removal.

“However, in a situation where blacks do not possess political rights or freedom of movement, there can be no talk about exercising a free choice about being removed.”

Jobless battle for survival

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A “SMALL but significant” number of households in resettlement camps in the homelands have no wage-earners at all and it is not clear how they survive, the SPP report found.

The report says unemployment is exceptionally high in the camps. There is an almost total dearth of employment opportunities within relocation areas themselves and they are highly dependent on migrant labour for wages.

It found that out of a sample of eight relocation areas, 10 percent of male-headed households and 28 percent of female-headed households had no wage-earners at all.

These people lack agricultural land. Some eke out a living by selling beer or grass mats, though the informal sector is at its weakest in these isolated and poorest regions.

Others are fortunate enough to have pensioners in the family — the old age pension for Africans is about R80 every two months — others depend on charity from neighbours while some, the report notes, “do not survive”.

The SPP found that conditions varied enormously and that facilities provided in the group areas townships such as Atlantis were far superior to those in homeland resettlement camps.

The widespread lack of clean and adequate water, sanitary living conditions, schools and clinics in the resettlement areas was no worse than “the general crisis of landlessness, poverty and unemployment that exists in South Africa's black rural areas as a whole”.

It also says publicity and opposition inside and outside the country has made the government more careful to provide shelter, water and sanitation before people are moved to relocation areas.

People who were moved to Sahlumbe in 1969 were given tents but no houses. There were no latrines and schools and clinics were not even considered. The only water point was the Tugela.

At Inanda Newtown in 1980, people were moved into tents, provided with latrines and taps in the street and a free bus service was supplied to transport children to school until a temporary school could be built there.

However, the SPP found that nowhere did the resettlement projects improve the general standard of life of the communities concerned, as claimed by the authorities.

Friday, June 10, 1983

Report on forced removals says KwaZulu can't be viable

Newsroom 10/6/83
By PATRICK LEEMAN
African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU does not have an independent economy and there is no basis for the region ever being able to meet the basic economic needs of its people as an independent State.

This point is emphasised in a report called 'Forced Removals in South Africa' which was released last night.

The report makes the point that as many as 50 percent of the Zulu people have been moved from their homes because of the Government's policy of relocation.

The report has been drawn up by the Surplus People Project, a national research project consisting of 50 academics and researchers, as well as the Association for Rural Advancement.

Elimination

The volume on Natal says that 250 000 people have been removed in Natal because of farm evictions, Group Areas removals, 'black spot' removals, urban re-location, military removals and the implementation of various development projects.

The 600-page document says this figure does not include the hundreds of thousands of people known to have been affected by influx control

and the elimination of informal settlements.

The report says the two largest categories of actual removals have been in the fields of farm evictions and Group Areas removals.

These two types of removals have affected about 300 000 people, it says

The process of 'dispossession of the Zulu people' is well advanced, the report adds.

There would be major problems of reconstruction in the areas into which these people had been re-located.

Half-way

'If the money budgeted for future re-location could be diverted to a programme of reconstruction, then a start in redressing the results of dispossession could be made,' the report said.

'Ultimately, the dispossession itself can only be redressed by the incorporation of the dispossessed into full citizenship in a common society.'

In spite of the massive removals of the past, the Government's re-location programme was only half-way through completion.

This programme had been coming under heavy pressure, both financial and political, and there were likely to be modifications to it in the future, the report said.

Nevertheless, the report added it did not support the optimistic viewpoint of some observers that the Government was finally softening its approach and was likely to call a halt to re-location.

'Instead, there are ominous signs that attempts to push through further large-scale removals can be expected in the near future.'

Unknown thousands of people were being threatened by major dam-building programmes in the Lower Tugela, Lower Umfolosi, Inanda and Mpendle districts, it pointed out.

Transkei faces massive influx of jobless from SA

By Anthony Duigan

Transkei, facing the possible repatriation of thousands of jobless Transkeians from the Western Cape, may also have to deal with a decrease in the number of jobs available for migrant workers in South Africa.

Projections by Transkei planners indicate that fewer Transkei workers, particularly those just entering the labour market, will be able to find employment in South Africa from now on.

At present half the male workers of Transkei make a living in South Africa, a sharp decline from the 70 percent of the mid-1970s.

At the same time the South African Government is putting pressure on Transkei to take back some of the thousands of Transkeians who have left the territory to look for work in the Western Cape.

There are about 80 000 "illegals" in the Western Cape and most are believed to be from Transkei.

South Africa is presently pushing Transkei to take back 1 000 of these people as part of a special employment programme. Transkei is resisting this because of its own high unemployment rate.

Transkeians make up a quarter of South Africa's total mine labour force and two-thirds of those employed on gold mines.

"Employment in the mining industry is not likely to increase that much over the next couple of decades," said Mr Ralph Clarke, economic adviser to the Transkei Government.

"But migrant labour will have to be a continuing feature of the Transkei economy for decades to come," he added.

The row between South Africa and Transkei over the job-tied repatriation deal started earlier this year when officials of the territory pointed out that, with unemployment at 200 000 — nearly half the labour force left inside Transkei — there was no way they could stop the "leakage" of people to the Western Cape in search of work.

'Driefontein will still be moved'

By HARRY MASHABELA

DRIEFONTEIN leaders who met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on Monday night believe Pretoria will carry out its plans to remove the tens of thousands of inhabitants in the area and the neighbouring areas of Daggakraal and KwaNgema — regardless of opposition from the affected communities.

Driefontein, KwaNgema and Daggakraal, where blacks still have freehold rights, have been declared "black spots", which means they must be eliminated from white South Africa.

And, led by the late Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by a policeman at the beginning of April, the three communities have been resisting that removal for some years.

They formed a joint committee under Mr Mkhize last year — the Joint Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema Committee — to fight plans to destroy them.

Driefontein community leaders who attended the meeting were told that the inhabitants have to go, the Rand Daily Mail learnt

yesterday.

In addition, the leaders were informed officials would preside at a public meeting to be held from 2pm on Saturday when they will report back to inhabitants. Otherwise, they would need a permit for the report-back meeting.

The Pretoria meeting, which was held behind closed doors and dragged on until early yesterday morning, was attended by Dr Koornhof and senior officials of his department, including Mr M J Prinsloo, Commissioner for Co-operation at Wakkerstroom in the south-eastern Transvaal.

Dr Koornhof is also said to have assured the leaders that their community would be moved en bloc to Pongola, situated far north of Nongoma and near the southern Swaziland border.

Originally, the Government planned to split the 5 000-strong Driefontein community into three groups — with Zulus being removed to Babanango in KwaZulu, Swazis to Lochiel in KwaNgwane and Sotho to QwaQwa homeland near the Lesotho border.

Inanda Dam 1/6/83
271/1 thousand Q. 1438-1439
*9 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) Whether a date was set for the completion of the Inanda Dam on the Umgeni River, if so, what date.
- (2) whether this date has since been changed; if so, (a) why and (b) on what date is it now anticipated that the dam will be completed?



1439

WEDNESDAY

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

- (1) Yes, 1984/85
- (2) Yes
 - (a) Problems are being experienced with the resettlement of the population in the dam basin
 - (b) 1986/87

Leader welcomes council move

ALEXANDRA COLOURED MAY BE RESETTLED

SOWETAN
2/6/83
(271)

MORE THAN 6 000 Alexandra coloured families may be resettled in a new area about five kilometres outside the township, if the Government approves a plan proposed by the Sandton Council.

The Sandton Municipality has proposed land on the north-western side of Alexandra for housing development. Proposals have already been submitted to the Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze.

But the plans have been dealt a blow following a speech by Mr Kotze in Parliament last week, in which he said there was, at present, no necessity for a coloured group area in Sandton and he would not investigate the possibility for another decade.

A distraught mayor of Sandton, Mrs Zoe Marchand, said yesterday she would contact the Minister's office to find out what the implications of his statement were.

"I can't understand this. We are giving out

By LEN MASEKO

land for the accommodation of these people", she added.

Mr Percy Williams, chairman of the Alexandra Coloured People's Party, has hailed the new plans to rehouse the population as "good

news"

"We still love Alexandra and hope we will maintain relations even if we are moved to the new area," he said.

If the plans are approved, this would be



WELCOME: Percy William.

the second time coloured families are moved out of the township to be resettled in other areas.

The first batch was resettled in Klipspruit West about 10 years ago

Chicken Farm folk on the move again

THE NOMADS of Chicken Farm and "Mochaeneng" are on the move again. Yesterday the thirty odd families were relocated to the property of the Salvation Army across the Old Potchefstroom Road.

Late yesterday the families moved into the four by three metre wood and iron homes built by the West Rand Administration Board. Their nomadic life dates back some two months.

First the shacks where they lived as squatters in "Mochaeneng" were demolished two months ago by Wrab.

They then started to sleep outside in the open veld until the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC) donated ten tents to them follow-

ing a special meeting with Wrab about their plight. Then, after weeks of staying in those tents, Wrab moved them to Chicken Farm where it was said they would have access to better sanitary facilities than at "Mochaeneng."

Once they had occupied those prefab huts and tents they were asked to pay rent of R40 a month. However, the WCC took up the rent matter with Wrab but, according to a spokesman for the WCC, the issue had not yet been finalised.

People interviewed at random said they would prefer better homes than the ones allocated to them. They were not yet sure whether they would have to pay rent for the new houses.

SOWETAN 271 3/6/83

New hope for ^{Mercury} Clairwood Indians

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN'S Management Committee would investigate alternative proposals to its plans for redesignating the largely Indian-owned Clairwood residential area for industry, giving hope to thousands, it was revealed yesterday.

The alternatives were offered at a meeting yesterday between the committee and representatives of several outside groups.

Management Committee chairman Neil MacLennan said afterwards his committee had been impressed by the proposals, which had been largely for the residential development of Clairwood.

Some would not be fea-

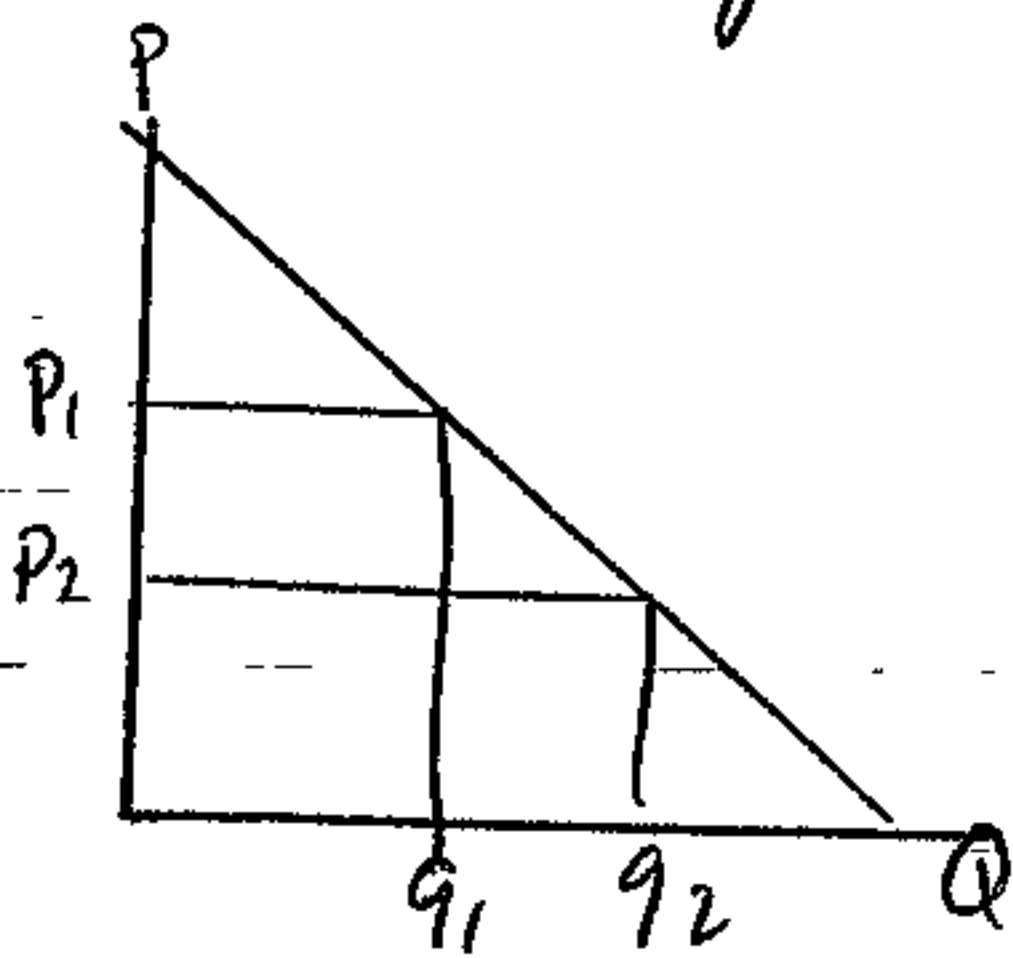
sible but many were certainly worth investigating.

City Engineer Don Macleod would discuss the proposals with consultants and determine if anything could be made of them, he said.

An assurance that, while the proposals were being investigated, no further applications for trading licences in Clairwood would be considered, was given by Mr Macleod.

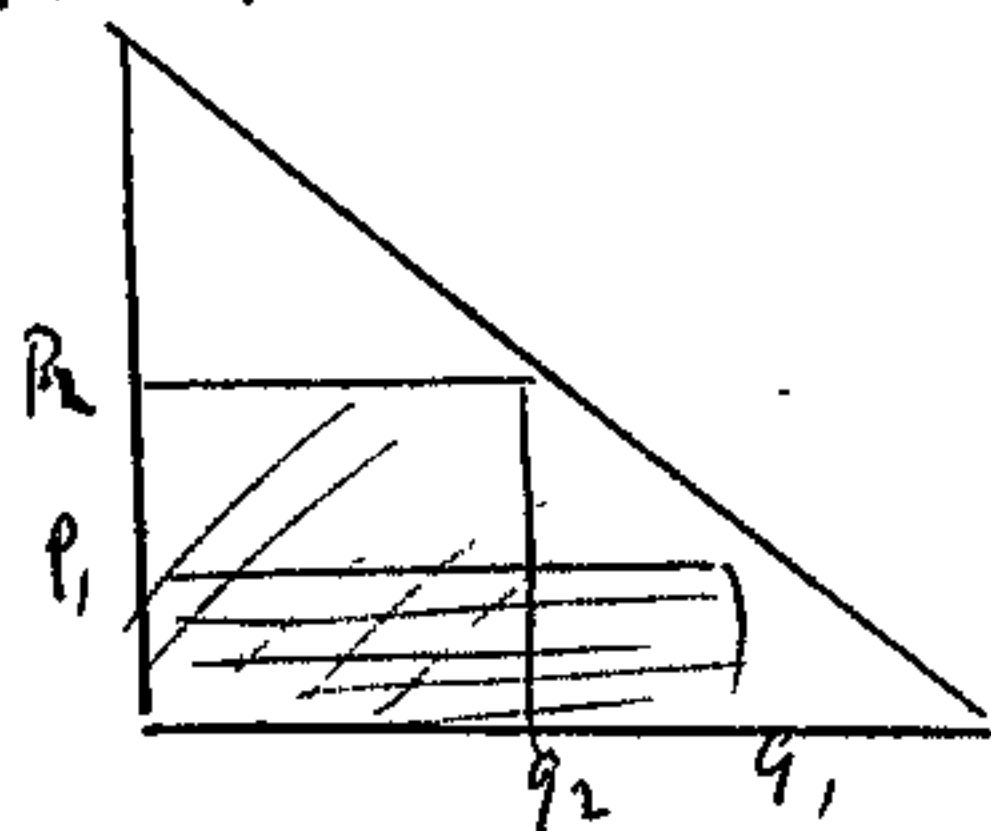
Prof John Butler-Adams, of the University of Durban-Westville, Prof Mike Kahn, of the University of Natal, and Prof Ron Davis, of the University of Cape Town, who had been closely involved in a study of Clairwood many years ago, were among experts who took part in discussions

* 1st degree P.D



Here we see a ↓ in price will lead to ↑ in quantities

2nd degree P.D.



A ↑ in P to P2 leads to a ↓ in Q from Q1 to Q2

Black Sash protest vigil

27
RDM
4/6/83

Mall Reporter

THE BLACK SASH is to stage a five-day protest vigil in Johannesburg this month to focus attention on the Government's forced removals and to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Natives Land Act of 1913.

The organisation says the vigil, to start on June 20, mirrors the desperation felt by the Black Sash after the two recent deaths in detention at the Dirkiesdorp police station and the shooting death of Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize.

Mrs Jill Wentzel, chairman of the Black Sash, said in a letter to the organisation's members: "We discussed what we could do to raise public outcry on behalf of the people of Driefontein and all communities under threat of removal, who are routinely subjected to every possible means of harassment."

She said the vigil's aim was to make the public aware of the plight of people forced to leave their homes.

The history of "black spot" removals began in 1913. Until then, blacks had been able to buy land almost anywhere in South Africa.

But government legislation changed that:

- 1913: The Natives Land Act was passed, restricting blacks from buying land in South Africa without the consent of the Governor-General.

- 1936: The Natives Trust and Land Act empowered the Governor-General and a special committee to declare certain black areas and farms in Natal "black spots". In Natal, 242 farms owned by blacks became black spots, meaning they had to vacate them because they were in white areas.

- 1950: The Act was amended and became the Group Areas Act.

During the Black Sash vigil, three lectures will be given each day by prominent people concerned about Group Areas legislation.

Among the speakers will be historian and author Phyllis Lewsen, the Rev Sydney Lockett, Mr Pringle Nodobe, who is leader of the Mgwali community currently resisting removal, Mr Tom Lodge, and PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman.

Black Sash member Mrs Gill de Vlieg will spend the vigil on a diet of bread and tea.

She said this was what many Driefontein people had lived on in order to save money to buy title to their land.

"It is my personal part in trying to draw attention to the misery of the people who after all their struggles to build a stable life, are now to be dispossessed," she said.

What it really means to be dispossessed is shown in the plea of an elderly man forced to move from the only home he had known, at Roosboom, near Ladysmith.

He said: "At Roosboom I had planned for my old age that I would just keep five cows and my own chickens. When you have your own milk and own chickens, what do you want? I get a visitor, I slaughter a chicken. A best friend, I slaughter a sheep. In winter I slaughter a beast for my children. That is the life I had planned for my old age.

"But now I have to start afresh. So that is why I say: 'You people who are still at your own places, stay there. Sit tight.'"

Driefontein delegates retreat from defeat in Pretoria

'We got to tell our people there's no hope'

PIET RETIEF — The thousands of Driefontein and Daggakraal residents near here who face removal are expected to attend two separate meetings on Saturday to hear their fate spelt out.

BY Z B MOLEFE
This follows this week's deadlocked marathon seven-hour meeting in Pretoria between the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koomhof, and the Council Board of Directors, representing the two areas.

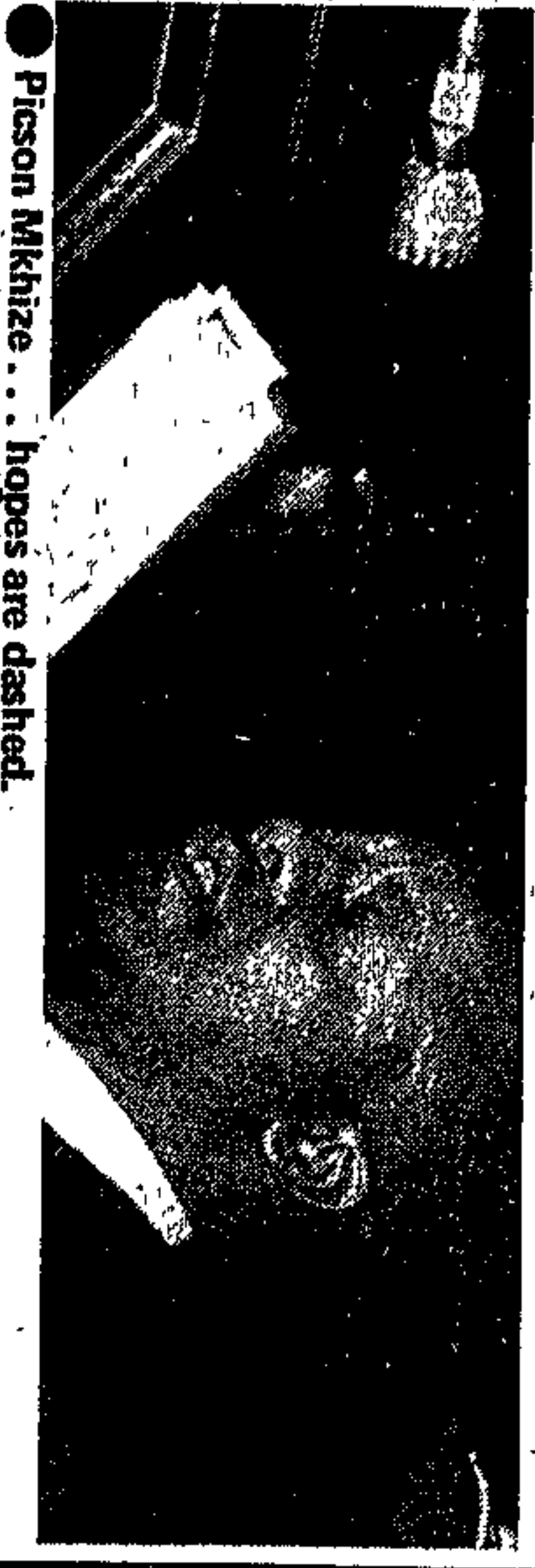
Driefontein and the adjacent areas of Daggakraal and KwaNgema came into the spotlight when Saul Mkhize, chairman of the board, was shot dead on April 2 at a meeting to protest the removals.

Mr Mkhize's younger brother, Picson, told City Press the meeting had dashed residents' hopes of winning their 18-year battle against removal.

"Dr Koomhof was adamant that Driefontein and Daggakraal will be moved before October.

"This is what I must tell our people on Saturday.

"There was also a change announced by Dr Koomhof when he



● Picson Mkhize . . . hopes are dashed.

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City Press
6/83

TV guide

10 02 Sportuisending
10 45 Die Nuus
11 00 Oordenlang

MONDAY 6.6.'83

TV TWO

6.32 Apha Nophaya
6.52 Usambuntsuntu (The adventures of Sir Prancelot)
7 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
7 10 Jikelele
8 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
8.27 Imozulu/Isibikezelo Sezulu (Weather report)
9.29 Iphunga Elimnandi Emva Kokufa

MONDAY 6.6.'83

TV THREE

6.30 Keieketa (Drama)
6.45 Boiketlong
7 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
7 13 Thakangwaga
7 15 Tsa kua le kua
7.31 Dipapadi (Sport)
8 02 Di a Flora (Light music)
8.33 Tsa dikaga
9 00 Dikgang (News)
9.27 Tsa bolepi/Tsa boso (Weather report)
9.30 O re Babalele Bosigong

TUESDAY 7.6.'83

TV ONE

5.27 Programrooster
5.30 Boekvat
5.34 Ferdie
5.45 Wiele Wale
6 00 Die Nuus
6 14 Tikkel Tokkel
6 42 Kulkuns
6.56 Sportfokus
7.29 Doeanenotwerk
8 00 The News
8.28 The Weather Report
8 35 News Focus
8 49 Police File
9 04 Goliath Awaits
9.56 Fighting Sticks
10 39 Trial by Jury
11.20 The News
11.35 Epilogue

TUESDAY 7.6.'83

TV TWO

6.32 Umakho (Cuore di Mama)
7 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
7 10 Jikelele
(a) Ubom besizwe samaCree
9 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
9.27 Imozulu/Isibikezelo Sezulu (Weather Report)
9.29 Ezenkolo

TUESDAY 7.6.'83

TV THREE

6.30 Rrabobi (Sport, man)
6.45 Metiholethole
7 00 Dikgang (News)
7 13 Sedibeng (Female documentary)
7.31 Medumo le Melod.
8 03 Dinamsiwa Lebowa
8.33 Ha re Nyalalieng
9 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
9.27 Tsa bolepi/Tsa boso (Weather report)
9.30 Atimeiang ho Jehova Phekolo

WEDNESDAY -8.6.'83

TV ONE

5.27 Programme Schedule
5.30 From The Book

5.34 Oaktree Five
6 00 The News
6 14 Sportsvision
6.53 Midweek
7.32 Housecalls
8 00 Die Nuus
8.28 Die Weerberg
8.39 Kopperasestones
9.08 Om die waarheid te se
9.37 Ons Onstuimige Eeu
10.33 Die Nuus
10.48 Oordenlang

WEDNESDAY 8.6.'83

TV TWO

6.30 Izigemamé zika Sam Mabusa Ezozlo (Wild Animals)
Siyohlola esibhedlela
7 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
7 10 Jikelele (Magazine programme)
(a) Emzileni futhi
9.00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
9.27 Isibikezelo Sezulu (Weather report)
9.29 Iphunga elimnandi

WEDNESDAY - 8.6.'83

TV THREE

6.30 Muthwana le Mmutla
6.45 Tsa Batjha (Studio discussion)
7 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
7 13 Thakangwaga
7 19 Di Tswa Kotleng
7.31 Metshamoko (Sport)
8.03 Kgolis o mone
8.33 Mufundisi Makhathuni
9 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
9.27 Tsa bolepi/Tsa boso (Weather report)
9.30 Gopola Mmupi wa Gago

THURSDAY 9.6.'83

TV ONE

5.27 Programrooster
5.30 Boekvat
5.34 Jacky, Die Beer van die Berge
6 00 Die Nuus
6 14 Kraaines
6.37 Ut en tuis ('n Joernaal program)
7.22 Dennekruin 12
8.00 The News
8.28 The Weather Report
8.37 The games people play
9 07 Anthology
9 02 Tom Jones
10.27 Portfolio
10.56 The News
11 11 Epilogue

THURSDAY 9.6.'83

TV TWO

6.30 Umakhulu uyasibalisele Ezabasha Jikelele (Youth news)
7 00 Izindaba/Indaba
7 10 Jikelele
9 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
9.27 Imozulu/Isibikezelo Sezulu (Weather report)
9.29 Iphunga elimnandi/Ezenkolo

THURSDAY 9.6.'83

TV THREE

6.30 Dinomwane Poloko wa bora
6.45 Thaka e Tshesane
7 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
7 13 Thakangwaga
7 19 Sedibeng
7.31 Thuntsha lerole
8 03 Projeke ya Atlantiki
8.33 Ke bua le mang
9 00 Dikgang (News)
9.27 Tsa bolepi/Tsa boso (Weather report)
9.30 O re Babalele Bosigong

O! how we toiled for the beauty you possess,
Our hearts are embedded in your soil,
And we shall not leave you

The result of our sweat, your beauty.

How we endear your fallen and forgotten heroes,

On those footprints we tread,
Those whose sweat built your counterpart (Vryburg),

Never shall we desert them.

From a poem by former Huhudi resident

Letter Vries (271) 5/6/83
WE'RE

VRYBURG - You need a gas mask to negotiate the bucket-lined streets in Huhudi.

By Derrick Luthayi

There's no water-borne sewerage in the township, 3km from Vryburg, and nothing's been done there since it was decided in 1970 the 12 000 residents be removed to Bophutha-Tswana.

more than 100 years old, has privately built homes, some worth more than R10 000, and a few matchboxes erected by the Northern Cape Administration Board

Now the removals are about to start. Ironically the board-

NEW

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TEL No:

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olute reliability.



● The bucket-lined streets of Huhudi — sometimes the sewerage buckets stand in the sun for four hours before being collected.

Pix: EVANS MBOWENI

NOT GOING — HUHUDI

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(271)

5/6/83

City Press

built houses are not, for the moment, affected by the removals, while the privately built homes are to go under the hammer, (not of the auction kind). They are to disappear because authorities claim they are an eyesore.

For 13 years no renovation or building has been allowed, there is no electricity and roads are untarred.

Last Saturday, at a huge residents meeting at the local hall, the people voiced their anger at being removed to Pudumong, BophuthaTswana - 55 km away

It seems people staying in Board-owned houses will also eventually be moved - thus making Vryburg this country's first all-white town

At the protest meeting, called by the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca), speakers strongly condemned the Community Councillors for collaborating with the Government and for misleading them by saying they would be better off in Pudumong.

The meeting resolved to fight with "all the might they have" to resist the removals to the homeland

Speakers were applauded as they urged the residents to unite to fight the Government's "puppets" (Community Councillors).



● Fists clenched, banners waving, the people of Huhudi protested on Saturday against their removal.

"By moving to Pudumong, we will be stripped of our urban rights and be forced to become citizens of BophuthaTswana," said Huca secretary Mahlomola Khasu.

"By going to Pudumong we will be signing our birth rights away. We, the people of Huhudi, will like other victimised areas, stand up against our oppression," he said.

Kgotso Crutse, committee member of Huca, said "We have to

preserve our urban qualifications, upgrade the poor standard of living in Huhudi and to encourage and spearhead physical development here, which was stopped by the authorities in 1970."

Despite the ban on new buildings, or renovations of old ones, Huhudi (which means "the place of much sweating"), is still a beehive of activity at weekends and at night.

Some enterprising residents work day and

night over weekends to improve their homes, which are in a terrible mess. Construction goes on when the officials are not in the township

One family beat the authorities by erecting a huge tent, underneath which construction went ahead at full throttle.

There are many obstacles in the way of the Huhudi people:

- People are taken to task for renovating or erecting new structures;

- Building materials rot away in their yards. They have the means to make their homes comfortable but they are not allowed to do it.

- Rents have risen from R25 to R31 a month.

- There is no electricity and streets are untarred.

- There are no proper sanitary facilities and the bucket system is the order of the day.

The whole place is enveloped in a terrible smell with the buckets lined up the streets blocking the traffic. At times these buckets full of night soil remain in the streets for more than four hours.

One dilapidated building made out of mud and a few bricks serves as a creche and there is one clinic for the whole township.

The most beautiful buildings are the Board office and the township's two beerhalls and bottle store.

Angry crowd rejects removal

Star
6/6/83

By Jo-Anne Collings

270

Overwhelming opposition to the removal of about 15 000 people was voiced by landowners at two Eastern Transvaal "black spots", Driefontein and Daggakraal, on Saturday.

A delegation from the South African Development Trust, headed by the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas, Mr W van Niekerk, faced an angry crowd at Driefontein, where leader Mr Saul Mkhize was shot by a policeman on April 2.

The Saturday meeting broke up with the crowd of about 800 rejecting Pretoria's proposals for a removals planning committee amid cries of "We will die at Driefontein. Shoot us all if you want our land."

Earlier, at Daggakraal, the chairman of the Landowners' Executive Committee, Mr David Twala, speaking for a gathering of about 500, firmly stated they had never agreed to removal and negotiations had not taken place.

The object of the Driefontein meeting was to report back on separate talks held on May 30 by Dr Piet Koornhof with the pro-removals Community Board and its opposition Council Board of Directors of Driefontein. Mr van Niekerk said that Dr Koornhof had stated as non-negotiable that Driefonteiners would have to move, and indicated that a joint planning committee, comprising members of the Community Board and Council Board of Directors, should be formed under the chairmanship of a Government official.

Mr Stephen Msibi, head of the Community Board, told the meeting he accepted the Minister's proposals. Mr Johannes Vilakazi, deputy chairman of the Council Board of Directors, requested that the mass meeting choose the planning committee and emphasised his delegation had not accepted removal.

When Mr van Niekerk refused this request the meeting broke up, with the crowd angrily rejecting the new joint committee.

Sowetan
 (27) 6/6/83

Driefontein forms front

THE communities of Daggakraal and Driefontein, threatened with removal, are to form a joint resistance front this week in a bid to halt their proposed resettlement.

The new move follows weekend mass meetings where the Eastern Transvaal communities told the Government officials: "We would rather die than to leave the land we have occupied for the last 70 years."

The Government wants to move the area's 15 000 families from their farms to make way for the construction of a dam. The communities are to be resettled in Skaapskraal, Natal. Originally the families were to have been resettled at KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

Mr J Vilakazi, acting chairman for the Driefontein Residents Committee, told The SOWETAN yesterday that community representatives from the two areas will be meeting in Johannesburg "some

time this week," to discuss steps towards forming a joint resistance front.

"Feelings are running high among the communities. They have made it clear to the Government that they don't want to move. The ball is now in the Government's court. It is up to them to indicate whether they still want to go on with their plans despite widespread protests," Mr Vilakazi said.

In Daggakraal at the weekend, Government officials were told that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would have to come and address the community himself about his plans. The community indicated that at no stage will they leave the land of "our forefathers."

The two areas have been under the spotlight in the past three months since the death of the local leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, who died from a bullet from a policeman's gun.

'We shall not be moved' was mood at Driefontein

"WE REJECT removal and hope Dr Piet Koornhof, as a Christian, will leave us alone" ... that was the general opinion of the people of Driefontein and Daggakraal at the weekend.

They were talking to the Chief Commissioner for Northern Areas, Mr W J van Niekerk, who was sent by the Government on Saturday to tell the more than 14 000 inhabitants of Driefontein and Daggakraal that they will have to leave the areas and be resettled elsewhere.

Mr Van Niekerk told them that the Government wanted to break the 9 000-strong Daggakraal community into three groups, with Zulus being removed to Babanango, in KwaZulu, Swazis to Lochiel, in KaNgwane, and Southern Sothos to Witzieshoek, in QwaQwa homeland.

The 5 000 inhabitants of Driefontein would no longer be split up as a community, Mr Van Niekerk told the people. They would be re-located at Skaapkraal.

Compensatory land in the new areas would be equal "not only in size but also in agricultural value" as in the original areas, said the Chief Commissioner.

Mr Van Niekerk also disclosed that every stand owner and tenant would be compensated in cash by the Government for the huts they occupied in their old home areas.

But the people made their point, as they had several times before, that they rejected removal and hoped Dr Koornhof, as a Christian, would leave them alone.

These developments took place at two meetings — the first at Daggakraal and the second at Driefontein — on Saturday.

Both meetings were convened by the Department of Co-operation and Development following a meeting Dr Koornhof held with leaders of the two Driefontein rival groups on Monday last week.

We now know the attitude of the affected inhabitants. But nobody, except the Government, really knows what is going to happen to them.

Will the Government take to heart their appeal to be left alone or will it bundle them out of their homes regardless?

In Driefontein placards proclaiming "We are not going from Driefontein" were hung at various points in the village, more so along the road to the local school sports ground where Mr Van Niekerk held his meeting with residents.

The placards had obviously been hoisted overnight to give Mr Van Niekerk some idea of the feelings of the community before the meeting was held. The inhabitants of both Daggakraal and Driefontein were tense but determined in their deliberations with Mr Van Niekerk.

They showed no fear, as might have been expected ... particularly in the wake of the death of one of their leaders, Mr Saul Mkhize, who was



BEAUTY MKHIZE ... "We will not work with that man"

By HARRY MASHABELA

shot dead by a policeman on Saturday April 2.

At Daggakraal Mr David Twala, chairman of the local standowners' executive committee, told Mr Van Niekerk that his people did not only reject removal but also considered it insulting to be seen as Zulus, Swazis and Southern Sotho.

"We have intermarried and whoever will point at us as Zulus, Swazis and Southern Sotho is insulting, for we are one black nation of Daggakraal," he said.

Mr Twala also said that the inhabitants would be happy if the Government could remove the continual threat of removal hanging over their heads. If it did, mansions would mushroom all over the village.

The deputy chairman of the Driefontein council board, Mr Johannes Vilakazi, said the people acknowledged the building of a dam in the area and that it would affect only eight stands.

He wished the Government would remove only the families living on the eight stands and relocate them on

open land alongside Driefontein.

Mrs Beauty Mkhize, widowed wife of the late Mr Mkhize, told Mr Van Niekerk that Mr Stephen Msibi — the man backed by the Government and with whom it wants Mr Mkhize's council board of directors of Driefontein to work to "plan their removal" — was the cause of the problems of the village.

"I am shocked and surprised to see Mr Msibi at this meeting," said Mrs Mkhize.

"This man is the cause of our problems. He used not to attend meetings of residents here. But he has now come to this meeting because Mr Mkhize is dead. We will not work with that man," she said calmly, amid overwhelming applause.

Mr Pickson Mkhize, brother of the late Mr Mkhize, said the people of Driefontein would rather Dr Koornhof dismantled their organisation, the council board of directors, than work with Mr Msibi.

Mr Msibi did not seem to have any support from the people at the meeting. He was booed to silence when he tried to tell the meeting what Dr Koornhof had told the community leaders in Pretoria last Monday.

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Koornhof: Resettlement in blacks' 'interest'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Resettlement of people was an emotional issue which was often exploited for political gain, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee during debate on his department's vote, he said resettlement was given deep thought and careful consideration at very high government level.

It had to be accepted that homeland consolidation necessitated resettlement of people — black and white.

Settlement and resettlement had at all times to be aimed at development.

The total number of people who had been removed from "black spots" from 1975 to 1982 was 234 641 and comprised 33 517 families. The cost had been just over R26-million.

CRP TUE 8/6/83 271

"Everything is being done to ensure that the resettlement of people in the black communities is in the first instance in their own interest, that it is carried out with consideration and compassion and that all people of South Africa will eventually benefit from it."

It had to be pointed out that whites were also required to give up their land and move. White owners were

offered market value for their property plus an amount of 10 percent for loss and inconvenience if this amount did not exceed R10 000.

If they refused the offer, the property was expropriated.

"This is the sacrifice whites must make in order to contribute to every population group obtaining its own area."

"The Department of Co-operation and Devel-

opment now has strict requirements that have to be complied with before resettlement commences.

"The fact that people are resettled does not deprive them of their rights to work in urban and other areas."

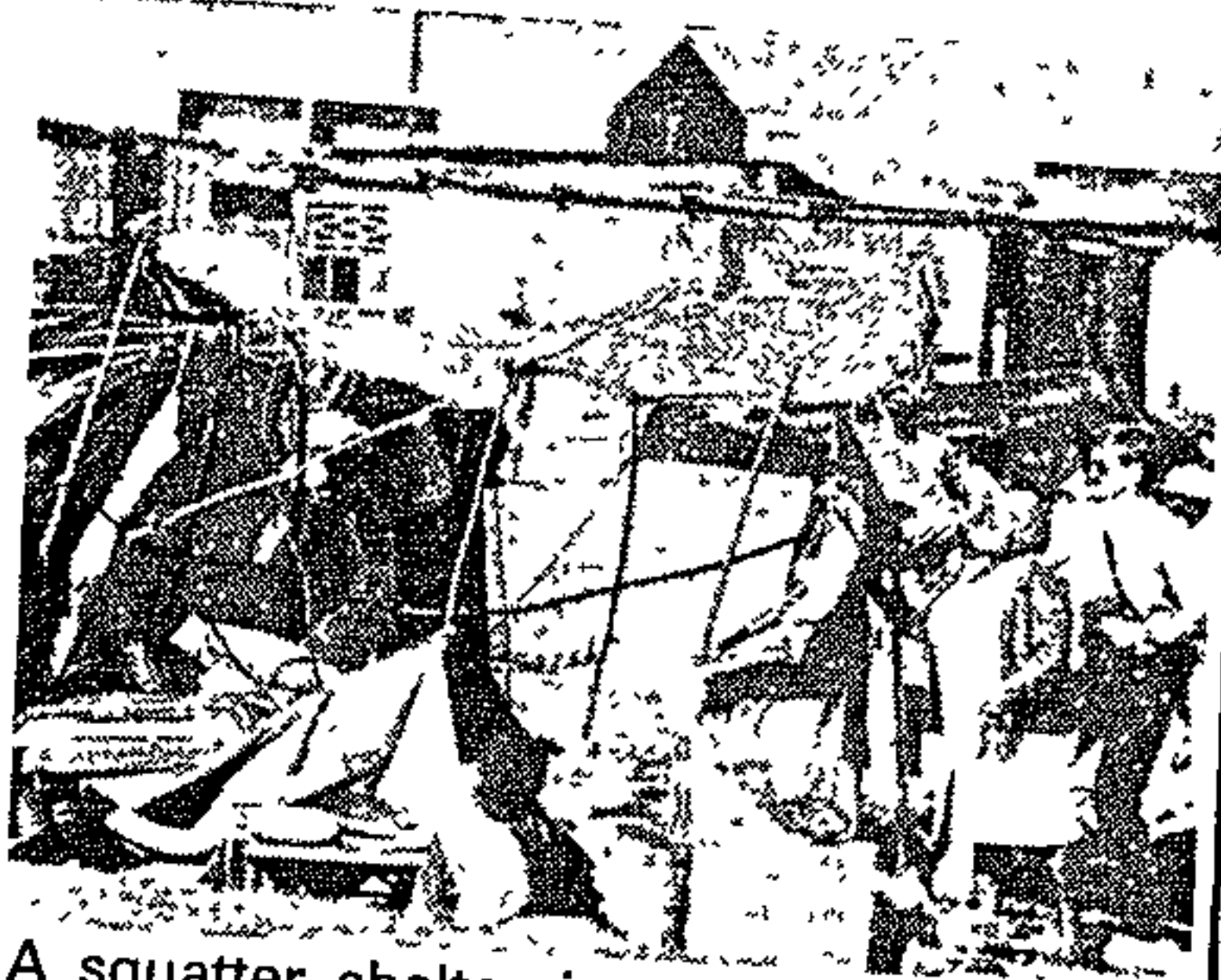
"Job opportunities are often available in the new area and preference is moreover given to the people involved when labour is required for the development of that

area."

It was not true to say that these people were simply "dumped".

"The removal of people — where there is no alternative — to implement the policy of the government will continue to be undertaken with compassion and due respect for human dignity."

"But I am unable to give the assurance that no further removals will take place." — Sapa



A squatter shelter is torn down at KTC, May 1983.

Homelands could 'spark' revolt

CAPE TIMES 8/1/83
Political Staff
271 *206* *244*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Repatriation of black people to the homelands would build up an explosive situation in the rural areas, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, he pleaded strongly for more government aid to the drought-stricken homelands.

When drought and poverty drove white farmers to the cities in the 1930s the government of the time "pulled out all the stops", providing jobs, schools and housing.

In contrast, blacks presently in the same position were seen as a "squatter problem" and "illegals".

"The components of persecution are well-known — dawn raids, armed police, dogs, search lights, barbed wire, tear gas, prosecution, fines and deportation."

He called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to face up to the reality that the country did not have a squatter problem, but an urbanization problem.

'Black tide'

"The minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Blacks were not coming to the cities to seek wealth, but for "bread to put into their children's mouths".

"It is my great fear that the spark to a revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands, and that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose."

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the government had "gone out of its way" to assist the homelands in surviving the drought. The homelands had been assisted in the creation of temporary jobs, securing water supplies and black farmers had been given access to loan funds.

Govt bid to finalize consolidation process

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Consolidation of Ciskei would be finalized with legislation during the current parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Transfer of an additional 82 000ha — promised to Ciskei since February last year — would be entrenched in legislation this session.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the government was trying to finalize the consolidation process as swiftly as possible.

With the exception of Kwazulu and Kangwane, the Cabinet had virtually reached finality on land consolidation throughout South Africa.

Forced move splits family 220

By Sol Makgabutlane *Sar 9/6/83* 53 years ago and worked for the same employer for 25 years.

BETHAL — Tiny Busie Vilakazi (13) of Bethal's Emzinoni township returned from school last Monday to find her mother, her brothers and sisters and all their furniture packed on a Highveld Administration Board truck, ready for departure to their new "home".

But, because of her schooling and uncertainty about what awaited them at their destination, Busie stayed behind and the family left without her.

Busie, whose father died five years ago, now lives with her brother, a sub-tenant in one of the four-roomed houses in Emzinoni.

All Busie knows is that her family has been taken to Gembok, believed to be in either kwaNdebele or kwaNgwane.

According to a relative, Busie's mother is qualified to be in the Bethal district. She was born in the area

As she was living in the neighbouring farm areas, she decided to move into the township three years ago. With the help of a Highveld Administration Board official she and about 64 other families were given documents entitling them to live in the township.

But in 1981 the official was convicted of bribery for accepting "gifts" from the families.

On May 5 this year, Mrs Vilakazi received a letter from the administration board telling her that her shack, in the back yard of a house where she lived as a sub-tenant, was an "illegal structure" and had to be demolished.

But Mrs Vilakazi, like many others, made the mistake of treating the matter lightly and, on Monday June 6, the demolishers came...

Millions are disin

(271) 9/6/83

Millions of South Africans have been uprooted from their homes and the land of their birth because the country's whites control over 85 percent of the land and believe that the black majority can be contained in the remaining area

The subjects of forced relocation are mainly black. Their path is one-way — to the homelands or land due for transfer to the homelands. The total number of people moved is incalculable. But an estimate for the last 22 years, given in April by the Surplus People Project, was four million.

The mass removals result from the notions that black people have a right to live in "white" South Africa only as long as their labour is needed there — a doctrine enunciated as far back as 1922 by the Stallard Commission and thoroughly endorsed by Dr H F Verwoerd in 1956 — and that black political rights will be exercised only in the homelands and independent black states

While the detailed rules of removal are mostly a product of the last 30 years, they rely on much older laws which partitioned British colonies, Boer republics and South Africa alike into "white" areas and reserves.

The first such law to apply nationwide — the Native Land Act — was passed 70 years ago, on June 19 1913. It prohibited blacks from renting or buying further land outside of the nine million hectares set aside as reserves.

The effects were immediately felt in rural areas since one million of the country's 4.5 million black people were labour tenants on white-owned farms — renting land for a share of their harvest

Large numbers whose contracts had expired were turned off the farms and set wandering. Their options were to become paid farm labourers, usually for a pittance, or to seek place in the reserves

African nationalist Sol Plaatje wrote in 1916 that, with the passing of the Act, "the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth"

The amount of land allocated to blacks was basically determined as early as 1936, under the Native Trust and Land Act, which added another 6.2 million hectares to the reserves, bringing the total area set aside for 70 percent of the population to 13 percent of the land. Recent homeland consolidation plans have increased this only marginally

The 1936 Act set up a trust to acquire land from white farmers and transfer it to the reserves — later the homelands. Frequently resettlement areas are on South African Development Trust land. Homelands eventually receive this land — but which is by then densely populated with recently uprooted people

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the kwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, attests this: "Displaced or removed persons are more often than not settled on land within the proposed boundaries of kwaZulu, but which has not yet been handed over. The kwaZulu Government is neither consulted nor informed about such removals."

The 1936 Act added to the woes of remaining labour tenants by setting a statutory minimum number of days' labour they owed landlords. And under the 1964 Bantu Laws Amendment Act it became possible for labour tenancy to be completely abolished in a given area by ministerial decree

The next decade

The next decade saw mass evictions of labour tenants and rural squatters

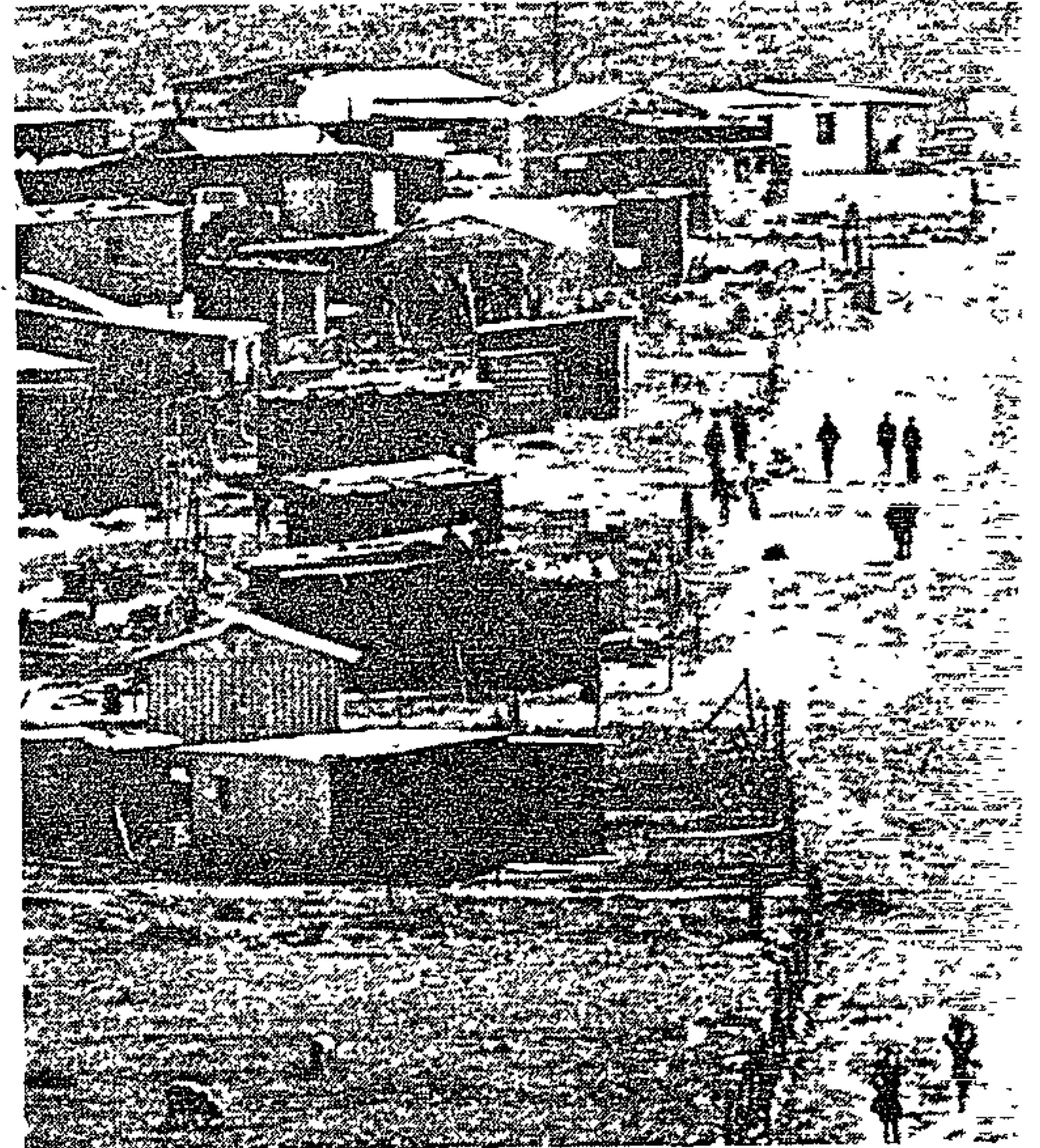
Nor was the land of blacks who had purchased in "white" South Africa before the 1913 law secure after the 1936 Act.

These freehold properties and land held in trust for blacks by the missions were dubbed "black spots". Unless they adjoined the reserves and looked likely to be incorporated they were scheduled for dismemberment.

In 1965 the then Department of Bantu Administration and Development announced the "clearance of black spots" has to be speeded up" and "the Bantu should be tactfully informed they can under no circumstances stay where they are living"

While some landowners received compensatory land, those with small properties and landless

June 19 is the 70th anniversary of in motion South Africa's first way COLLINGE surveys the laws that that has affected millions.



Oxton resettlement camp . . . for most a depress

Tomorrow sees the release of a five-volume nationwide study, "Forced Removals in South Africa", by the Surplus People Project. The study will form the focal point of a series of articles on relocation in The Star.

tenants joined those evicted from white farms in filling the resettlement camps of the 1960s — Limeshill, Sada, Dimbaza, Pampierstad

Removal of both individuals and whole communities from the cities has been catered for in a steady flow of "urban black" laws dating back to the 1923 Native (Urban Areas) Act. This Act empowered influx control and ejection of the "surplus" — or unemployed — from towns.

Ridding the urban areas of the "idle" or "superfluous appendages" has been a constant feature of influx laws which have steadily broadened the category to whom the term applies. Control of labour recruitment was embodied in influx laws from 1952 onward.

Squatting — uniquely defined in South African law, not as an "invasion" of private property but as occupation which infringes official requirements — has become a pretext for relocation. Trespass laws, which carry heavy penalties for a minor offence, and slum clearance measures have on occasion been similarly used.

Removal of urban dwellers became more purposeful came homelands, and the idea of black states within South Africa. homelands were an "honorable" with blacks while denying them central Parliament, Nationalist. nie Mulder said in 1978.

Recent years have seen an of homeland urbanisation mostly strips. Townships in white at Bloemfontein and Nelspruit — claimed and the people sent areas within commuting distance

Elsewhere existing townships "annexed" to the homelands by borders.

Significant numbers

While most removals are "white" South Africa to the significant numbers of people have been within the "white" cities and homelands

The Group Areas Act, passed in 1950, has caused families to be uprooted. It provided for the grouping of all areas outside reserves into townships. Repeatedly coloured and found themselves "disqualified" they had traditionally occupied land zoned for ownership and occupation by race.

Inherited

...ry of the Native Land Act which set a wave of forced removals. JO-ANNE ... that underlie a relocation programme



...pressing scene of barrenness at the start of another life.

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Transfers within the homelands arise mainly from planning recommendations made by the Tomlinson Commission of the 1950s "Betterment" schemes, aimed at creating a class of landed farmers and improving food production in the overcrowded and depleted reserves, saw the removal of subsistence farmers from the land and the culling of their cattle

Inter-homeland removals arise as efforts to gather scattered reserves into consolidated homelands are pursued, along with bids for ethnic homogeneity Thus Lebowans are threatened with transfer to kwaNdebele, and Sothos are forced out of the Thaba Nchu area of Bophuthatswana on to Trust land earmarked for QwaQwa.

Dr Mulder prophesied that there would eventually be no black South Africans. Since independence of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei eight million people have been excluded from the citizenship to which they were born

In 1913 the South African Native Congress — later the African National Congress — made a more far-reaching prediction that blacks, by their deprivation of land rights, would be "reduced forever to a state of serfdom".

The web of laws which has moved people involuntarily and tied them to land on the basis of ethnic heritage has so bound their job prospects and the entire quality of their lives as to make at least a temporary reality of the congress's feudal

Poignant tales about hardships faced by labour tenants

South Africa's displaced masses have travelled millions of miles to resettlement areas since the Native Land Act set the pattern 70 years ago

The aimless wanderings of labour tenants uprooted under the 1913 Act have been replaced by organised removal in State vehicles

But the privation caused by that first national wave of relocation was captured by African nationalist writer Sol Plaatje in 1916

Travelling in the Western Transvaal and Orange "Free" State (which he persistently called it) in 1913, Plaatje interviewed scores of wanderers, whose labour tenancy had been ended and who refused to accept the terms of wage labour offered them

Their tales, recorded in the book "Native Life in South Africa", are sadly repetitive and may be epitomised by that of a Free State labour tenant, Kgobadi, who had "been making over 100 pounds a year, besides retaining the services of his wife and of his cattle for himself" before the Act

Plaatje tells that Kgobadi's landlord was among those who used the Act to misinform their tenants it was now criminal to have black tenants but legal to have servants. In fact only new labour tenant contracts were prohibited

But Kgobadi's "baas had exacted from him the services of himself, his wife and his oxen for wages of 30 shillings a month"

The author reports that when Kgobadi refused the terms he was given until sunset to leave the farm, failing which his stock would be impounded and he would be handed over to the authorities for trespass

Plaatje met the family at the boundary of the Hoopstad and Boshof districts in the Free State, where a "regular circus" of displaced people had camped, a few days after their eviction. He tells that Mrs Kgo-

badi had carried a sick child as they left the farm and that days of exposure in bitter cold had taken their toll.

"The night before we met them the child's little soul was released from its earthly bonds. The deceased child had to be buried, but where, when and how? They had no right to the farmlands.

"This young wandering family decided to dig a grave under cover of the darkness of that night, when no-one was looking, and in that crude manner the dead child was interred — and interred amid fear and trembling in a stolen grave."

Plaatje's knowledge of plight of the displaced was put to use by the South African Native Congress. He was one of a delegation to London to appeal against the British Government's ratification of the Act

The appeal failed and law proved the first of many to deprive black South Africans of their land

● *Native Life in South Africa* by Sol T Plaatje was reissued



The face of age and agony ... for some there is no place to call home.

Friday, June 10, 1983

Report on forced removals says KwaZulu can't be viable

Calder
Wesley

10/6/83
BY PATRICK LEEMAN

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU does not have an independent economy and there is no basis for the region ever being able to meet the basic economic needs of its people as an independent State.

This point is emphasised in a report called 'Forced Removals in South Africa' which was released last night.

The report makes the point that as many as 50 percent of the Zulu people have been moved from their homes because of the Government's policy of relocation.

The report has been drawn up by the Surplus People Project, a national research project consisting of 50 academics and researchers, as well as the Association for Rural Advancement

Elimination

The volume on Natal says that 250 000 people have been removed in Natal because of farm evictions, Group Areas removals, 'black spot' removals, urban re-location, military removals and the implementation of various development projects.

The 600-page document says this figure does not include the hundreds of thousands of people known to have been affected by influx control

and the elimination of informal settlements

The report says the two largest categories of actual removals have been in the fields of farm evictions and Group Areas removals

These two types of removals have affected about 300 000 people, it says

The process of 'dispossession of the Zulu people' is well advanced, the report adds.

There would be major problems of reconstruction in the areas into which these people had been re-located.

Half-way

'If the money budgeted for future re-location could be diverted to a programme of reconstruction, then a start in redressing the results of dispossession could be made,' the report said.

'Ultimately, the dispossession itself can only be redressed by the incorporation of the dispossessed into full citizenship in a common society.'

In spite of the massive removals of the past, the Government's re-location programme was only half-way through completion.

This programme had been coming under heavy pressure, both financial and political, and there were likely to be modifications to it in the future, the report said.

Nevertheless, the report added it did not support the optimistic viewpoint of some observers that the Government was finally softening its approach and was likely to call a halt to re-location

'Instead, there are ominous signs that attempts to push through further large-scale removals can be expected in the near future.'

Unknown thousands of people were being threatened by major dam-building programmes in the Lower Tugela, Lower Umfolosi, Inanda and Mpendle districts, it pointed out.

D. Dispatch 19/6/83 (271)

More than 400 000 moved in E Cape **Costs seen as curb on removals**

CAPE TOWN — Over 400 000 people in the Eastern Cape had been moved in terms of the government's relocation policy during the past two decades, according to the findings of a research project on resettlement in South Africa

The Surplus People Project reports, released here yesterday, estimates that a further 477 000 people in the Eastern Cape live under the threat of removal

The five-volume report claims that 3,5 million removals had taken place in South Africa since 1960 and that a further two million people are scheduled to be relocated

Removals in the Eastern Cape had been executed in a number of categories and includes 139 000 people removed from farms, 19 000 from the so-called "black spots" and for consolidation purposes, and 151 000 in terms of urban relocation.

In addition 12 000 people had been moved into "informal settlements" in the homelands, 50 000 were relocated as a result of the annexation of Glen Grey and Herschel to Transkei and 30 000 secondary removals.

35 pc at Dimbaza jobless

CAPE TOWN — Dimbaza — often claimed to be a showpiece of black resettlement — has an unemployment rate of 35 per cent, according to the Surplus People Project report

The report, released here yesterday, also

took place.

The report estimates that future removals in the Eastern Cape will include the relocation of 150 000 farm workers and the resettlement of 38 000 people currently living in "black spots."

Urban relocation in addition, could be the fate of 86 000 people, 170 000 people could be moved to informal settlements and 33 000 secondary removals could take place

The researchers found that farm removals country-wide were the single biggest category of relocations, followed by Group Areas removals

A total of 1,129 million people had been moved from white farms in terms of the Group Areas policy

The largest category of those under threat of removal were the "black spots" and homeland consolidation relocations.

The SPP estimates that 1,153 million people will be moved in terms of the 1975 land consolidation proposals

In the Border, where people have been moved to rural areas far from work opportunities and where people do not

claims that the unemployment rate in the Eastern Cape resettlement areas emerged as the worst of all the areas surveyed throughout the country.

At Dimbaza, the SPP surveyed 60 families and found 13,4 per cent to be destitute, 49 per cent liv-

have land for cultivation or cattle, three communities, for different reasons, are resisting further upheaval.

The 4 200 people living at Glenmore, a resettlement camp on the Fish River west of Peddie, all say they want to return to their places of origin.

At Zweledinga, a transit camp in the Hewu district, the 3 000 people "find life an ordeal"

The people do not want to stay but are not prepared to move unless they know before they move that all the promised facilities have been installed and that every individual is properly provided for

Oxton is another transit camp in the north of the Hewu district.

The population of about 8 000 people are due to be moved to Whittlesea North — for many families it will be the fourth move within a generation.

While it will be a move to a place with better facilities it will also mean the people have to pay rent. Many people in Oxton do not even have enough money to pay for food making the new camp a place they cannot afford. — DDPR.

ing on the breadline, 33 per cent moderately well off and 4,6 per cent in the "upper" category

The 35 per cent unemployment rate of Dimbaza, according to the report, is among the highest in resettlement area around the country.

From **RONEL SCHEFFER**
CAPE TOWN — The government would not abandon its programme of forced removals but a variety of pressures could retard the process, according to the national co-ordinator of a major research work on resettlement in South Africa.

At the launching of the Surplus People Project reports here yesterday, Miss Laurine Platzky said the cost of land consolidation, increasing defence expenditure and demands on the country's budget and resistance by homeland leaders would slow down removals.

There had been few reprieves for threatened black communities but more could follow as the costs of consolidation rose, the SWA war demanded increased spending on defence and the resistance of those scheduled to move grew more militant

"As more communities refuse to move — and the government claims it will not force them — there will be increasing conflict in the rural areas, a development with which the state will find hard to cope," said Miss Platzky.

The five-volume report was the most comprehensive documentation of resettlement in South Africa done to date and the result of three years' field research, to which 52 researchers including Rhodes University academics like Professor Nancy Charton, Dr Jeff Peires and Dr Mike Whisson contributed

Families 'won't move'

(27)

Mercury Reporter

Mercury
10/6/83

FIVE Cato Manor Indian families, served with eviction notices yesterday, pledged to defy the orders issued by the Department of Community Development.

Mrs A Sayed, of 183 Dromore Road, said she would not move 'even if they bring the bulldozers'.

Her family had been living in Cato Manor for more than 20 years and it was unreasonable to expect them to move 'within 30 days'.

Mrs M Naidoo, a mother of three, said her children's studies would be interrupted. Two were in matric.

Friday, June 10, 1983

Report on forced removals says KwaZulu can't be viable

Wesley
10/6/83

By PATRICK LEEMAN
African Affairs Correspondent

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'If the money budgeted for future re-location could be diverted to a programme of reconstruction, then a start in redressing the results of dispossession could be made,' the report said

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In spite of the massive removals of the past, the Government's re-location programme was only half-way through completion.

This programme had been coming under heavy pressure, both financial and political, and there were likely to be modifications to it in the future, the report said.

Nevertheless, the report added it did not support the optimistic viewpoint of some observers that the Government was finally softening its approach and was likely to call a halt to re-location

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Unknown thousands of people were being threatened by major dam-building programmes in the Lower Tugela, Lower Umfolosi, Inanda and Mpendle districts, it pointed out.

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Report claims 3 1/2 m 'moved'

Cape Times 10/6/83

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE South African Government has forcibly moved about 3 1/2-million people — more than 10 percent of the population — in the name of apartheid, according to a detailed study on relocation issued by the Surplus People's Project (SPP) yesterday.

Many have been moved more than once and the threat of removal still hangs over another two million, including the people of the Peninsula townships of Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga and Crossroads. The five-volume report, an exhaustive survey

of the government's massive social engineering since the early sixties aimed at restructuring South Africa, took 52 researchers

and the material is being published for the first time.

The report says the 3 1/2-million people have been moved from cities, white farms and black spots. This excludes the estimated two million arrested for pass offences in the cities, many of them deported to the homelands, and people moved within the homelands as a result of "betterment" schemes.

- Forced removals 'encouraged'
 - Jobless battle for survival
- See page 4

throughout the country more than three years to complete.

It is the first systematic documentation of population removals in South Africa since 1969 and much of the mate-

rial is being published for the first time. The report says the 3 1/2-million people have been moved from cities, white farms and black spots. This excludes the estimated two million arrested for pass offences in the cities, many of them deported to the homelands, and people moved within the homelands as a result of "betterment" schemes.

Between three-quarters and four-fifths of those relocated have been Africans, who have been moved in terms of

◆◆◆◆ A To page 2

Cape Times 10/6/83 271
A From page 1

the government's homelands policy.

The report says that more than one million people — former rent-paying tenants and workers made redundant through old age or mechanization — have been uprooted and moved from white farms, the largest category of removals.

A further 834 000, mostly coloured and Indian people, have been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act.

According to the report, the "massive scale of the removals and the enormous suffering they have imposed on indi-

viduals have not been accidental or incidental to apartheid".

It says: "The relocation of African people into the bantustans is aimed not simply at dispossessing people of their land or houses, but of their South African citizenship and claim to full political rights, and at controlling their access to jobs and facilities in South Africa"

The report contains exhaustive household surveys of 19 relocation areas, and says there is no evidence that their removal has led to the development claimed by the authorities.

Using a mass of case studies to back up its conclusions, it claims

that in spite of official denials, the removals were "forced".

The SPP found that living conditions and facilities in the relocation areas were generally poor, but varied enormously and were not "equally bad".

"More significant in the long term than the degree of material deprivation suffered by the people being moved, are the damaging social and psychological effects which have been inflicted on communities and individuals.

"For most people, the process of being located is one that only serves to emphasize their lack of personal control over their lives, over their families' lives".

women in the news

In the cause of the resettled

CAL Times 10/6/83 271

WHAT people don't know when they're driving along many of our national highways is that just on the otherside, over the hill, may be a resettlement camp, where sometimes thousands of people are living, says Laurine Platzky, national co-ordinator of *Forced Removals in South Africa*.

Travelling from Bloemfontein to Maseru one finds Onverwacht, a relocation camp with more than 200 000 people, a population higher than Bloemfontein.

In 1979, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, made the announcement that Crossroads would be treated as a special case; there would be "no more bloody bulldozers". That week, Laurine read a tiny newspaper report that thousands of people were

living under the threat of removal in the Tugela Basin.

She thought it absurd, and like others who were also involved in a "save Crossroads" campaign, felt that the need was to change the removal policy and not just save that community.

"We realized the need to focus on each and every community and individual who had been or was about to be uprooted."

In her travels from Kuruman, Bophutswana to Kosi Bay, Laurine, who has a master's degree in urban and regional planning, found enormous variations in the geography and weather patterns — from desperate drought to rich and fertile land.

IT took Laurine Platzky and a group of 52 nationally based field workers three years to compile and write 'Forced Removals in South Africa', a detailed report of five volumes covering the upheaval of 3½ million people since 1960.

ANNE BARON spoke to Laurine, who travelled extensively in Natal, the Transvaal, Ciskei, Venda and the Cape, visiting remote resettlement areas and staying overnight in mission stations as she and her colleague workers collated material.

She said people responded warmly to her and were friendly, "except in Venda and the Ciskei where they were too frightened to speak to us".

In Natal, Laurine travelled with two field workers, one who translated for her.

At each resettlement camp they would stop at either the clinic, school or mission station making inquiries about where people had come from. "Many of the relocation camps are made up of tomato box or Fletcraft (tin) houses lined up in rows and we would make rough estimates of the numbers living in each home."

They were usually happily greeted by children curious to find out more about them. But in Bendall, in the Northern Cape, and and Emakhosini, near Melmoth, Natal, the children were incredibly apathetic.

"They were so malnourished that they just sat in the shade and showed no interest."

Although constantly faced with frustrated unemployed workers whose one wish was to live in an urban area where they could at least make a living selling their wares along the roadside, there were the lighter, more amusing moments.

Like when they arrived at a mission station in Natal and were told to sit down and keep quiet while American Catholic priests watched the landing of Columbia. A bit of news that made them do a double-take for they knew nothing about it.

And a few days later a clinic referred them to Princess, who lived in a hut furnished with items she was paying off.

She thought they were from Family Planning and was as pleased as punch to tell them that she only had two chil-

dren and had no intention of having any more. She said other women had five or six and their husbands were migrant workers.

"They survive in these rural slum areas on migrant remittances or whole families live off granny's pension.

"Their diet is shocking," said Laurine. "Even in places like Atlantis a woman I met was only eating bread and black coffee in order to give her children the occasional egg and piece of cheese.

"In Mohadi, north of Pietersburg they're lucky if they buy a sack of mielie meal once a month."

It took courage and hard work to co-ordinate all this research. But their travels also showed them that there is a crying need for something to be done.

Their survey is being followed up with a rural action project which will attempt to tackle some of the many problems they encountered like lack of water and the need for development projects.



● Ms Laurine Platzky

Surplus Peoples Project Report

Trauma looms again

By MARTINE BARKER

THE trauma of resettlement is described by many people interviewed by Surplus People's Project, but for some the trauma of further removals looms again

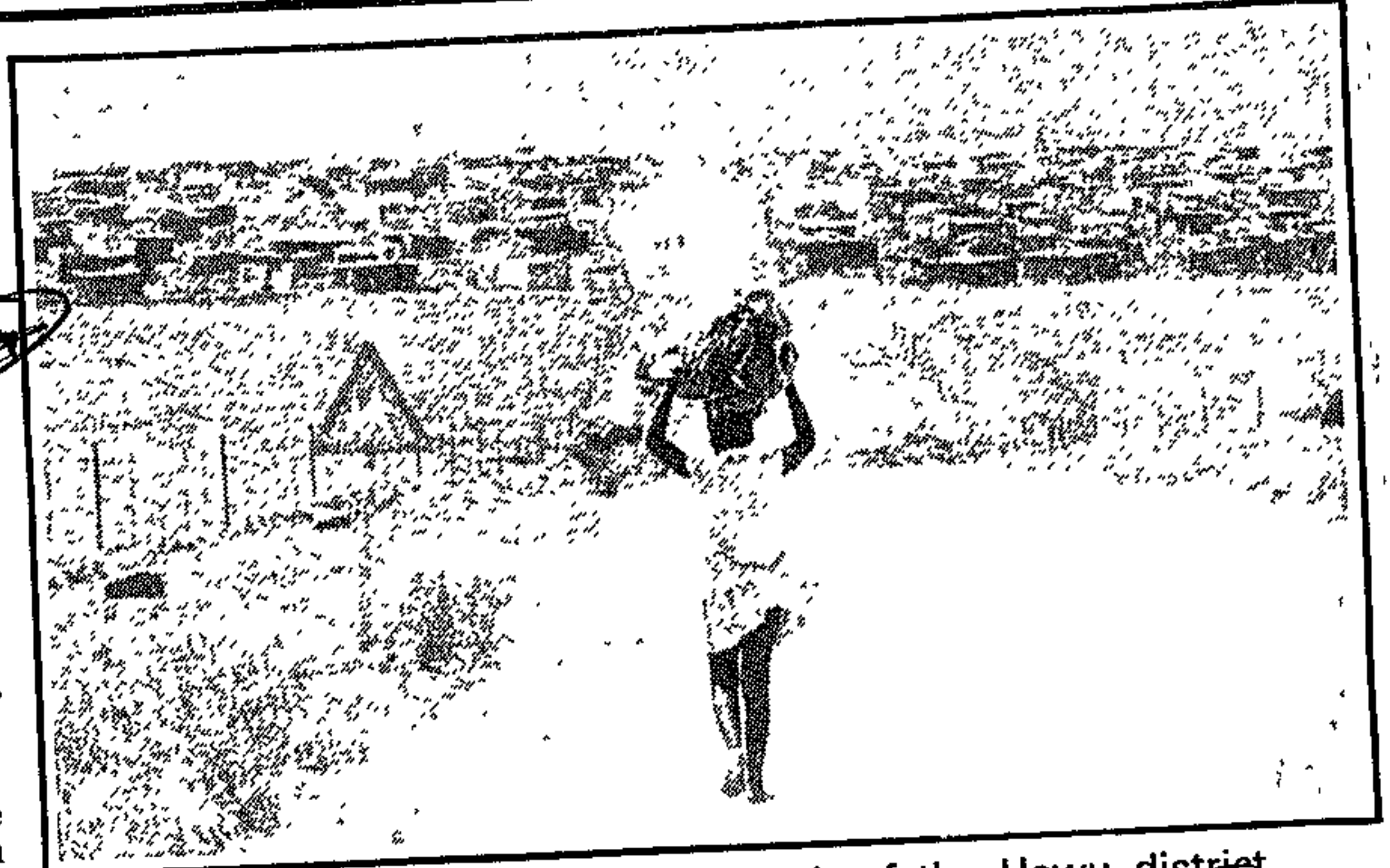
In the East Cape, where people have been moved to rural areas far from work, without land for cultivation or cattle, three communities are resisting further upheaval.

Removal of the 4 200 people living at Glenmore, a resettlement camp on the Fish River west of Peddie, began from Klipfontein and Kenton in 1979. The camp was hailed as a R26-million model township but never grew to "anything more than a cheap dumping ground with tomato-box houses".

According to the report, the camp is expected to be "consolidated" into Ciskei, when the people will be moved to Peddie.

While some say they "would rather die than go to Peddie" — farther from the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage complex and work — others hope that in Peddie the Labour Bureau will help.

All want to return to their places of origin. Zweledinga is a cold, exposed transit camp in the Hewu district where people have been passing through since removals began from Glen Grey in 1976. The 3 000 people "find life an ordeal here". Sparse wood supplies have dwindled and SPP workers saw only three taps working.



Oxton, a transit camp in the north of the Hewu district

The people do not want to stay, but want to know before they move that all the promised facilities have been installed.

Oxton is another transit camp in the north of the Hewu district. Also accommodating people mostly from the Glen Grey area, some families have already been through the Zweledinga camp. The population of about 8 000 people has to gather wood 10 km away and cart it back to the dusty, stony, barren site.

The Oxton people are due to be moved to Whittlesea North — for many families it will be the fourth move within a generation.

Star 10/6/83

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~~24~~

~~134~~

Own Correspondent

Anxiety reaches peak on township removals

CAPE TOWN — Anxiety in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu has reached a peak over an unqualified statement by the Government that township residents are to be moved to Khayelitsha, the new black township near Mitchell's Plain.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, made the statement recently but has to date not elaborated.

UNCERTAINTY

Residents and community leaders yesterday spoke of uncertainty in the township and fear of another mass removal worse than that of District Six.

This feeling was apparent throughout the

townships, especially among those thousands of families who have for years saved their modest earnings to expand and improve their homes.

At every corner of the townships are attractively renovated homes. People are continuing to convert their houses.

Many of the transformations, from austere face-brick dwellings to houses which would not be out of place in any middle-class suburb, are remarkable.

And now the announce-

ment by the Minister has created doubt. The question among people who have been urged to take pride in their homes — which they cannot own because there are no leasehold rights for blacks in the Western Cape — is: "Has all this been in vain?"

A prominent member of the Langa community who preferred not to be named because he is a senior member of a Government department recently spent about R2 000 on his home. He said: "In

the township the move is all people are talking about."

When asked what residents thought the chances were of the Minister carrying out the plan, he said: "We all know this is what will happen. We know Dr Koornhof. We can count on it."

Dr Koornhof said in Parliament this week that between 200 000 and 300 000 people would eventually be moved to Khayelitsha. At present there are about 130 000 people in the three townships who would qualify

for homes at Khayelitsha.

"Everybody in the townships is saying: 'Over our dead bodies,'" said a resident who works for Dr Koornhof's department.

He said: "People are aware that they will be moved to satisfy an ideology."

The chairman of the administration board, Mr Franko Maritz, and Mr E B Lubelwana, chairman of the community council, spoke at a Press conference to announce the details of the new township.

They said that residents would not be forced to move against their will yet and that the big move would be only in about 25 years' time.

Removal threat hangs over 2m more people

10/6/83

271

COM

Saldun

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**
Political Editor

MORE than 3 500 000 people have been relocated "in the name of apartheid" since 1960 and at least another 2-million are threatened with removal in the near future, according to a comprehensive study of forced removal released yesterday.

The relocations have taken place across the length and breadth of South Africa, from Cape Town to Louis Trichardt and from Kuruman to Kosi Bay, the study says.

The five volume study by the Surplus People Project — the first in depth investigation of relocation since the publication in 1970 of Cosmas Desmond's "The Discarded People" — rejects the official contention that many of these removals were voluntary.

"Sometimes the violence with which people are removed is direct — police and guns, bulldozers, demolished houses and arrests," the study says.

"Sometimes the violence is less overt — intimidation, rumour, co-option of community leaders, the pressure of shops and schools being closed and building restrictions imposed in areas scheduled for removal."

Faced with these indirect pressures, people have sometimes yielded and agreed to move, the study concedes.

But, it adds, it is cynical misrepresentation to describe the "submission of a rightless people to the dictates of minority government as an act of positive choice."

The vast majority of relocated people have been blacks, who make up more than 75% of the total, the remainder being mainly coloureds and Indians.

The study describes living conditions in resettlement centres as generally very poor, with most people suffering material losses, particularly those moved from areas where they had land to farm into areas where they do not.

The study concedes that there has been some effort to provide some of the newer resettlement centres with the bare essentials, especially where they have attracted the attention of the Press.

But the study contends that the issues are more complex and fundamental than whether taps, schools and clinics are provided or not.

"The relocation of African people into bantustans is part of a policy aimed not simply at dispossessing people of their land or houses but of their South African citizenship and claim to full political rights — and at controlling their access to jobs and service within South Africa as well."

● See Page 9

671 (3) ~~671 (3)~~ (81)
Stockenstrom Coloured community
Hansard 10/6/83 Q.61.1520-1521
*3 Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Community Development

- (1) Whether alternative land for the Stockenstrom Coloured community has been found, if so where, if not,
- (2) whether any progress is being made in this regard, if not, why not; if so what progress,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?



1521

FRIDAY 10

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1), (2) and (3) This Department has not yet been approached to find an alternative area

Weekend Post

How do you measure pain of 3 1/2 million?

(271) Saldun
Σ. Point 11/6/83

ONLY this week Dr Koornhof tried to put a kind face on his department's population resettlement programme. Everything possible was being done to ensure that removals were carried out with consideration and compassion. He said 234 641 people had been moved since 1975 at the cost of R26 million, and outlined still more "consolidation" to come.

But this gave only part of the picture. The full extent of the Government's grotesque social engineering operations since 1960 was revealed yesterday with the publication of the three-year study by the Surplus People's Project.

More than 10% of the population

— 3 1/2 million people — have been moved in the name of apartheid. In many cases, reported in the newspapers over the years, whole communities were moved from their traditional homes to bleak, poverty-stricken areas which later became part of independent "national states".

From the Nationalists' point of view the plan has been a success. The percentage of the black population in the homelands has increased from 40% in 1960 to almost 55% in 1980. But what cannot be measured is the suffering and unhappiness the removals have caused — or the consequences they will have for South Africa.

Fairness in a democracy

THE SDP/Liberal Alliance polled some 25% of the votes in this week's British general election. Yet because of the winner-take-all constituency system, the Alliance is entitled to a mere 3% of the seats in Parliament.

The Westminster system is clearly unsuited to a modern democracy and many European countries have opted for the much fairer system of proportional representation. South Africa, which

inherited the constituency system at the time of Union, is now embarking on major constitutional change. The opportunity for a switch to proportional representation has never been better.

However, the chances of the Nationalist Government accepting this method of representation are zero. If it did it would have less than half the seats in the House of Assembly against the three-quarters it holds at present.

ATTENTION

Three and a half million South Africans have been uprooted and sent to spend the rest of their days in places like this

● LEFT: This is Rooigrond in the Western Transvaal. The relocation "town" is 10 years old but it is still a primitive and inhospitable place. Now its unfortunate inhabitants, who originally came from Potchefstroom, face removal to a new site.

Grand Apartheid

these claims are false. The report found 11 different forms of relocation, including:

- Group Areas Act re-movals;
- the clearing of black spots;
- evictions from farms
- urban relocation in-flux control measures
- removals through development projects such as dams and roads

- removals for strategic or military reasons
- political removals such as deportation
- banishment and betterment scheme removals.

"Ultimately, all relocation has to be seen in relation to the banishment policy."

SPP said the exact number of people who

have been moved in the last 20 years will never be known. Most removals have been farm evictions, a result of the abolition of tenancy on white farms.

Next biggest category has been the Group Areas Act. The highest number of removals has taken place in the Transvaal.

The biggest relocation area is Onverwacht, near Thaba Nchu, with about 160 000 residents. For the survey, 10 719 people were questioned.

The report found conditions in all relocation areas very poor.

"Most people suffer material loss when they

are relocated."

SPP has found no evidence that Government policy on removals is being reversed.

"At the time of writing, 40 000 people are being removed off eight black spots in the Eastern Cape corridor into the Ciskei; several reserve areas in Natal have been excised from KwaZulu and will be

declared white; informal settlements in the Western Cape, Natal and Transvaal are being harried by administration boards; and there are signs of a new clampdown on African people living on white farms.

"Exclusion — and hence relocation — still lies at the heart of apartheid."

SPP said if the removals were stopped, this would not undermine the restructuring of South Africa into a white core and ten ethnic bantustans on the periphery.

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12/8/83

City Press

Don't add fuel to the fire— Suzman

CAPE TOWN — The creation of Khayelitsha, the new black township in the Cape peninsula, threatened the existing rights of black people in other parts of the peninsula, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said in the Assembly this week.

Speaking in committee during the Budget Debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, Mrs Suzman said there was no doubt in her mind that the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, intended to move the black townships Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu to Khayelitsha.

June 16

She then asked him if it was the intention to give 99-year-lease rights to people at Khayelitsha. He said he could not answer that.

Mrs Suzman said: "Do I have to remind members that June 16 is coming up. We do not want to

enrage people at this stage. It is madness. Leave it alone."

She asked Dr Koornhof if he would respect the judgment of the Appellate Division in the Rikhoto case or whether he would try to change the law through Parliament.

Idiotic

To impose fines of "at least R500" on people who employed "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape, as suggested by the Chief whip of the NP Mr Alex van Breda, was idiotic, she said.

"Don't do these things. Stop being provocative, is all I am saying. Don't add fuel to the fire."

Dr Koornhof denied Mrs Suzman's charge that there had been a trade-off over Khayelitsha.

"I don't believe you," she interjected. "There was no trade-off," Dr Koornhof repeated. "Put that in your pipe and smoke it."



People do not benefit from removals: facilities may be adequate, but psychological costs are always high

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SHAWDRA

12/6/83

JAMANGILE TSOTSOBE was 70 years old when the "GG" trucks came at dawn one day to take him and his squatter family from Colchester near Port Elizabeth to Glenmore — 120km away on the Fish River.

In the early dawn light nearly four years ago some people were so angry they did not pack their belongings, he claims. Pigs were lost and furniture broken.

Now, at Glenmore with 3 000 other "resettled" people he can only understand it all if he says to himself he is not a man.

Tsotsobe's experience is a tiny fragment of the vast mosaic making up what the Government calls "resettlement" and its opponents label "forced removals".

The scale is staggering, the cost unimaginable. An estimated three-and-a-half million removals — involving ten percent of the population — have taken place between 1960 and 1982. One-and-a-half million more are pending.

In some cases people have been moved three or four times.

Once settled in the homelands there is still no guarantee they will not be uprooted again in pursuit of some betterment scheme or bureaucratic whim.

In some cases the material standards of the people affected improves from appalling to merely bad but in many instances the relocations mean material loss and spiritual crisis.

Government spokesmen

Why, at 70 years old, Mr Tsotsobe cannot call himself a man...



SPECIAL REPORT
By BRIAN
POTTINGER

maintain the process is vital for the establishment of an orderly society, a monumental task of "nation building" to create the basis for a future confederation of southern African states

Cynical

Opponents see it as a less altruistic operation: a cynical exercise in depriving blacks of South African citizenship, a method of political control and a means of impoverishing employment to impoverished

drawn from the churches, universities and research institutes.

More than 10 000 resettled people were questioned, making it one of the most comprehensive investigations into removals yet published.

The report runs to 1 600 pages of data, surveys, case studies, private experiences, photographs and historical detail.

The index of the Transvaal report alone contains over 1 000 place names, each one representing the uprooting or re-establishment of anything from ten to 15 000 people.

"The GG trucks, the rows of latrines, the crude temporary huts staked out in the veld, the numbers painted on the buildings of threatened communities, the ruins of destroyed homesteads and communities, these have been and are central features of South Africa under apartheid," the

THE Government's resettlement tally stood at 3.5-million removals by the end of 1982 with a further 1.7-million removals pending. This week, the Surplus People's Project published the following social engineering balance sheet.

Removals:

□ Farm 1 129 000

□ Black Spots: 614 000

□ Urban Relocation: 730 000

□ Informal Settlement: 112 000

□ Group Areas: 834 4000

□ Infrastructural: 23 500

□ Strategic: 23 500

□ Political: 50 000

□ Other: 30 000

□ TOTAL: 3 522 900.

The figures do not take into account pass law arrests and endorsements out of urban areas. Neither do they reflect removals within the homelands themselves.

"We are sitting on gold here, diamonds and chrome. Whites will get it when we move".

But the people do not want to move — they have twice refused offers of compensatory land — but they don't know if they can stay "if they (the GG) come with guns".

Perspectives clearly differ on the resettlement areas. This week the Mr G D P Terblanche, National Party MP for Bloemfontein North, tore into the Sunday Times for a "scandalous" article on the Overwacht resettlement camp.

Instead, he claimed, Overwacht was a true place of refuge which could become the most beautiful black city in the world. Hundreds of families are living in good circumstances, there are 27 schools, three clinics and this year alone the Government will spend R6-

But there are points of agreement between the Government and the report.

They concur that Pretoria has not abandoned its removal programmes but financial and other considerations have meant a reduction in large-scale removals.

Methods of removal have also become more refined. And the level of basic facilities in the resettlement areas have generally improved since the worst days of the early 1960s. That is where the agreement ends.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, told Parliament this week 360 000 people had moved voluntarily in recent years into KwaNdebele and other homeland areas.

Coercion

The SPP would describe such a statement as "cynical misrepresentation of the submission of rightless people."

"The removals described in this report have been forced. The force has been both structural — coercion is built into the web of discriminatory and oppressive laws and institutions restricting black freedom of movement and access to land — and specific.

"Sometimes the violence with which people are removed is direct — police, guns, bulldozers, demolished houses, arrests.

"Sometimes the violence is less overt — intimidation, rumour, co-option of community leaders, the pressure of shops and schools being closed and building restrictions imposed in areas due for removals.

"In these situations people may move themselves without the State actively providing the transport, or they may agree to make use of State transport. Pretoria has been quick to describe these cases as 'voluntary' removals."

But Pretoria's main problem at present appears not to be opposition to the removals — it has endured that for years — but a strong white right-wing lobby which is urging it to speed up the process.

Offended

Dr Ferdie Hartzberg, Conservative Party chairman and a former deputy minister of Bantu Affairs, this week complained in Parliament that the Government had all but stopped its "black spot" removals.

The charge deeply offended Dr Koornhof, he described it as an "infamous untruth", and it led to some heavy bidding between the Government and Dr Hartzberg as to who had uprooted the most families in their time.

Mr van der Walt charged Dr Hartzberg with having removed a mere 100 000 peo-

ods" while Dr Koornhof had achieved at least 360 000 "voluntary" removals.

Dr Hartzberg was particularly incensed when Mr van der Walt claimed part of the credit for moving 500 families from Rooijantjiesfontein in the Transvaal during 1976: "I did it alone," he interjected.

Dr Koornhof in rebutting Dr Hartzberg's claims referred to what has been achieved at Woodstock Dam, Matsulu and the Limpopo Buffer area.

To drive the point home it was announced that the Zwartrand "black spot" community in the Western Transvaal would be moved to Pachasdraai on July 21.

As a major advance on old methods the inhabitants would be allowed to retain their prospecting rights at Zwartrand.

The SPP records these details about the areas. At Woodstock Dam in Natal tensions between the chief and an anti-move committee spilled over into violence.

Only after a long struggle did the people win the right to be resettled on adjacent formerly white-owned land instead of being sent out of the district altogether.

According to claims made to the SPP the Matsulu people were forced "at gunpoint" to the resettlement area of Zwelitsha in KaNgwane's Pienaar complex. Zwartrand (also called Mogopa) was established in the early part of the century and consists of 3 000 people.

The land they occupy possesses minerals and they have been under threat of removal since 1964. The SPP quotes one inhabitant as say-

The SPP, however, describes the same camp as a "sprawling slum". Its survey of 93 households in this aspirant "city" found frustration and anger had increased during its three years' existence.

Among causes for anger are the forced auction of livestock because of lack of grazing, overcrowding at schools, harassment of petty traders and the all-pervasive unemployment. The brick houses under construction are beyond most inhabitants' means.

Helplessness

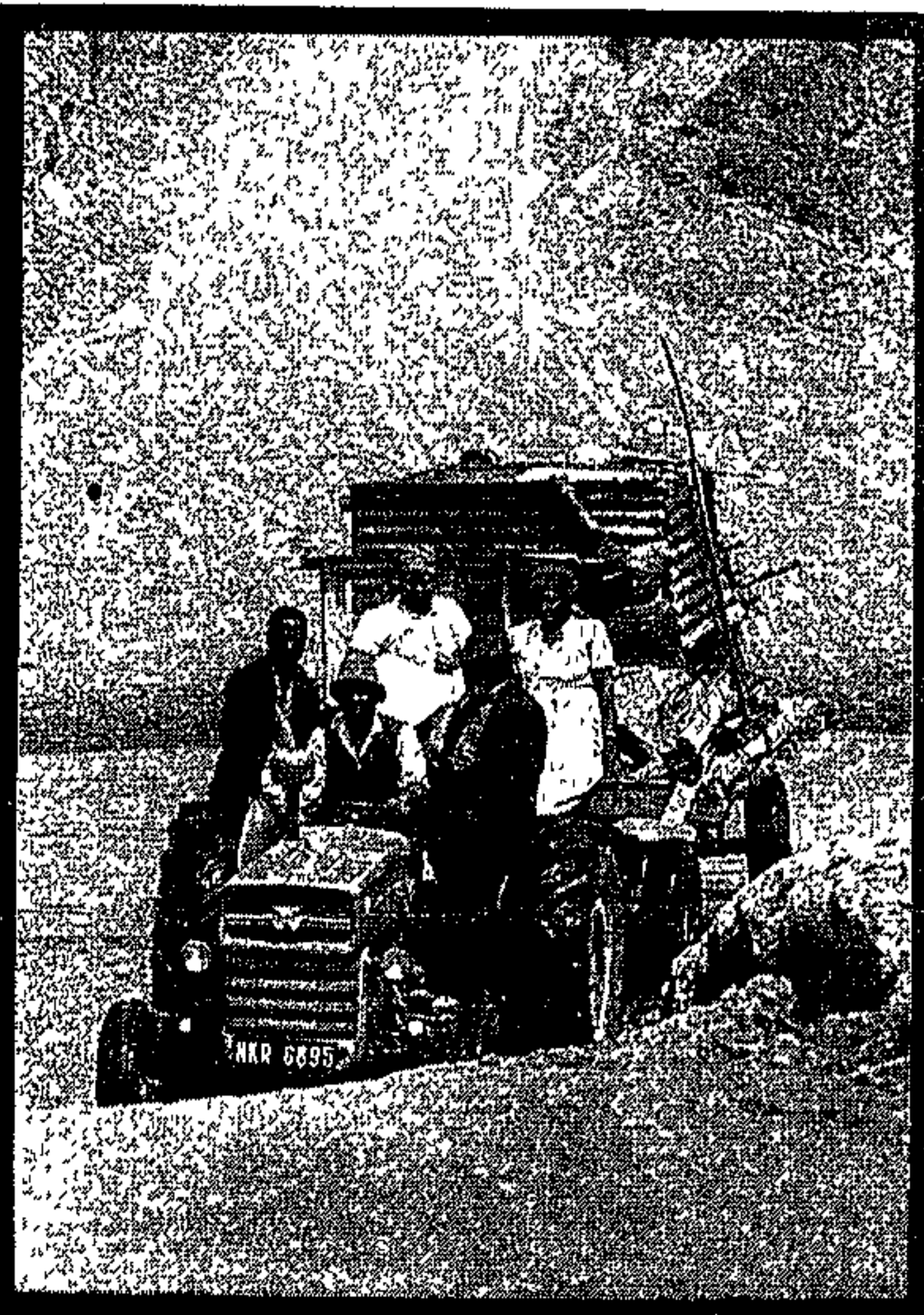
From the five volumes of the report spring the testimony of scores of resettled people reflecting what the report calls the dominant mood of passivity and helplessness.

Reports of arbitrarily seized livestock; the homeland Minister who dropped his opposition to resettlement schemes when he found one camp would be near his bottle store; the attempts of chiefs to pack more people into their area so as to earn higher state gratuities and, of course, the repression of dissidents inside and outside the homelands.

In the last sitting of the 1982 Parliamentary session Mr Greyling Wentzel, then Deputy Minister of Land Development, defended the removal of Humansdorp Fingoes from the trust land they had held since 1836 thus: "As long as South Africa is a developing country people will have to move."

The SPP report this week reveals the enormous spiritual and material cost black South Africans are paying for exactly that development.

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Victims of bureaucracy . . . some people have been resettled up to three or four times

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There's no place like the (old) home

KWAGGAFONTEIN on the Pretoria-Groblersdal road is a resettlement area within the KwaNdebele homeland earmarked as a major development point in the future independent Ndebele state.

As a resettlement area it is neither of the Eastern Cape hellhole mould nor in the "prestige" Phoenix class of development.

It is average as resettlement camps go and it was one of many selected by the Surplus People's Project (SPP) for a case study.

Ill-prepared

The profile reveals a community of newcomers thrown together on ill-prepared ground, pricked by ethnic suspicions, insecurity about their status and a majority feeling that things were better in their old homes.

From the statistics also emerges a picture of the typical Kwaggafontein resident in this perhaps typical resettlement area.

More than likely, immediately before coming to Kwaggafontein he lived on a trust farm that was incorporated into BophuthaTswana and from which he fled be-

cause of pressures against non-Tswana people.

Probably he did not want to go to Kwaggafontein but saw it as a place of temporary refuge.

If not an Ndebele, the possibility of being forced to flee again after KwaNdebele independence weighs heavily on his mind.

In all probability he had to erect his own shack when he arrived at Kwaggafontein three years ago and is probably still living in it with his five children.

On arrival he had to pay the chief a lump sum of R37,50 and it is unlikely he was able to bring any building materials with him.

There was a more than 50 percent chance that no shops, clinics or schools were in his immediate vicinity when he arrived, although these facilities were available with effort.

Probably no fuel was immediately obtainable either.

No water would be laid on and the only available source

of water would be in front of the gates of the headman.

The only alternative to the long queues at the taps is to draw water from nearby rivulets or buy it from water merchants at R1,50 a drum.

Before arriving the average Kwaggafontein worker would most likely have been either permanently resident at his place of work or a daily commuter.

Migrant

Now there is a far greater likelihood that he is a monthly commuter.

Chances are that he is an unskilled migrant worker with a lower primary school education working in services in Pretoria's private sector 75km away.

His family would probably eat twice a day with staples consisting of maize, bread, milk, tea or coffee and sugar.

Meat and greens would be eaten about once a week and eggs and cheese would be an unheard-of luxury.



● The faces of despair . . . Driefontein men after being told that they have to move to make way for a dam.

(271) City Press 12/6/83
Damn that dam!

By LEN KALANE

THE battle lines have been drawn between the Government and the villagers of Driefontein.

The latest salvos in the growing confrontation were fired at the weekend when Government officials told the people they had to move, and the villagers, hardened by the death of their leader Saul Mkhize, issued their defiant response.

Department of Co-Operation officials were visibly startled by the people's blunt rejection of resettlement.

And now the people are bracing themselves for confrontation. All because of a dam.

The 14 000 families of Driefontein and Daggakraal have to go to make way for the dam

At the weekend, the people were told that the Government was not budging. The Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas, Mr W J van Niekerk, was sent by Dr Piet Koornhof to break the news.

No sooner had he finished than the people replied with one voice: "We are not moving".

Father, mother, sister and brother listened grimly as Mr van Niekerk put the following: "Dr Koornhof has given you the choice to be resettled at Skaapskraal, an area near Paulpietersburg in Natal"

Their faces hardened as they were told

It was imperative that the people in Driefontein and Daggakraal be moved because this

was a Parliamentary decision reached way-back in 1973

And they listened in amazement when told that "no residential areas are needed near any dam".

Earlier, Mr van Niekerk told a meeting in Daggakraal that people in this area would be resettled according to their ethnic groupings

It was already tai-

lor-made, and this is how it will go: Sotho-speakers to Qwa-Qwa, the Zulus to Babanango near Kwa-Zulu, and the Swazi's to Ka-Ngwane.

Go, they all must. All because of this dam.

At the end of the meeting, one elderly villager muttered: "Damn that dam"!

Indeed, it has opened the floodgates of bitterness and defiance.



● The women joined their men when they said they were not moving.

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Atrocity: who did what?

CRUELTY, like any sin or any crime, is easier after the first time, and it becomes progressively easier with each repetition

That, surely, must be the explanation for the ease — the pitiless ease — with which South Africans continue to uproot people from homes and familiar surroundings, and chuck them into the wilderness like so much trash.

The five-volume report on forced removals published this week by the bitingly named Surplus People Project comes like a blow to the solar plexus, breath-taking and numbing and painful all at the same time. No newspaper account can possibly convey, as these volumes do, the full horror of the cold-blooded policies that the Nationalists have pursued since 1960.

Find a set and read it for yourself

As a nation we have committed atrocity on the same scale as the Russians, in terms of numbers of victims, if not of deaths, we have outdone the Turkish forced removal of the Armenians which ranks as one of the great blots on this century. We have forcibly removed 3½ million people and we propose to move another two million.

In doing so we have seized land, desecrated holy places, broken families, divided friends, and smashed the small affections of small people for a familiar locality; inflicted hardship and pain, perpetuated poverty, and wasted the scarce wealth of a half-developed country; smashed the hopes and the lives of little people, bullied the weak, broken the strong, and generally behaved with an indifferent callousness that deserves only one description: it has been a triumph of evil.

It is all recorded, in an overwhelming mass of dispassionate detail, in the five volumes under the title 'Forced Removals in South Africa'. Copies can be ordered from the Surplus People Project, PO Box 187, Cape Town. No library should be without them.

Faced with this shattering evidence we have only one, rather despairing, suggestion to make. It is that opponents of this Government and its policies should begin now to compile a register of those who have, in the name of the nation, committed these atrocities.

We need to begin now to work towards our own redemption by recording the names of the politicians who have made these policies, and their words. We need to compile a register of the names and pictures, and a record of the specific acts of the officials and the policemen who have carried out these mass removals. We need to begin now to record who did what to whom so that, one day, when South Africa is put on trial for its actions, the guilty will not be able to hide in the ranks of those who were merely indifferent.

For surely, as there is justice under heaven, there will be a day of reckoning.

THE State calls its own violence law, but that of an individual, crime. If the State is overturned by violence (or a just war) then the criminal becomes the new lawmaker.

The halfway house is the political criminal. This is the essence of the dilemma caused by the worldwide plea for clemency for the three condemned ANC men.

South Africa used to be the capital punishment champion of the world.

Recently Iran and Iraq have pushed Pretoria down the charts. South Africa, though, still hangs on to an independent judiciary to prevent the kind of massive secret executions staged in Uganda, China or Argentina.

Most of the criminals executed in SA are black males. Recent research, however, has indicated that the belief that blacks are more likely to suffer the death penalty than whites for the same offences is not as accurate as common wisdom would suggest. In contrast, no one can deny the imbalance in America in the Sixties when half of those executed were blacks, particularly in the 'death belts' of the southern states.

Nevertheless, SA has a higher proportion of its population in prison than any other country in the so-called Western camp. South Africa, though, has bigger problems: the homicide rate in Soweto is proportionately seven times worse than New York's.

It is of course much cheaper (and safer) to kill highly dangerous criminals rather than feed them for years in our highly escapable prisons. But think of all the world's catcalls if the judicial death tally mounts, especially for political prisoners.

Now it may appear that Pretoria looks at foreign policy through the wrong end of a municipal drainpipe and that Foreign Affairs and the SADF don't know or care what the rest of the world outside the platteland thinks; whether it's big things like the Biko death or little things like making fools of themselves over the half-admitted drone affair. But despite the CP, it does — that's why it has to differentiate in practice between criminal and political murderers.

Despite the publicity given by Norman Mailer and

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others to the odd-ball Americans who court their own executions and the increasing tide of public opinion in favour of the death penalty, the judicial trend has been the reverse: nearly all Western governments have abandoned it. France, the most recent, jilted Madame Guillotine in 1981.

The prevailing humanist viewpoint was summed up years ago by Henry Ford: "Capital punishment is as fundamentally wrong as a cure for crime as charity is wrong as a cure for poverty."

"Execution is hardly reform, nor is it deterrence. It will never stop the Charles Mansons, the Jack the Rippers or even the Bonnie and Clydes who want to live fast die young and become beautiful corpses in smart coffins. Capital punishment at least gives you the satisfaction of knowing exactly when one's time is up. You can plan, or as Woody Allen put it 'I'm not afraid to die, I just don't want to be there



No pity and no mercy

FOR 'SURPLUS' PEOPLE?

THE BARALONG people, whose ancestors settled at Machavestad, near Potchefstroom, 130 years ago, were moved by the Government to a desolate spot 190km away because they were said to be squatters.

The 1 500 Baralong people, who kept cattle and chickens and grew crops on their small plots, had no choice. They were forced to trek the 190km to an uninhabitable spot called Rooigrond on the Botswana border.

It is so uninhabitable, say the local people, that not even the animals manage to live.

The story of the Baralongs is just one of five case studies of forced removals in the Transvaal released this week by the Surplus People Project — the first in-depth investigation of relocation since 1970.

The survey shows that more than 3 500 000 people have been relocated "in the name of apartheid" since 1960 and that at least another 2 000 000 are threatened with removal in the future.

In the five-volume, 1 640-page report, the history of the resettlement of the Rooigrond people is carefully detailed.

The community, in addition to keeping cattle and chickens and growing crops, also found work in nearby Potchefstroom — most had some form of produce or income to supplement wages.

But in 1971, the 1 500 people who lived there were forcibly resettled because the Government claimed they were squatters.

Rooigrond, according to its residents, is an unpleasant place.

Explains one: "Rooigrond is still untamed."

The study of Rooigrond is of particular interest in that the people were uprooted from a fairly stable, well-

succeeded in moving them in 1971.

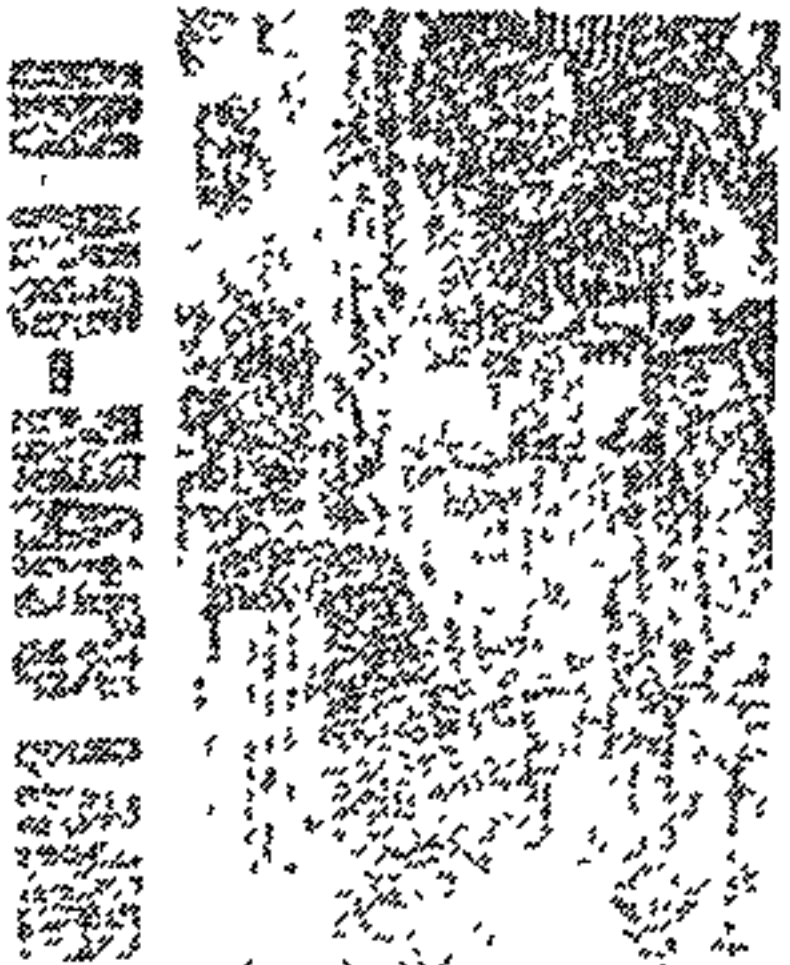
"During that time they were repeatedly harassed by the State," says the SPP report.

"They were chased away from work, their meetings were stopped, the school was closed, bus transport to the area was cut off and ploughing was prohibited."

The Machavestad people consulted several lawyers in their efforts to remain on their land, which they believed was given to them in 1885 by Paul Kruger for their services during the first Anglo-Boer War.

Despite their legal efforts, which they continued after 1971, in a bid to be returned to their land, the Machavestad people were moved by

By MIKE CADMAN



● The community of Machavestad near Potchefstroom were not resettled easily — they fought a protracted legal battle and gained much publicity in their efforts to stay.

conditions at Rooigrond were appalling.

"No provision had been made for basic facilities such as roads, transport, shops, schools, clinics, churches or police stations and 10 years later (after the removal) none of these facilities has been provided by the authorities."

The SPP researchers also found that most households eat twice a day and a small percentage three times a day.

And of the permanent residents, many are not eco-

nomically active. Of males in the sample, unemployment is as high as 66%.

With these problems facing them, most Rooigrond people want to return home. "We were happy at Machavestad, this is not our land," one said.

Another agreed: "Our problem is that they must take us back home. The South African Government brought us here, we are their responsibility and they should solve the problem."



● The settlement of Tseki in Qwaqwa — a typical relocation site.

Mkhizze's people on the list

DRIEFONTEIN, the controversial black settlement in Driefontein's people will suffer the same fate as 2 000 000 people, the most comprehensive study yet on removals, in 1980 concerning the operations and aims of the department. gory is farm removals, with more than 1 129 000 people

Sablon

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Sunday Express
12/16/83

where they believed they owned the land they lived on. But their eviction from their old homes at Machavieslad was no easy task for the Government.

From 1948, when the State first made known its intention of moving them, the Machavieslad people fought an extended legal battle until the Government finally

ground in August 1971 on the grounds that they were squatters. "The Government do not consider themselves bound (even morally) to fulfil the promise they apparently made and deny now," the SPP researchers write after probing the legal history of the removal.

The report shows that the is yet another example of groups of people about to be removed by force. It is where community leader Saul Mkhize was shot dead by police last month after he had headed a campaign for his people to remain in the area they have occupied for years.

The Surplus People Project (SPP) report predicts settled against their will. And in Parliament this week, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, could give no assurances that removals would cease — and he said it was impossible to allow the people of Driefontein to stay where they were.

More than 3 500 000 people — about 10% of South Africa's population — have been forcibly removed and relocated since 1960.

The SPP report, compiled by academics and journalists, explains the history and categories of removals, and how the information was gathered and processed. They started on the pro-

ing from the Interchurch Co-ordination Committee for Development Projects in Holland.

Several other church groups, as well as the Association for Rural Advancement in Maritzburg and the SA Labour and Development and Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, offered assistance.

The researchers claim information on removals is difficult to collect and assess. They warn that the report may be the last of such detail because of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Act of 1982, which is aimed at restricting the publication of information con-

cerning removals since 1960. Farm removals generally affect people who have become "redundant" due to old age or mechanisation. They have to make their own way to the homelands.

Group area removals are the second largest category with 834 000, mainly coloured and Indian urban people, already moved.

The largest category of those under threat of removal is that of 'black spots' in white areas, and consolidation. The SPP estimates 1 153 000 million people are still to be moved in terms of the 1975 proposals for the consolidation of the homelands.

The SPP report claims that the minimum numbers of people removed and relocated since 1960 are 1 295 400 in the Transvaal, 745 500 in Natal, 401 000 in the Eastern Cape, 514 000 in the Free State, 150 000 in the Northern Cape and 32 000 in the Western Cape. The largest single cate-

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Homefinder

LOOKING for that home from which you will never want to move again?

Midweek Homefinder is the Transvaal's biggest illustrated marketplace for homes



Did you buy on deed of sale?
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BOK SIDE FOR ELLIS PARK?
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formal public approach but in practice the climate is almost certain to be warmer'. He predicted that in the atmosphere trade and investment links would flourish. However, Whitehall sources point out, Britain would maintain its public image against apartheid and conform to the general Western attitude, semi-critical of South Africa's policies.

On her home territory, Mrs Thatcher's new broom has swept into office a number of Ministers who bear her stamp not only politically, but also in their "new Tory" image. This like hers, is not a "patrician" one.

Also breaking the mould of the "old boy network" is the new chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson former Energy Secretary and a confirmed monetarist.

Mrs Thatcher has given even more meteoric promotion to Leon Brittan, who becomes Home Secretary.

He takes over the Home Office from Mr William Whitelaw.

Mr Cecil Parkinson the Conservative Party chairman who delivered Mrs Thatcher an election victory better than she had hoped for, is rewarded with the new post of overlord of the merged Department of Trade and Industry.

Environment Secretary Mr Tom King has been demoted after only a few months in office to the post of Minister of Transport. This follows his disagreement with the Prime Minister on curbing local government powers and his handling of the long-running water strike.

His job goes to another hardliner, former Industry Minister Mr Patrick Jenkin.

What Mrs Thatcher has ensured in her new Cabinet is that there are no longer any "wets" in key positions.

The two main contenders for the Labour Party leadership are Leftwinger Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, who is right of centre.

Bookies' favourite is Mr Kinnock, at odds of 6 to 4, with Mr Hattersley 7 to 4. More importantly, trade union leaders at this early stage are backing these two men.

With Leftwinger Mr Tony Benn out of the running following his defeat at the election, many of those who stand for radical socialist change may now throw their weight behind the 41-year-old Mr Kinnock.

Deputy leader Mr Denis Healey has made it plain that he does not intend to stand either for either leadership or for the post of deputy leader.

No entry for Sash to 'black spot' 13/6/83

By NORMAN CHANDLER
 Mail Reporter

POLICE on Saturday prevented a church group of whites and their Black Sash escorts from entering Mathopistad - a black spot in the Western Transvaal which was described yesterday as similar to Driefontein.

The group was forbidden to enter because police claimed the area had been declared as "prescribed", even though local tribesmen, who have lived there for 71 years, have freehold rights.

The Government has decided that the area's Bakubani tribe should be moved to a site in Bophuthutswana. Some members of the tribe have already done so.

The majority of the tribe however, say they do not want to move because their planned new home in the Onderstepoort area "is not worth it" to quote Mr Johannes Mathopi, Johannesburg chairman of the Bakubani.

Officers from the Boons police station, 5km away took the names of 25 whites and Mr Mathopi.

A police spokesman at Boons confirmed yesterday that the incident had taken place, adding "No one was arrested. We asked for, and received information from the group."

Mrs Ethel Walt national vice-president of the Black Sash, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday "This type of harassment on the part of the police is cutting off the people from those of us - those few whites - who are concerned with their plight."

She said that the group had gone to the area to hear Mr Mathopi explain the Government's planned removal of the people to the Onderstepoort area, near Sun City, when police arrived.

"They said we needed a permit to be there but we said that we did not as the area was freehold land," Mrs Walt said.

She added "The movements of members of the Black Sash are definitely being curtailed. We are being watched and are regarded with some suspicion. We are really at a loss to understand why this should be the case."

Mr Mathopi said yesterday that the Government had decided several years ago "to remove us" and since 1981 the threats have intensified.

Craig's come a long way since that Nuffie

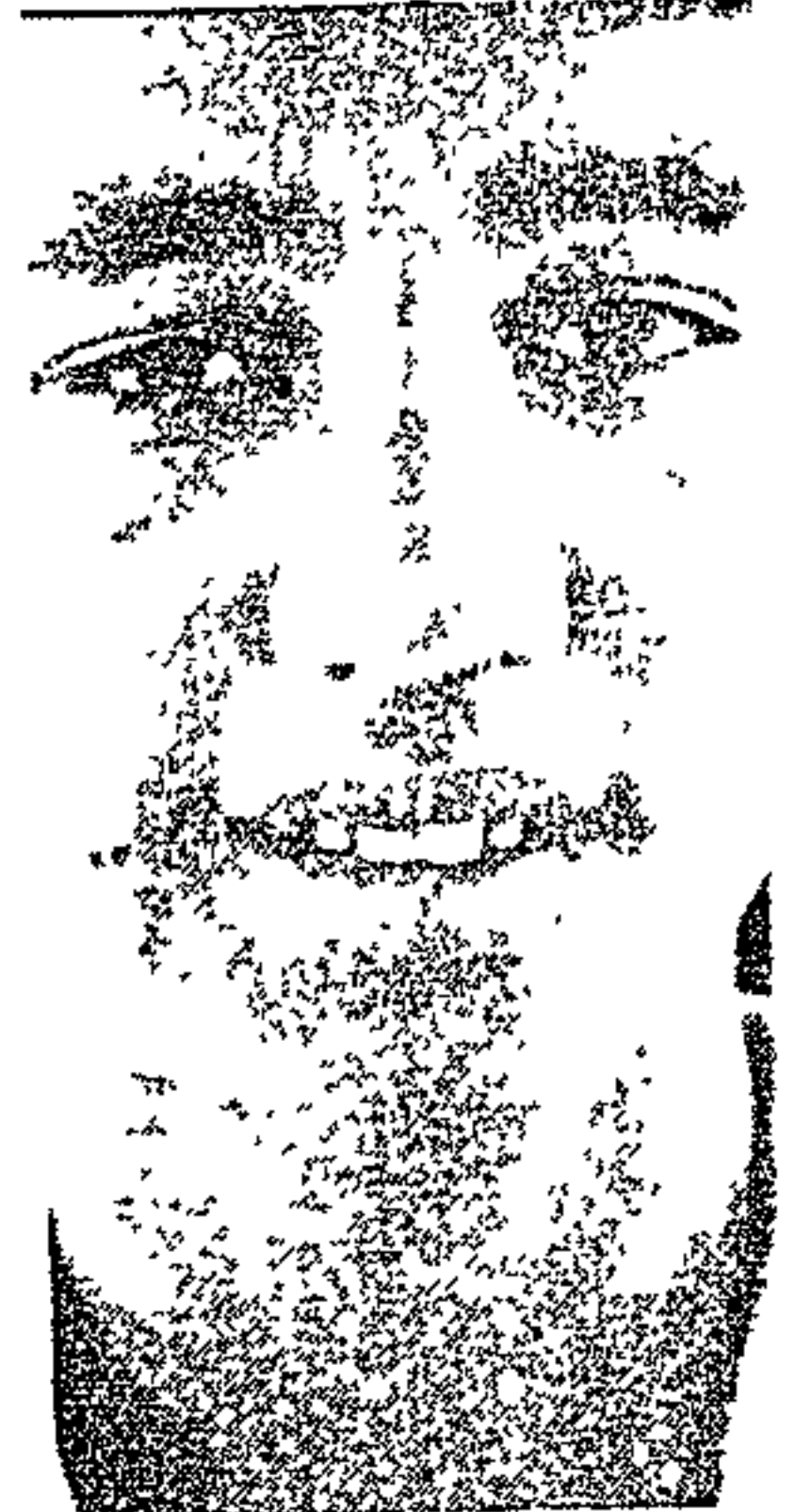
By DAVID CAPEL

SNUBBED by the selectors of a prestige school cricket tournament four years ago, school sports star Craig Norris has packed up his rugby boots and gone to America and may soon try his luck at the stumps in Wales.

Norris' father, former National Football League referee Mr Reg Norris, confirmed yesterday that Craig - the centre of a storm over his participation last week in trials for American football teams - has also been approached by a cricket club in Wales.

For 19-year-old Craig - once snubbed by the selectors for the prestige Nuffield League school cricket tournament because, according to angry claims at the time, he "went to the wrong school" - a rags-to-riches story is playing itself out.

The exceptionally talented, modest former Germiston High School cricketer and rugby ace was turned down by the Nuffield selectors four years ago in spite of the fact that he played first league cricket for Bedfordview Country Club alongside the likes of Clive Rice, Gordon



CRAIG NORRIS rising sports star

MacMillan and Rupert "Spook" Hanley and had a regular place in the Transvaal B team.

His father, trainer school and fellow player reacted angrily claiming he was not chosen because he went to a

Migrants claims 'not true'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
 Labour Correspondent

CLAIMS by Government supporters that a "flood" of black people would enter the cities if the Rikhotso judgment on migrant worker rights is implemented are drastically overstated, according to a study by a noted research economist.

Mr Charles Simkins of the University of Cape Town says implementing the judgment fully could bring about 145 000 black people into cities immediately.

This, he adds, is a 'modest increase' when compared with the estimated urban

black population outside the homelands.

Mr Simkins calculates that if migrants are allowed to continue qualifying for rights in terms of the judgment in future about 29 000 new people a year would be allowed into the cities.

Government-supporting media and politicians have warned that a "flood" of blacks would enter the cities if the ruling is implemented.

One newspaper put the number of blacks who would be able to enter the cities legally at 1 500 000 and argued this would place a massive strain on housing and services in the cities.

Naked communism

ROME - A female candidate for the Italian Communist Party in Italy's upcoming elections is trying a new kind of campaigning - speaking stark naked at rallies in defence of the rights of individuals.

Ms Dora Pezzilli, 34, running as an independent on the Communist Party ticket in

regional elections scheduled to coincide with national voting, has appeared naked three times at public rallies.

"Victory, victory over the state that mixes itself in our private affairs ignoring much graver problems," naked Ms Pezzilli said at a rally on a beach in north-eastern Italy on Saturday.

Better

(271) Jan 13/6/83

Police order whites from Mathopestad

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Police have forced a group of white visitors from Johannesburg to abandon a visit to the threatened black spot community of Mathopestad in the Western Transvaal.

Members of a church group and the Black Sash had been invited to Mathopestad, near Boons, at the weekend by local leader Mr Johannes Mathopi because of their interest in the pending removal of the 2 000-strong settlement.

Mrs Ethel Walt, national vice-president of the Black Sash, said today they had argued that Mathopestad was a freehold area and that they did not need a permit. Police had insisted it was a prescribed area under the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act.

"An officer from Boons warned us to get out of Mathopestad or face charges," said Mrs Walt.

After they left the settlement police took their names and particulars.

She added the group had then been asked to accompany the officers to Boons police station, where they were told they were free to go.

Police said the visitors had been asked for information, but had not been arrested.

DISMISSED

Mrs Walt dismissed the incident as not comparable to the tragedy facing the Mathopi people.

The community is resisting removal from the wheat belt to bushveld at Onderstepoort.

A recent meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is understood to have yielded no concession.

Police have kept a watchful eye on visitors to the area for the last year. In mid-1982 a party including Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan and a United States diplomat was asked to accompany police to a local station.

Mr du Plessis (for Miss Shapiro) said Dr Long should have foreseen the possibility of cerebral damage because his patient was in a hypotensive state. "Two expert witnesses have testified that when a patient is in a hypotensive state the main thing to watch for anaesthetic is in a hypotensive state."

Dr Long said that during the operation he was told by a nurse that Miss Shapiro's left hand had moved. He administered Fabantol to stabilise Miss Shapiro's blood pressure and gave her on the first and last counts.

Memorial Serv. 1:30 pm pro- the Greek Or- St. Joubert, and Helen, a service com- the late Thelma Gregory (born Ralph formerly McKay) who passed away on 15th June will be held at the Randburg Methodist Church Her- request, Sug- the Greek Or- 102 2 nd St. -ove 2192

(112) Star 14/6/85

Black Sash protests removal 'horrors'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Black Sash is set for a week of protest against "the horrors of influx control and resettlement" since the Natives Land Act was passed 70 years ago.



Mrs Gill de Vlieg with her husband Rob and Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhize who was shot dead. The picture was taken at a protest meeting about the resettlement of the Driefontein community.

A week's fast for Mrs de Vlieg

A chance recollection over a cup of tea in the Eastern Transvaal community of Driefontein has prompted Black Sasher Mrs Gill de Vlieg to fast for a week.

Talk was of the settlement's impending removal and an elderly woman recalled the struggle of her family back in 1912 to save enough to buy a plot on the farm.

They lived for months on a slice of bread and a cup of tea a day so they could buy the land.

For Mrs de Vlieg this illustrated the injustice and pain of removal.

So her personal protest during the Sash week-long vigil will be a bread-and-tea fast to highlight the plight of Driefontein and all other families and communities facing relocation.

"It is not a strong political protest," she said.

She regards it as a way of acknowledging the friendship she has with people at Driefontein.

"Through that friendship I have come to know how precious their land is to them and just how cruel and violent it is to take it away"

Mrs de Vlieg points out that hers is just one form of protest during a week of public opposition to removals.

The Johannesburg organisers hope to appeal to the hearts and minds of people by:

- Holding talks and discussion sessions daily from June 20-24.
- Laying before visitors pictorial evidence of the impact of removal.
- Allowing leaders of remote rural communities, struggling to resist being moved, to speak directly to city audiences of their plight.
- Praying and symbolic acts of solidarity and self-denial, like fasting and keeping vigil.

The Black Sash has appealed to hundreds of religious groups, community bodies, trade unions and business houses to join the protest. Individuals are also welcome.

"We believe it is necessary for all concerned South Africans to make a determined effort to persuade the Government to give up its removals policy, which has caused great suffering to millions of people and which has overcrowded and destroyed vast areas of our country," its Transvaal chairman Jill Wentzel said.

"At a time when one would expect emergency measures to alleviate famine here, it is beyond belief it should be planning more measures to keep people in rural areas."

Transvaal activities will be held in Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Johannesburg. The daily programme will be in the Press.

WHY IS VICTOR LIDCH BACK?



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Thousands lose homes, jobs and hope as . . .

In the Eastern Cape it is the piecemeal removal of farm families and the gradual re-establishment of townships in black areas which account for most removals.

The abrupt uprooting of entire communities, because they are black spots or because homeland borders have to be tidied up, accounts for a small proportion of the 400 000 recorded removals in the area in the last two decades.

Now black spot removals are in the limelight because more than 40 000 people in the white corridor between the Transkei and Ciskei are scheduled for relocation.

Removals to the Transkei have been far fewer than to the Ciskei.

The recent study by the Surplus People Project has therefore concentrated on Ciskeian removals. It does concede that removals within the Transkei, due to agricultural betterment (land-use) planning, have been significant.

The report describes the efflux from white rural areas of the Eastern Cape to the Ciskei as torrential. It notes there was an absolute decline of black people in most white rural districts in the decade 1970-80 when the Ciskei gained 141 000 people.

The basic factor in farm evictions is an oversupply of labour due to mechanisation and consolidation of farms. Injury, illness, old age or arguments provide merely the pretext for ridding the farm of workers who are redundant.

The report said many black residents on white farms in the Eastern Cape were squatters, not labour tenants as in other provinces and often held independent jobs.

These squatters escaped the early laws which turned the northern provinces' labour tenants into vagrants. However the 1960s saw a sudden enforcement of squatting measures which have been tightened since then — and the Eastern Cape has felt this squeeze.

Squatting laws have also been used extensively in urban areas.

The SPP adds that "a significant efflux from the small towns did not take the form of GG-type removals. There have been other forms of pressure. One was the stagnant economic opportunities. Housing facilities have been poor and limited, as a consequence of deliberate State policy. In many small towns these were enough for a family to decide to move elsewhere."

A dramatic influx to the Ciskei took place in late 1976 and early 1977 from the Glen Gray/Herschel districts. These areas were handed over to the Transkei and some 50 000 residents who disagreed with the transfer sought refuge in the Ciskei. The epidemic-stricken Thornhill burgeoned at this time.

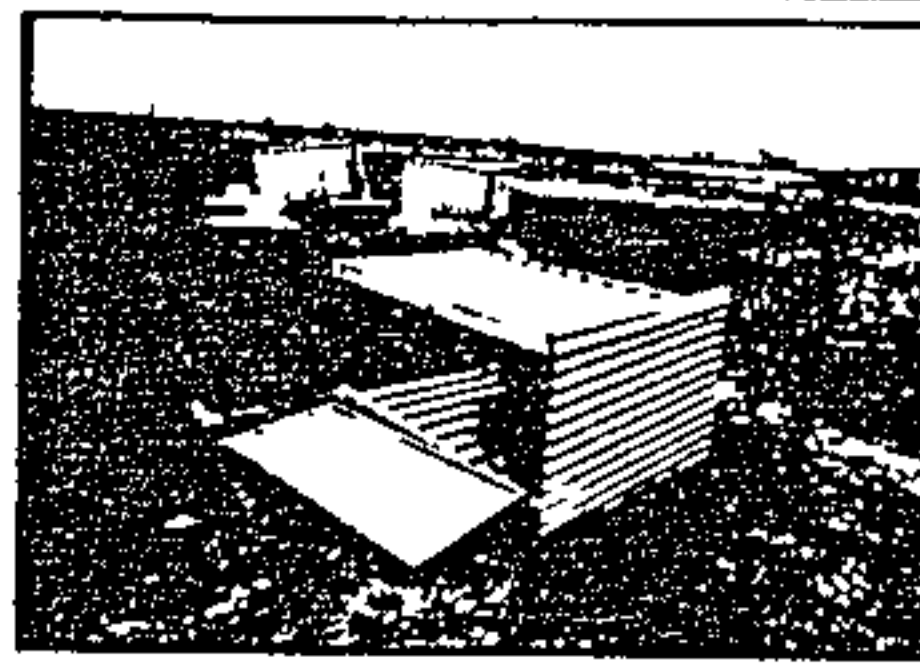
Influx control measures and the Coloured Labour Preference policy have undoubtedly contributed to Ciskeian in-migration. The extent of this is not known.

Group Areas Act removals, not accounted for in detail in the report, would add significantly to the totals.

A further 477 000 people are estimated to be facing removal in the Eastern Cape. For 33 000 it will be at least their second — or possibly their third — move.

The uprooting of blacks goes on and on . . .

FORCED REMOVALS IN SOUTH AFRICA



THE SPP REPORTS VOL 2
THE EASTERN CAPE

In a closer look at removals, Jo-Anne Collinge focuses on the Eastern Cape, surveying the general pattern, the build up to the move and the human devastation left in its wake.

Removal threat hangs over the

Mgwali wait in for the 'axe'

Historic Mgwali, site of the mission founded by South Africa's first ordained black minister, Tiyo Soga, has been reduced in official terminology to a "badly situated black spot". As such its days are numbered.

The people of Mgwali, in the white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei, were told in April 1980 they would have to move to Frankfort in the Ciskei. They have not yet received notice of expropriation, but many preliminary steps have been taken. Houses have been numbered, properties have been evaluated and a removals planning committee appointed.

The Surplus People Project reports the threat of black spot removal hangs over another 11 communities near the Ciskei and, according to official figures, this affects at least 43 000 people.

Mgwali title holders and long-term tenants are bitterly opposed to the move. Not only are they proud of the educational and service tradition of the 120-year-old settlement, but the prospect of Frankfort haunts them.

Mr Pringle Nobobe, secretary of the Mgwali Residents' Association, recounts the fate of an Alsatian family moved to Frankfort in July last year. "I met this family walking in Stutterheim. The man told me he had left Alsatia with his wife, four children,

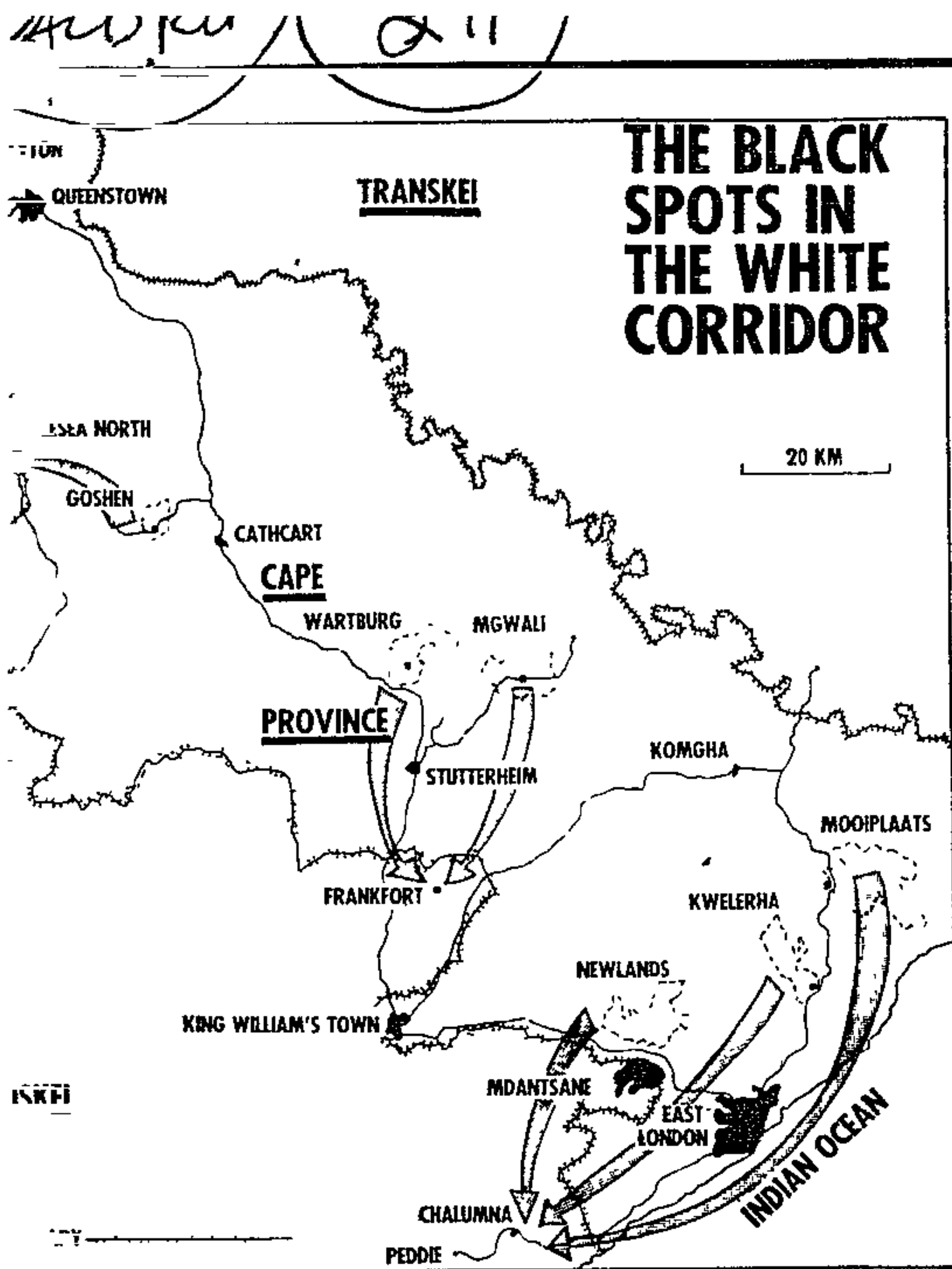
four sheep, three goats and eight cattle. that cerv-

"After five months in Frankfort they had nearly all died because there was no water. His wife, one child and two cattle were all that were left." It is stret-

Frankfort, about 30 km from King William's Town, is a rough settlement of "tomato box" houses and zinc "sentry box" latrines, threaded by sketchy roads. their Dr

Water was supplied by tankers, but now there are a few taps fed from boreholes. Apart from the 26 families from Alsatia, Frankfort is planned for 5 000 people from Mgwali and 3 000 from Wartburg. the p-

Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave a written assurance in October last year. denis- was bers not i was m. T- mill- is fi no i Mgw-



All the Fingos want to do is go back home

Five years after being forced from the Tsitsikama to the Ciskei's "place of light" — Elukhanyweni — Fingo leaders surfaced in Parliament last year to make a final plea for the return of their ancestral land.

Their hopes had been raised by a procedural error on the part of the Government which meant that the State had not yet acquired the land for resale.

But the Fingos' pleas were in vain and they watched from the gallery as Parliament put the final seal on their dispossession.

Why, after five years at Elukhanyweni, did the Fingo people want the disruption of return to the Tsitsikama area near Humansdorp?

The Surplus People Project suggests that the answers lie in a real deterioration in the quality of life because of the move and in the psychological response to being uprooted.

The Government has denied direct use of force in the Tsitsikama, but the displaced consistently refer to removal at gunpoint and imprisonment of resisters.

A young construction worker, Michael Welile Ntlanjeni, told researchers how his father had been jailed and his family taken in silence to Elukhanyweni.

He described his outrage at the first sight of the house: "It's not a house, man. It's not even a pigsty. Two rooms — for 11 people. Do they think we are animals? We need privacy too, man, even if we're black."

They had unpacked and tried to squeeze everything in. He had left the house in fury, his mother huddled over her broken crockery. "I wanted to smash things, man ... I wanted to smash every whitey in the world."

Five years later he works at the local sawmill and supports the family. His father speaks to nobody; his younger brother has died. Michael Ntlanjeni is bitterly resigned. "I will die in this place. I won't have a wife. I won't have children."

More desolate still was ancient Maria Zotwana. "We had no choice, the guns were behind

us ... then they bring us to this sad place.

"Here there is not enough food. I am hungry now, as I am sitting here.

"Everybody has died. My man has gone and died, as have my daughters. They took my land away. The Lord has also gone, yes, I suppose He has also gone."

An SPP survey of Elukhanyweni residents highlights the change in real quality of life after the move:

- In Tsitsikama 93 percent of households produced crops varied enough for a balanced diet.

- Stock ownership for the area was well above that for the Amatola basin as a whole.

- The community was not self-sufficient and needed the wages of migrants. But it was so placed as to make migration over long distances unnecessary. Workers mostly returned home weekly or monthly.

At Elukhanyweni, however, life was a different story.

- There was little agricultural land. Nobody had fields and most had just one or two garden plots.

- Land was fully utilised and crops varied — but the yield was miniscule.

- Few families owned stock. For instance, 30 percent kept poultry, while sheep, goats and horses were entirely absent.

- Among the working age population, 76 percent of men and 50 percent of women worked — but only 23 percent locally.

- Migration was frequently long-distance, with 19 percent going to Port Elizabeth and 15 percent to Johannesburg.

- While about half households managed financially, a quarter were decidedly poor (average size, one male wage earner) and a further quarter were destitute (large families with one wage earner — especially if female — or living on pension).

The SPP concludes that the Elukhanyweni people basically want one thing — to go back home to the Tsitsikama.

Residents of old mission site

people ear for ' to fall

at Mgwali landowners would receive compensatory land on removal. It is not clear whether Frankfort will attach to this. The Alsations have and the grazing there inadequate for their needs.

Dr Koornhof stresses concessions on conditions of resettlement made to a planning committee. But the residents' association argues that removal was never negotiated and that members of the planning committee were not the community's nominees. "It is replanned in Zwelitsha," comments Mr Nobobe.

The chairman of the planning committee, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, from a neighbouring area and has traditional authority over the Mgwalians.

South African and Ciskeian officials have visited Mgwali to persuade residents to move.

In mid-1981 Ciskeian Prime Minister Lennox Sebe told Mgwalians that he regarded those opposed to the move as terrorists.

Two months later six opponents of the Mgwali removal were detained under the Ciskei's security law and interrogated. The chairman of the residents' association, Mr Wilson Fanti, was held by South African Security Police in July 1982.

No other form of meeting is open to the residents' association, as no authority will grant permission for it. The association is confident it would get an overwhelming rejection of removal if the community could meet independently. It claims to have the signatures of nearly 4 000 people opposed to the move.

The Mgwali people find they fall between two stools when it comes to medical care, pensions and police protection. "We have no authority to turn to; we live as animals in the bush," says Mr Nobobe.

In a profound sense the Mgwali people are without protection. Since the independence of Ciskei, all Xhosas have become foreigners in South Africa.

(271) ~~271~~ *Accessed*
Dendron/Vivo area
15/6/83 Q. 601 1545
*Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development 1

Whether farms in the Dendron/Vivo
area have been made available for leasing
to White farmers if so, what is the total
area of the farms?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes—54 863 hectares

15 JUNE 1983

1544

1545

WEDNESDAY

1975 on proposals in regard to the Matoks/Ramagoep area becoming a White area, if so.

- (2) whether compensatory land was bought north of Blouberg in respect of the above-mentioned area.
- (3) whether the farms or portions of the farms Auf Der Haard, Ganspan, Fritchley, Eyam, Alfred, Wentworth, Terveen, Ysselmonde, Rosyth, Louisiana and Crieff have been deproclaimed as White areas since 1975; if so, when in each case.
- (4) whether this decision has since been amended, if so. (a) when and (b) what is the purport of the amended decision?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No. A decision was taken by Parliament during 1973 that the Matok/Ramagoep area be deproclaimed and that the residents be resettled.
- (2) Yes
- (3) With exception of the farms Ysselmonde, Crieff and Terveen the other farms and portions of the farms concerned were deproclaimed on 24 September 1982 by Proclamation 186/1982
- (4) Yes
 - (a) On 17 March 1983
 - (b) That the farms and portions of the farms situated north of Blouberg which were deproclaimed by Proclamation 186/1982 be retained as a Black area and that the farms Buiksloot, Vlieland, Ameland and the Remainder of the farm Urk also be deproclaimed in order to create a better economic viable area in Vivo

ing out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he therefore agree that, as it was originally put to the farmers, all the land which was bought as compensatory land for Matoks and Ramagoep will therefore not become White land again?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I really do not want to enter into a dispute about this with the hon member now. If he is interested in it, the opportunity for that can be created. If he has any more questions about this, he is welcome to put them directly to me.

271 ~~271~~ *Handwritten* 15/6/83
Matoks/Ramagoep area
Q. 61.1543 - 1545
*5. Dr W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the State took a decision in

†Dr W. J. SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, aris



SA, Transkei to meet over job dilemma

271
Star 16/6/83
~~124~~ ~~307~~

By Anthony Duigan

South African and Transkei authorities are to meet in Cape Town next Tuesday over the controversial moves to repatriate 1 000 Cape Town squatters to the black state

Earlier this year Transkei proposed a special employment action programme to take up some of the estimated 200 000 jobless in the territory South Africa agreed to finance a short-term programme for 4 000 jobless — if 1 000 of the places went to some of the estimated 80 000 squatters in the Cape Peninsula, many of whom are said to be Transkeians

Transkei authorities fought against linking the creation of jobs for Transkeian jobless and the repatriation of people who had to leave the territory because they could not make a living there

Altogether 2 500 Transkeians are already employed on public works projects under this scheme and next Tuesday's meeting will try to resolve the deadlock over whether Cape Town squatters will take up the other jobs available or not

"We feel there is a new willingness on South Africa's side

at least to consider our viewpoint With our unemployment rate and more than 20 000 new people looking for jobs each year we just cannot accept the repatriation of squatters," one Transkei official said

A leading Natal businessman, underlining the growing crisis of joblessness in the homelands, has proposed a joint Government-private enterprise initiative to create work in these areas

Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of Tongaat-Hulett Group, suggested in his company's annual report this week that the drought-aggravated situation of many rural populations will have a ripple effect felt throughout South Africa

"There is an urgent need for relief employment schemes aided by the resources of the relevant government departments and private enterprise whereby rural rehabilitation and development can be accelerated," he said

"Given the right financial, administrative, organisational and professional assistance there is no reason why unemployed rural populations cannot be usefully occupied in the construction of essential services

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Apartheid policy is anything but petty

ARGUS

10/6/83

271

LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, reviews the report by the Surplus People Project, which records the forced removal of 3,5-million individuals in 13 years and the threat hanging over 2-million more

OBJECTIONS to apartheid have often been directed at its "petty" insults to people. But a recently-completed study has shown that the real affect of separate development has been anything but petty.

The study, done by a group of volunteer researchers operating under the name Surplus People Project, has put an awesome perspective on the artificial population shift that has taken place in terms of the policy.

Forced removals have from time to time evoked outcries, particularly against the authoritarian terms on which people were moved and the dismal conditions in which they were sometimes resettled.

The Surplus People Project set out in 1979 to sketch the national dimensions of this policy and what its impact has been on the communities that have been relocated.

Startling

One of the most startling findings was: Since 1960 there have been more than 3,5-million individual removals of various types. At least 2-million more people are currently under threat of removal. Many people have been moved more than once, and some are living in fear of further relocation.

The estimated 3,5-million removals exclude relocations due to betterment or land-use planning in the homelands and endorsement out of the "white" cities under influx control regulations.

Betterment removals in Natal alone are thought to exceed a million since the 1950s.

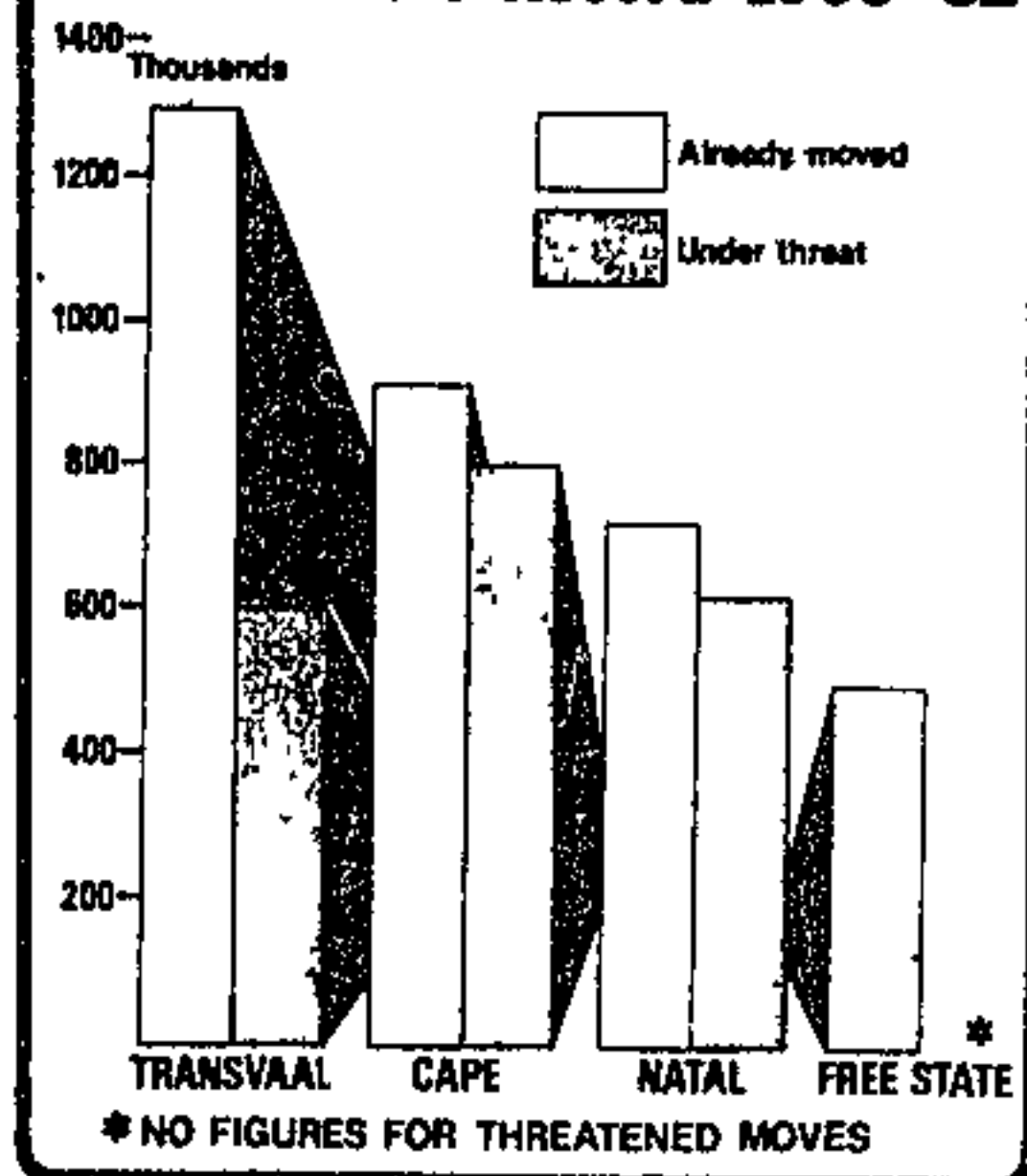
It was impossible to count the number of people displaced under the influx control laws, as the records did not tell how many of the hundreds of thousands arrested were actually expelled.

Biggest category

The single biggest category of people removed have been farm workers — 1 129-million. This includes people who have been living on farms as tenants and workers who have become redundant owing to old age or mechanisation.

Group area removals have been the second largest category — 834 000. Thousands of black people who were moved to homelands from areas in Pretoria in the 1950s and early 1960s had to be moved again because they were settled with the wrong ethnic group.

The Removals Record 1960-82



The largest category of those under threat of removal is that of black spots and consolidation. It is estimated that 1 153-million people are to be moved in terms of the 1975 proposals for consolidation of the homelands. The rest of the estimated 2-million future removals are expected to be made up through farm evictions, influx control and infrastructural development.

Most of the removals have taken place in the Transvaal. But the large number of homelands in the province and their ill-defined borders have created such confusion in certain areas that even the people living there are not sure whether they live in Gazankulu or Lebowa, Venda or Gazankulu or in Lebowa or kwaNdebele.

Worst conditions

In the Eastern Cape the SPP concentrated on Ciskei, where it found resettlement conditions to be "some of the worst in the country — extremely high unemployment, little economic activity, a very dense population and a particularly repressive Bantustan government."

Piecemeal removal of farm families and the re-establishment of townships in black areas account for the mass of the 400 000 recorded removals in the area. Black spot removals account for a small proportion, but these are presently in the limelight because more than 40 000 people in the white corridor between the Transkei and Ciskei are scheduled for relocation.

On the infamous Dimbaza resettlement project, the SPP says in a statement publicising its report: "Dimbaza is an often quoted example of how a closer settlement be-

came a showpiece. There are factories in Dimbaza, and housing has been improved, but SPP found a 35 percent unemployment rate among the economically active population — among the highest in the country.

"Dimbaza was improved only as a result of an international outcry. There are hundreds of Dimbazas throughout South Africa needing development, but little happens unless they somehow make the limelight — and even then, as Dimbaza shows, the development does not meet local needs."

The Western Cape was found to have been affected mainly by Group Area evictions and by the destruction of informal settlements, the black occupants of which were shipped back to the Transkei and Ciskei because of the Government's coloured labour preference policy for the area.

Relocations in the Northern Cape are virtually complete.

The Free State lays claim to the largest resettlement area in the country — Onverwagt, with an estimated 160 000 people, although some put it at 200 000.

Material loss

In Natal only half of the scheduled relocations have been carried out. The province differs in that it includes only one homeland, kwaZulu, which has the largest population but which is at the same time also the most fragmented.

Many parts of the homeland abut white urban areas, encouraging a proliferation of informal settlements, making access to jobs somewhat easier and also making commuting possible on a much wider scale.

The SPP says in its report that living conditions in relocation areas are generally very poor and most people suffer material loss when they are relocated, particularly those moved from where they had agricultural land to areas where they do not.

However, basic facilities have been to "since the terrible days of Mondlo and Stinkwater in the early 1960s" It insists that conditions are highly variable and still so rudimentary as to make the Government's repeated assurances that removals mean development and upliftment "a public relations exercise only."

271

SA, Ciskei meet 'in spirit of cordiality'

S. Post 17/6/83

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Ciskei and South Africa have met "in a spirit of cordiality", but so far there has been no information from either side about the recent problem areas that have arisen between the two Governments.

In a Press statement after the talks yesterday, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs gave no information about issues dealt with during the meeting.

But it is certain that the recent refusal by Ciskei to accept any more resettlement from Duncan Village in East London to Mdantsane on Ciskei land would have featured prominently.

In reply to a question in Parliament last month, the Minister of Co-operation and

Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, confirmed that Ciskei had made representations about this matter through diplomatic channels.

"The resettlement of these people is taking place in terms of an existing bilateral agreement between South Africa and Ciskei," Dr Koornhof said.

To accede to Ciskei's request about resettlements, he said, this agreement would first have to be altered.

Other areas of tension have involved farming land on Ciskei's borders.

The President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, was in a Cabinet meeting today and could not be reached for comment.

The South Africans have declined to elaborate on yesterday's bland statement.

271 (1) ~~130~~ ~~Stockenstrom~~ *Hansaid*
17/6/83 Q 611594 - 1597
*11 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department received a memorandum from the Coloured community of Stockenstrom dated 10 November 1981, if so (a) when and (b) what was the purport thereof
- (2) whether he or any member of his Department replied to or acknowledged receipt of this memorandum if so (a) who and (b) when
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, my predecessor received a memorandum dated 10 November 1981 from a Mr D F. N. Bailey and a Mr W H S Loots on behalf of the "Katrivier-Kleurlinggemeenskappe in die Stockenstrom-Area" on 16 November 1981. The memorandum contains a historical background of the settlement of Coloureds in the area during the 19th century and thereafter. It also asks that they be allowed to remain in the area and by implication that the area should not be included in the Ciskei, and if this was not possible, for the community to be given land in another Rural Coloured Area. My predecessor was also asked to receive a deputation.
- (2) Yes
 - (a) The Administrative Secretary of my predecessor acknowledged receipt and my predecessor also wrote to Mr. Bailey on two occasions.
 - (b) On 18 November 1981, 29 December 1981 and 16 March 1982, respectively
- (3) The hon member's specific reference to the memorandum enabled the Department and myself to trace facts that make a correction to my written reply to the hon member's question No. 530 necessary. As will appear from (1) above the memorandum did contain a request for alternative land, albeit a request for land in a specific kind of area. When replying to the hon member's question No. 530 neither I nor the Department identified this request. While apologizing for unknowingly having given the hon member what now appears to have been incorrect information, I must add that over the years there may of course also have been other

requests amounting to approaches to the Department for alternative land or accommodation, as, according to the memorandum, the compilers thereof have been submitting memorandums since 1958; I presume on various matters and to different departments and authorities.

The Department of Internal Affairs is not involved in the resettlement of communities but can, where necessary, assist resettled persons under its welfare and farmer assistance schemes. It also assists Coloured communities in negotiating with other government agencies or bodies and in the handling of various public and private difficulties. In this sense officials of the Department are in regular contact with the Katrivier community. It was of course not possible to give them land in another Rural Coloured Area as occupation and ownership of land in those areas are regulated by the Rural Coloured Areas Law of the Coloured Representative Council (Law 1 of 1979). My predecessor's eventual response to the request for an interview was that it should stand over until more clarity could be obtained about certain aspects, these being especially land ownership and the people involved therein. The Department has since and is still assisting the community and the Department of Co-operation and Development which is primarily concerned with the matter, with the tracing of land owners and their title deeds.

Stockenstrom

*12 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development

Whether a decision has been taken by his Department to resettle the Coloured community of Stockenstrom, if so, (a) when and (b) where will this community be resettled?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No, the hon member is referred to my reply to Question 3 of 10 June 1983

Reserve Bank: building

*13 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether there are any plans to erect a new building for the Reserve Bank in Pretoria, if so, (a) where and (b) at what cost;
- (2) whether this building will accommodate all Reserve Bank personnel, if not, where will the remainder be accommodated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. Plans are in progress to construct a new head office building for the Reserve Bank in the central business district of Pretoria. Planning has not yet reached the stage where it is possible to determine the final cost of the project.
- (2) All the staff of the head office, which are now housed in four buildings, will be accommodated in the new building.

FM 17/6/83

SURPLUS PEOPLE

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Decision-makers in business should give the five reports of the Surplus People Project (SPP), on "Forced Removals in South Africa," their highest level of consideration. There has never before been so comprehensive and authoritative a study of what is commonly called resettlement of Africans, and the disruption of coloured and Indian communities in terms of the Group Areas Act (GAA).

In the two decades since 1960, the SPP has found a staggering 3,5m people have been shifted around to fit in with the grandiose schemes of apartheid. A further 2m are in danger of removal. And although government has said such removals are now "voluntary," a host of coercive measures in fact call this in question. A veritable Stalinist process is at work.

The project arose in 1979, at the time of the "reprieve" of Crossroads. The originators felt that attention needed to be given to the entire spectrum of removals — particularly those in distant areas away from media and other concerned scrutiny.

A number of individuals and organisations co-operated on a voluntary basis in assembling and evaluating the information. The SPP thanks the Netherlands Interchurch Co-ordination Committee for funding and "moral support."

The research cannot be briefly summarised. Volume 1 gives an overview of the ideology and legislation which underpins the removals, while the other volumes consider actual events in various regions in intense and convincing detail.

The scale of the process should make anyone extremely sceptical of the *bona fides* of the current reform initiatives. That so many people are now known to have been affected is in itself a new factor. It can only be hoped that relocation has reached its grim heights and will tail off, particularly now that the evidence has been so meticulously assembled.

As the SPP makes clear, relocations are an integral component of the homeland policy. The stripping of SA citizenship from all blacks, and their physical linkage to that 13% of the country's land mass in which the 10 homelands are situated, in a greater or lesser degree of fragmentation, could not have occurred, without draconian influx controls coupled with black leaders willing to go for "independence," so providing areas for the dumping of unwanted people. While coloureds and Indians have not been subject to this degree of dislocation, the GAA has cut a devastating swathe through their communities.

The pattern is not homogenous — some areas, such as the Ciskei, have been far more affected than others. However, the overall intention was, and is, to allow blacks into urban areas on only the most stringent conditions. And entire communities have been uprooted from traditional lands in the name of consolidation. That this view of blacks as labour units — dispensable once their service to the white economy is over — has scarcely altered has again been made depressingly apparent in recent weeks by government's reaction to the Rikhotso decision.

The FM feels that everyone concerned with SA's future should at least examine the reports. In particular, advocates of the free enterprise system will find the degree to which blacks are unfree, and have no real choice over their future, appalling.

While such a distortion of peoples' wishes and needs is not unparalleled in history, it has gone hand-in-hand with considerable lip-service to free enterprise by government and its agents in recent times — while the real aims of apartheid have been, often secretly, at work. In fact, grand apartheid is working.

□ The five-volume set costs R75 and orders or enquiries should be addressed to The Distributor, PO Box 187, Cape Town 8000

By JOHANN POTGIETER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The future of the coloured community of Kat River in the Stockenström district on the Ciskei border hangs in the balance this weekend as the tussle over their fate enters a critical phase.

On Monday the machinery to hand over the Stockenström district, including the "blood land" of the Kat River people, to the Ciskei will go into motion, but the Government still has no clear answers about where these 7 000 people will go.

The handover will be made despite the pleas over decades of the leaders of this community to stay on their land.

Yesterday the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P W de Klerk, who is directly responsible for the people concerned, apologised to Parliament for "unknowingly" saying in April that the Government had received no representations from the community.

He said his predecessor, Mr Chris Heunis, now Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, received a memorandum from them in November, 1981.

"It asked that they be allowed to remain in the area and by implication that the area should not be included in Ciskei, and that if this was not possible for the community to be given land in another rural coloured area."

He said Mr Heunis was also asked to receive a deputation from the community.

Mr Heunis's eventual response to the request for an interview, Mr De Klerk said, was that it should "stand over until more clarity could be obtained about certain aspects like land ownership".

Mr De Klerk said his department's officials were in "regular contact" with the Kat River community and were helping the Department of Co-operation and Development to trace land owners and their title deeds.

But he gave no hint about a possible solution to the problem.

A vital stage in the saga of one of the oldest rural coloured communities will be reached on Monday when the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development meets to discuss Ciskei "border adjustments".

It is expected to recommend that 25 000 hectares of Stockenström district should go to Ciskei.

There thus seems to be little hope that the first objective of the Kat River people — that the settlements should remain in South Africa — can be achieved.

And yesterday Mr De Klerk said they could "of course" not be accommodated in another rural coloured area "as occupation and ownership of land in those areas are regulated by the rural coloured areas law of the Coloured Representative Council".

Asked yesterday by Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, if his department had decided to resettle the community, Mr De Klerk replied: "No".

In an interview later, Mr Moorcroft said his object in raising the issue on behalf of the Kat River people was to ensure the land should not be ceded until a number of conditions were met, namely:

- The people should be compensated for their land on a scale comparable with compensation paid to white farmers in similar circumstances.

- Alternative accommodation should be settled before the handover

- Adequate infrastructure, housing and other facilities should be provided at the alternative site.

7 000
Fate of
Kat River
District
border
adjustments

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S. Post
2/6/83

Remember Piet Koornhof's promises?

(271) copies
23/6/85



By MOIRA LEVY

MORE THAN 300 000 people have been uprooted and resettled since Dr Piet Koornhof promised in 1981 that there would be no more forced removals.

And today, more than two-million people are still threatened by forced removals.

This is claimed in a major study by Cheryl Walker and Laurine Platzky of the National Committee Against Removals, released last week.

"Tactics have

2-million can't forget

changed," Ms Platzky said, commenting on the study. "Today fewer people are trucked out of their areas and dumped in the veld."

Instead, the Government uses vague promises, rumours and harassment

to get the people to agree to move, she said.

More than one-million farm labourers live under the threat of removal, and the same number have been moved off the farms over the past 25 years, she said.

"These are the people at the bottom of the relocation pile. They have no rights to compensation, although they may have been on the farms for generations.

"The people have no choice but to move."

A new feudal system has come to South Africa, says researcher

Mass removals are a key element in new forms of labour control which are founded on a rigid urban/Bantustan division, says Grahamstown researcher Mrs Marian Lacey.

In the post-Riekert years, she says, the urban gains of "a mere 5.3 million urban Africans who qualify for urban residence rights... have been at the expense of the majority of Africans condemned to live in destitute Bantustans".

Mrs Lacey points out that "the massive crackdown on 'illegals', the continued and rising number of pass law arrests since 1979, and the ruthless brutality used against people said to be squatting illegally" mean that increasing numbers face the bleak Bantustan option.

She asserts that labour needs have changed radically in recent years and that large-scale relocation to the Bantustans, changes to citizenship rights and rigid channelling of the workforce create "a complex and coercive system of allocating and reserving a supply of labour to different categories of employer".

The mining sector which, until 1974, relied on large numbers of Malawian and Mozambican workers, has since had to secure a local supply. The manipulation of citizenship to create an internal reserve of "foreigners" in the Bantustans was crucial to this, Mrs Lacey says.

"As 'foreigners' they could be denied free access to certain categories of work and so be channelled into mining."

In the farming sector there was also a sharp decline in foreign workers in the 1970s. This, and the removal of about a million local black people from tenancy on white farms or "black spots", caused a change in the farm labour pattern, Mrs Lacey observes.

"Farmers have had to change from maintaining the largest possible labour supply on the farm to meet their variable labour requirements over the

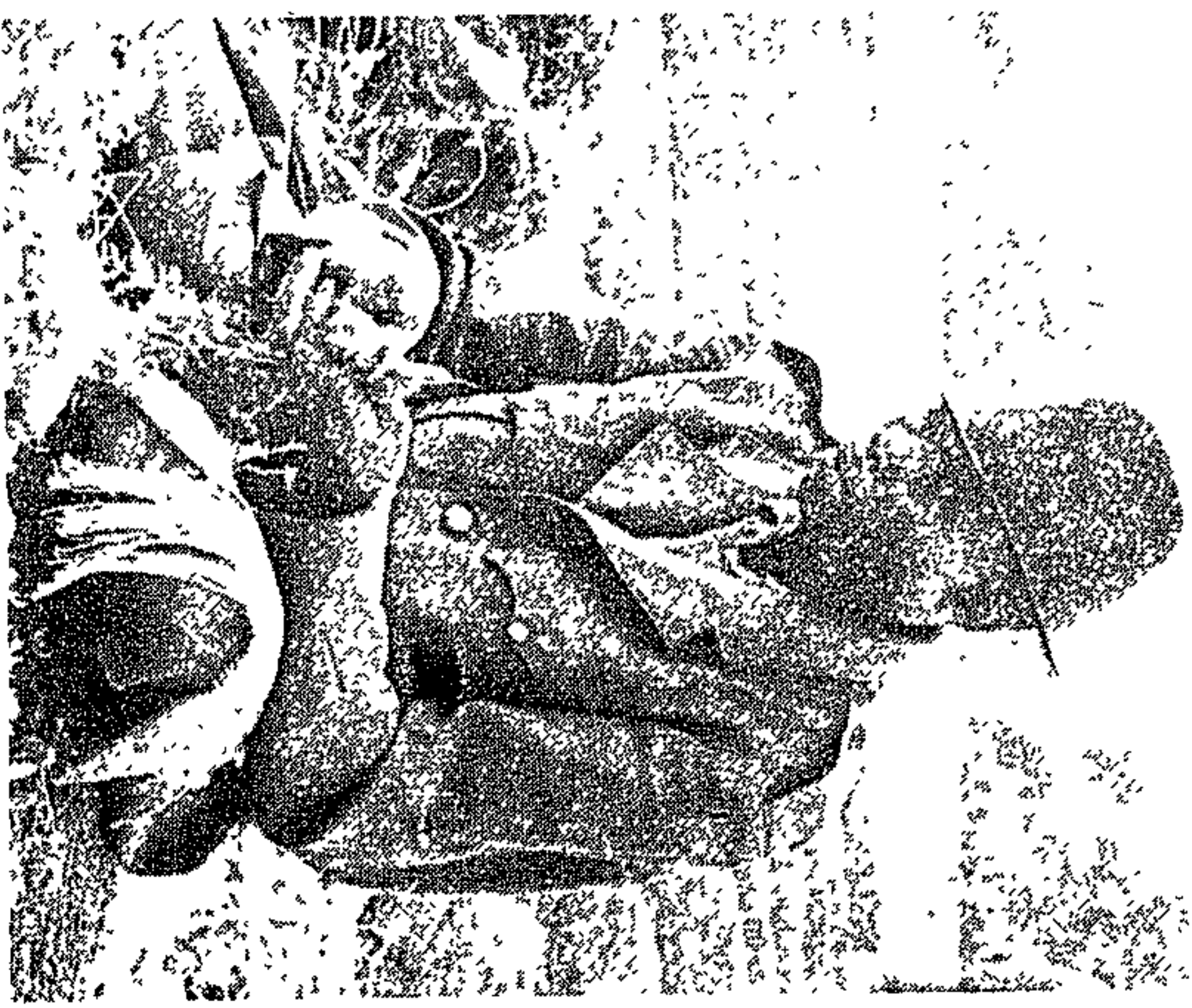
Removals are key to control of labour

Concluding a series of articles on removals, Jo-Anne Collinge looks at divergent views on the uprooting of millions in South Africa. The National Party sees it as essential to "nation building". An alternative view is put forward by researcher Marian Lacey.

explained: "I have earned more in three months' casual work (illegal employment) in town than others earn in six months on the farm. Others who have gone to work for the farms can't leave the farm work now."

But, Mrs Lacey adds, there are those so desperate that they will even accept payment in kind from farmers.

A woman who commutes daily to a tomato farm from the Lebowa resettlement area of Lomondokop said: "We women here, and even our children, are forced to go and pick tomatoes on the farms nearby. What can we do? There is no other work for our men and even the farmer doesn't want them. If we work on the farms we will maybe get some food... and then we can sell the tomatoes that the farmer uses to pay us. Without this little bit our children will starve."



Many Bantustan blacks earn a living — albeit a meagre one — by doing casual, or seasonal, farm work.

lion South Africans became aliens in their land of birth through Bantustan independence.

"As declared 'foreigners' they are subject to new controls. These include summary deportation — as in the case of the Transkeian and Ciskeian Cape squatters. They can also be forced to take on jobs spurned by others."

As many urban workers as possible are transformed into "frontier commuters" — people who live just within the Bantustans and travel daily to work. This is achieved by moving existing townships or by adjusting borders of Bantustans to take them in.

While emphasising removal as part of a labour control scheme, Mrs Lacey also believes it serves other important political and economic ends.

It makes the Bantustans a more substantial reality and contributes to Dr Connie Mulder's "honourable" refusal of a vote in the central Parliament to all blacks.

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ently settled skilled workers supplemented by extensive recruitment of casual or seasonal labour from the Bantustans."

Methods of ensuring a ready supply of casual workers include zoning areas purely for farm recruitment, endorsing workers' reference books "farm labour only", creating resettlement areas remote from towns or border industrial growth points and limiting the number of industrial work requisitions to certain areas.

Mrs Lacey says some people resist farm work, as did a worker interviewed at Zweledinga, Ciskei, who

In the manufacturing sector, "especially in its most capital intensive multinational component" the demand is increasingly for a skilled and stabilised work force, says Mrs Lacey. Greater restriction on entry to the cities is the policy that corresponds to this need.

The means of control are deprivation of citizenship rights — a measure applied to an increasing number of South Africans — and making possession of approved housing a prerequisite for urban residence.

Mrs Lacey points out that, in five years, eight mil-

● It saves the taxpayer millions in social service costs by displacing masses across Bantustan borders where they set up squatter settlements and continue to work in white centres. The State is thus absolved from providing housing, education and social security benefits.

● It puts slums "far out of the sight and mind of white South Africans to where they can be effectively and easily policed and controlled."

Mrs Lacey concludes that, far from liberal reform, South Africa is implementing a forced labour system — "a new feudalism in the age of the computer".

Black spot moves essential

To the Nationalist Government, mass population removals are an unavoidable part of the process of ethnic "nation building" within South Africa.

When the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, made clear in Parliament earlier this month that the removals programmes would continue, he added:

"The basic principle is that we are dealing with nation building, development of national states and the improvement of living conditions of the people being settled."

The chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr Johan Adendorff, made it clear that this political end will not easily be achieved and that development goals have been largely unfulfilled.

Last year he stated that 1 300 jobs would have to be created daily for the next 20 years to employ the expanding black population. He pointed out that

the political imperative of containing black people in the homelands would complicate the task.

"About half these (new jobs) would have to be laid on in the national states to preserve the present population ratio between them and South Africa."

Failure to meet the challenge would end in labour unrest and a drop in living standards, he predicted.

Stacked against achieving the goal of job creation are a lack of cheap development capital and expertise, Dr Adendorff said. Two decades after the Government pledged itself to industrial decentralisation, 80 percent of industrial production remained concentrated in just four percent of the country, he pointed out.

It was the realisation of this failure which led the Government to rethink decentralisation proposals in the early '80s. The resulting plan, for regional economic development along major

growth axes, would radically affect the pattern of removals, Dr Chris Jooste argued in 1981.

He was then director of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) and is now editor of the Conservative Party paper, Die Patriot.

"The guidelines for consolidation (of the homelands) should be the provision of employment in or as close as possible to the national states and the location of urban development in national states or in areas earmarked for incorporation," Dr Jooste said.

He also argued that consolidation was essential to nation building and that economic strategies were important "as they constitute the major instruments of the settlement and resettlement of people under their respective governments".

Dr Jooste said the promotion of a single national economy was "tantamount to preaching economic coloni-

alism and revolution, because it will force unacceptable political solutions on to minorities."

On the other hand he regarded the massive growth of homelands commencing to work in white areas and the dominant investment of the South African Government in the homelands not as colonialism but as signs of the homelands' viability.

Sabra, headed for the last decade by Broederbond chief Professor Carel Boshoff, takes a harder line than the National Party on segregation. Probably the new rightwing force in white politics would identify with its views.

Recent calls by Conservative Party MPs to Dr Koorhof not to "go soft" on black spot removals may indicate the CP's sharing of the Sabra view. It remains to be seen how Dr Koorhof's "reformed approach" to removal will be implemented.

Forced removals vigil

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Sunday Times
19/6/83

Sunday Times Reporter

THE Black Sash is mounting a national week-long public vigil to focus attention on forced removals and resettlements.

It starts tomorrow and continues from 8am to 8pm every day until Friday.

Tomorrow is the 70th anniversary of the Natives' Land Act.

The Black Sash said it was appropriate to hold the vigil since the implications of the Act had been so profound.

Talks

"We believe it is urgently necessary for all concerned South Africans to make a determined effort to persuade the Government to give up its removals policy, which has caused great suffering to millions of people," said the Black Sash in a statement.

The Black Sash vigil in Johannesburg will take place in Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, and will take the form of talks, discussions and slide presentations.

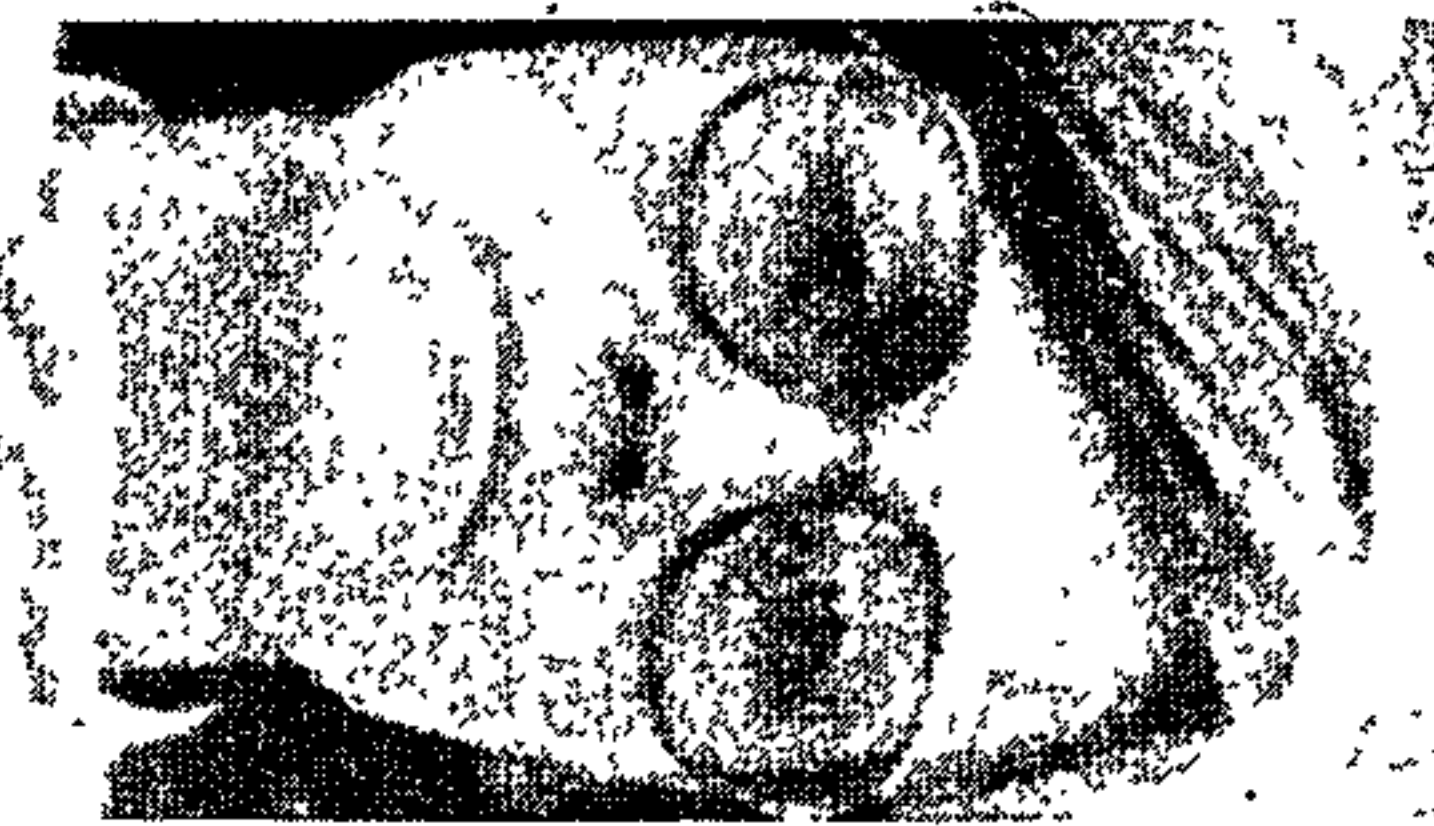
Various speakers will talk on mass removals, resettlement and influx control.

They will include the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman and the Rev Peter Storey.

A vigil against 'old-hat evil'

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MRS JILL WENTZEL facing the evil

IN 1916, Sol Plaatje wrote: "For upward of three years the Government of the Union of South Africa has harassed and maltreated the rural native taxpayers as no heathen monarch since the time of the Zulu King Chaka ever ill-used a tributary people."

The pain of law-abiding people under brutal attack is as old as South African history. It is old hat to the Black Sash after all its years of campaigning against the pass laws and forced removals, but it is a source of fresh desperation to many of our younger members. The impetus for our week of protest came from them.

Visiting communities under threat of removal, our younger members have been exposed for the first time to the plight of rural people trapped in their own decency and unable to register any effective form of protest within the legal boundaries they so deeply respect.

On Monday The Black Sash begins a five-day vigil of protest against resettlement and its effects on rural black populations. Transvaal chairperson of the organisation, Mrs JILL WENTZEL, explains why.

In the past 30 years, the Government has relocated more than 3-million people. Many of them came from what are called "black spots" — mostly areas where the land was bought by black communities at the end of the last century and the beginning of this one.

The land is good, arable and close to areas of employment and the people who live on it and have freehold title to their properties are well-fed, secure and live contented rural lives.

They are conservative and traditional people with deep respect for law and order. Having no quarrel with the Government, they react with bewildered disbelief when they hear they are to be relocated to faraway, arid places where they will have to live in small settlements and dispose of their livestock. They

cannot believe that their freehold title has been legislated away.

Their response is that there must be some mistake. So, painstakingly, they sit down and write out the story of their community. They tell how they received their land, whether from President Kruger in gratitude for services rendered to him, or from Queen Victoria who promised it to them in perpetuity. They detail the development of their communities and their dealings with local officials.

They are sure they only have to explain all this and higher officials in the Government will realise that someone has made a mistake. Or that if they get a lawyer he will take the matter to court and justice will prevail.

But this doesn't happen. What does happen is that those very officials they trust, who represent law and order to them, suddenly turn on them, often harass their leaders and treat them like criminals because they say they do not want to move.

They are not politicised people, most of them are content to live under this Government and, when their painstaking and lawful protests are ignored, there is nothing more they can do. A few have succeeded in their determination not to move.

Most, though, have seen their homes bulldozed and, after relocation, few have been able to re-establish themselves. Hopelessly undercompensated, their homes and livestock gone, far from places of employment, they tend to slide into a state of clinical depression.

Older Black Sash members have seen this happen year after year for the last three decades. We are no less distressed but we are more defeated than our younger members. Their outraged sense of urgency has encouraged the rest of us to make fresh efforts and enlist all possible support to try to prevent the removal of any more established rural communities.

But the odds are against all of us. Over the decades there has been no lack of vigorous protest by many organisations, black, white and mixed, but we have all failed dismally.

The Black Sash has agonised over its right to visit rural communities and falsely raise hopes that we can somehow help them. We are, after all, in some ways, as disadvantaged as they are.

We too abhor violence and have the same intrinsic respect for lawful procedures. We, like them, are faced with two immovable objects — an implacable Government and

an indifferent white electorate.

Influx control and resettlement have continued unabated and we have failed to trigger off a sense of outrage in the white community.

They surely cannot say they didn't know? Certainly the Press has told them often enough what is happening. In the last 30 years, I doubt whether there has been one winter when there have not been Press pictures of hundreds of families huddling in the bitter cold as their homes are bulldozed.

Almost every day, now, the English Press tells of famine and the crisis on the land. But whites have become skilled at not seeing and not knowing and their protective ignorance defeats those of us who employ orthodox methods of pleading.

We do not know what to do and this is largely why we have planned this long and sober vigil, hoping that others will join us in a week of careful and disciplined thought in an effort to find creative ways of compelling Government to face the evil that it is doing — and the disastrous consequences for all of us.

In 1964 people were forcibly moved from Stirtonville

SPOTLIGHT

ON VOSLOORUS

Victims of apartheid

By JOSHUA RABOROKO



MR GIDEON TSIE The council plans to build more houses

THE Government's mass removal policy gave birth to the sprawling Vosloorus township on the East Rand.

In 1964 hundreds of blacks were moved from the old Boksburg location, Stirtonville to Vlakplads — now popularly known as Vosloorus.

The reason for moving the people at the time was that in terms of the Group Areas Act, coloureds, Indians and blacks could not stay together.

Most leaders protested at the removal but authorities forcefully made them pack their bags and moved them out of the area.

The township, named after a city councillor, Dr D W Vosloo, has a total population about 60 000 people. The local community council is aiming at making it one of the "most beautiful townships on the East

Rand," according to the council's secretary, Mr Gideon Tsie.

Most of the over 6 000 houses in the area are electrified, have sewerage and a proper sanitation system. But not all streets are tarred and street lights are scarce.

Where accommodation is a problem single men are housed at hostels and the council is to build a R50 000 hostel for single women during the 1983/84 financial year.

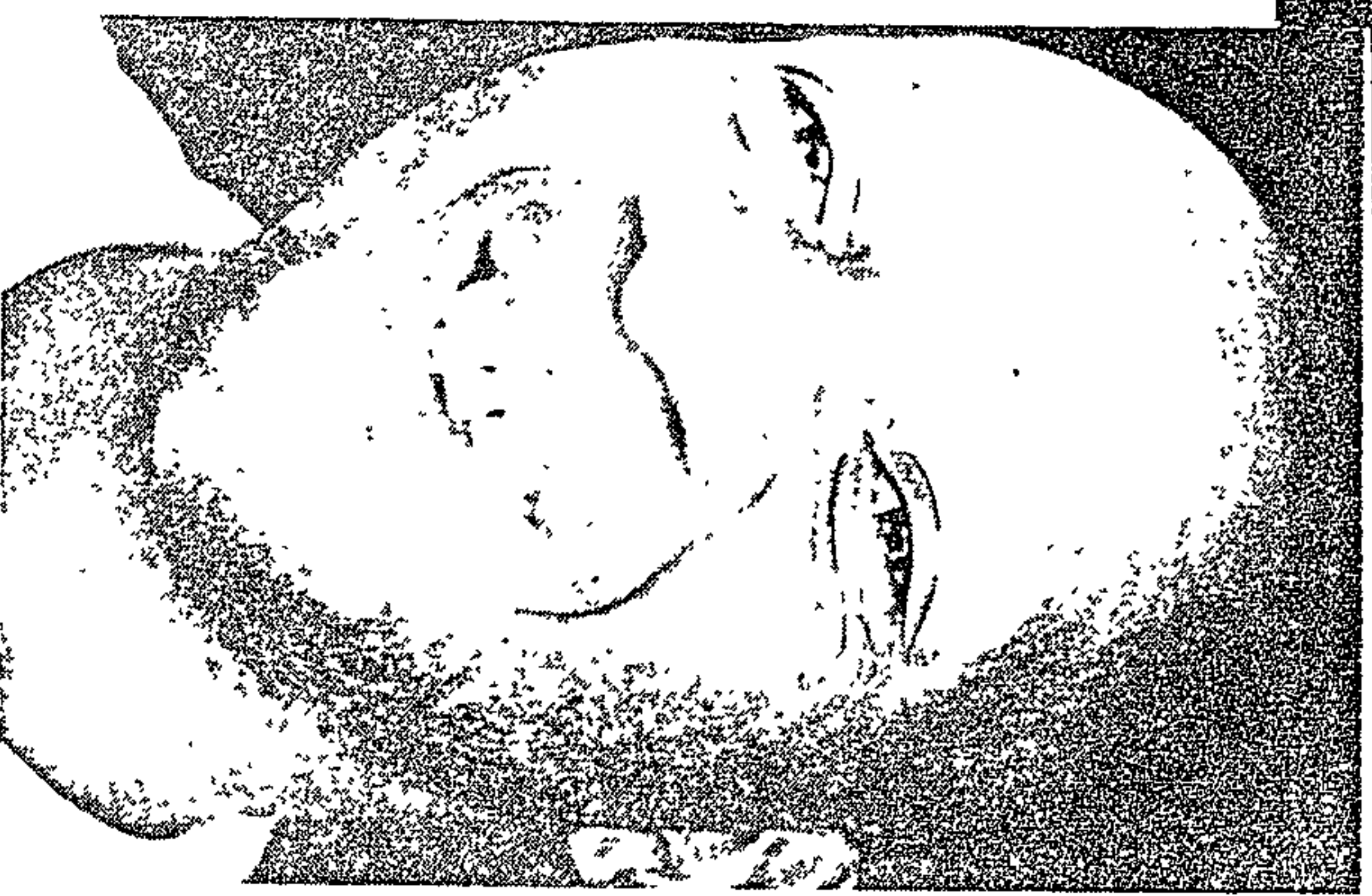
To ease the housing backlog which stands at over 2 000 the council has set aside thousands of rands for the building of more homes. Already a "snob hill" township is developing on the eastern side of the area where 42 "show houses" have been built. These houses are priced between R13 000 to R15 000.

Mr Tsie said that a civic centre would be erected at approximately R3,5-million which will consist of community council chambers and a new hall to replace the one that was razed in the June 16 riots in 1976.

Vosloorus boasts 12 schools — one high school, one secondary, four higher primary schools and six are lower primary schools. There are two creches, and two clinics.

House rental is a problem. Residents complain they often face the wrath of council's and the East Rand Administration Board's officials who evict those in arrears.

Businessman Mr Tommy Mazibuko told the SOWETAN that several people were evicted from their homes after failing to pay rent and "this poses a problem for most who have to be moved to the waiting list for new



MR TOMMY MAZIBUKO: Lack of recreational facilities.

homes".

Residents pay house rents ranging from R30 and R45 depending on the type of house.

But, Mr Tsie explained, it was not his council's policy to evict people from their homes. "We give people time to collect money and pay later."

"Anybody who encounters problems with rent should talk to the councillor in a particular

ward."

Referring to rent increases, Mr Tsie said they were unlikely to be increased this year. The last rent increase came into effect during last January.

Several people interviewed complained about lack of recreational facilities, such as a proper stadium, halls and parks. Streets and street lights should also be improved, they said.

1983

1983

Sash member will live on squatter diet

By SELLO RABOTHATA

ONE OF the members of Black Sash, Ms Jill de Vlieg, is to undertake a five-day fast in the organisation's protest week to observe the 70th anniversary of the 1913 Land Act and the South African Government's policy of forced removals.

The Black Sash yesterday said it was mounting the protest vigil to focus public attention on "the fatal consequences of black exclusion and dispossession which were officially established in the Act of Union in 1910 and the Land Act of 1913 — a policy which succeeding governments have steadily consolidated".

The organisation said all the horrors of influx control and resettlement culminated in the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill.

The impetus for this week of protest came from younger members of the Black Sash's relocation committee who, in the course of routine visits to communities under threat of removal, have been exposed for the first time to the pain of rural people.

"The rest of Black Sash's members have seen this happen year after year in the last three decades. We are no less distressed but more defeated than our younger members. Their outraged sense of urgency has encouraged the rest of us to make fresh efforts and enlist all possible support to prevent the removal of more established rural communities," the Black Sash said.

Ms de Vlieg, who has been particularly moved by the friendship and hospitality of the resettlement-threatened Driefontein people, said she would like to live for a week on a slice of bread and a cup of tea each day which some of the Driefontein people told her they had to do in order to save money while purchasing title to their land.

The Black Sash's programme for today is. 10am — Phyllis Lewson, a historian from Wits University will discuss at Khotso House the implementation of segregation, the 1936 Native Land and Trust Act. Lunch 1-2 pm. The 1913 Land Act legalising conquest by Mr Ernest Wentzel and 2.30pm an anecdotal fashion on the characters who were on the scene at the time of the Land Act; The Educated Courtesy of the Black Leaders, The Uncouth Response by dramatist William Kentridge.

3.30pm — Mr Dennis Mashabela will present oral history, tape recordings on interviews with blacks who lived through this time; 5pm — Jill de Vlieg will explain why she goes on a fast. 5.30pm — Beyers Naude will conduct prayers.

'Package deal' on 'black spot' removals

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August 2, 1983

Political Staff

TALKS have been held with Kwazulu representatives to link "black spot" removals to industrial development in the Tugela Basin.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr V A Volker (NP Klip River), who until recently was vice-chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development which has as its main task homeland consolidation.

Mr Volker said he was aiming at getting a "package deal" coupling the resettlement of 20 000 people with industrial development which would give greater momentum to the development of the Tugela Basin.

In an interview Mr Volker, whose constituency dominates the Tugela catchment area, said he had told Kwazulu representatives that if they

could help with the orderly clearance of the black spots he would do his best to speed up industrial development to provide jobs for those affected

To stimulate development, Mr Volker said he was busy organising a conference on the development of the Tugela Basin

The conference, which is to be held on August 26, is to be opened by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who headed a project investigating the development of the Tugela Basin while he was professor of economics at the University of Natal.

Other experts including top Government officials had also been invited.

Mr Volker said: "The area holds the prospect for a massive joint black

and white development.

"It has been estimated that there is sufficient water available in the Tugela to provide for 13-million people."

Mr Volker pointed out that the Tugela Basin was an ideal area for industrial development with its water resources, hydroelectric potential and huge labour resources.

There was also plenty of land available for industrial development with its corresponding urban development.

Because white areas and Kwazulu lay next to each other blacks could have freehold title to their plots.

Ladysmith, for example, was 10 km away from the black town of Ezakeni which meant that blacks or whites could travel easily in either direction to work.

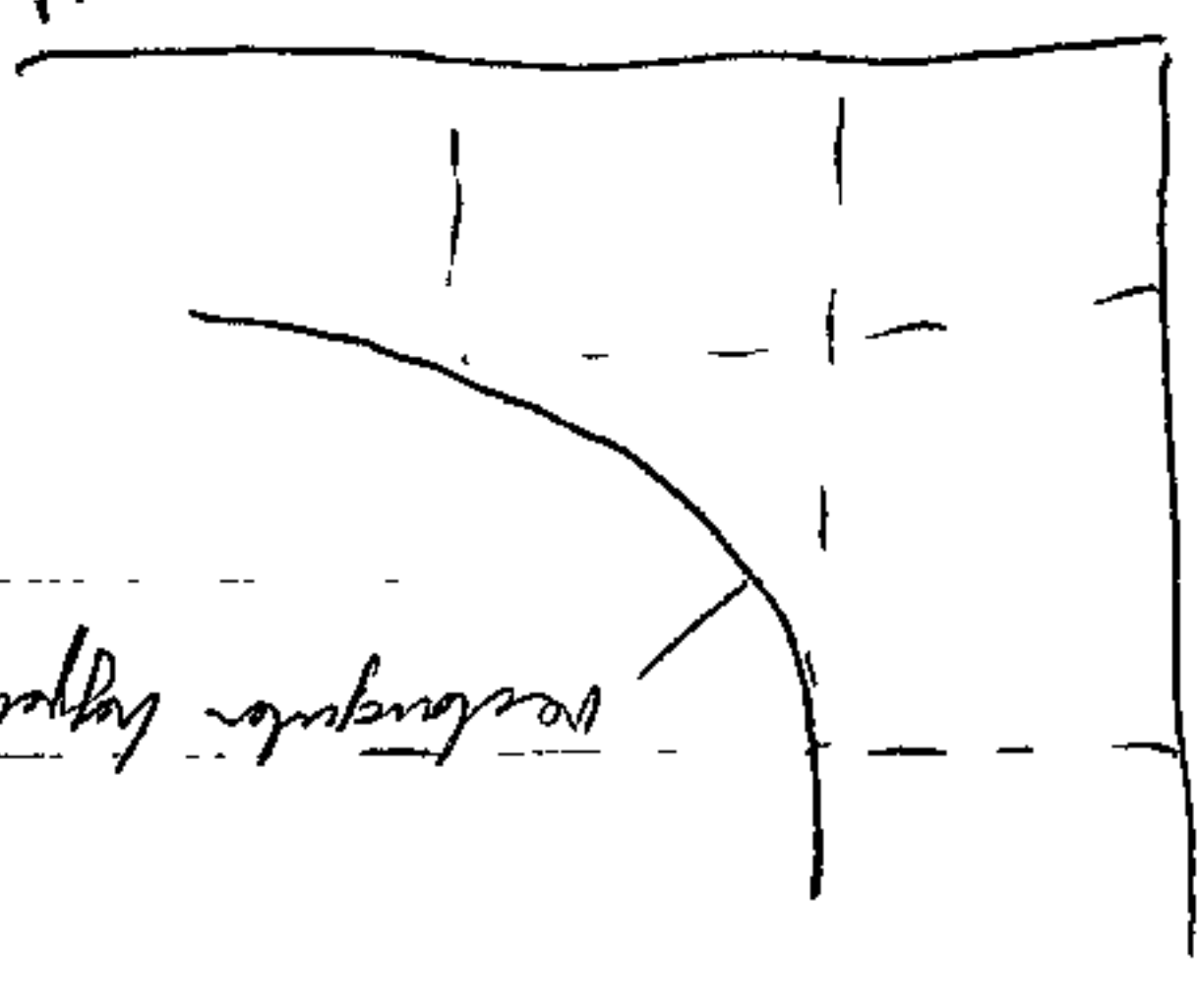
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SA

*Manuel Whang
Sed 10+5*

Washington Republic

1/1



Call for sharing of land by all

CMT Times 21/6/83 (271)

Staff Reporter

AUTHOR Dr Margaret Nash said yesterday that South Africa was in a state of civil war which would not end until the present conflict on the division of land had been resolved.

Speaking at a lunch-hour meeting organized by the Black Sash in the

City to mark the 70th anniversary of the Land Act, Dr Nash called for the sharing of the land and government by all races as soon as possible.

Dr Nash was speaking at the first of five seminars organized by the Black Sash under the general heading of "Focus on Forced Re-

movals." The seminars will be held in the Crypt of St George's Cathedral in Wale Street until Friday.

Today at 10am, Mr Tim Keegan will discuss the demise of black agriculture in the wake of the Land Act.

During the lunch hour, Mrs Sheena Duncan will speak on "The following 70 years: The Philosophy of the Land Act is implemented, and the present government brings its logic implacably to conclusion."

At 3pm Mr Tom Lodge will speak informally from his knowledge of the origins of black consciousness (including the rise of Pogo) which were rooted in black land dispossession.

The Rev Sydney Luckett will speak about daily life at KTC at 6pm. He will refer to the people who were arrested and are at present in prison and will come to trial.

Tomorrow, discussion will centre on the topic "The Sword of Damocles. Communities under threat of removal".

Talks will be delivered at 10am, lunch hour, 5pm, 6pm and 7.30pm.

Resettled areas

On Thursday, Mrs Ethel Walt will speak at 10am on life in resettled areas.

During the lunch hour, Mr Mark Orkin will talk on: "Is the present crisis situation on the land the basic cause of violent polarization?"

At 2pm, Mrs Ina Perlman will give a description of visits to drought-stricken areas.

On Friday, the last day of the series, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, and the Rev Peter Storey will speak on "Can governments be persuaded to stop all removals?" and "Forced removals cannot be allowed to continue". A written message from Alan Paton will also be read.

EVENING POST, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1983

Threatened group has asked to stay — leader

271

E. Post

By LESLEY LAMBERT
WITH the threat of resettlement looming over the coloured community in the Stockenström district on the Ciskeian border, community leader Mr D F N Bailey has claimed that representations made to the South African Government since 1959 were promptly "forgotten" after being acknowledged.

Mr Bailey, principal of the Hertzog Primary School and spokesman for the community, said today sending memoranda to Government departments for many years, pleading for stay or be given alternative land should their area south of the Kat River and north of Fort Beaufort be expropriated for the Ciskei.

"Our forefathers were given title deeds to their land but they have been betrayed many times during the last 150 years," he said.

Answers must be handed to the commissioning investigator before leaving the room. Pieces of paper or other materials are so instructed. Do not communicate with other candidates except the invigilator.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Last week, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, who is directly responsible to the people concerned, apologised to Parliament for "unknowingly" saying in April that the Government had not been approached by the community for land elsewhere in South Africa.

He said his predecessor, Mr Chris Heunis, had received a memorandum in 1981.

Mr Bailey said memoranda had been sent by the Coloured Federal Party and the synod of the Eastern Province Dutch Reformed church since 1959.

They heard in 1975 that only a portion of the Stockenström district would be incorporated into Ciskei.

"We felt we could rest assured after all the memoranda and correspondence we had sent that we would be excluded from the portion to be incorporated. But we discovered in 1980 that the portion to be excluded was the Balfour area.

"We sent an urgent telegram to Mr Heunis, then Minister of Internal Affairs, pleading with him to leave us on our 'bloodland' — the land earned by the

blood of our forefathers who died during the Frontier Wars.

"After the Frontier Wars, during which our people formed a buffer between the Xhosa and the white frontier farmers, Andrew Stockenström, then Commissioner-General of the Eastern Cape offered the survivors farmland between the Koenap and the Keiskamma Rivers as compensation for services rendered during the war.

"For this reason we have asked to stay. If we cannot we ask for alternative accommodation in another rural coloured area as well as adequate job opportunities, housing and other facilities equal to those we have as landowners," he said.

At the end of 1980, Mr Bailey sent a petition from the Seymour district, bearing 50 signatures, asking that their rights as owners of the land be considered.

It also invited officials from the Department of Internal Affairs to visit the area. This was because although they had heard rumours that their property would be bought out by the

Answers	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a)	5 1/2	CRB.
(b)	2 1/2	
(c)	1 1/2	
(d)	5 1/2	CRB.
(e)		
(f)		
(g)		
(h)		
(i)		
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(v)		
(w)		
(x)		
(y)		
(z)		

South African Development Corporation (Trust) at the beginning of 1981 none of the landowners had been informed or had their land evaluated.
Another invitation for departmental officials to attend a meeting of the community early in 1981 was refused and answered instead with the news that a portion of Stockenström would be incorporated and bought out during the 1982/83 financial year.
The community also drew up a lengthy memorandum dated November 10, 1981, asking the Government to declare the Kat River Settlement a coloured rural area.
According to Mr De Klerk, Mr Heunis's eventual response to a request for an interview was that it should be postponed until more clarity could be obtained about certain aspects like land ownership.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Fingos' ^{CARE TIMES} fight for ^{22/6/83} properties ²⁷¹

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Property owners on the fringe of Fingo Village and in adjacent Grahamstown streets said this week they were shocked and dismayed to learn that their properties had been officially expropriated a year ago and that they had only five weeks to contest compensation offered by the Community Development Board.

The 10 properties involved are held under title deeds dating from 1877 and compensation offered ranges between R1 500 and R22 500. They are sited in Orsmond Terrace — a Fingo village boundary — and Market Street East. The owners include black, Indian and coloured people.

The Assistant Regional Director of the Department of Community Development, Mr J H Fouche, said the expropriation was part of an urban renewal plan for the area bounded by Beaufort, Orsmond, Walker, Maynard, Market East and Matthews Streets.

All other properties in this area had gradually been bought out "during the past few years", he said. The proposed urban renewal plan was "still in the melting pot. We have not decided the future of the land".

Mr Fouche confirmed that the owners of the remaining 10 properties had not been served with individual expropriation and compensation notices.

"We did not know their addresses so we placed adverts in local papers," he said.

A notice published last Friday states that the Community Development Board will consider its compensation offers accepted unless the property owners concerned contest them in a compensation court before July 26.

Mr Fouche said a deadline had not been set for removal of people living on the properties — this depended on finalization of their urban renewal plan — "but we won't put them out unless they have alternative accommodation. They will be provided for".

He declined to say what action would be taken if anyone refused to move.

The owner of two of the 10 properties, Mr Ramanlal Sonne, said: "I am not prepared to move. I have spent R19 000 on my house since I bought it seven years ago and will never be able to replace it with compensation of R22 500".

Mr Sonne said he first learnt that his properties had been expropriated only last week when he saw a notice of compensation in a newspaper.

"I personally have had no notice whatsoever and I intend fighting this. The other landowners in the area are not interested in moving either."

Mr Sonne, a café owner, said he could not afford to build in the recently proclaimed new Indian group area in Grahamstown where plots cost about R8 000.

"I've spent every penny I earn on my house in Orsmond Terrace," he said.

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SOWETAN, Wednesday, June 22, 1983

Page 7

250 000 souls forced to share a single clinic

By SAM MABE

ABOUT 250 000 blacks living in a resettlement camp in the Orange Free State have one clinic and they share one telephone which works for one day in a month, according to a Methodist Church minister, the Rev Dr Simon Gqubule.

Speaking during the opening service of the annual conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) held at St Barnabas High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg, Dr Gqubule said Jesus Christ would weep for South Africa if he saw how blacks suffered under the country's influx

white minority Government on the black majority," he said. He described the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in the President's Council as a change of venue for the coloureds and Indians to perform their "puppet show" in Cape Town rather than in Bellville and Durban.

RESTRICTED

Dr Gqubule said blacks were the only people in South Africa whose movements were restricted through the pass laws and influx control regulations and the

land of their birth, the Government brings in foreign whites to take jobs for which blacks should have been trained long ago. "It was the influx control regulations and the pass laws that sparked off the massacre of our people at Sharpeville.

APPEAL

"In the name of Christian justice I appeal to this Government that calls itself Christian to scrap these obnoxious regulations and stop the possibility of further Sharpevilles," added Dr

Gqubule.

He also said that a person needed to visit the resettlement areas to believe the misery, squalor, utter poverty, hunger, hopelessness and the inhuman conditions under which people live there.

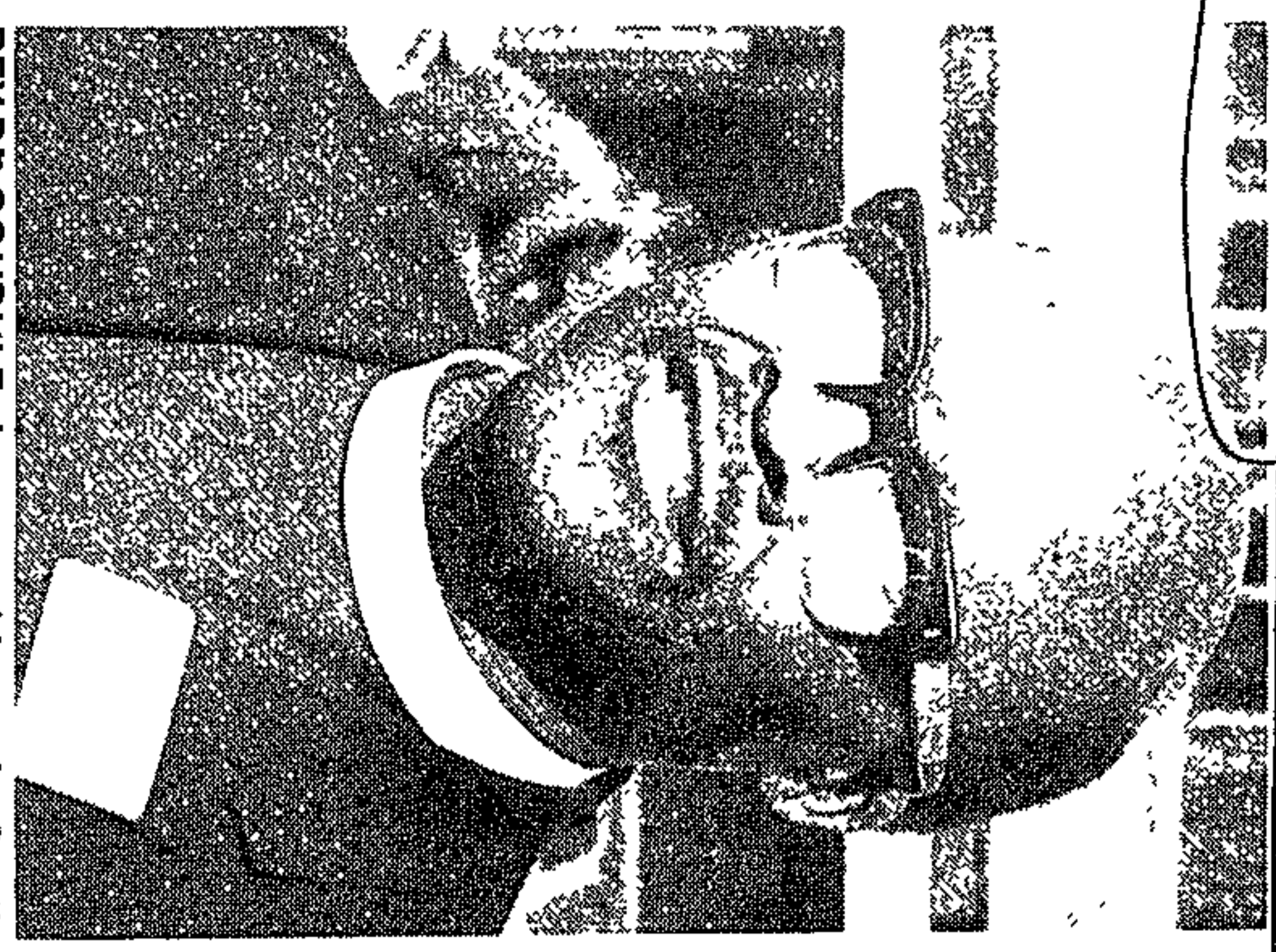
In those areas people eked out a kind of life-in-death existence. Old men and women sighed and saw each other die. In the wake of millions of people who had been moved, and those who were still going to be moved, were dry shells of broken homes, broken hopes and broken hearts.

"It reminds one of Adolf Hitler's 'final solution' at Auschwitz and Birkenau where an estimated six million Jews, including one million children, perished.

SUCKED

"When our industrialists and other employers have sucked out the best of a man's life and blood, he is endorsed out of our cities in his old age to die in a resettlement camp.

"Here men sit and hear each other groan and see each other die; Disease, starvation and want send many to an early grave. Jesus would shed tears that would



REV DR GQUBULE: Jesus would weep for South Africa.

fall like drops of blood. "Well, this is not Auschwitz. But which is better? To die quickly in a gas chamber in Auschwitz or to die slowly in physical and spiritual pain in a resettlement camp?" asked Dr Gqubule.



22/6/83

POLECAT

He told an audience of about 200 people that Jesus would weep for apartheid, a wicked, cruel, sinful and selfish policy which reserved the best of everything for whites only.

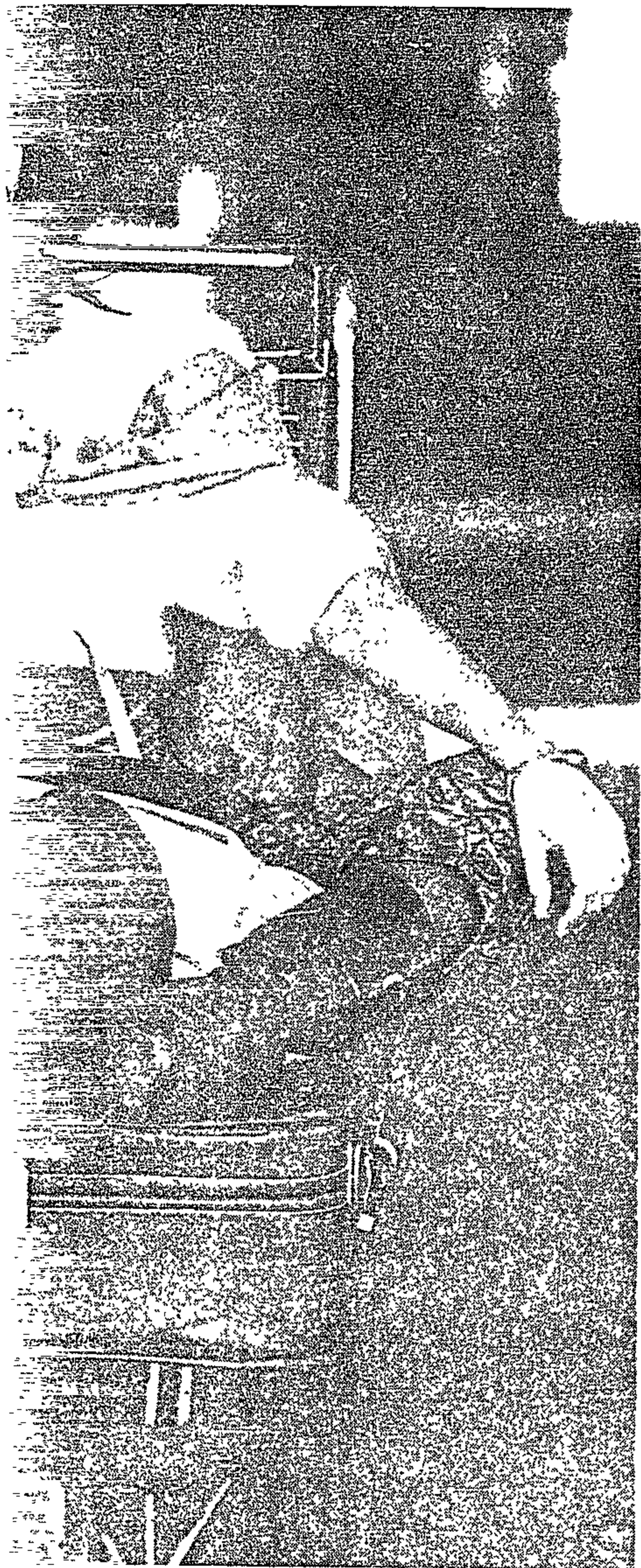
In the 35 years of her apartheid policy, South Africa had become the polecat of the world, condemned even by her best friends.

Apartheid is abhorrent because it continues to cause untold suffering to the majority of South Africans. The homeland policy is the best example of South Africa's determination to impose the decisions of the

"They do not have the freedom to sell their labour in the best markets. The result is that Africans have the highest rate of unemployment in the country, now estimated at about 3,3-million.

"When they do find work in the urban areas, their families are not permitted to be with them. For the work-seeker going to towns is a way of survival for himself and his family.

"To block him through influx control laws from getting a job is to kill him and his dependants and to starve him. While blocking black South Africans from getting jobs in the



Dowling arrived at Jan Smuts Airport from Cape Town with a new album before leaving for Europe in August.

Picture RAYMOND PRESTON

23/6/83
Increase

gets its increases steadily over time. Industry's said the was not able the higher proportion of our fixed costs of production than is the case at present. "This should be done on a gradual and phased basis to avoid undue disruption in off-take (sales) as well as the substitution by artificial and other sweeteners"

Opposed to new nuclear centre

23/6/83
SA's 'pillars of injustice'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
 Political Editor

BANTUSTAN governments were castigated yesterday as "pillars of injustice" by Mr Pringle Nobobe leader of the Mgwali community in the Eastern Cape which is resisting relocation to Ciskei.

Speaking at the Black Sash Vigil at Khotso House, Johannesburg, on forced removals, Mr Nobobe told of how he had asked one of the Sebe brothers who rule Ciskei for time to call a meeting of Mgwali residents to consider the proposal to relocate them to Frankfort in Ciskei.

"He said 'You want to call terrorists. If you speak against removals you will be detained'. And we were detained. Thank heavens there were no mysterious deaths in those cells."

While in detention Mr Nobobe thought of the history of his people, how they had defended their land in nine frontier wars, how they had supported South Africa with "blood and sweat" through two World Wars and how they had been rewarded with a "refined system of pass laws".

It led, he recalled, to his decision to establish the Mgwali Residents' Association to resist relocation through absolute non-cooperation.

In another address Mr Peter Brown an executive member of the Liberal Party until the prohibition on racially mixed parties forced it to disband spoke about a string of black communities in northern Natal which had been uprooted and forcefully relocated.

His chronicle included the tale of Mr Abraham Ngwenya the first black man to buy freehold property in Charlestown on the Natal Transvaal border in 1911 where he practised as a blacksmith, serving both white and black townfolk.

"He died in 1959 quite unable to understand why he should now be told that he must move to the bare wastes of Buffalo Flats 40km away and why none of his former customers seemed prepared to defend his right to stay."

Mr Brown's chronicle ended with the on-going resistance to removal of one of the last of the old "black spots", the 12 000-strong Matiwane's Kop community.

At a recent meeting with the local commissioner they told him "May the spirits of our fathers and forefathers be with us when we firmly say that we reject, protest and will never accept the scheme that removes us from our land where their bones lie peacefully."

Police attack marchers

PRAGUE — Police wielding clubs broke up a march early yesterday in Prague by up to 300 youths chanting "freedom", hours after about 200 000 people attended a rally as part of a state-spon-

sored international peace conference.

Witnesses said about six youths were dragged away and arrested in what residents said was the first such spontaneous demonstration.

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today —

TRANSVAAL — Fine and mild to warm, but hot over the lowveld.
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange — Fine and mild becoming cloudy and colder over the northern Cape and south-west Free State.

CAPE south of the Orange — Cloudy and cold over the south-west with rain, otherwise fine to partly cloudy and cold, but warm along the south-east coast regions with bergwind conditions. Snow is possible over the southern mountains.

NATAL — Fine and warm to hot with bergwinds.

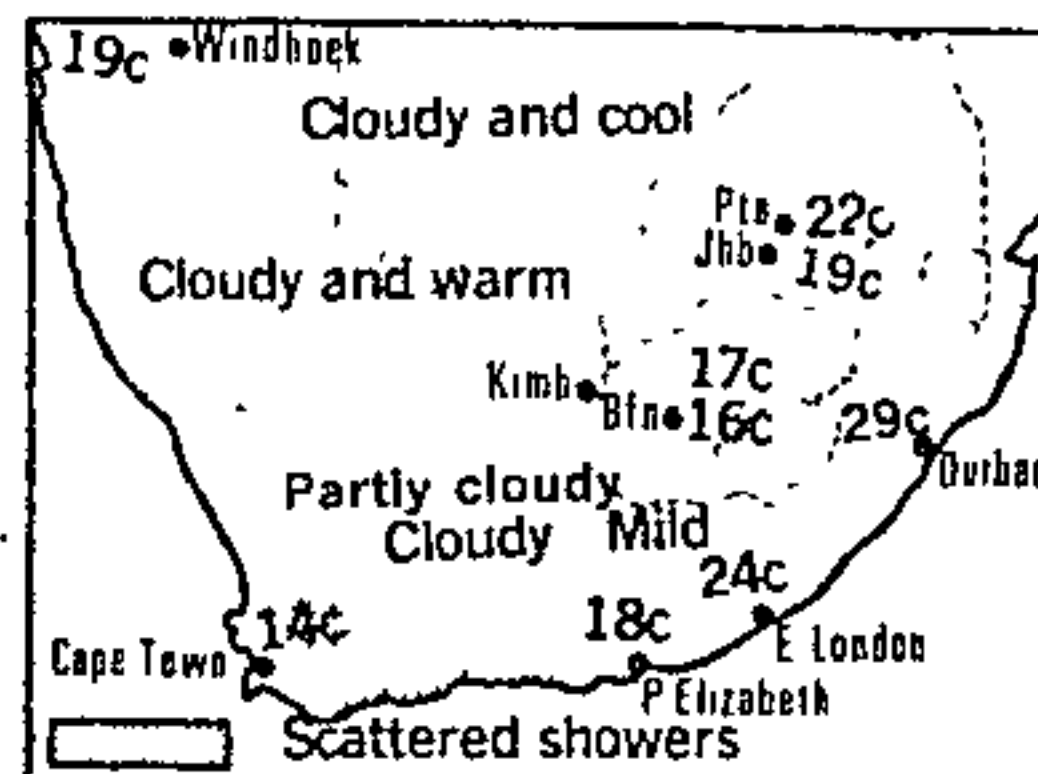
SOUTH WEST AFRICA — Fine and mild to warm, but partly cloudy and cold over the south.

BOTSWANA — Fine to partly cloudy and warm — Sapa.

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMUMS EXPECTED FOR EACH CITY

Rand Daily Mail
 Weather Station

WEDNESDAY
 June 22, 1983
 Temperatures:
 09h00 14h00 21h00
 11°C 15°C 8°C
 Humidity:
 75% 45% 50%
 Max temp 18°C
 Min temp 8°C
 Rain 24 hours to 20h00:
 Nil
 Sunset today 17h25
 Sunrise tomorrow:
 06h54



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Harsh Land Act of 70 years ago imposed segregation

CAPE TOWN 23/6/83



By MARGARET NASH

Awaking on Friday morning, June 20, 1913, the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth.

— Sol T Plaatje

The Boers are now ousting the Englishmen from the public service, and when they have finished with them, they will make a law declaring it a crime for a native to live in South Africa unless he is a servant in the employ of a Boer, and from this it will be just one step to complete slavery.

— Mosotho speaker cited by Plaatje

IN his 1916 treatise "Native Life in South Africa" black journalist and political leader Plaatje dealt trenchantly and in detail with the 1913 Natives Land Act and its cataclysmic effects on 4½ million black South Africans.

Writing in the 1960s, Francis Wilson made the restrained comment: "Few laws passed in South Africa can have been felt with such immediate harshness by so large a section of the population." For Plaatje and his contemporaries no such moderation was possible. For them it was a deliberate act of genocide, the "South African war of extermination".

What happened

What evoked such harsh words and intense feelings? On this 70th anniversary of the Land Act it is important to look back and find out what actually happened and why.

The legislation, not even mentioned in the Governor General's speech at the opening of the 1913 session of Parliament, was foreshadowed by a February 18 question concerning details of the registration of Transvaal farms in the name of blacks in the past three years. To it the Minister of Lands provided a cut-and-dried answer, which later analysis proved to be grossly misleading but at the time provided the "statistical scarecrow"

needed by the white racist lobby.

Ten days later, in an impassioned address on the enormous danger of squatting, Orange Free State member J G Keyter called for a General Pass and Squatters Bill to prohibit coloured people (1) from wandering about without a proper pass, (2) from squatting on farms, and (3) from sowing on the share system. Transvaaler P G W Grobler, later to be imprisoned as one of the 1914 Boer Rebellion traitors, moved the addition "and further to take effective measures to restrict the purchase and lease of land by natives".

Minister of Native Affairs Hertzog responded by introducing a Natives Land Bill, with the unprecedented assurance that the Governor General would not withhold royal assent.

The bill led to a furore in Parliament and throughout the land, with deputations and representations from all quarters — South African Native National Congress, Transvaal Landowners' Association, churches, missionary societies, etc. Yet within weeks it was rushed through both Houses of Parliament, signed by the Governor General on June 16, and gazetted on June 19 to take immediate effect.

'Scheduled areas'

The Natives Land Act 27 of 1913 imposed on the Union of South Africa as a whole the stringent segregation and control of blacks practised by the Orange Free State. It delimited certain areas, mainly in Natal and the Cape Province, as African reserves. These "scheduled areas", comprising about seven percent of the total land area of the country, included extensive areas already owned and occupied by Africans. Africans were prohibited from acquiring, leasing or occupying land outside the reserves and whites from dealing in land inside the reserves.

The Act therefore pro-

vided for territorial separation, the elimination of agricultural competition from an already hard-pressed African peasantry and the removal of nearly a million people from white farms into inadequate and often already overcrowded reserves. It forced Africans into wage labour on the white farms, in the mines and in the burgeoning urban industrial areas.

At the time of its passing whites already held 50 times as much land per head as did the



Sol Plaatje ... on "refugees escaping from a war"

blacks, but the motive was not protection of white progressive agriculture. Rather the reverse. The newly formed African Farmers' Association was encouraging its members to acquire land and to adopt modern farming methods. And all over the country blacks farming-on-the-half were bringing agricultural land into production to the benefit alike of the landowners and the society in need of food and of themselves.

Only choice

These half-share farmers were in fact among the hardest hit by the Act. Their only choice was to become wage labourers and hand over their livestock, or to leave the farms with their stock and possessions in a desperate search for alternative land. The penalty for accommodating a landless black was £100 or six months' imprisonment (shades of the Orderly Movement Bill and the 1983 Trespass Act amendment).

In chapters like "One Night with the Refugees" Plaatje, collecting evidence for an SANNC

deputation to the Queen, documented the widespread and intense suffering caused by this "plague law". It was suffering not only of body but also of mind and spirit when even a dead child had to be buried stealthily at night in a "stolen grave" and the sorrowing family had to resume their trek into a bleak future of servitude and serfdom.

Writing of exiles swarming towards the Basuto border, driving their emaciated flocks attenuated by starvation and the cold, Plaatje depicts them as "refugees escaping from a war, with the enemy pressing hard at their heels".

Shameful

The story of the 70 years since the passing of the Land Act is no less shameful. Additional land recommended in the Act was slow to materialize and with the 1936 Natives Trust and Land Act was linked to the process of excluding blacks territorially and politically from the commonwealth of South Africa.

That nothing has changed, except for the worse, is shown by such contemporary evidence as the proposed constitution, which confirms the total denationalization and exclusion of blacks, and the latest report on "Forced Removals in South Africa" that in the past 20 years 3½ million removals have taken place and that another two million black

people live under threat of removal to homelands ghettos of poverty, hunger and desperation.

Preventing violence

In the wake of the 1913 Land Act Plaatje and other Congress members did not mobilize black people for resistance but instead took upon themselves "the thankless and expensive task of restraining the Africans from violence".

Whose fault is it that after a half century of non-violent opposition and passive resistance the African National Congress embarked in the early 1960s on a programme of violence against installations; and that in the 70th year of national dispossession the Congress has resorted to the horrifying Pretoria-bomb type of counter-terror?

Let this be a time of mourning for all victims of the spiral of violence, and of dedication to the struggle for an open society in which the land will nourish all its children according to their need.

2 000 DV families to move

From
RONEL SCHEFFER
CAPE TOWN — The government's decision on the future of Duncan Village will result in the removal of 2 143 families to Mdantsane while 4 800 families will remain in the township.

This was disclosed last night by the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch.

Mr Koch said the board estimated that some 36 000 blacks lived in the township and that the government's reprieve would involve two thirds of the population of Duncan Village.

D. DISPATCH 24/6/83
The removal of the 2 143 families would be effected as homes became available in Mdantsane and it was impossible to state at this stage when the relocation would be completed, Mr Koch said.

In terms of the government's decision an "upgrading committee" will be established to replan the reprieve area of Zipunzana and Duncan Village Extension

Mr Koch said the upgrading project would be given priority treatment. "We won't waste time to improve the living conditions of those in the area," he said

271 455
The committee — comprising members of the board, Mr Louis Rive, the East London city Council and the Chief Commissioner — would meet in the near future to decide on a programme for the project.

The area to be cleared — Ndende Street and surrounds — comprised 489 "official" homes and 2 143 families. The board estimated that some 480 families lived in the overcrowded Ndende Street.

Mr Koch said Zipunzana and Duncan Village comprised 4 800 families and there were 970

houses in the area. Emergency housing in this area would be demolished to provide improved accommodation for residents in the area.

The deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, in an interview yesterday indicated that some 500 homes could be built in a "cleared area which forms part of Zipunzana."

He said "multi-storeyed" accommodation might be built in this area and "internal density" had to be achieved in the township.

EL reaction, P2.

UNIONTOWN
Units 2500

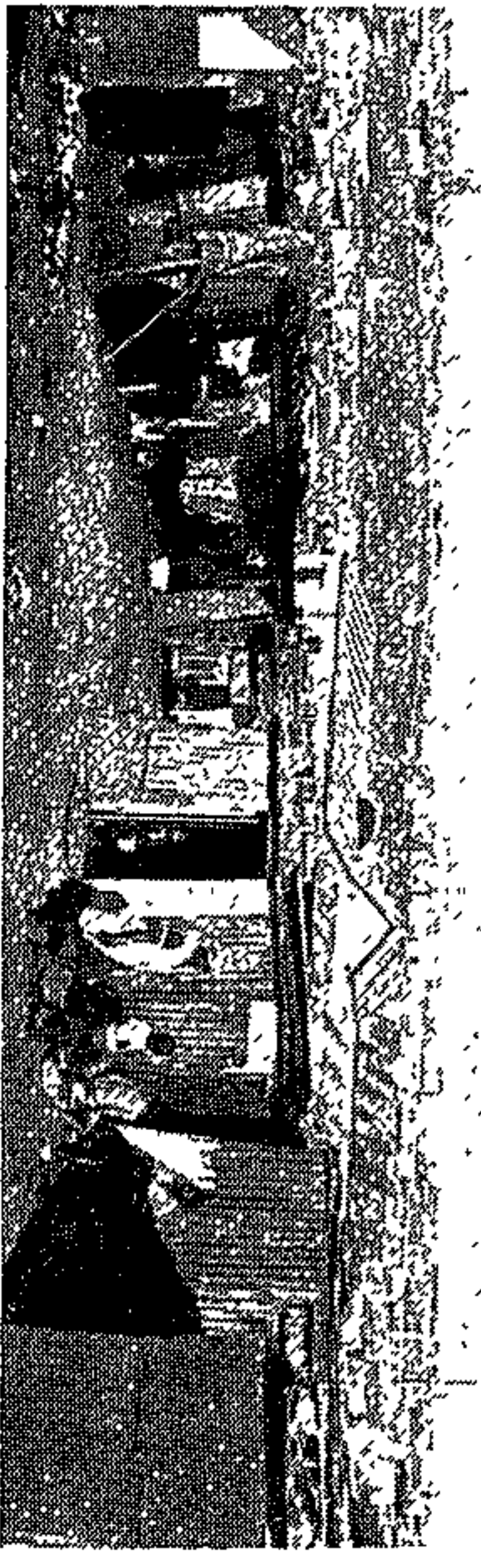
Friday, June 24, 1983

Founded 1872

D. DISPATCH

This will stay . . .

This will go . . .



Duncan Villas: a major review

P.T.O.

271



Border MPs welcome decision

CAPE TOWN — The government's decision to retain the larger part of Duncan Village was unanimously welcomed by Border MPs yesterday.

Mr Peet de Pontes (NP East London City) praised the government for its "understanding and realistic handling of this very complex and sensitive issue."

Mr De Pontes, who recently stepped up efforts to resolve problems experienced by Duncan Villagers, said the Duncan Village Community Council was to be commended for the "responsible and determined" way in which they handled their community's interests

The PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Eastern Cape, Mr Errol Moorcroft (Albany), said the news of the reprieve would be welcomed by all those who had fought against the removal of the township for many years

"But most of all it will be welcomed by those who live there. They will be spared the trauma of a forced removal and all the consequences which flow from such a move.

"Although the minister (Dr Koornhof) is to be congratulated for his change of heart, the move should never have been contemplated in the first place," said Mr Moorcroft.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP

King William's Town) said the decision was "most welcome". The relocation of an entire community could only be justified in the "direst" of circumstances where social and economic upliftment was impossible

"There are many Duncan Villagers whose families have resided there for generations — they are in fact the permanent urban black South Africans of yesterday, long before the National Party embarked on its fragmentation of the country"

Mr Rogers said the NRP remained committed to a policy of urban renewal "in every possible case", and the party had stated and restated this as its approach since the commencement of the "Duncan Village affair".

He urged the government to proceed with dynamic renewal in the remainder of Duncan Village and urgently introduce lease-hold and ownership schemes in

all the black communities in the Border corridor before further problems arose.

Mr De Pontes, in a statement released on behalf of the NP representatives of East London, said it was vital that every section of the community be properly housed and the government's decision on Duncan Village was a major step towards achieving this

"In our view, considering prevailing circumstances and availability of funds, this is the only way in which, in co-operation with the Ciskei Government, all the residents of Duncan Village and Zipunzana can be provided with suitable housing and necessary amenities". — DDPR

It is understood that a further R10 million would be made available next year and that "Duncan Village proper" could be cleared within two years

It was reliably learnt yesterday that consideration was being given to rename the village Zipunzana — PR.

CAPE TOWN — Duncan Villagers have won a major reprieve from the government who yesterday announced that the largest part of the township will no longer be resettled in Mdantsane, Ciskei.

The surprise announcement follows months of mounting pressure on the government to abandon the relocation of East London's dormitory black township which has been threatened with disestablishment since the early 1960s

The announcement was made here shortly after the Duncan Village Community Council emerged from a two-hour meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his deputy, Dr George Morrison

The slum area of Ndende Street and surrounds, comprising some 2 500 families, will still be cleared, but adjacent Zipunzana — estimated to accommodate some 40 000 people — is to be retained and upgraded.

A clearly pleased Mr Dumakade Makatala, chairman of the community council, said after the meeting: "Our people will be relieved and I am also relieved. Half a loaf is better than no bread at all."

Mr Makatala said he would reserve further comment on the move until a report-back meeting had been held in the township.

Border MPs approached for comment were unanimous in welcoming the move and Mr Peet de Pontes (NP East London City) disclosed that Mr Louis Rive, appointed by the government last year to investigate black living conditions in the East-

ern Cape, had played a major role in affecting the reprieve

Dr Koornhof and Dr Morrison in a joint statement said the government abided by its previous decision that "Duncan Village proper" (Ndende Street area) be disestablished

Its residents would be rehoused in Mdantsane as accommodation became available and with the full co-operation of the community council and the Ciskeian Government.

In terms of an existing agreement between Ciskei and South Africa these residents would retain their employment rights in East London.

The statement said the government "for economic and other practical"

reasons had decided to retain and upgrade Zipunzana.

This area of Duncan Village would be retained and upgraded on the following conditions:

- That the community council accepts that the area, after the definition of boundaries, be frozen and no further expansion be permitted
- That the area be re-planned to attain the highest possible density within the framework of planning norms laid down by the government
- That residents accept the application of economic tariffs and that the

government relax such tariffs only in cases as prescribed by regulation.

- That the Group Areas Board finalise the boundaries while adhering to the establishment of proper buffer zones after due consultation with interested parties, and
- that no unauthorised squatting be permitted and that the community council undertake to effect proper control to this end.

An "upgrading committee" consisting of Mr Rive, the East Cape Administration Board, the East London City Council, the community council and the Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Cape will be formed to effect the upgrading of Zipunzana.

From RONEL SCHEFFER
Parliamentary Reporter

From RONEL SCHEFFER
Parliamentary Reporter

3m (206)

(271)

hurt by race rules

VDH
24/6/83

By SOPHIE TEMA

INFLUX CONTROL and the relocation of blacks have affected the lives of 3 000 000 people, Mr Mark Orkin, a sociologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

Mr Orkin was speaking at Khotso House, Johannesburg, as part of the Black Sash vigil on forced removals.

He said influx control and relocation had wrecked black homes, separated families, withdrawn their livelihood, shattered personal identities, plunged families into shock and abject poverty, and inflicted on them the degradations of disease, starvation and consequent death.

He said: "Let us recall that the initial Land Act was passed just three years after Union, when Britain had signed typical duplicity and powerless majority black population to the mercies of the white settlers."

"In terms of that Act, blacks were prohibited from hiring, leasing or owning any further land except in the scheduled reserves, which comprised some 10-million morgen."

He said that until the latter half of the nineteenth century, Africans were still fairly successful subsistence farmers, whether on their own land or as tenants on white-owned farms.

"So they were reluctant to work for poor wages and in dangerous conditions in the new diamond and gold mines. They were forced to do spells in the cash economy, by taxes on each man's head and huts."

Mr Orkin said mines co-operated to organise labour in rural areas, so as to bid black wages up in competition with each other. And they used imported labour, first Chinese and then Africans from elsewhere in Southern Africa, to undercut black workers for more local labour, with the onset of black pressure from local part-skilled and settled workers in the towns, came the possibilities of a new consumer market.

The solution was to confine blacks to 'locations' in the towns, to introduce the beginnings of systematic influx control, recruiting of more foreign labour to ensure a continuing flow of labour to the poorly paid mines and farms, Mr Orkin said.

He detailed the impact of later legislation, including that leading up to the recent landmark Rikhotso judgment.

MOVING THEM OUT

271 340

The ground had been well-prepared for Deputy Minister of Co-operation George Morrison's bombshell announcement on Tuesday that the Cape Peninsula's three main black townships are to be cleared for coloured occupation and resident blacks moved to the huge proposed township of Khayalitsha between Mitchells Plain and Macassar

Khayalitsha will rise out of the dunes and marshes of a 3 530 ha area generally known as Driftsands, some 45 km from Cape Town. Contractors have already moved in to level the site. A small number of people have been moved there — mostly former KTC camp squatters who were temporarily lodged in the Langa beerhalls — and the authorities are reluctant to allow pressmen and social workers near the place.

Since it first became known that Driftsands was to be used for new black housing, rumours have swept Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga that residents would be relocated at Khayalitsha. The Guguletu community council called a meeting and told township residents to prepare for the move, and blacks on the housing waiting list have been told they must apply for sites at Khayalitsha

In late May, a question about possible removals prompted a response from Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof that it was government's intention to "consolidate" all the Peninsula townships on a "voluntary" basis. Given the scale of the new development — Khayalitsha could house 500 000 people by the end of the century — officials were concerned to stress the process would take time

Morrison's bald assertion, in an SABC television interview, brings the prospect of removal closer and is already causing

concern in the established townships. It had at first been thought that only Langa, the oldest Cape black township, would be moved — since it is close to the CBD, bordering Pinelands

Morrison's comments indicated that government wants all Peninsula blacks far out of town. Rail and other infrastructure costs will be astronomical, not to speak of the disruption of settled communities

Official figures for the population of the townships indicate the massive dimensions of the plan.

Langa's *de facto* population is 33 627 (*de jure*, 23 627), Guguletu — 84 301 (69 301), Nyanga — 48 554 (31 554). In addition, the Crossroads camp contains a conservatively estimated 40 000 people, though probably far more. An unascertainable number of "illegals" simply live in back rooms or the bush and make their appearance from time to time in squatter settlements which have become endemic to the Cape (KTC is the most recent example)

The number of houses in the three settled townships is over 13 300, while Langa, with a large number of migrants in single quarters, has a further 11 940 hostel beds

A further 10 000 or so people live in the relatively luxurious accommodation of New Crossroads. No statement has been made about what is to happen to them, though yet another move, to Driftsands, is clearly on the cards.

The to-and-fro of official reaction to the Cape black housing crisis has led to a great deal of uncertainty. On the one hand, Koornhof "retrieved" Crossroads and some rehousing took place. This has now stopped and the hunger for housing has led to resentment of the New Cross-

roads dwellers among blacks on the housing waiting list, as well as community tensions which have exploded in serious faction fighting

Government reaction to new squatter camps, like KTC, has been brutal

Morrison's statement seems to indicate that government views Khayalitsha as the final solution to all its Cape black problems

In addition, the Deputy Minister indicated that government would never go "soft" on influx control in the western Cape, which is a coloured and white labour preference area

The question is whether the settled blacks will accept the "solution" in a docile spirit. It seems unlikely. An official of the Athlone Advice Office told the FM this week that feelings were running high in the various communities, and that comments like "we won't move" and "over our dead bodies" are being heard. The possibility of unrest over the issue is very real

A further question arises over the reaction of the coloured community to the proposed relocations. A significant proportion can be expected to resist the offer, given the bitterness that has never died down over the destruction of District Six and coloured sensitivity to the whole concept of community removals

There are at least 72 000 "illegal" blacks in the Cape Peninsula at the moment. Their numbers are certain to grow, given the bleak prospects of life in the Ciskei and Transkei. While it may make some kind of sense to accept this influx and provide accommodation of varying standards at Driftsands, the uprooting of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga seems little short of ideological madness

271 ~~105~~

D. DISPATCH

25/6/83

Govt decision on DV welcomed in city

EAST LONDON — Organisations involved in the two-year campaign to save Duncan Village have welcomed the government's decision to allow most of its people to stay

"Thank goodness for that," was the response of city councillor Mr Donald Card, who became involved in personal battles with government officials during the campaign to save Duncan Village.

"At last the government has realised that what we have called for is correct — that the better parts of Duncan Village should stay," Mr Card said

He expected the decision to have a "great effect" on development in the region, as did the mayor, Mr Errol Spring

"I think, for a start, that it adds to the overall regaining of confidence in this region, and to stability," Mr Spring said

"I'm absolutely delighted that the people have been allowed to stay here, near to where they work and where they have lived for years.

"I only hope the government will make available the funds needed to upgrade the area that has been retained."

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr George Orsmond, said he was "absolutely delighted" with the government announcement that the area known as Duncan Village Extension was to

be retained.

"I feel it is essential that those people be allowed to live there," he said "However, it is also essential that the remaining areas be upgraded, for the sake of both the people living there and those in surrounding areas"

Mr Orsmond predicted "a bit of an outcry among the do-gooders" at the prospect of demolishing the Ndende Street shack area.

"But it's the best thing for all, really, to clear up the intolerable conditions there"

Similar views were expressed by the chairman of East London's Indian Management Committee, Mr Harilal L. Parbhoo

"The major concern must be to clear Duncan Village up," he said. "That means the existing area must be cleaned up so that it is as attractive as the surrounding areas, and the shack area must be demolished"

Mr Parbhoo stressed

that the IMC had "never been against Duncan Village" and had always wanted it to be developed as an area for African people

"I would also like to congratulate the chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr D Makatala, on what he achieved during his talks with the government"

The Border branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations — one of the prime movers in the campaign to retain Duncan Village — also welcomed the government reprieve.

The branch's chairman, Mr Jeremy Watson, said people in the region "must now accept that the people of Duncan Village are part of our society, and accept them as black South Africans"

"The authorities should also be encouraged in this new attitude towards acknowledging the rights of the individual before their own political strategy, and to-

wards a more realistic view regarding the housing problem," Mr Watson said in a statement.

However, he added "We must remember that many of the problems in Duncan Village have arisen because the authorities dallied while the great plan of apartheid was tidied up"

Duncan Village was as old as East London, he said, and a "constant effort" should have been made to keep it at a reasonable standard, and not allowed to decay "with promises of forced emigration to neighbouring states".

Finally, Mr Watson commented on the role the National Party MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, played in the campaign to save Duncan Village

"East London appears to have a Nationalist MP with some practical views — he should be encouraged for his part in the decision," Mr Watson said. — DDR.

CAK TATS 25/6/13

Hurley women harassed

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Archbishop Denis Hurley came under fiery and abusive attack when he held a poster during a Black Sash demonstration in Durban yesterday.

Passers-by were surprised to see him and some tried to tear the poster from his hands. He remained calm throughout.

Black Sash members were also harassed during their stand in Farewell Square. Water bombs were thrown, posters torn up and abuse was hurled at them.

Throughout the country from 8am to 5pm, public protests and vigils were held to focus attention on the 1913 Land Act and the effect it has had on the lives of millions of people.

Water bombs

Mrs Jill Nicholson, an executive member, said that while Ms Rita Easton was standing on the corner of West Street and Gardiner Street a person threw a water bomb from an office building, narrowly missing her.

"A lot of heads popped out of the windows but we have no idea who threw it," said Mrs Nicholson.

More water bombs were thrown during the day but none hit their targets.

Two members, Ms Ann Colvin and Mrs Jo Thorpe, had their posters ripped out of their



REMOVE
APARTHEID
NOT
PEOPLE

Archbishop Denis Hurley and the poster which was patched with sticky tape after being ripped up earlier.

hands. They were also threatened with violence.

"A man shouted racist abuse at them and when he was ignored he ripped the poster from Ann's hands and threatened her," said Mrs Nicholson.

"Others, mainly men, swore at us and made rude signs."

Mrs Nicholson said no-one was physically attacked but threats were made.

"This kind of response is good because it has shown that people are taking notice and reacting," she said.

Tribal (271)
chieftain
S. Express
may now
26/6/83
go home

By ANNE SACKS

THE chief of the Tshabalala tribe, which has many members facing forced removal from Driefontein, has been given permission by the Supreme Court to return to his ancestral home.

Last December, in the periodical court of Dirkiesdorp in the district of Wakkerstroom, the wife and sister of Chief Jakonia Tshabalala were found guilty of trespassing.

The charges were brought against them because they were allegedly living unlawfully on the farm Eerstegeeluk, which is farmed by Mr J I van Niekerk.

For more than 100 years, the farm has been the ancestral home of the chiefs of the Tshabalala tribe.

On Friday, an appeal against the convictions was upheld in the Pretoria Supreme Court, enabling Chief Jakonia and his family to return to their ancestral home.

While the appeal was pending, the Tshabalalas moved to Driefontein.

In a statement yesterday, Chief Jakonia said he and his council were opposed to the removal of black people from Driefontein and Daggakraal.

Mkhize on tape: We must talk.

271
S Express
26/6/83

How a blast from a police gun put an end to a wife's quiet rural life

THE orderly rural life of Mrs Bevan Mkhize ended Saturday when a bullet from a police gun silenced her husband, Mr Mkhize, who had spoken out for his community.

● FLASHBACK — the Sunday Express headline of April 10 highlights the anguish of a family after a man who had spoken out for his community was silenced

ONLY a small group of Driefontein people loyal to the late Mr Saul Mkhize were unwilling to be resettled, the Driefontein magistrate, Mr M J Prinsloo, said this week.

Mr Prinsloo was commenting on a tape recording of a meeting he held with Mr Mkhize on March 19 this year — two weeks before the community leader was shot by police at a meeting to protest forced removals.

The tape provides a vivid description of both the Government's clipped delivery of a message that will devastate the lives of those who are to be resettled from a thriving community to a wasteland, and its stonewalling of Mr Mkhize's pleas for negotiation.

Mr Prinsloo said this week the community of 5 000 had known for three years that they were to be resettled, and that the majority were in favour of moving.

"It was only when Saul Mkhize appeared on the scene at a meeting on January 27, 1982, that a small group of people began to resist the move," he said.

Asked why he was ill-prepared to answer questions at the March 19 meeting, Mr Prinsloo said he was a Gov-

...BUT
GOVT
MAN SAYS
'I HAVE
GOT NO
ANSWER'

BY ANNE SACKS

ernment official acting on behalf of the Department of Co-operation and Development, and that his task was simply to deliver a message.

His message was that the department would be sending officials "to count how many plots there are in Driefontein to make provision on the other side".

The transcript of the tape is as follows:

Mkhize: "We have got to talk, sir, on what you are saying".

Prinsloo: "I am not in a position to answer any questions. I've only got this message to give to you and I've got nothing else to say. I'm going now".

Mkhize: "Mr Prinsloo, you have been sent here, but surely they did not tell you to deliver the message and not receive any reply".

"The way you have been sent is not the right procedure of resettlement. The (right procedure of) resettlement is to negotiate with the community. At the present moment we have not discussed resettlement, so we apologise, but we cannot accept this message we are getting today."

"We will not like to see any Government official in Driefontein to do any interviewing because there has been no discussion. We have got long points which we like to raise with the department (of Co-operation and Development)".

Prinsloo: "I heard you. I say to you the Government has already decided on the removal of Driefontein. The message is already very clear and there will be no further negotiation. It is finished."

Mkhize: "I am sorry, my worship, there is nothing we have discussed, nothing at all. With whom did you discuss such?"

Prinsloo: "I have no answer for you."

Mkhize: "That means the Government is forcing us to move without negotiating with us. As I said, we are not accepting the plea that Mr Prinsloo has been sent with. The community is not accepting anything".

der Ann SA

with Bargains & F
never to be ree

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(City Store Only)

Double teenage suicide leaves maze of questions

Express Correspondent

NEW YORK — When young, healthy, popular people choose to die those around them are left with devastating questions.

For parents in the rural New York community of North Salem answers were glaringly absent as they buried 18-year-old Billy

John 'Cath'. Then he went home and hung himself — as she had done — with a belt.

Across the country the double suicide has triggered debate on the issue of youthful suicide. The third greatest cause of death amongst young people, the incidence of suicide has tripled in the past 10 years.

1913 Land Act echo: 'We feel that God should kill us'

(271) Stew 27/6/83

Seventy years ago African leaders spoke with foreboding about the future they faced. The 1913 Land Act had just been passed and they wondered what they had done to be rejected in the land of their birth.

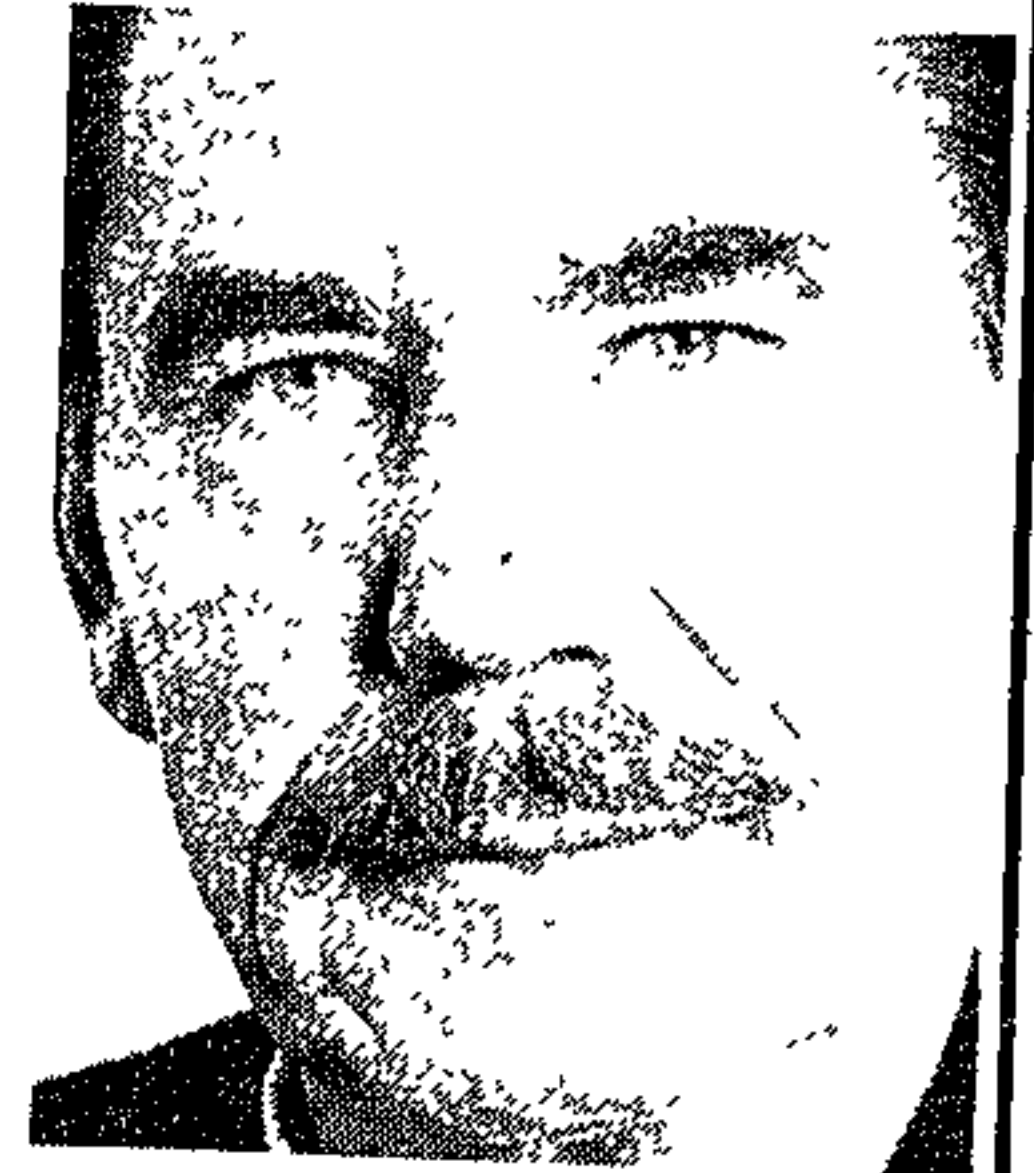
ANTHONY DUIGAN reports on last week's Black Sash vigil highlighting the removal of blacks from freehold land all over South Africa during the past 20 years.



Mr M C Botha
'... a lot of persuasion.'



Mr Peter Brown
'... nobody spoke up.'



Mr Greyling Wentzel
'... for their own good.'

The forced removals of thousands upon thousands of black families in order to create the land the National Party promised their followers in 1948 has become an endless saga.

Some removals are famous — Sophiatown, District Six, Pa-geview. Hundreds of others are less notorious because they happened far from the public eye.

Last week one of the few organisations that has refused to stop caring about what has been happening over the past 20-odd years to these thousands held a five-day vigil to draw attention to the removals.

"We are at our wits end. We cannot think what else to do to stop forced removals. Many have campaigned against them and all have failed. It is our desperation that has caused us to hold this vigil," said Mrs Jill Wentzel, Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, that persistent, suprisingly effective and resolute thorn in the flesh of complacent Establishment.

The vigil was held at a time when the most comprehensive study done on removals, the five-volume Surplus People Project report, was published in Cape Town and focused attention on the detail of the uprooting and relocation of an estimated 3 000 000 people.

These days Government spokesmen have been at pains to point out that the bad old days are past when Government lorries and armed police arrived

at dawn to force unwilling families out of their ancestral homes and into tents erected next to tin latrines on far off endless plains.

Not that the Government in the 1960s and 1970s believed removals were anything but "voluntary". As the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said in a radio interview in 1969. "We get their (the people to be moved) co-operation in all cases voluntarily. As a matter of fact, sometimes it is necessary to do quite a lot of persuasion — but we do get them away."

Now people are "persuaded" to move by being told they have to do it in accordance with a decision of Parliament that is, most unfortunately for them, non-negotiable and irreversible.

As Mr Greyling Wentzel, formerly Deputy Minister of Development, told a black community living on a freehold farm they bought legally about 70 years ago and who are now making a desperate stand against being moved: "You will appreciate that it sometimes becomes necessary for people to be encouraged to move for their own ultimate good."

He did not explain just how the Government had established the "ultimate good" of the people in question.

The vigil was also a bleak remembrance of a 70-year old

Act of Parliament which enshrined the water-tight division of land between black and white. The 1913 Land Act and its more complicated offspring, the 1936 Trust and Land Act, created the vehicle for separate development which made the partition of land — 13 percent to blacks and the rest for whites to dispose of as they pleased — an article of faith.

The African National Congress of 1912 regarded the 1913 Act as the greatest blow ever to the hopes and aspirations of black South Africans. A few years later the country's most famous black writer, Sol Plaatje, wrote that "awakening on Friday morning June 20, 1913 the South African native found himself not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth"

One after another, leaders of black communities under threat of removal from ground bought and owned by generations before them, spoke plainly last week. "We feel as if God should kill us, we black people. We have to suffer. We are a pest people."

"What is our right to survive?" said Mr Pickson Mkhize, a leader of Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal and brother of Mr Saul Mkhize, the community leader whose shooting by a policeman in April reverberated around the world.

Said Mr Sam Mathope, son of the leader of Mathopestat, an-

other black-owned farm near Boons in the Western Transvaal and earmarked for taking over by white farmers: "I honour the graves at Mathopestat more than I honour my own father because those people bought us a very fruitful farm."

Mr Peter Brown, former Liberal Party chairman, chronicled the uprooting of several other settled communities in Natal — like the one at Charlestown to which Mr Abraham Ngwenya belonged.

"He bought his plot from its previous white owner in 1911 and set up business as a blacksmith and plied his trade with the white farmers in the district for 50 years," said Mr Brown.

"He died in 1959, at the age of 80, quite unable to understand why he should now be told that he must move to the bare wastes of Buffalo Flats, 70km away, and why none of his former customers seemed prepared to defend his right to stay."

"I cannot understand why the farmers and the Government wish to do this to me," he said shortly before he died.

"I never cheated them and they never cheated me."

No decisions were taken at the Black Sash vigil. It pursued the only role it knows — appealing to the conscience of South Africa by highlighting the suffering caused by self-interest.

X
(271) Hansard 28/6/83
Natal: resettlement areas
Q. 61 1697
919 Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

In which compensatory resettlement
areas to which Black communities in Natal
have been moved were clinics established
in 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Oliviershoek area in the district of
Bergville.

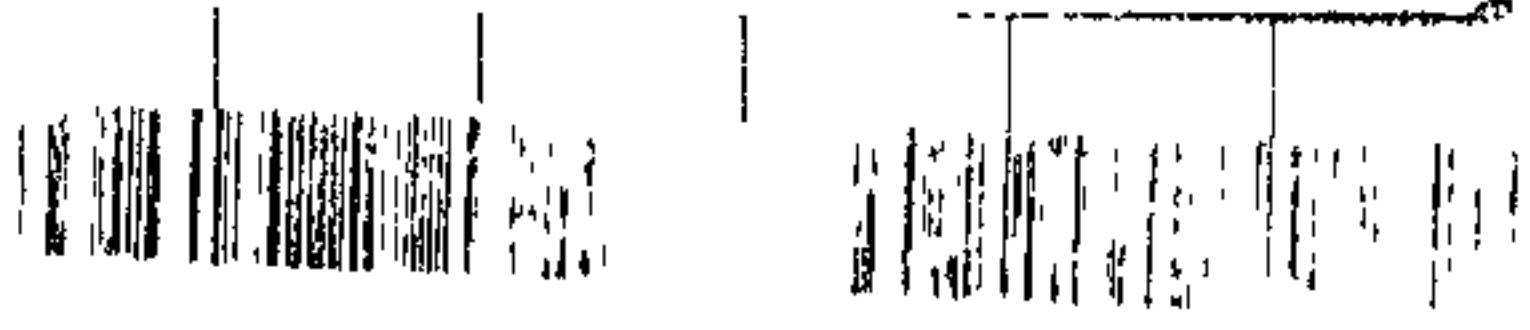
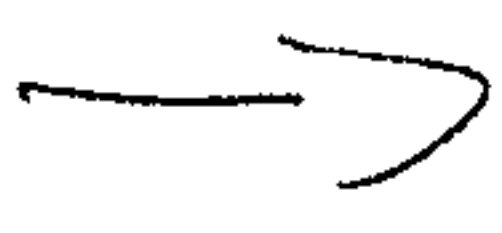
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~~279~~ 271 Hansard
Townships proclaimed/deproclaimed
28/01/83 Q. Col. 1698
920 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1982 and (b) where are such townships situated;
- (2) (a) how many persons removed from the deproclaimed townships had been resettled (i) in and (ii) outside the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in which areas outside the national states had the persons concerned been resettled as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) 4
(ii) 1



1699 TUESDAY, 2

- (b) Machadodorp
Bronkhorstspruit (Ekangala),
Vaalwater.
Ellisras.

The new Urban Black residential area at Machadodorp will ultimately replace the existing residential area which is directly adjacent to the White Township. The Urban Black residential areas at Ellisras and Vaalwater are only hostels for single men. Ekangala will serve the Ekandustria Industrial Development point which is presently being developed.

- (2) (a) (i) None.
(ii) 15 500.

- (b) The new Urban Black residential area at Brakpan (Tsakane).

99-year leasehold scheme

980. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any persons in (a) the Black township of Witbank, (b) Mhuzi, Middelburg, (c) Siyathembu, Balfour, (d) Syathuthuka, Belfast, (e) Mtuleni, Leandra, (f) Thula, Ogies, (g) Nthorwane, Greylingstad, (h) the Black township of Perdekop, (i) Vukuzakhe, Volksrust, (j) Sakhile, Standerton, (k) the Black township of Hendrina, (l) Eunzoni, Bethal, (m) Mbalenhle, Secunda, (n) the Black township of Dullstroom, (o)

	(1)	(2)
Applications received	216	189
Grantees	0	0

Witbank	0	0
Middelburg	0	0
Balfour	0	0
Leandra	0	0
Ogies	0	0
Greylingstad	0	0
Perdekop	0	0
Volksrust	2	2
Standerton	0	0
Hendrina	0	0
Bethal	1	0
Secunda	57	0
Dullstroom	0	38
Lydenburg	0	0
Machadodorp	0	0

988. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of (i) Ezamokuhle, Amersfoort, (ii) Esqindini, Barberton, (iii) Silobela, Carolina, (iv) Kwa Thandeka, Amsterdam, (v) Kwa Zanele, Breyten, (vi) the Black township of Chrissiesmeer, (vii) Kwa Dela, Davel.

Population 28/6/83
Q. 61. 1707

	(a) Adult Male	(b) Adult female	(c) Children
(i) Amersfoort	520	622	1 464
(ii) Barberton	2 731	1 898	4 576
(iii) Carolina	929	702	2 054
(iv) Amsterdam	381	520	996
(v) Breyten	2 681	2 685	4 257
(vi) Chrissiesmeer	55	71	158
(vii) Davel	146	204	1 124
(viii) Ermelo	6 677	3 832	6 539
(ix) Lothar	192	453	992
(x) Morgenzon	551	655	661
(xi) Piet Renef	3 759	2 537	4 595
(xii) Sabie	1 595	1 711	1 230
(xiii) Wakkertstroom	361	354	675
(xiv) Waterval Boven	1 139	1 127	2 612
(xv) Kanyannazane	9 265	8 435	12 800
(xvi) Kabokweni	2 155	3 062	4 147
(xvii) Matsulu	4 848	7 411	11 085

991. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board in the 1982 calendar year.
- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of cases heard in these courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1982 from fines imposed for these offences?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)	(2)
Barberton	127	124
Nelspruit	125	97
		R 787
		R 830

999 Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development (1) Whether the Black township of Dealesville in the Orange Free State

has been moved recently: if so (a) why, (b) where, (c) how many persons were moved and (d) what is the distance between the Dealesville post office and the new and old townships, respectively.

- (2) whether any houses were demolished as a result of the move, if so, how many.
- (3) whether (a) alternative accommodation, (b) schools and (c) any other specified facilities have been provided at the new township, if not, why not, if so, what is the (i) nature of these facilities in each case and (ii) cost of the relocation?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
- (a) Due to the dilapidated state of the dwellings and slum conditions that prevailed
- (b) To the new urban Black residential area North-East of Dealesville
- (c) 1 276

Note: Sites have been zoned for other facilities normally required by a community

D. Dispatch
DV meeting ~~270~~
on relocation 29/6/83. 271
~~271~~

EAST LONDON — The Duncan Village Community council is organising a public meeting this weekend to "clear up uncertainty" over the proposed relocation of families to Mdantsane.

Mr Makatala, chairman of the council, said he expected "the whole region" to attend the meeting to be held in the community centre on Saturday afternoon.

"I am going to tell my people who are going to move and who are going to stay, to clear up uncertainty," he said.

The chairman said dates for the relocation of the 2 500 families living in the Ndende Street area had not been set. "It is difficult to give an opinion at this stage. I am not sure if houses are available for them," Mr Makatala said. — DDR.

29/6/83 Q. 61. 1746
 Farmers: assistance
 General Household
 31 Mr A. SAVAGE asked the Minister
 of Agriculture

Whether his Department has provided any (a) financial and (b) other assistance to any farmers who purchased land referred to in his reply to Question No. 103 on 15 February 1983; if so, what are the particulars of the assistance provided in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(a) Yes

1	F. O. W. Anderson	R60 788,47 R24 600,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 6 houses for farm la- bourers
2.	G. de Klerk	R72 497,07 R16 400,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 4 houses for farm la- bourers
3.	D. J. T. Fourie	R88 787,47	— Purchase price of land
4	G. V Z Joubert	R68 221,47	— Purchase price of land

1747

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 1983

1748

5.	P. J. Korkie	R70 753,47 R 8 200,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 2 houses for farm la- bourers
6.	D. E. Landman	R59 438,47 R27 000,00	— Purchase price of land For the purchase of a tractor and accesso- ries
7.	G. C. Landman	R69 255,67 R16 400,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 4 houses for farm la- bourers
8.	A. J. le Roux	R83 333,47 R26 400,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 6 houses for farm la- bourers
9.	J. D. Meiring	R80 718,77 R22 800,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 6 houses for farm la- bourers
10.	M. J. Meyer	R57 958,47	— Purchase price of land
11.	J. P. Odendal	R67 753,47 R11 400,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 3 houses for farm la- bourers
12.	L L. van Niekerk	R73 046,47 R16 400,00 R78 000,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 4 houses for farm la- bourers For the erection of a dwelling and milking shed with accessories
13	A. M. van Schoor	R59 748,47 R12 300,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 3 houses for farm la- bourers
14.	A. P. van Wyk	R91 621,47 R16 400,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 4 houses for farm la- bourers
15.	J. C. Vermaak	R62 108,47 R10 500,00	— Purchase price of land For the erection of 3 houses for farm la- bourers

(b) No.

THURSDAY, 30 JUNE 1983

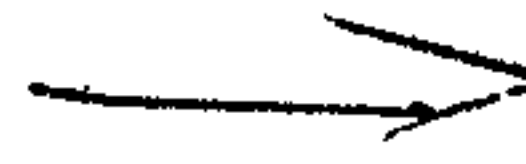
Hansard - Q. 61.17 66
† Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

Natal: removal of persons

463. Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

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1767

THURSDAY.

- (1) Whether the residents of the Sibongile Township, Dundee, and Thembalihle Township, Glencoe, in Natal are to be moved; if so, (a) how many persons are to be moved and (b)(i) when and (ii) where will they be moved;
- (2) whether the residents of these townships have been consulted in connection with their removal; if so, what was the outcome of the consultations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) It has been decided in principle that the residents of the two areas must be resettled on Trust-owned farms in the district of Nkandla.
The communities concerned must still be consulted and no dates have as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement actions
No survey of the exact number of people involved has as yet been undertaken.

DOC

Post Focus

271

Past betrayal haunts Kat River settlers

ON the bald hillsides of the Kat River Valley, scrubbed bare and brown by the wind and sun, something like a sense of old betrayals still seems to hang in the air.

Along the road through Hertzog and on to Tamboekiesvlei or down to Bellvale there's a forlorn look about much of the place that easily gives rise to a feeling of hopelessness.

Signs of enterprise are visible — in the new-turned, crusty earth, in the wire fences mended many times like well-darned sleeves, or even in the way headmaster Mr Dan Bailey still stores his illustrated dictionaries in their original polystyrene packaging to keep them from the dust — but they don't add up to a lot.

Here it's mainly a battle to preserve what exists rather than develop something new. Of progress in the civic sense there is little one can point to — even looking back over many, many years.

Some time ago, a dam was proposed to help irrigate the district but the men of Tamboekiesvlei finally turned against it — in case the dam wall broke and their homes were

have drifted to the cities. The artisans that are here work mainly round about — Fort Beaufort, Grahamstown, some in East London or Port Elizabeth.

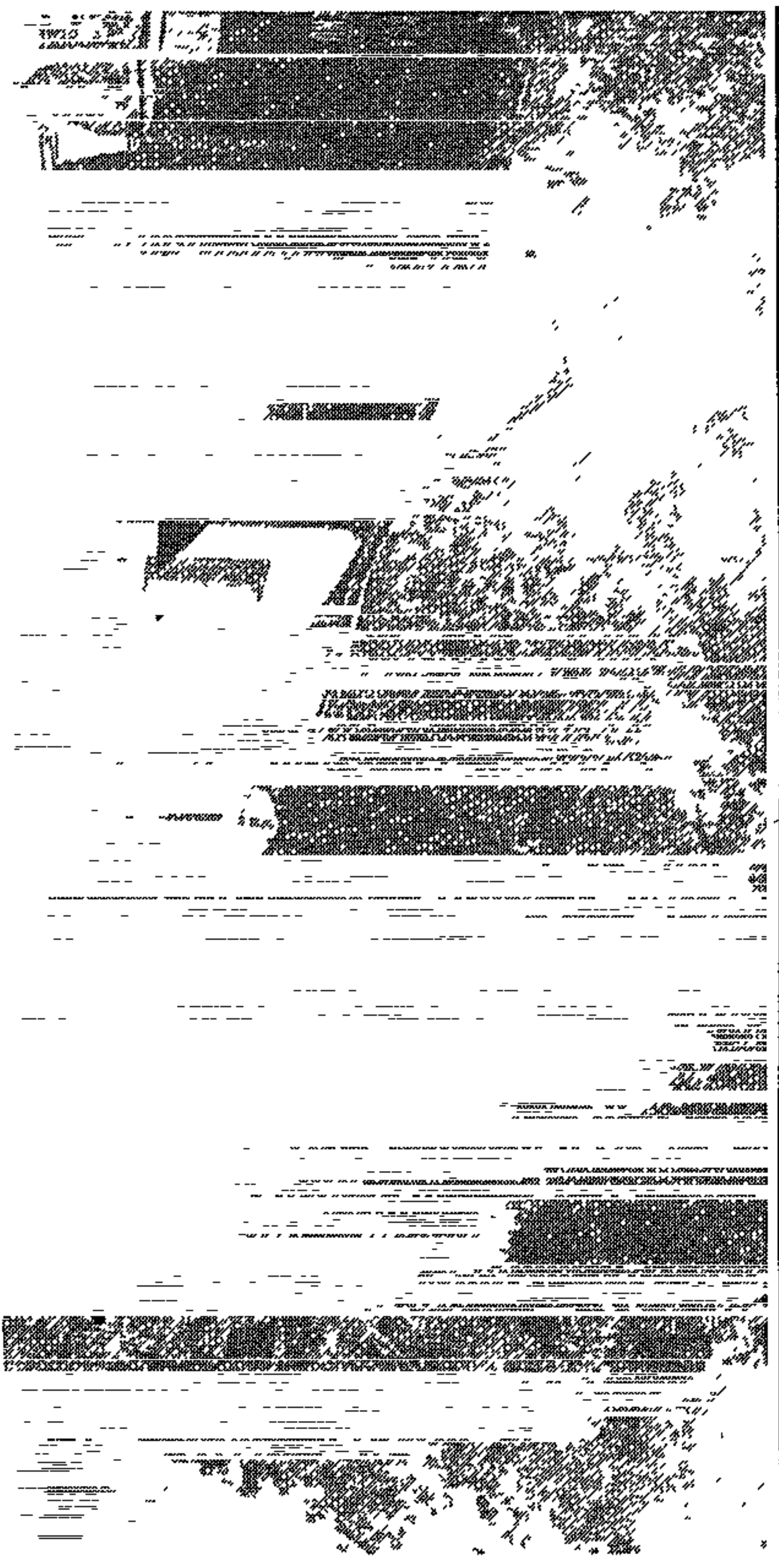
Mr Bailey has been responsible for making all the approaches to the Government to ensure that the Khoi people are resettled in a rural environment.

It's about the last request the Khoi have left. They no longer entertain any notion they might be permitted to stay where they are, though this is what they most desire, and the only other condition they would like observed is that they be moved to the west, the Langkloof being their choice, but not east to King William's Town, for instance.

Being moved was something their forefathers had to contend with frequently in the last century until dissatisfaction finally brought about the rebellion of 1850.

What happened then is well documented by Mr Ambrose George in his thesis. He writes: "The loyalty of the vast majority of the settlers in the Kat River area had, up to March, 1847, been 'beyond suspicion'. After that date, however, a

Between 4 000 and 5 000 coloured people, historically known as the Khoi, are destined to be resettled when their land in the Kat River Valley is incorporated into Ciskei. It is not yet known where their new home will be, but this rural community has expressly asked to be kept together in a rural environment. Whether this request will be met remains to be seen, but a history of betrayals has left them apprehensive of their future. CLIFF FOSTER explains their present situation, with historical material supplied by Gelvandale schoolteacher, AMBROSE CATO GEORGE, whose thesis *The London Missionary Society and Education. A study of the Eastern Cape to 1852* shows how the Kat River Settlement was established by the society, and how the inhabitants there, acting as a buffer between the Xhosa and the 1820 settlers, fought for the Government forces in the frontier wars only to be betrayed repeatedly by people in authority later on. Some remained loyal through the Kat River Rebellion in 1850. They were granted title deeds to the land and these have been handed down to their descendants.



Weight change

bad concern he remember still prison and...
"It is still necessary on the men...
Press for remission release"

...the people there seem to be great ones for taking chances. Apparent in their nature is a kind of timidity even the casual visitor cannot miss. May be it's born out of the betrayals that are etched so deeply into their history.

These betrayals have been rooted in the land the Khoi have occupied for 150 years — the bare, stony hillsides and the sunbaked vleis. From it the people can barely scratch a living, but it is their "bloodland", granted to them for loyalty to the colonial forces in the frontier wars and the Kat River Rebellion of 1850.

In his study, which looks more like a storeroom than a study, at Hertzog Primary School, Mr Bailey is the man to whom all questions on the Kat River community are referred. Now in his 69th year, he has been teaching for 51 years, 36 of them at Hertzog.

"I can't leave. My conscience doesn't allow me to leave. I feel I haven't done anything for this community yet. You have got to wait a long time to get these people to work with you — they mistrust strangers."

He shakes his head sadly. "Whatever we tried was never a success. We wanted a dam at Tamboekesvlei long before the Kat River dam was constructed, but in the end the people were against it. They were afraid the wall might break and their homes would be swept away."

There are six schools within the community. With six teachers, the Hertzog school is the biggest. Others are at Seymour, Philpott, Balfour, Readsdale and Manzana. But prospects for school leavers have not been good.

"They don't do anything, the people that are here now. We have pensioners with military or government grants and only a few artisans. All the others

pace which gradually estranged the people of the Kat River Settlement from the government."

In that year Governor Sir Henry Pottinger sent Col Somerset to recruit 400 Khoi to join the Europeans assembled at Fort Peddie. They told him: "We are ready to serve the Queen to the last, but you see us naked and hungry, ruined by two wars twice in 11 years."

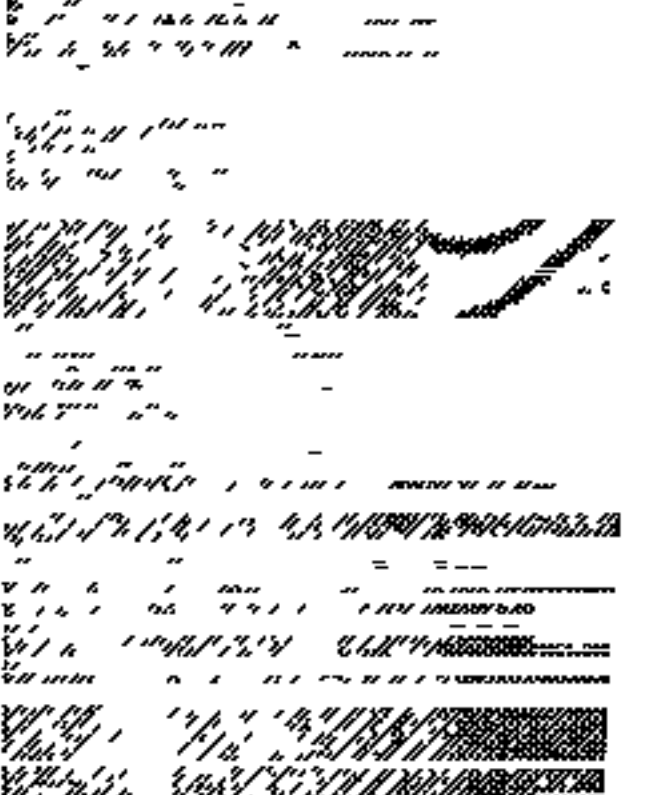
The colonel promised them rations and blankets and Andries Botha started out once more with a strong army, each man receiving a blanket. When Botha and his men had accomplished the service they were called out to perform they were allowed to return to the settlement without being rewarded.

According to Sir Andries Stockenström "The very blankets which had been issued to them when they took the field — then threadbare — were stripped off their backs and returned into the Queen of England's store, whilst they went home shivering."

There was a certain amount of dissatisfaction, which might have cleared up with a little sympathetic treatment, but Pottinger ordered the immediate stoppage of all rations to the settlement.

Mr Johannes Marais in his book, *The Cape Coloured People 1652-1937*, states "He wished to see the settlement destroyed partly because it lay at the heart of the finest sheep country on the frontier, but also because, like many other whites, he believed that black men should not possess property in the soil, but rather become the slaves of, or disappear before, the white man."

The men turned to lumbering for a living and when James Rose Innes visited the settlement in 1848 he found upwards of 90 saw-pits in operation.



In November, 1847, the governor ordered that the tax paid for each wagon load of timber should be raised from 1s 6d to 6s.

Says Stockenström: "This was indeed a knock-down blow, for the naked wretches found that after toiling on spare diet to get a load ready for market, and struggling through miserable roads for 80 to 100 miles (133km to 166km) to Cradock, Somerset or Grahamstown they often hardly cleared sufficient to meet the tax."

Oppressive measures enforced by successive magistrates, Bidulph and Bowker, caused the inhabitants greater hardship. Farmers were fined when their cattle strayed into unfenced corn. They paid the fines by handing over part of the stock but had the rest of the stock impounded until further fines were paid. Those without stock to surrender were jailed.

Bowker was eventually informed by the Colonial Secretary that he was "in every way unfitted for the responsible duties belonging to a magistrate" and asked to resign.

In a bid to expel Africans from the settlement families were driven away and their homes were burnt. But in the process Khoi families were also herded out, according to Andries Botha, first Khoi to be appointed a field cornet.

He says "Among those driven away there were upwards of 30 families who have been with us 20 years, have conducted themselves well and nothing was laid to their charge. If previous warm had been even,



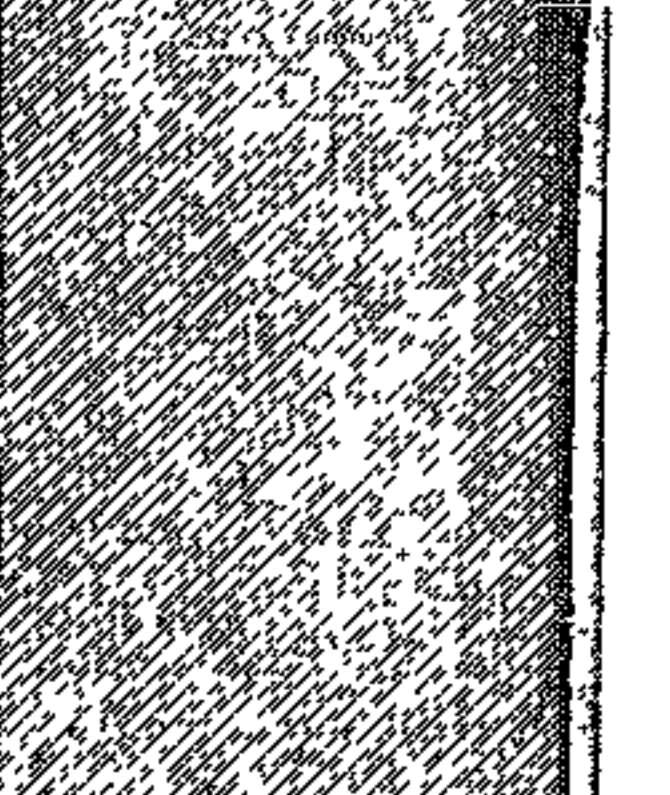
they might quietly have withdrawn from the settlement, but not a moment's warning was given. The way in which these people have been burnt out has created some sensation in the settlement."

Stockenström wrote "The Kat River people, so lately and so justly considered one of the most loyal communities in the Colony, after having been twice mainly instrumental in saving the Colony, and being rewarded by malicious calumny and the denial of justice, have from later events, taken it into their heads that a plot exists somewhere to goad them on to some excess, and furnish the plea for their expulsion from the only nook in the land of their fathers and in which they hoped to rest the last ashes of their expiring race."

The rebellion broke out the day the Eighth Frontier War started on December 24, 1850. It was led by Hermannus Matroos, son of an absconded slave and a Xhosa mother, who had been employed as a Government interpreter and spy.

At that time he was reported to have 900 men under his command — many of them Xhosa servants — who had deserted from their masters' farms. Although the Government was suspicious of Hermannus they were still supplying him with arms on the day the rebellion started.

According to Marais, there was no evidence that the Khoi had premeditated rebellion, but they were full of resentment for the way they had been treated.



the war of 1846.

They were still prepared to defend the settlement against the Xhosa, but were not prepared to leave it as they had before.

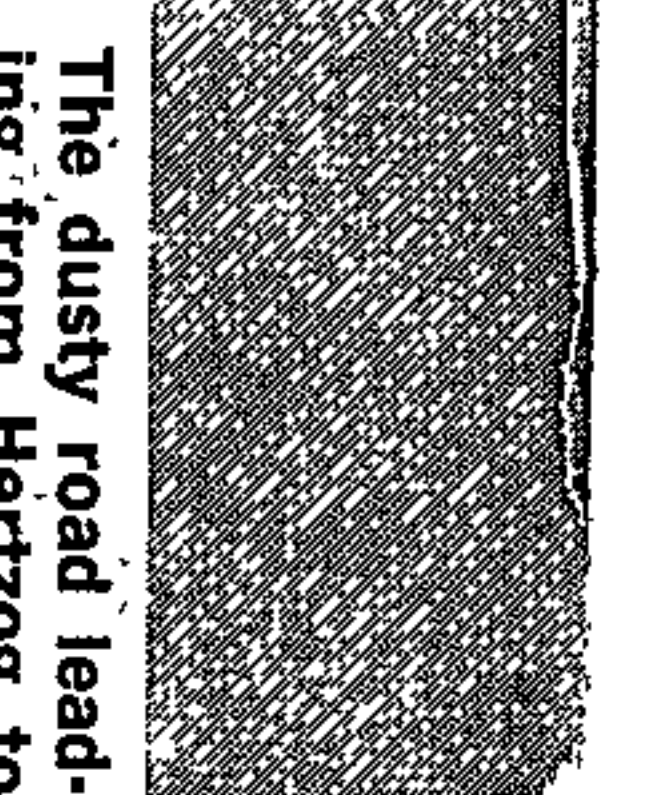
Hermannus coerced Khoi in the southern part of the settlement to join him and the rebellion spread gradually through most of the other locations.

Hermannus was killed when he attacked a European village at Fort Beaufort but the rebels soon found a new leader and Khoi and Xhosa enlisted at a rapid rate.

A considerable number of loyal Khoi, however, assembled at Philpott where they awaited the arrival of Government troops under General Somerset. They were identified as loyal but, as feared, the commando took matters into their own hands, sending out patrols to destroy chapels, mission and school houses and a printing press with all its type and paper.

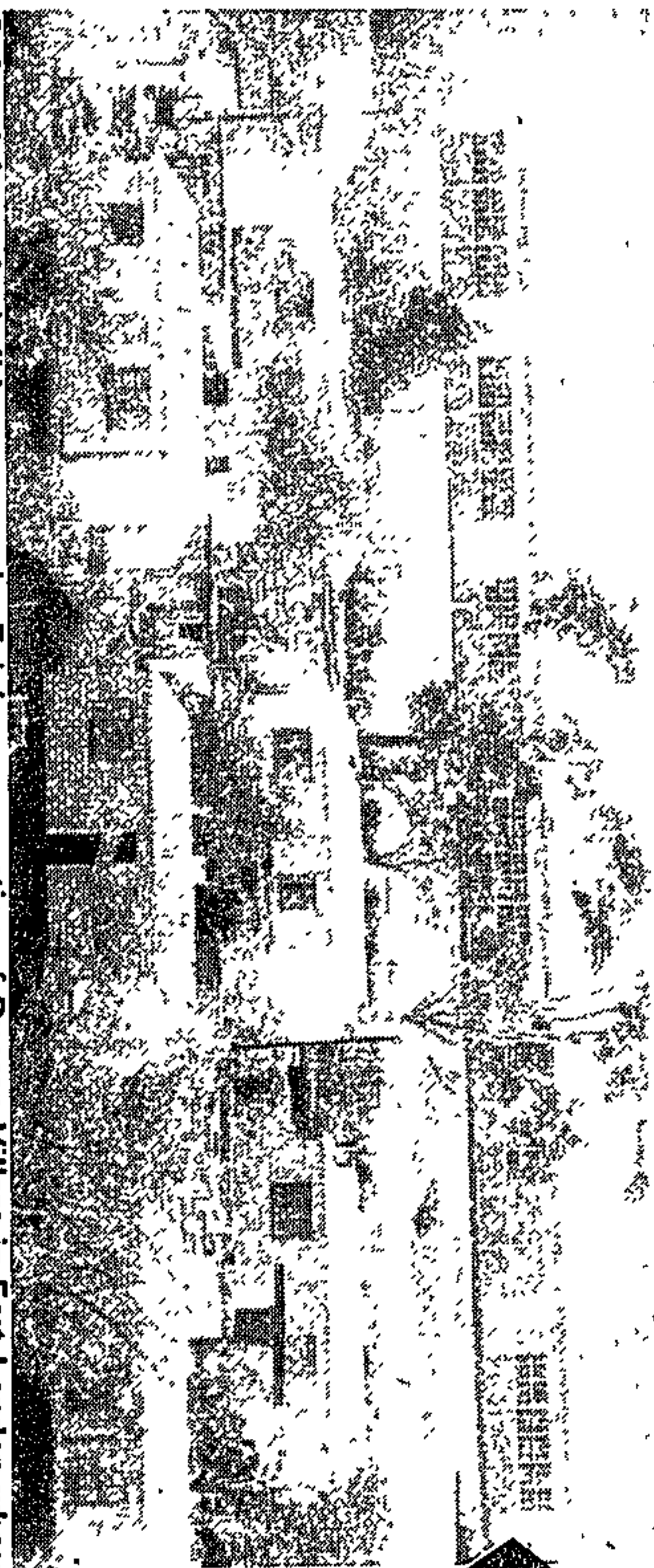
When the rebellion was put down, General Somerset and his commando, with 370 prisoners and 400 or 500 women and children moved to Fort Hare. The settlement as Stockenström envisaged it was effectively destroyed — and the scapegoat found for the uprising, none other than Andries Botha, the first field cornet, although Stockenström said of him "Her Majesty has not in her dominions a more loyal subject, nor braver soldier."

The aftermath of the rebellion was a repetition of the havoc caused by the wars of 1834 and 1846, further calamity for an already deprived people.



The dusty road leading from Hertzog to Belldale in the Kat River Valley, "bloodland" of the Khoi coloured community faced with resettlement when the district is incorporated in Ciskei.

2/7/83
weekend
Post
271



● Saved from the bulldozers . . . the Eziphunzana section of Duncan Village in East London whose residents won't be moved to Mdantsane in Ciskei following successful talks between local leaders and the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof.

One that won't move

EAST LONDON — Duncan Village community councillors returned home last weekend after successful talks with Dr Piet Koorhof for the retention of Duncan Village, writes **BENITO PHILLIPS**.

After a two-hour meeting with Dr Koorhof and his deputy, Dr George Morrison, in Cape Town, it was announced that the Eziphunzana section of Duncan Village where more than 38 000 blacks live will be retained while the Nden-de Street slum area housing 2 500 families will be cleared.

These people will be resettled in Mdantsane.

Mr Dumakade Makatala, chairman of the committee, clearly pleased with their success, told City Press half a loaf was better than no bread although he was sorry

they could not manage to persuade the authorities to retain the Nden-de Street section as well.

In terms of the existing agreement those who will be moved to Mdantsane will retain their employment rights in East London.

Eziphunzana would be upgraded on the following conditions:

- That the community council accepts that the area, after the definition of boundaries, be frozen and no further expansion be permitted.
- That the area be replanned to attain the highest density within the framework of planning norms laid down by the government.
- That the residents accept the application of economic tariffs and that the Government relax such tariffs only in cases as prescribed by regulation.

They also intend calling another meeting to which the various gangs will be invited to find a solution to the problem.

Reacting, a prominent shebeen king who preferred to remain anonymous, brushed off the accusations against them as "a load of rubbish".

"These civic leaders have more important things to see to instead of conducting

a smear campaign against us. None of us in our sober minds can even dream of selling booze at funerals."

He told City Press parents should stop sending their children to shebeens to buy liquor.

"Although we take a chance in conducting our illegal business, we do not ask questions about the ages of our customers.

"Secondly, the question of violence among the youth has always been a problem," he said.

GRAVEYARD BOOZE

By **BENITO PHILLIPS**

EAST LONDON — Duncan Village community leaders are determined to stamp out shebeens because the owners not only sell liquor to underage children, but also do business at graveyards while ministers and mourners bury the dead.

ROOMS

A speaker told the meeting that liquor sold to youths by shebeen kings and queens was the root cause of all evil.

"These get rich quick shebeen kings and queens unashamedly sell liquor to our children which bedevils the minds of the youth.

After the wine they buy from shebeens and the daga they smoke, these youngsters molest anybody they run into in the street with their home-made pan-gas."

The man said shebeens had become so daring that they openly sold liquor from their cars and kombis at the entrances to graveyards whenever funerals took place.

"These people show no respect for betrayed families. They openly invite mourners to buy from them while the minister, the be-

Daring

reaved family and friends pay their last respects to their dead," he said.

"Duncan Village is no longer safe at night," he added.

The meeting decided to list the names and addresses of shebeen owners and to hand this over to the police for action.

Gangs

These facts emerged when the Duncan Village Community Council-Coloured Management Committee held a joint public meeting to discuss the recent unrest between black and coloured youths in the Duncan Village training school section.

The civic leaders want to bring peace to the area which is occupied by both coloureds and blacks.

271
3/7/83
City Press

Removal of township to cost over R11-m

271 ~~117~~ By Margaret Floyd,
West Rand Bureau

Staw
5/7/83

It will cost about R11 027 633 to complete the long-delayed move of Munsieville township from the white residential area of Krugersdorp to the local Kagiso township.

The move to begin next year is expected to take about two years to complete, having been delayed by a shortage of funds.

The town council has given the West Rand Administration Board R2 million for the coming financial year to establish the infrastructure of the scheme.

Wrab has told the council it has completed plans for two housing schemes in Kagiso providing 2 025 houses.

More funds will be made available annually until the move is complete, said the Krugersdorp town clerk, Mr Kobus Nieuwoudt.

The member of Parliament for Krugersdorp, Mr Leon Wessels, told the council that an estimated R11 027 633 had been approved for the project and R2 million had been made available for the coming financial year to start the move.

**Mkhize's son
claims money**

Mr Paris Mkhiza, the teenage son of the Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhize, shot dead in a south-eastern Transvaal village in April, is claiming R10 000 from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Paris Mkhize claims that in February he was held overnight by police in Piet Retief, assaulted and repeatedly asked why his father was resisting removal.

A-G to decide on Mkhize shooting

8 7/83 Sowetan 271

THE TRANSVAAL Attorney-General, Mr J Nothling, is expected to take a decision within the next few days about the shooting of the black community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, by police at Driefontein in April.

Mr Nothling confirmed yesterday his of-

fice had received the docket on the investigation into Mr Mkhize's death.

The matter was being considered and a decision on what steps would be taken was expected within the next few days, he said.

Mr Nothling must decide whether an inquest

into Mr Mkhize's death will be held, or whether anyone will be criminally prosecuted and if so on what charges.

A top-level police investigation was held into the circumstances of the shooting of Mr Mkhize on April 2 this year. — Sapa.

**SHOCK
REPORT**

THE DE

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271

City Press 10/7/83

By BARRY STREEK

FAMILY life is dead for most South Africans.

Traditional families — parents living together and with their children — just do not exist.

This is the stunning conclusion of four experts, writing in the latest edition of the journal "Work In Progress".

And, even more shocking, is that one expert says it will take generations to undo the damage.

Expert No 1, Black Sash president Sheena Duncan, says migrant labour and the pass laws had destroyed families in urban communities over the last 20 years.

"The destruction of family life is now probably the most fundamental problem facing any democratic government coming to power in the future.

"The rebuilding of our society will not be achieved overnight.

"The foundations have crumbled and it will be generations before the damage can be undone."

Mrs Duncan says many South Africans have lost all understanding of normal family organisation and gave up the struggle long ago.

"There is no advantage to the state of matrimony. It just created more worries

"Men and women who will never be able to live together see no point in marriage.

"They form casual relationships and the 50 percent illegitimacy rate in Soweto is an indication of this

"We have a national disaster on our hands and it is quite clear that developments in the foreseeable future will aggravate the crisis

Expert No 2, researcher Joanne Yawitch says in the country's rural areas



women are heads of their households and that male authority was no more than a formality.

It seems, she says, that more and more young women prefer to stay single.

"Girls who are

Killed by
say the

married and have husbands in cities are struggling as I do. Many are suffering as I do," one unmarried woman told her.

Although there was a decline in the number of women opting for marriage, Government policy towards the urban family and women "does not take any of this into account".

"Government urban policy assumes the existence of families in townships."

She concludes "The nuclear family does not exist for the majority of people."

Expert No 3, Wits social anthropologist Davis Webster, reviewing the book "Fami-

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THE DEATH OF THE FAMILY

271
City Press 10/7/83

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Killed by apartheid, say the experts

women are heads of their households and that male authority was no more than a formality.

It seems, she says, that more and more young women prefer to stay single. "Girls who are

married and have husbands in cities are struggling as I do. Many are suffering as I do," one unmarried woman told her.

Although there was a decline in the number of women opting for marriage, Government policy towards the urban family and women "does not take any of this into account".

"Government urban policy assumes the existence of families in townships."

She concludes. "The nuclear family does not exist for the majority of people."

Expert No 3, Wits social anthropologist Davis Webster, reviewing the book "Fami-

lies Divided", on migrant labour in Lesotho, by David Murray, says the book shows that women are the final repositories of the accumulative oppression of an unfeeling economic and political structure in Southern Africa.

Expert No 4, Anne Mullins, who interviewed women in the laundry industry says because it cannot be argued the nuclear family unit - parents and their kids - is the norm, the word "household" would be a more accurate term than "family".

Estimates of the average size of a "family" in Soweto range from 6 to as high as 29.

"Clearly, this hous-

ing situation is not compatible with the existence of nuclear families."

Half the people she interviewed lived in households headed by women.

The absence of family life was reflected by the fact that grandmothers rather than mothers played a significant role in child care.

While low wages and the migrant labour system put considerable limits on the family ideal for Africans, housing shortages, forms of child care and female-headed households also play a role.

"These are the creations of apartheid society," she says.

Committee to discuss resettlement

Municipal Reporter

271
E. Post
14/7/83

THE Department of Community Development's insistence that houses in the coloured Willowdene area be demolished and that the people be resettled in Betheldsdorp Extension 21 will be discussed by the Port Elizabeth City Council's Community Services Committee today.

The City Council decided in 1982 to halt demolitions in Willowdene because of the critical housing backlog. It was decided to rewire the houses at a cost of R151 000.

Permission to rewire the houses was turned down by the Department of Community Development, and the council was instructed to resettle the Willowdene people as soon as houses in Betheldsdorp Extension 21, presently under construction, were available.

In a letter to the council, the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr A C Verwey, says his department is well aware that the Betheldsdorp project is earmarked for the re-housing of people from Missionvale, but the families from Willowdene must nevertheless be resettled as a first priority.

The Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, has recommended that families in Willowdene be resettled as soon as houses in Betheldsdorp become available and that houses in Willowdene be demolished as soon as they become vacant.

271 D. DISPATCH

Resettlement means hunger says minister

EAST LONDON — Resettlement means starvation, unemployment and even death for the millions of people forced to move "in the name of apartheid", according to an Anglican churchman.

The Reverend Alf Dlamini told a forum on re-



The Rev Dlamini

settlement that forced removals were "a crime in the eyes of God" which needed to be stopped.

"People are being dumped in remote areas with no food, no hope of a job and the poorest housing you can imagine," said Mr Dlamini, who ministers in the Peddie area.

"These people are being promised a land of milk and honey but when they get to the resettlement camps they find an empty table.

"They are moved into plank houses, which leak when it rains, and all they see is rows and rows of zinc toilets. Do the authorities think these people are better off because they have toilets? Do they not care about poverty and suffering?" he asked.

Resettlement also had a profound effect on family life, Mr Dlamini told the forum, which was organised by the Border branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"There are no jobs in the resettlement camps, so people go elsewhere to work. But what happens to these fatherless families? The mothers battle to control their children and have endless disciplinary problems.

"The children grow up to be delinquents who don't listen to their mothers, and when they get to the cities they turn to crime to make a living.

"These people also turn to niceties whenever they have some money of their own. It is squandered on rubbish, instead of being sent home to their parents."

The only positive aspect of resettlement was the provision of schools, Mr Dlamini said.

"These schools, provided by Pretoria, provide sound shelter for children when it rains. Their homes are almost swamped, and so the children shelter in the schools."

Mr Dlamini also criticised Ciskei and Transkei for their response to resettlement in which, he said, they were used as "dumping grounds" for people.

"You then get the situation where Pretoria says the people are not their responsibility, and so does Ciskei. It's a vicious circle, and one which needs to be sorted out." — DDR

level price



Planes diverted as shells rain down on Beirut airport

BEIRUT — One person was killed and several were wounded when the international airport came under heavy shellfire from unknown positions today, Beirut Radio reported.

Witnesses said that by mid-time the bombardment stopped at noon at least 13 planes parked at the airport had been burnt out.

The airport was closed to traffic and incoming planes were diverted to Larnaca airport in Cyprus and elsewhere, officials said.

One US Marine suffered a superficial wound from flying shrapnel.

The Marines are dug in around the airport perimeter and in exposed positions next to the runways.

The control tower was abandoned as staff fled for

shelter as shells hit areas near the tower and landed around the main runways.

The Public Works Minister, Mr Pierre Khoury, said there had been some damage to the terminal.

Airport sources estimated the number of wounded at seven.

Ambulances and fire engines rushed from central Beirut to the airport.

The Lebanese Army and men of the four-country multinational peace-keeping force were on full alert in the area, which is in the American zone.

The new violence followed heavy overnight shelling in which two people were killed and two wounded in mainly Christian areas of Beirut.

● See Page 5

Synod may protest against removals

271
E. Post
22/7/83

Post Reporter

FIVE new proposals came up at the Synod of the Port Elizabeth Diocese of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (CPSA) today.

It was proposed that the synod write a letter to the Department of Community Development in reaction to the recent removal of people from Willowdene to Bethelsdorp and that a Press release be issued.

Resettlement, one of the most urgent issues facing the CPSA, will be discussed later in the session in the Justice and Reconciliation Committee Report.

In two separate motions, it was proposed that the synod rejects the President's Council proposals and the Universities "Quota" Bill.

It was proposed that churches refrain from renting their property for discriminatory economic practice.

It was proposed that the synod recommends that a revised approach be taken to ministry and tuition at CPSA theological colleges.

Two clergymen of the Order of Ethiopia, the Rev Sydney Qengqa and the Rev Ephraim Ntshabe, were excommunicated and had their licences removed "because they had closed their ears to the voice of God and rebelled in a very ugly and completely pagan manner" against the first elected bishop of the order, Dr Siggibo Dwane.

This was disclosed last night by the Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev Bruce Evans, in his Charge to the synod.

The Order of Ethiopia is part of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

Bishop Evans said it was lamentable that certain clergy and one or two congregations of the order had rebelled against their bishop and such had been the sinfulness of their behaviour that he had had to ex-communicate the two clergy and remove their licences.

The installation of Bishop Dwane at St Matthew's Church in Grahams town on May 8 was delayed for more than two hours after demonstrators had thrown stones at the crowd which had gathered for the ceremony.

Mr Qengqa and Mr Ntshabe were ex-communicated, along with a Cape Town clergyman of the order, the Rev Donaldson Mqugo.

Bishop Evans said all Christians had a responsibility to live in the world in such a way that they would affect the society in which they lived.

He said it was heartening that the Provincial Synod, the highest body in the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, had declared apartheid to be a heresy.

"Not that the Government is interested in what the Church has to say! This can be seen in the proposed new constitution.

"One of the main objectives seems to be to entrench apartheid in the life of the nation while excluding 70% of the population."

He added that the new constitution would virtually make the country a one-party state.

It could only be hoped that the white, Indian and coloured communities would reject the Government's constitutional proposals.

embers
outside
22/7/83

R8,3m growth plan for U'hage industry

E. Post
22/7/83

Post Reporter
THE Uitenhage Town Council has given the go-ahead for the development of Jaotvlakte. Uitenhage's heavy indus-

Move on agents

PRETORIA — A steering committee had been formed to help establish a utility company to promote the training and establish-

(27) (27) (27)

76 000 people forced

The high price of giving
Lebowa's Moutse area to
KwaNdebele homeland

GOVERNMENT plans to hand over the Moutse district of Lebowa to KwaNdebele as an 'independence' gift will involve removing about 76 000 people.

They will be forced to move from their centuries-old home near Groblersdal to two farms bought as 'compensatory land' for Lebowa near Immerpan — 80km away

Tribal leaders say their ancestors were living in the Moutse district 200 years ago

This is the story behind the announcement this week by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, that he had initiated legal proceedings against the Government to stop the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi claimed the Government's decision came three years after Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, assured him and the people of Moutse that their area would never be handed over to KwaNdebele

Dr Koornhof is abroad and was not available for comment but it is understood the department holds the view that it was made clear at the time that Moutse was to be handed over to KwaNdebele

KwaNdebele will soon become 'independent' — possibly early next year — and Lebowa politicians see the handover of Moutse as a 'reward' for doing so and a punishment for Lebowa, since Lebowa has joined KwaZulu and Gazankulu in resolutely refusing 'independence'

In a last-ditch attempt to stop the Moutse handover, Dr Phatudi will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2

If the decision is not reversed, the court battle could develop along the lines of those last year when Pretoria attempted to hand KwaNgwane and the Ingwavuma

By **JEAN LE MAY**, Political Reporter

area of KwaZulu to Swaziland

The Appeal Court decided in favour of the KwaZulu. But later a commission under Mr Justice Rumpff was appointed to investigate the Swazi claims. It has not yet reported

Dr Phatudi, however, is determined to take a strong stand on Moutse

"I shall not give way. We shall press on with the court case if the Prime Minister does not accede to our request," he told me

"When the department excised Moutse from Lebowa by proclamation in 1980 they attempted to take over the administration, but I refused to allow this

"I was assured by Dr Koornhof, and so were the people of Moutse, that the

excision was for administrative reasons and that there was no intention of incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele"

Dr Phatudi added "We have had numerous meetings with Dr Koornhof and each time we were fobbed off with excuses and prevarications

"As recently as April this year Dr Koornhof agreed to 'freeze' the land deal pending further talks

"But within weeks — at the end of May — I was informed that the South African Cabinet had decided to carry on with the handover of Moutse

"I was informed that Lebowa citizens would be removed to the Immerpan area on the northern Springbok Flats near Zebediela

where 'compensatory' land had been purchased from white farmers

"I am not interested in compensatory land in exchange for Moutse, although I will always welcome additional land for Lebowa

"I have instructed lawyers to apply to the court asking that the proclamation excising Moutse from Lebowa should be declared null and void," Dr Phatudi said

Moutse consists of several farms in the Groblersdal district. It adjoins KwaNdebele, which was presented with the handsome gift of an additional 280 000ha earlier this year — arousing furious protests from white farmers as well as from Lebowa

This week the Sunday Express met Chief Flokwe Gibson Mathebe of the

BaNtwane (the senior chief in Moutse), Mr Matikane Gibson Mathebe, one of the two elected MPs which Moutse sends to the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, and 10 of the chief's councillors

We were shown minutes of a meeting at which the Minister was warned there would be violence if the handover went through

"If you are going to invoke trouble and violence and bloodshed you are only absolutely foolish. Who will be killed? Black people." Dr Koornhof is minuted as replying

The chief emphasised that the people of Moutse were wholly behind the decision of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly not to accept 'independence' from South Africa



Dr Cedric Phatudi "I will not give way"



Chief T G Mathebe (left), senior BaNtwane Mathebe, MP for Moutse, who are contending

A Chinese puzzle for hi-fi man

A JOHANNESBURG hi-fi dealer has been trying for six years to reclaim R10 000 he spent importing a batch of faulty speakers from Taiwan

It's like the perplexing Chinese puzzle: the time a

By ANDREW DONALDSON

led and all the time

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people forced to move



Dr Cedric Phatudi "I will not give way"



Chief T G Mathebe (left), senior BaNtwane chief of the Moutse district of Lebowa, with Mr M G Mathebe, MP for Moutse, who are contesting the handover of Moutse to KwaNdebele



Picture HERBERT MABUZA

MAY, Political Reporter

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"If you are going to invoke trouble and violence and bloodshed you are only absolutely foolish. Who will be killed? Black people," Dr Koornhof is minuted as replying

The chief emphasised that the people of Moutse were wholly behind the decision of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly not to accept 'independence' from South Africa

"We sent two members to the legislative assembly and both were returned unopposed in the general election in November last year," he said

"If there were ever any intention to ask for 'independence', other candidates would have stood for the election to challenge the status quo

"The people of Moutse do not forget easily and they remember that a previous Minister, Mr M C Botha, said in July 1977, that it would be wasteful to establish a KwaNdebele government and that they must consider affiliating with Lebowa

"The Moutse people bear no grudge against the granting of independence to KwaNdebele but it must not be done at their expense, to

the detriment of their political destiny and the deprivation of their land

There was great bitterness at the prospect of 'removing' to Immerpan, on the northern Springbok Flats near Zebediela

"This would never have happened if it had not been for the benevolence of my grandfather towards the Ndebele people," said Chief Mathebe

"In 1925 Chief Mapoch of the KwaNdebele asked my grandfather if he could live in Moutse with his people. My grandfather agreed and we have always regarded the KwaNdebele in Moutse as our subjects

"We know nothing of Immerpan. This is our home and we shall stay here, even if the court case goes against us," said the chief, and his councillors agreed

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CAPE TOWN 25/7/83
271

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The 15 000 people of Oxton, one of the bleakest resettlement camps in Ciskei, are to be moved to the new relocation site of Dongwe near Sada, according to the Grahamstown Resettlement Committee.

Dongwe is being designed to accommodate 60 000 people in 51/9 model houses — four-room “matchbox” houses with, theoretically, flushing lavatories, showers and water in the kitchen.

But, the committee says in its newsletter, the pending move is by no means an unmixed blessing, although houses at Dongwe will be vastly superior to those at Oxton.

Remittances

“Rent will be far beyond the reach of most Oxton families, who struggle to survive even without the burden of rent,” the committee, an offshoot of the Surplus People Project, says.

“Their only income is occasional remittances from migrants, pensions of the aged and disability grants.”

Both Oxton and Dongwe fall within the Hewu area of Ciskei and for some Oxton residents the move will be their fourth within the area.

“The Hewu district is an undeclared disaster area. The great drought

is the most ever-present feature. There are no crops and the ground-cover is gone ...”

The newsletter chronicles the disenchantment of blacks in the Stockenstrom district following its incorporation into Ciskei.

When the district was first earmarked for transfer to Ciskei, local blacks “formed branches of (President) Sebe’s Ciskei National Independence Party and on ‘independence day’ they proudly donned their ‘amaCiskei amahle’ badges and sang Ciskei songs.”

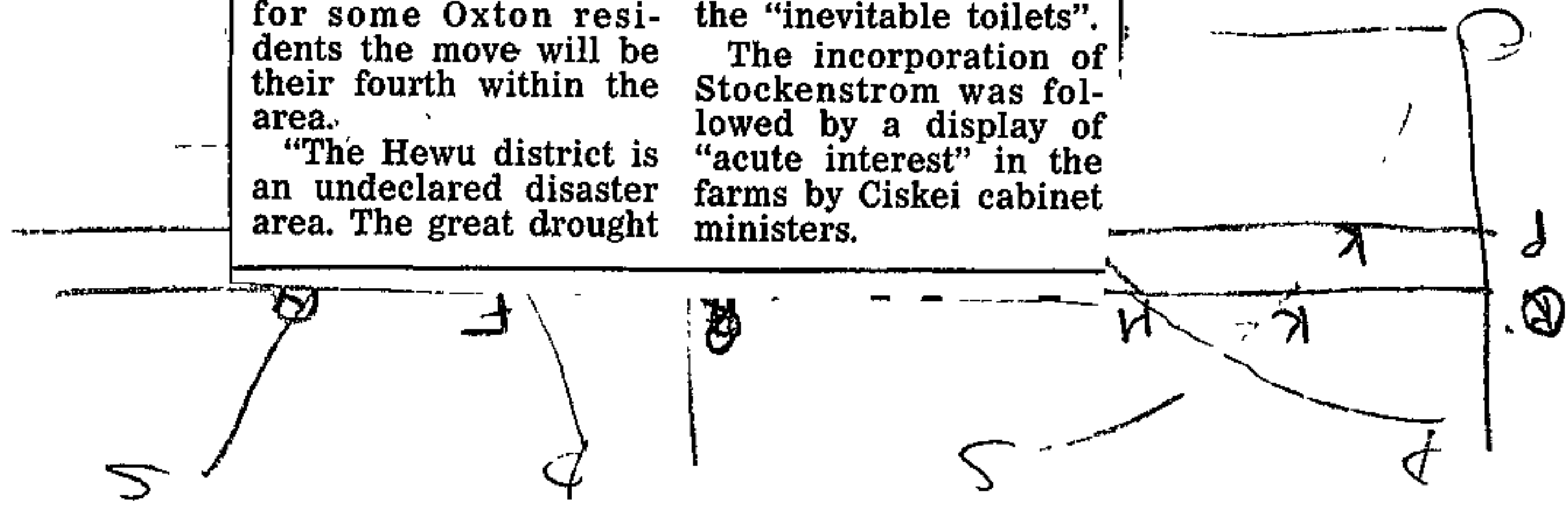
The committee adds: “Landless for generations, they fondly anticipated that the green pastures and white houses of Stockenstrom would soon be theirs.”

But they did not inherit Stockenstrom’s white-owned farms or even continue to enjoy access to the local forest for firewood, or the local hotel or sawmills for casual work.

New centre

Instead, government trucks arrived at dawn one day to take them and their possessions 25km away to a new resettlement centre of corrugated-iron huts and the “inevitable toilets”.

The incorporation of Stockenstrom was followed by a display of “acute interest” in the farms by Ciskei cabinet ministers.



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No blessings for Ciskei squatters

271
Mercury 25/7/83

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The 15 000 people of Oxton, one of the bleakest resettlement camps in Ciskei, are to be moved to the new relocation site of Dongwe near Sada, according to the Grahams-town Resettlement Committee.

Dongwe is being designed to accommodate 60 000 people in four-roomed 'matchbox' houses, replete with flushing lavatories, showers and water in the kitchen.

But, the committee says, the pending move is by no means an unmixed blessing, although houses at Dongwe will be vastly superior to those at Oxton because rent would be far beyond the reach of most Oxton families.

'Their only income is occasional remittances from migrants, pensions of the aged and disability grants,' says the committee, an offshoot of the Surplus People Project.

Both Oxton and Dongwe fall within the Hewu area of Ciskei and for some Oxton residents the move will be their fourth within the area.

'The Hewu district is an undeclared disaster area. The great drought is the most ever-present feature. There are no crops, and the ground-cover is gone.

'The flushing toilets and showers for 60 000 residents in Dongwe seem far removed from local realities.

'The Hewu area is for housing and not agriculture. It is bleak and terri-

ble labour bureau country, a rural dormitory where nearly one-sixth of the Ciskei's population lives.'

The newsletter also chronicles the disenchantment of blacks in the Stockenstrom district following its incorporation into Ciskei.

When the district was first earmarked for transfer to Ciskei, local blacks 'formed branches of President Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party and on Independence Day they proudly donned their "amaCiskei amahle" badges and sang Ciskei songs.

'Landless for generations they fondly anticipated that the green pastures and white houses of Stockenstrom would soon be theirs.'

Invade

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Instead Government trucks arrived at dawn one day to take them and their possessions 25 km away to a new resettlement centre of corrugated-iron huts and the 'inevitable toilets'.

The incorporation of Stockenstrom was followed first by threats from the then Ciskei generalissimo, Gen Charles Sebe, to 'invade Stockenstrom' and then a display of 'acute interest' in the farms by Ciskei Cabinet ministers.

Hendrickse and MP ²⁰⁰⁴ ~~27/11~~ ~~2/8/83~~ fight coloured removals

Mall Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, says the removal of people from Willowdene, an isolated coloured area in "white" Port Elizabeth, is evil.

In an interview yesterday Mr Hendrickse said the Labour Party had fought removals from Willowdene since 1969 and was continuing the battle at ministerial level.

Mr Hendrickse said the housing shortage was so urgent that to move people from houses and demolish the houses, even if they were inadequate, was evil.

A spokesman for the department of Community Development said yesterday that the Minister, Mr Pen Kotze, had refused a call from the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, to place a moratorium on the demolition of the 219 houses, the last coloured enclave in the city's white group area.

Demolition of the houses began in 1980, but was halted in 1982 on the recommendation of the then Director of Housing, Mr D J Cleary, when it became apparent that no funds for new housing projects would become available for at least three years.

Later, when the council was poised to go ahead with repairs to the electrical wiring of the houses, the Department of Community Development halted this. Since then the department has refused permission for the work to go ahead irrespective of the source of finance.

Mr Malcomess said he would not give up the fight against the demolition of more than 200 houses in the face of the housing shortage in the city. He would seek an interview with Mr Kotze during the special parliamentary session starting next week.

"The Minister's decision is reminiscent of District Six in Cape Town, with the big difference that it is taking place in 1983 against the back-

ground of the Government's new dispensation which will give coloured people a seat in Parliament.

"Despite this they are apparently not acceptable as neighbours adjacent to a white urban area."

Mr Malcomess said that at present about 4 000 to 6 000 families needed houses.

"People are going to be uprooted whether they like it or not and as a result they will have to pay more rent and spend more on transport," said Mr Malcomess.

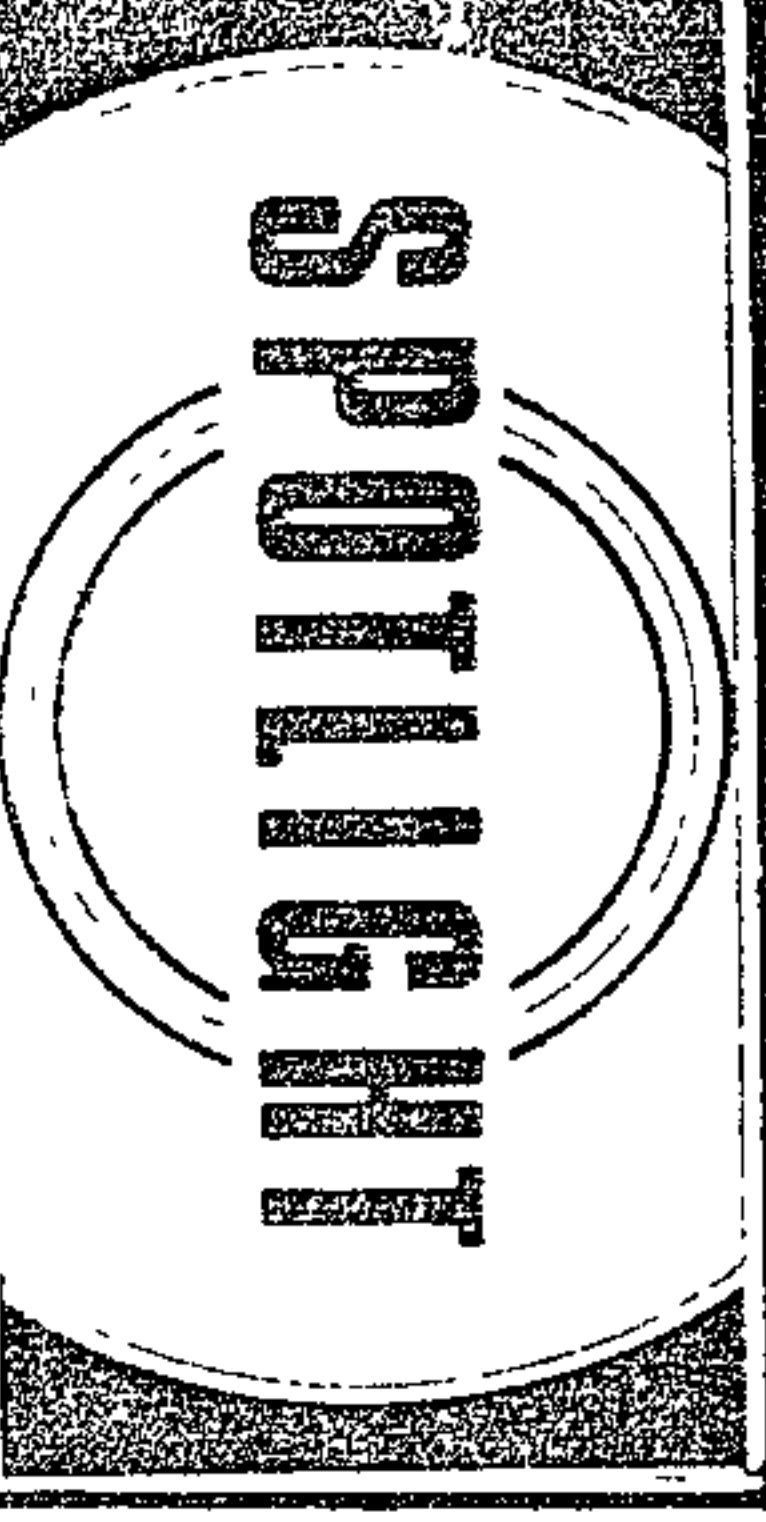
Willowdene was built as a housing scheme for coloured people in the 1950s. In 1969 the area was included in the white group area of the city and since then has been scheduled for demolition.

In 1979 in spite of opposition from the coloured management committee the council's community services committee decided to demolish the houses as they fell vacant, as the National Housing Commission had instructed it to do.

273 (271)

The shadow of removal hovers over everything

By LEN MASEKO



ON MUNSEVILLE

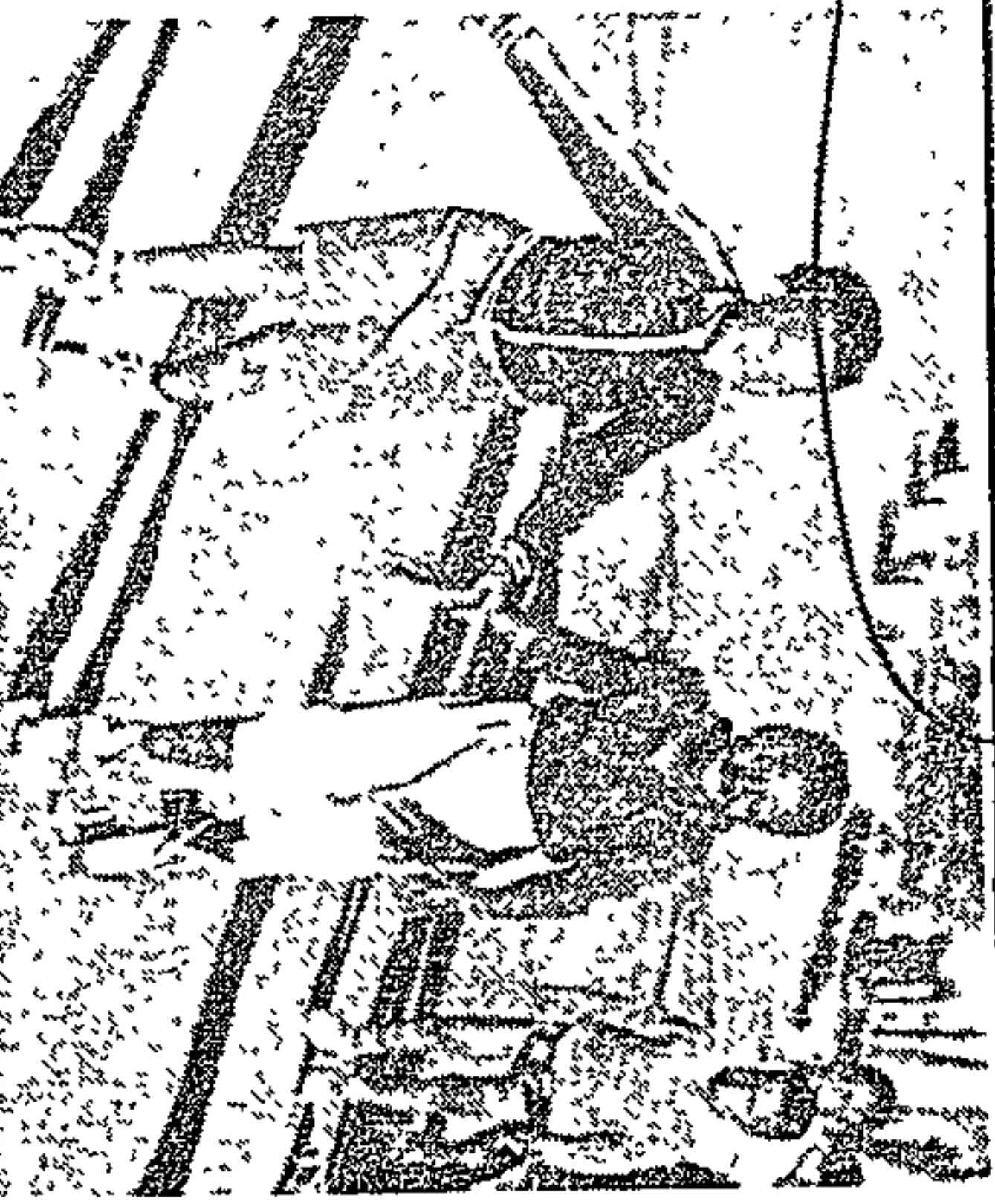
UNCERTAINTY and confusion have become the order of the day in Munseville township whose residents live under the shadow of a much resented resettlement plan.

The long wait for the D-day — that is, when the bulldozers take the dilapidated area and the

people are moved — has become unbearable for the local people as the Government is still to allocate funds for the massive task.

Although a large tract of land in Kagiso has been earmarked as the resettlement area, local councillors say the whole process has ground to a halt because of a lack of funds.

"We did not say we want to be moved but they want to move us. So, it is the Government's duty to ensure that our new home has an adequate infrastructure," said one councillor.



SKATING: Children roller-skate in the streets because there are no playgrounds in the area. Pic: Robert Magwaza

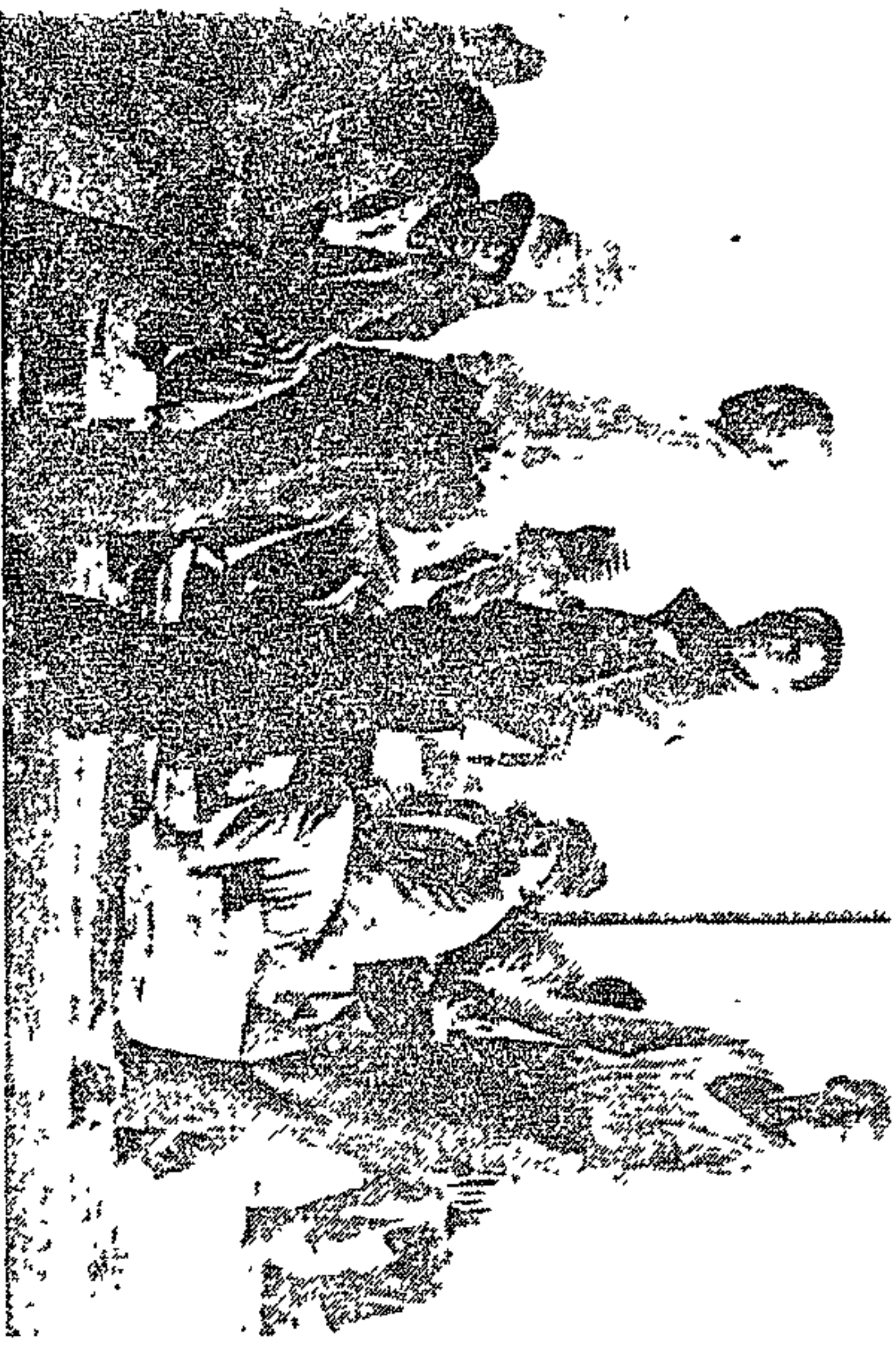
"left in peace"

A snap survey around the township revealed that residents did not want to move. Most felt that, instead of the Government spending millions on removing them, the money should be spent on upgrading the infrastructure in the area.

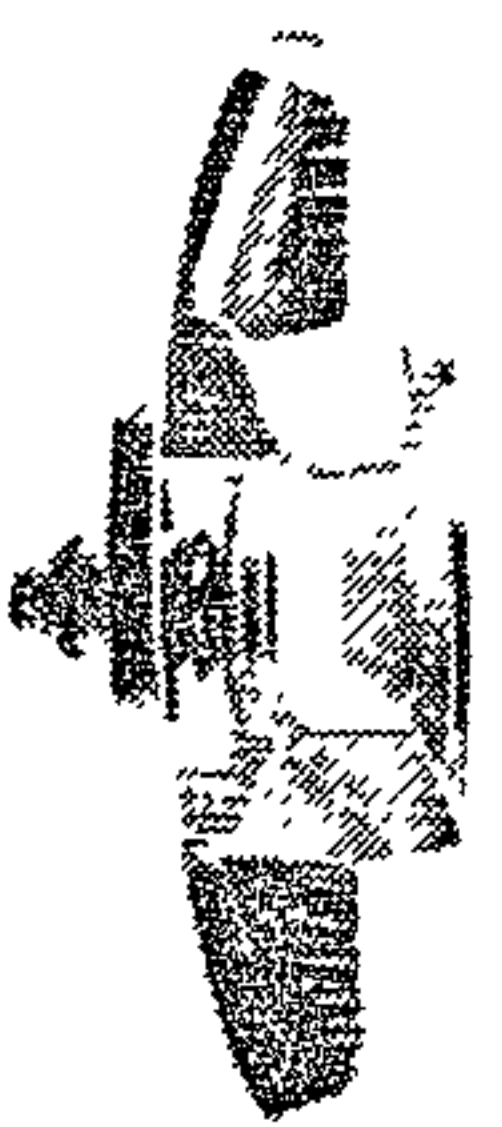
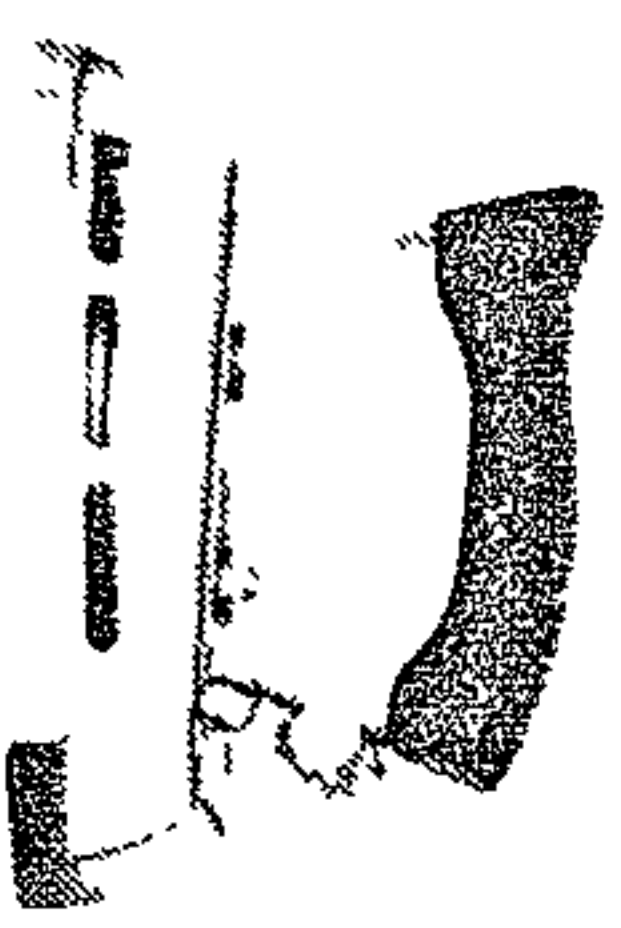
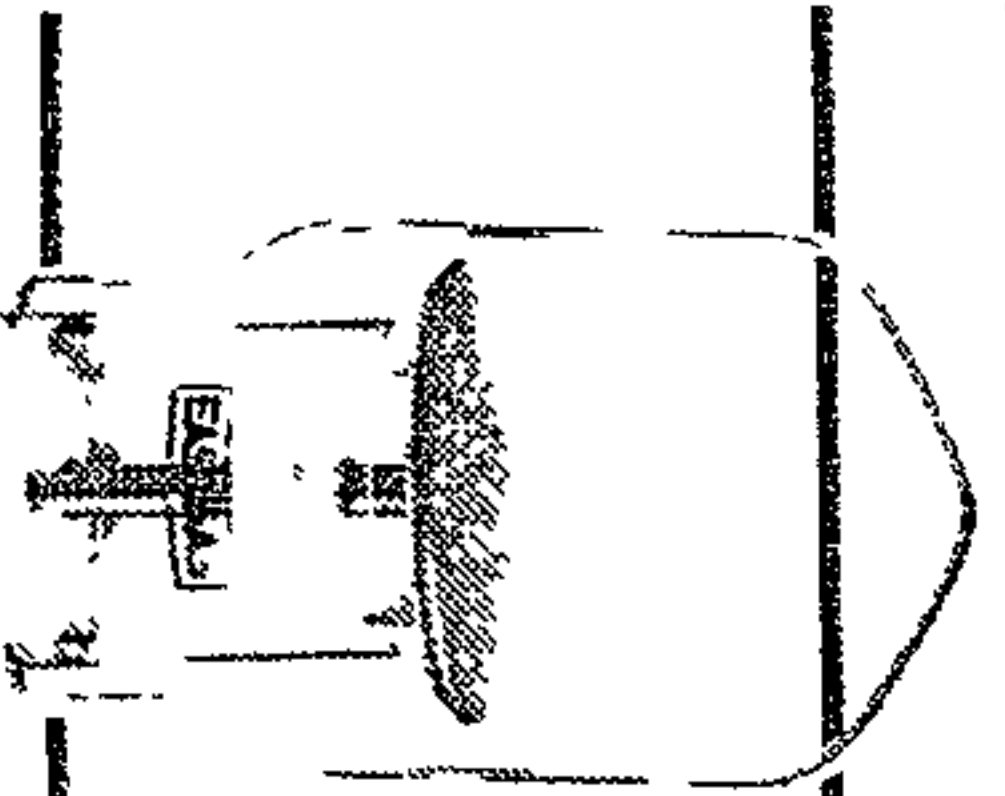
Meanwhile there is also the question of what will happen to those residents who bought their homes under the 30-year home own-

ership scheme. These residents said they were told their new homes would be surveyed under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

"At least they should tell us how the whole thing will eventually work out. And, we expect to be compensated because some of us stay in five-roomed houses and we have been told we would be moved into four-room units," said one resident, Mr Chiet Tlale.



JOBLESS The unemployment rate is very high in the area. Pic: Robert Magwaza





Ciskei police form up outside the Mount Ruth Station last night.

THE disturbances this week at Mdantsane in the Ciskei and at Huhudi in the Northern Cape have something in common.

Both are very much the products of the policies of separate development — and in this lies their insecurity.

Mdantsane, just 21-years-old, is today the fifth or sixth most densely populated urban area in SA

In the 1980 census, it was found that there were 193 140 in the Mdantsane area, but this is clearly an underestimate and there are today more than the 250 000

Established to accommodate the black people living in East London, it was designed to fit into the grand apartheid dream that black people should live in the homelands and commute to work in the "white" area

In 1980, a Rhodes University academic, Mr T J Gordon, found that "every day 654 Ciskei Transport Corporation buses leave Mdantsane, and 681 return, costing the nearly 50 000 commuters over R20 000 a month"

And he found that another 7 000 commuters used trains

Public transport is very much a daily reality for those Mdantsane people lucky enough to have jobs — and for the second time in less than 10 years a major bus boycott has resulted in conflict

Early in 1975, a month-long boycott of the Cape Tramways-owned Border Passenger Transport Company was ended when the Ciskei Government intervened and took over the company, after commuters rebelled against new fare increases.

There were allegations of intimidation and agitators then as there have been over the past two weeks, but, in the end, the daily time and cost of transport has been the major source of frustration

In the 1980 Rhodes University study it was found that the average Mdantsane worker spent between two and three hours every day travelling to and from work

And that same study three years ago bluntly warned of

The costs of a grand dream of apartheid

By BARRY STREEK

the frustrations.

Mr D R Matravens said then "a more equitable subsidy scheme should be devised"

"The costs of the present scheme are enormous and it is clumsy, inefficient, unfair and leads to the worst features of transport planning being encouraged

"The public transport system becomes a service to employers and not to travellers."

His warning was ignored and today the Ciskei Government is paying the cost.

The whole Mdantsane concept was developed in an attempt to make East London "white".

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had to admit defeat on that dream this year when he reversed a 20-year policy and announced that parts of Duncan Village, the black township in East London meant to have been relocated in Mdantsane, would be allowed to remain where they were.

Huhudi, the black township in the prosperous town of Vryburg, has suffered from the same dream.

In accordance with the old policies, the people of Huhudi were meant to have been relocated to Pudimore, 55km away in Bophuthatswana

Once there, the people with jobs in Vryburg were meant to commute 110km daily

As this was the policy announced in 1970, no development has taken place at Huhudi since then.

There is no electricity in the township, no tarred roads and no water-borne sewerage, only buckets, which often smell

According to the Surplus Peoples Project, there are 13 general dealers, two bottles stores, two beerhalls, "lots of shebeens" and a butcher, as well as four primary schools, a high school, seven churches and a clinic.

It is hardly surprising, in spite of these conditions, that the people of Huhudi do not want to move to the remote Pudimore and in June a protest meeting against the plans was held by the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca)

There are also stories in the area that many of the white people of Vryburg are not in favour of the move because of the obvious disruptions this would cause to their labour supply

The recent protests at the Bophaganand Secondary School, which has now been closed after an estimated R45 000 damage was caused to buildings and equipment, may have been sparked off by basically educational issues, but the 100-year-old township is under threat of removal — and that can hardly make the residents of Huhudi secure and happy.

Huhudi and Mdantsane are different, and the immediate causes of tension are different, but they are both today paying the price for the effects of the dreams of racial separation

6/8/83 RDM

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272 271 105

Munsieville's ~~34 37 208~~ aged fear for ^{Sowetan 9/8/83} their survival ⁽²⁷¹⁾

THEY'RE old and have been living happily in Munsieville township for the past decades. But now they are deeply concerned about their own survival in the coming years.

With the future of the township in the balance, the position of the aged living there, whose main source of income is a meagre bi-monthly pen-

sion, has become one of unbearable insecurity.

Meanwhile the Munsieville/Kagiso Community Council, under whose jurisdiction the township falls, does not provide for rent exemption for the pensioned tenants and there is widespread fear among the senior citizens who

believe they will not be able to afford the rent on their new homes.

Hence the township's old people have urged the authorities to build a home for the aged where all those who cannot afford to rent houses can be accommodated.

A campaigner for such a place, Ms Catherine Kgongoane, believes that older residents, "unlike the younger generation", will not be able to start a new life after the township is razed.

"Even the sub-economic houses the Govern-



MRS KGONGOANE:
Concern for the aged.

ment is offering for the lower income groups cannot match the meagre pension we get. In addition one has to pay electricity and water bills, and, I think, most old people will find themselves in the streets because of the high cost of living," said Ms Kgongoane, who is also a local councillor.

Jean-Danie

International Industrial Relations Association

Fifth World Congress

Paris, 3-7 September 1979

Ciskei rules on victim's funeral

MDANTSANE. — Police have ordered that the funeral of Mr Michael Mbila — killed by police gunfire here last week — be held during the week and that not more than 100 mourners attend.

Mr Lawrence Mathe, a spokesman for the Mbila family, said yesterday that the order had been given to the police station commander.

Mr Mbila was shot on the night of August 8, after a police patrol had come across a group of people who were singing and who allegedly threw stones at the police.

'Difficult'

Mr Mathe said the Mbila family told police it would be difficult to have the funeral during the week because the dead man's family and friends would be at work.

The family planned to bury him on Sunday. Mr Lawrence Vukile Cecane, another of the seven people killed in shooting incidents in Mdantsane this month, was buried at Whittlesea on Saturday.

Mr Sisa Faku, shot dead in Mdantsane's Zone 7 earlier this month in police gunfire, would be buried on Saturday, a member of his family said yesterday.

● Meanwhile, parents and pupils plan to hold a mass meeting in Duncan Village on August 20 to discuss the closure of Wongalethu Senior Secondary School in Mdantsane following a walk-out by pupils. Parents of children at various higher and post primary schools have been urged to attend the meeting, to be held at the St John's Methodist Church.

'Sympathy'

The 1100 pupils at Wongalethu reportedly staged their walk-out in "sympathy" with parents caught up in the four-week-old bus boycott.

The school was closed by the Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr A M Tapa.

A five-man delegation was sent to the Ciskei Education Department after a parents' meeting held at Wongalethu school last Friday. — Sapa

~~271~~ Shooting of Saul Mkhize *Q 601.1854*
271 *Hausand* *17/8/83*
*7 Mrs SUZMAN asked the Minister of
Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 29 April 1983, the investigation into the shooting of Mr. Saul Mkhize has been completed, if not, why not; if so, what were the findings,
- (2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of this investigation; if not; why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, the investigation has been completed and the relevant docket referred to the Attorney-General
- (2) A final decision regarding any contemplated action will be taken as soon as the Attorney-General's decision is known

Possible land for blacks
Mercury Reporter

18/8/83 271

Welfare capitalism. London, Sweden, 1978.

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Development and court Brace Joranoitch,

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Institute of Commonwealth Studies
Politics within bureaucracies. Collected Seminar Papers No. 25. London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, C. 1979.

0751

350.001 INST

*3 Mr. J. J. B. VAN ZYL.—Industries, Commerce and Tourism—Reply standing over.

*4. Mr. S. P. BARNARD.—Finance—
[Withdrawn.]

Fuel prices

*5. Mrs. E. M. SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

- (a) On what date will the decrease in fuel prices which has been announced come into effect and (b) why did this decrease not come into effect immediately?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

- (a) This date will soon be announced
- (b) The date on which the price reductions can come into effect, is determined by the date of redemption of the cumulative losses which the oil companies at the request of the Government kindly agreed to bear themselves and which were accordingly not passed on to the public. In terms of an agreement concluded with the oil companies, these cumulative losses need first to be offset before any price reduction can be passed on to the consumer. The rate at which the losses are recovered by the oil companies is influenced by two variables, namely the daily sales of fuel and the rate of exchange between the Rand and the American Dollar

†Mr. J. J. B. VAN ZYL. Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, does he not think it fair that the private sector, which also has cumulative losses, can maintain as a result that they cannot afford to reduce prices?

†The MINISTER. Mr. Speaker, the arrangement in regard to cumulative losses has

existed for a long time and forms part of the way in which price stability is maintained, mainly because of the large number of variables which also has to be taken into account. There has for many years been a standing agreement in terms of which cumulative losses, when they exist, are borne by the oil companies. When the variables are again in favour of the oil companies, they are given the opportunity to recover their losses before the effect thereof is transferred to the public.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS. Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. Minister's reply, and in view of his initial answer, could he perhaps tell the House why it was considered necessary to announce the decrease in the fuel price at 22h15 in the evening on a day not so long ago?

†The MINISTER. Mr. Speaker, I was not involved in this particular announcement. The fact of the matter is that when such a decision is taken, it is in the interests of the country that everybody is informed of it immediately. For the sake of maintaining confidentiality it was also necessary to make it known to the public as soon as possible after the decision had been taken. It is endeavoured, within the framework of the variables, to pass the price reduction on to the public as soon as possible.

*6 Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE.—Development—Reply standing over

Commission for Co-operation and Development: report

*7 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development will be laid upon the Table during the current session, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

No. In terms of existing legislation the

Commission reports to the State President. The report of the Commission is presently in the process of being prepared.

22711 Howard
Sentimula/Kutama 19/8/83
P. C. 01. 19/83
*8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) Whether the Sentimula/Kutama district near Louis Trichardt has been declared a Black area, if so, (a) why and (b) when,
- (2) whether there were plans for the removal of the residents of this district, if so,
- (3) whether these residents are still to be moved, if so, where to?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. The Kutama/Sentimula area in the District of Dzanani near Louis Trichardt, is a Scheduled Area in terms of the provisions of the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27/1913)
- (2) Yes. In terms of the 1973 consolidation proposals the inhabitants of the area would have been resettled
- (3) No. The Government has decided that the Kutama/Sentimula area will be retained as a Black area and as part of the territory of the Republic of Venda

Casillo de Belver

*9. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) What is the estimated total cost to the State of the various actions which have been taken in connection with the break-up and sinking of the oil tanker *Casillo de Belver*,
- (2) whether any portion of these costs is reclaimable from third parties; if so,

- (a) what estimated portion and (b) what are the names of the third parties concerned,
- (3) whether it is the intention to institute claims, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) At this stage I am unfortunately not in a position to indicate what estimated total cost to the State will be. I will, however, give the hon. member full details in writing as soon as circumstances permit.
- (2) Yes
- (a) The total cost.
- (b) Regarding this aspect I will also give the hon. member full details in writing as soon as all possible instances have been identified

Oil tankers: distance from shore

*10 Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the Department of Transport exercises control over the distance from shore at which oil tankers may travel when sailing through the territorial waters of the Republic, if not, why not, if so, what is the distance?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

Yes. Agreement was reached on international level with tanker operators that laden tankers should as from 1 September 1979 remain outside a line drawn 25 miles off certain salient points of the South African coast line with minor adaptations for practical navigation purposes and for winter and summer seasons. Tankers in ballast are, however, allowed the right of free navigation.

When a tanker is emptied, the holds are

which a decision will be taken on the facilities to be provided.

- (3) No funds have been provided for the purpose in the current financial year. However, steps are being taken to establish the financial implications after which the matter will again be considered.

Experiments on animals

*19. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department exercises control over the conduct of experiments on animals for medical purposes; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the control exercised?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare).

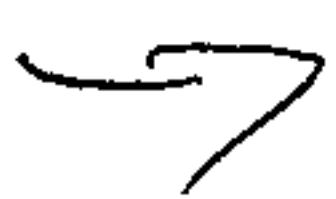
No; the Department of Health and Welfare is not empowered by law to exercise such control.

Handwritten notes:
 340 (271) 19/8/83 *Handwritten*
 Zipunzana Q Col. 1919
 *18 Mr. H. S. COETZER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

- (1) Whether it was recently decided that the portion of the Black residential area adjoining Duncan Village known as Zipunzana will be retained as a residential area for Blacks, if so,
- (2) whether any sports and recreational facilities are planned for Zipunzana; if not, why not, if so, (a) what such facilities are planned and (b) what is the estimated total cost of the project;
- (3) whether these facilities will be completed in the current financial year; if not, (a) why not, (b) when are they expected to be completed, (c) what amount will be spent on them in the current financial year and (d) in what other financial years are amounts expected to be spent on this project?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The decision to retain Zipunzana was only recently taken and an in-depth investigation of the needs of the people will now be undertaken after



Residents in fear of being uprooted

By Anthony Duigan

Residents of Leandra Township in the south-eastern Transvaal fear many of them may be forced into the kwaNdebele homeland by the Highveld Administration Board which plans to redevelop the area.

The township, which consists mainly of shacks with few services, is inhabited by between 10 689 (Administration Board estimate) and 18 000 people (local action committee estimate).

It suffers severely under a combined load of poverty, low wages and unemployment.

According to a spokesman for the recently elected Leandra Action Committee, Mr M A Nkabinde, there have been attempts to persuade residents to return to kwaNdebele.

"In 1981 leaflets were sent to people telling them they should return to the homelands.

"Nothing further happened until this year, when we heard the township was to be redeve-

loped and new houses built."

The Leandra Township, originally a freehold area of 236 plots on which people erected shacks over the years, was officially proclaimed a black area only in October 1981.

In June this year the Highveld Administration Board wrote to the temporary advisory council informing them of the board's decision to install services and to build 712 five-roomed houses in the township.

Rentals would be R50 a month.

"This is far too high for people in the Leandra area," said Mr Nkabinde. "The board talks of building only 712 homes. This is nowhere near enough for the 18 000 people living here."

The action committee fears many residents face removal to kwaNdebele when the redevelopment gets under way soon.

It points to a letter from the board to the Black Advisory Council stating that the Department of Co-operation and

Development will be asked to liaise with the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele to organise the relocation of "his subjects on a voluntary basis".

A spokesman for the administration board denied there were plans to force the Leandra people into homelands.

He agreed that the 712 homes originally planned were far too few and said the matter would be discussed at the board meeting next month.

"It has also been recommended that we buy more ground to extend the township," he said.

He said rentals for the new homes had been set at R50 after consultation with the advisory committee, who discussed the issue at a residents' meeting.

The spokesman agreed the community could not afford high rentals.

He said, however, that even with rents set at R50 the board would have to subsidise the township by between R325 000 and R447 000 a year.

Ndebele's 'silent agony' is killing their need to create

2-71

~~1983~~

05/8/83 Star

The agony of resettlement is being expressed by a South African tribe in a silent and probably unconscious cry — through its artwork.

Over the past 50 years there has been a dramatic increase in the amount of beadwork produced by the Ndebele people, and the colour and design have become increasingly ostentatious.

This was noticed by Mr Stan Lifshitz, a psychology lecturer at the University of South Africa, for whom the Ndebele people hold a particular fascination.

He believes that art is important in all societies because it makes people proud of their group, and makes them feel they belong.

The colourful beadwork of the Ndebele, which has been the identifying feature of the tribe, is changing fast. The designs now express the dislocation experienced by tribes in the homelands. KATE MCKINNEIL reports.

To the Ndebele it has a further importance. Making their bead clothing is a social ritual during which they come together and re-affirm their cultural identity and relationships.

"The Ndebele people maintained their identity despite pressure from missionaries and later from the white inhabitants of the Transvaal to relinquish their customs," says Mr Lifshitz.

"As whites increasingly interfered, they asserted themselves through their beadwork."

But their resilience is breaking down now as they are moved into homelands and townships — factions and even families are split.

"Their beadwork was a means of maintaining their identity, but tragically conditions have become so bad in some areas that the Ndebele have become too apathetic even to make this self-assertion, and have stopped their beadwork."

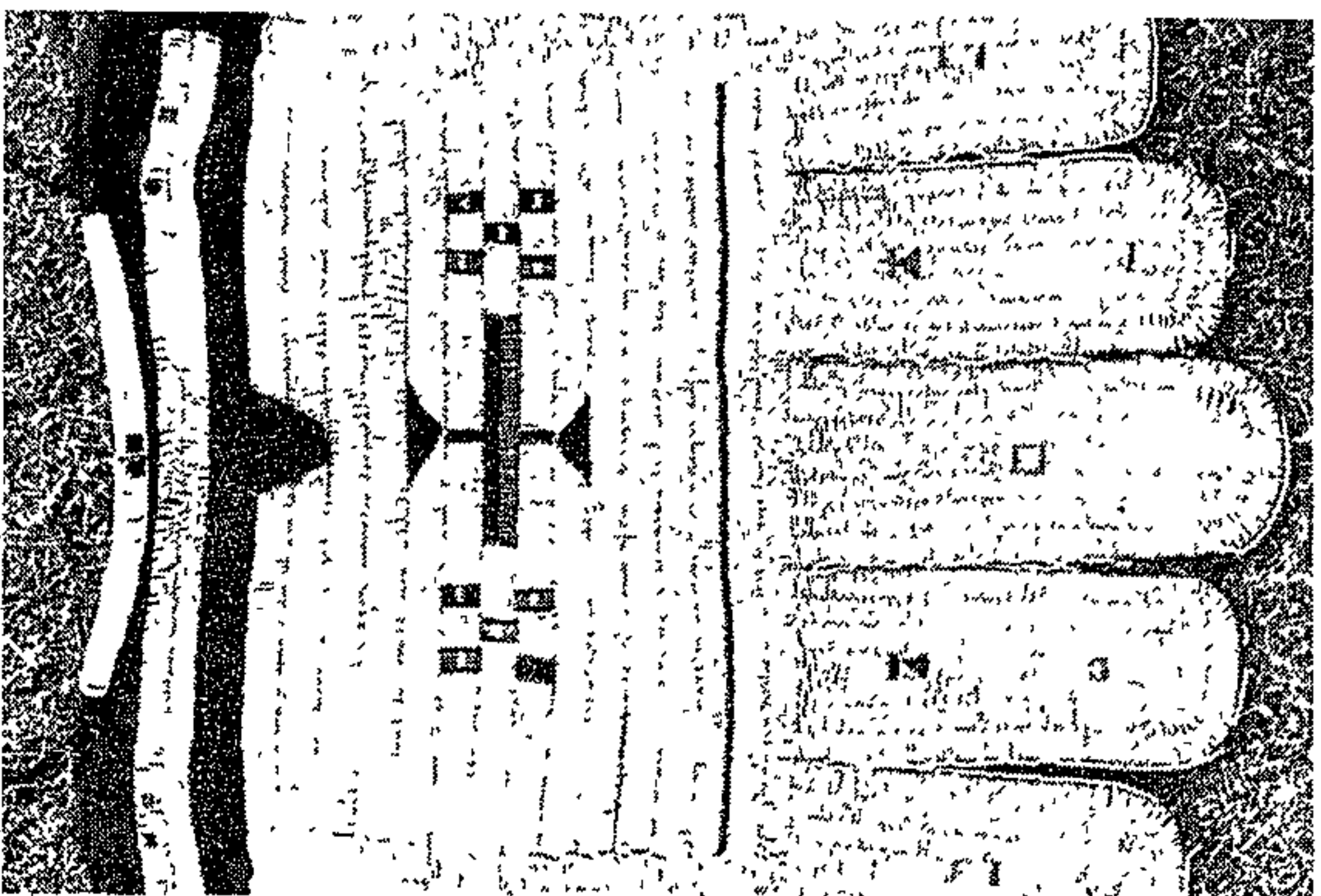
Mr Lifshitz makes it clear people rely on attachment to a specific culture for their self-regard, and he does not

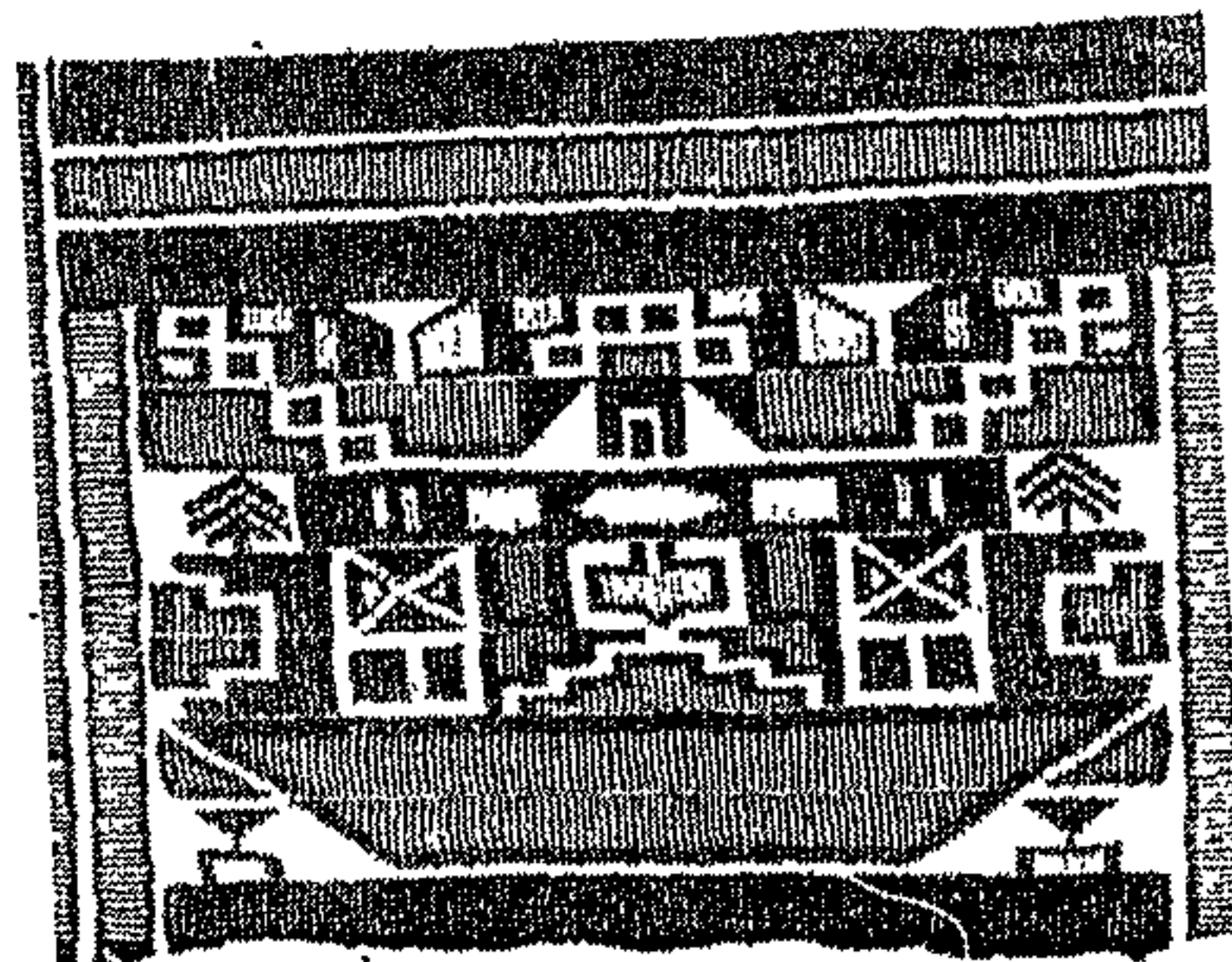
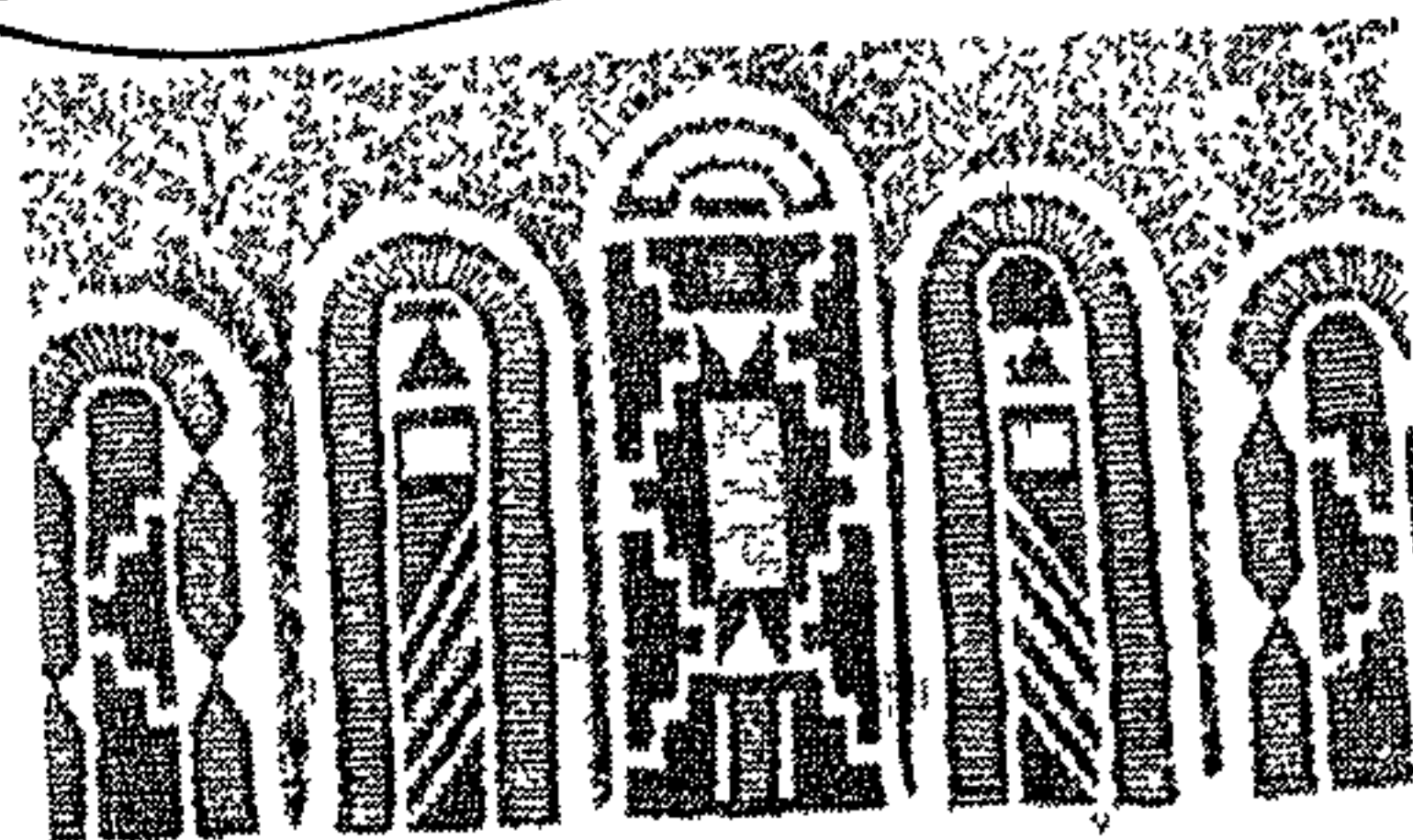
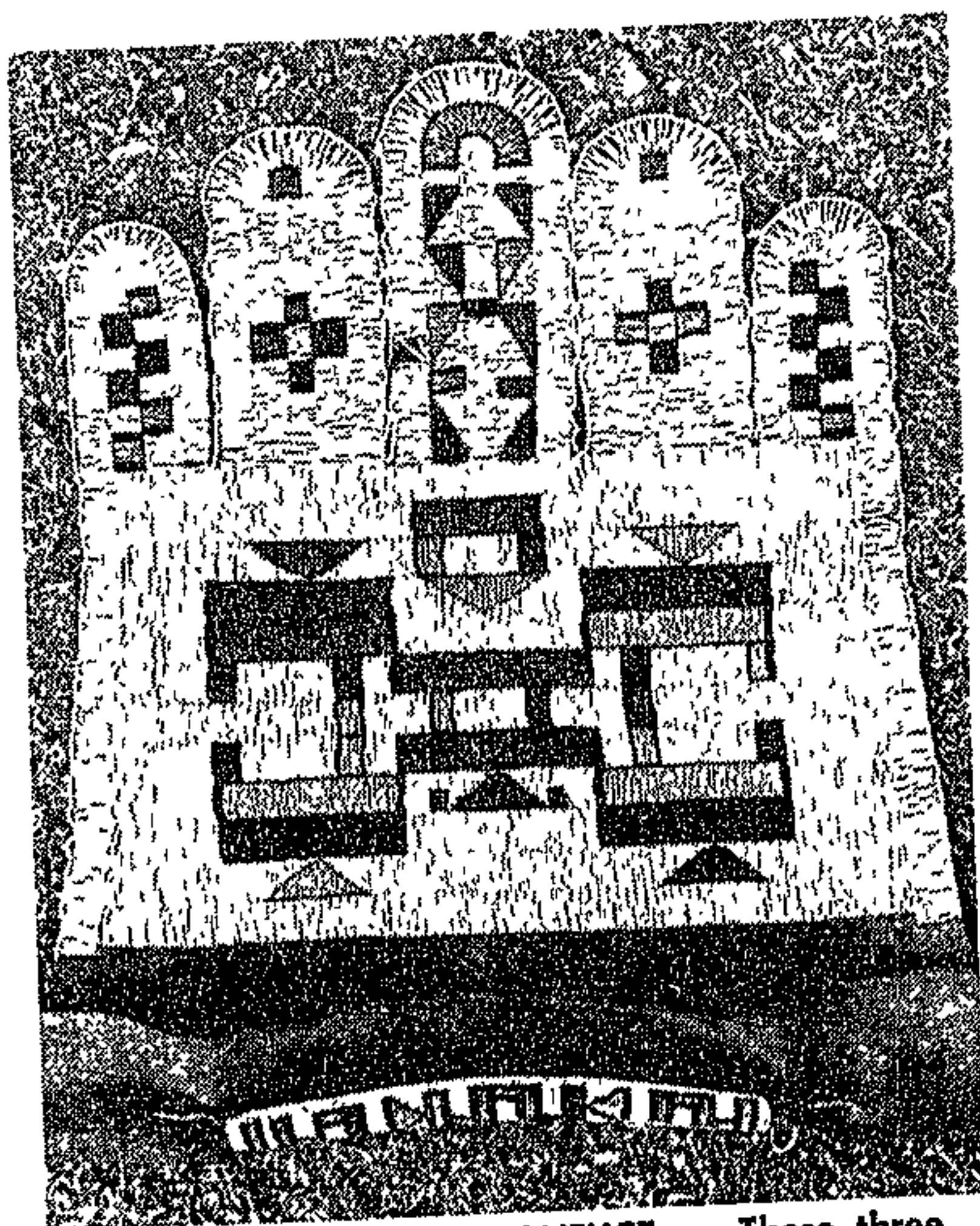
agree with the ideal of the "melting-pot" where all cultures combine into one.

"People naturally form their own groups, they do not have to be forced. When moves are forced it often happens that delicately balanced social systems are destroyed."

In some areas the Ndebele have been moved into barren settlement camps where they live in tin shanties. They do not have the means to create their brightly painted houses, so important as symbols of their proud culture.

Last year it was estimated that 90 percent of men from KwaNdebele worked outside the state, resulting in dismembering of families.





THE COMPLEXITY OF CONFLICT — These three married women's aprons — amajocholo — illustrate clearly the change in the Ndebele beadwork from the early austere, simple designs using few colours (left), to a more elaborate design, (above) to the ostentatious designs of recent times (right).

(27)

Hansard Q.61.1972
Batlokwe tribe: removal

26/8/83

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

- (1) Whether it was decided to remove the Batlokwe tribe in the Sekgosesa area in Lebowa; if so,
- (2) whether this decision has been rescinded, if so, (a) when and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No The hon member is also referred to the reply given on Question No. 13 of 2 February 1983.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Kenton 271

township

30/8/83
may be

moved E. Post

Municipal Reporter

MOVES are afoot to relocate the black township at Kenton-on-Sea.

At its monthly meeting today the Dias Divisional Council decided to ask the council's Chief Engineer, Mr John Kemp, to submit a report on a recommendation that the black township at Kenton-on-Sea be relocated on the west side of Bushmans River Mouth.

The council's Health and Amenities Committee reported today that at a meeting attended by the Kenton-on-Sea and Bushmans River Mouth Municipalities, the farmers' associations and divisional councillors Mr R Bladen and Mr C P Jones-Phillipson, it was unanimously decided to move the township.

Mr Bladen appealed to the committee to support the towns in their negotiations with the East Cape Administration Board.

Ekuvukeni: water supply system
2/9/83
Handwritten: 2035
*14. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What is the nature of the water supply system at Ekuvukeni in Natal;

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2036

- (2) whether a charge is levied for the water supplied there; if so, what is the amount of the charge,
- (3) whether this water supply system is to be improved, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what improvements are envisaged;
- (4) whether a charge will be levied after these improvements have been effected; if so, what will be the amount of the charge?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) The water supply system at Ekuvukeni is a full reticulation scheme with standpipes. Piped water is installed in houses on request. Due to the lack of water in the Waschbank River, water is presently being carted from the Vergelegen Dam
- (2) The levy for water is R1,20 per house per month if piped into homes and R0,66 for water supplied from standpipes
- (3) (a) and (b) Water is to be supplied from the Olifantskop Dam which is presently under construction. The anticipated date of completion is January 1985. In the short term the boreholes near Ekuvukeni reservoirs are to be equipped with pumps shortly.
- (4) Depending on the cost of the water to be supplied from the Olifantskop Dam, a different levy may be considered.

Plans 'to move 271 2/9/83 Mercury 500 000 to KwaZulu'

African Affairs Correspondent

NGOYE—The South African Government had relocated 500 000 into KwaZulu in the past 30 years and planned to move another 500 000 people in future.

This was said at the University of Zululand yesterday by Mr Ian Donald, director of the Association for Rural Advancement.

Mr Donald told a symposium that the Government had deliberately

neglected facilities in freehold areas in order to coerce people to move

He said black people would resist being moved because they saw no reason for the consolidation of KwaZulu.

In addition, alternative places offered by the State had few facilities and were generally far away from urban areas and employment possibilities.

Mr Donald said lack of information about the Government removals left

a community vulnerable to the State's own spread of information.

This destroyed morale and portrayed inaccurate pictures of the situation which people could expect when they were moved.

The State could afford to wait, creating an atmosphere of insecurity where people were reluctant to invest either time or money into their land or their homes.

He said the Government assumed, possibly

correctly, that eventually people might begin to believe that, rather than live in this constant insecurity, it was better to move.

Traditional leadership prevented the involvement of an entire community in resistance to being moved and the result was often an easy victory for the State.

Mr Donald said rent-paying tenants on farms and missions as well as farm workers were also extremely susceptible to victimisation.

271 ~~271~~ Hansard Q. Col. 2059
Evaton area: expropriation
7/9/83

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

- (1) Whether any properties owned in freehold by Blacks in the Evaton area are to be expropriated; if so, (a) how many hectares are involved and (b) for what purpose is the land to be expropriated,
- (2) whether alternative accommodation is to be provided for the present (a) owners and (b) residents; if not, why not; if so, (i) where, (ii) what is the nature of the accommodation and (iii) when are they to be moved;
- (3) whether the present owners are to be compensated for their land; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the compensation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) At this stage two properties 4 059 square metres and 3 965

SEPTEMBER 1983

2060

square metres in extent respectively, are involved.

- (b) For the purpose of the replanning and development of Evaton
- (2) (a) and (b) No, because the properties involved are vacant
- (3) Yes, compensation will be paid in terms of the provision of the Expropriation Act of 1975

277 Hansard Q. Col. 2053
Ekuvukeni/Limehill complex: settlement
7/9/83

*10. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether a closer settlement is being laid out between Ekuvukeni and the Limehill complex adjoining St. Antonine's Old Age Home; if so, (a) how many sites are being laid out, (b) when will the lay-out be completed and (c) who will be settled there?

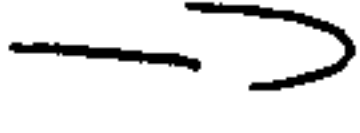
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) A residential area, and not a closer settlement, is being developed between Ekuvukeni and Limehill. The planning of the residential area makes provision for 65 residential sites. The sites have already been laid out and the necessary infrastructure is presently being provided. The area is being developed for the settlement of members of the Black community of Steincoalspruit.

Compensation: settlement

*11. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether additional sites are being laid out at the closer settlement of Compensation in the Mpendle district; if so, (a) how many sites are being laid out, (b) when will the lay-out be completed and (c) who will be settled there?



†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away



271 Hansard
Q. Col. 2048
Ngotshe District: removals
2/9/83

*2. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the inhabitants of (a) Kambi Reserve and (b) Mooiplaats B of 181 in the Ngotshe District are to be moved; if so, (i) when, (ii) where will they be moved and (iii) how many persons are involved?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (a) and (b) According to the consolidation proposals submitted to Parliament during 1973, the members of the Black communities of Mooiplaats and Kambi are to be resettled.
- (i) No date has as yet been determined.
- (ii) In terms of the 1973 proposals, the people concerned are to be resettled on farms to be acquired in the District of Vryheid.
- (iii) A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved.

*3. Dr. M. S. BARNARD—Health and Welfare—Reply standing over.

271) ~~109~~ Hansard
Marico/Moretele districts 7/9/83
Q. 61. 2057

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

- (1) Whether any negotiations have taken place between the Government of Bophuthatswana and his Department concerning the (a) Marico and (b) Moretele districts, if so, (i) when and (ii) what was the nature of the negotiations;
- (2) whether any decisions were reached; if so,
- (3) whether any White farms in the Marico district are to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, how many hectares are involved;
- (4) whether the Moretele district of Bophuthatswana or any portion thereof is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, how many hectares are involved;
- (5) whether the incorporation of the Moretele district into KwaNdebele is dependent upon the incorporation of the Marico farms into Bophuthatswana; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) and (b) No (i) and (ii) Fall away
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Yes The area of land which has been acquired by the SA Development Trust in the District of Marico (Niet-verdiend North and South) in terms of the 1975 consolidation plans, is being considered for addition to Bophuthatswana The extent of the said area is approximately 40 000 hectares
- (4) No.
- (5) No.



271 Hausand
Q. 201. 2085
Matiwane's Kop 9/9/83

*7. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department has budgeted for the removal of the Black freehold area of Matiwane's Kop in the 1983-'84 financial year; if so, what amount has been budgeted for this purpose?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. An amount of R2 500 000 has been budgeted.

SEPTEMBER 1983

2086

Hatting No. 1222, Weenen

*8. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any portions of the farm Hatting No 1222 in the County of Weenen in Natal have been transferred to the South African Development Trust; if so, (a) which portions have been transferred and (b) why in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) Portions 60, 65, 71, 86, 189, 203, 213, 215, 217, 228, 238, 240, 242, 63, 70, 72, 182, 202, 207, 214, 216, 219, 229, 239, 241, 251, 252, 253, 261, 276, 279, 289, 290, 300, 306, 318, 337, 353, 364, 370, 382, 399, 411, 412, 416, 419, 422, 427 and 436 of the farm Hatting No. 1222.

(b) The properties concerned were transferred to the South African Development Trust on 15 March 1983 in terms of paragraph 9(1)(c)(1) of Government Notice No R2062 of 1968

(27) Bekumthetho settlement: water
Q. 61. 2085 9/9/83

*6. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether water is supplied to the Bekumthetho settlement near Mondlo in the Nqutut district; if so, what is the nature of the water supply system; if not, why not,
- (2) whether a water supply system is to be installed at this settlement; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what type of system will be installed and (c) who will pay for it;
- (3) whether a charge is to be levied for such water; if so, what will be the charge?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Due to the fact that all the required particulars are not readily available and that the kwaZulu Government has to be consulted, the hon member will be furnished with the particulars in writing as soon as possible.

Bishop attacks threat to stable black communities

Religion Reporter

THE threatened removal of the Peninsula's long-established and stable black communities is "incomprehensible, indefensible and unjust", says the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town.

Writing in Good Hope, the Archbishop's monthly newsletter, Bishop Matolengwe asked how the Church could respond to the threatened removal of more than 180 000 blacks from Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and New Crossroads to Khayelitsha.



Bishop Patrick Matolengwe

"These black South Africans are legally entitled to live and work, and retire, in this part of their motherland.

"Yet they, as with many other long-established communities in the past, are being threatened with forced removal to a site remote from amenities and transport.

Spelt out

"The Government claims this to be a Christian country, whose people seek to live by the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Surely this Gospel should be spelt out in the lives of all members of our community by the implementation of the two commandments of Christ — first, to love God, and secondly, to love one's neighbour as oneself?"

Bishop Matolengwe said that while many injustices were perpetrated all over the world, the Church had first to seek justice in all human relationships in the situation in which it worked — in this case, South Africa.

"I appeal to all of you to pray earnestly for those in authority, that God may give them the wisdom and understanding to know what is right, and the courage to carry it out, that all may experience justice, peace and harmony in their mutual relationships."

Sea Point

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Govt prepares for Moutse move

By JEAN LE MAY

THE Government appears to be going ahead with plans to hand over the Moutse area of Lebowa to kwaNdebele in spite of strong protests from the Lebowa legislative assembly.

A notice excising Moutse (near Groblersdal) from Lebowa, the North Sotho homeland, was published in the Government Gazette on August 28.

It says the excision will come into operation "on a date to be fixed by the State President".

However, Dr Cedric Pha-

tudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday the handing over would be suspended until we have had further discussions with the Prime Minister.

"Mr Botha has promised to come to Lebowa to discuss the Moutse issue within two or three weeks of the end of the present parliamentary session," he said.

The Prime Minister and Dr Phaduti held discussions on the issue last month.

Chief T G Mathebe, senior chief in the Moutse area, has said the 76 000 Moutse residents would not leave without a fight.

S. Express
11/9/83

~~206~~ (271)

Prof blames influx laws for poverty

Mercury Reporter

INFLUX control was a major cause of rural poverty as it chained the young, the old and the female to areas that were unable to support them.

This was said by Prof Jill Natrass of the University of Natal in her inaugural address as head of the Development Studies Unit last night.

Migration to the cities removed the productive labour from the rural areas without relieving the population pressure on the land, she said.

In 1981 an estimated 74 000 people crossed daily from the black States to work in the white controlled areas. A further 1 500 000 were absent from their homes for longer periods working as migrant labourers.

To make matters worse, because migrant workers who do not find work cannot remain in the towns, unemployment backs up in the rural areas, further burdening those overstressed regions.

Mercury
Developed 2/9/83

Another factor aggravating rural poverty was the racial bias of State spending in such things as education and health care. Total government expenditure in KwaZulu in 1980 was R113 per person, compared with R586 in the Republic of South Africa.

South Africa was the 83 rd most developed country in the world, between Chile at 82 and Romania at 84. This was according to the 1983 World Bank ranking, calculated on the average annual income per person.

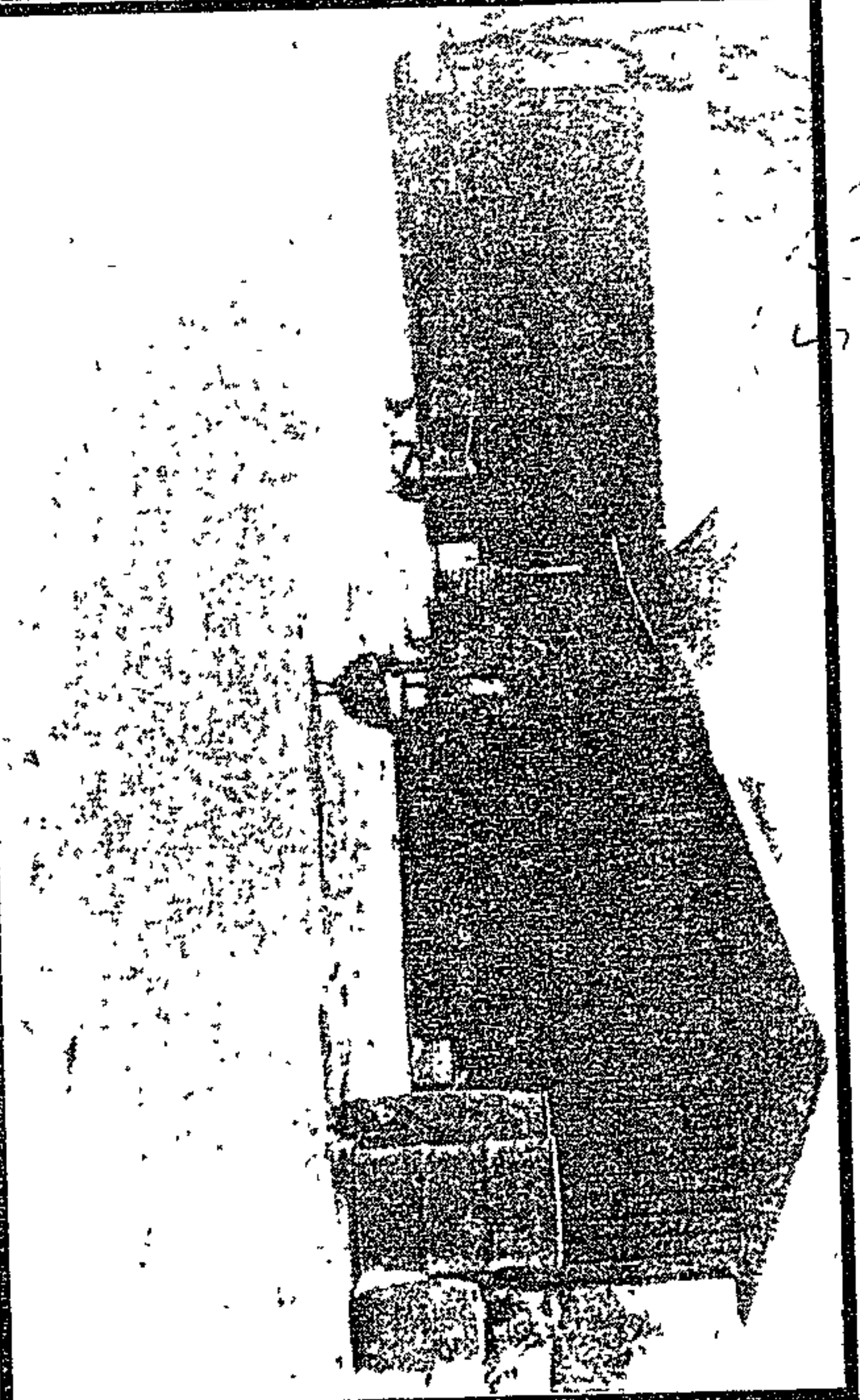
But in terms of non-economic indicators of development such as life expectancy and child and infant mortality rates, SA ranked with countries such as Uganda, Zaire and Mozambique, countries usually regarded as very much less developed.

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The Promised Land



LEFT: Children play among the bricks of demolished homes at Magopa.



RIGHT: The promised replacement — iron dwellings

By LAUREN GOWER

OHURN people in a resettlement camp at Pagsdraai near Zeerust have been shattered by the suicide of a male member of their community who hanged himself this week.

His death focused attention on the appalling living conditions in the camp, which its inhabitants — moved there against their will — ironically call 'the promised land'.

One resident in the camp said that the "terrible conditions" had driven one of them to take his life on Monday. Nothing more is known about him. At Pagsdraai conditions are dry and primitive. There is no food, no grazing — and no water. Pagsdraai is nothing more

For 70 years, the Bakwena lived at Magopa. Then the bulldozers came . . .

than a crusty dustbowl. There is no tap water — in fact, when I visited the settlement this week, the only water I found were the bitter tears of the people of Pagsdraai. Pagsdraai is the spot the Bakwena peo-

ple were moved to by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Before then, they had lived peacefully in the village of Magopa, near Ventersdorp, for more than 70 years.

But in June they were moved to Pagsdraai — over 200km away.

Since then, 213 families were moved — from land their forefathers had purchased from a white farmer in 1911. The land was bought by a chief on behalf of the Bakwena people — and was to be held in trust for the community.

Another 115 families still face removal. What Pagsdraai has by way of conditions is hundreds of green tin sheds with smaller ones — toilets — dumped in the dry scrubland. The nearest town is Groot Marico, 50km away.

There are no taps and no running water. Large drums for storing water stood outside each set of shacks. The water is brought to the camp by tankers. The tin toilets dumped in the bush are a

Hundreds were moved to the new 'home': Barren, dusty Pagsdraai

ing of the villagers' claims concerning the water pump.

With no schools, no churches, and water problems, the man said there was no choice but to move.

Before the removal, the Bakwena Bakwena had been a farming community, growing maize, sorghum, sunflowers and other crops. At Ventersdorp their herds of goats, donkeys, and cattle had never lacked grazing. But at Pagsdraai even the chickens fight

to leave the home where she had been born and had lived all her life. "But when they stopped paying pensions in Ventersdorp what could I do?"

My interview was abruptly ended when a large car carrying four men screeched to a halt.

They got out and one demanded that I leave immediately. He also asked a Sunday Express photographer whether he had taken any photographs.

Later, after being asked to report to the local office of the Department of Co-operation and Development, I spoke to Mr P B Cornelius who said our visit was illegal because we had been on government-owned trust land without permits. He said permits were necessary because "the area can be dangerous".

This week a spokesman for the department said the Bakwena were first told of the move more than five years ago.

He said the government had bought the farms at Magopa for white farmers "many years ago" but said he was unable to pro-

Everyman's guide to



● LEFT: Children play among the bricks of demolished homes at Magopa.



RIGHT: The promised replacement — iron dwellings

By LAUREN GOWER

FORLORN, people in a resettlement camp at Pagsdraai near Zeerust have been shattered by the suicide of a male member of their community who hanged himself this week.

His death focused attention on the appalling living conditions in the camp, which its inhabitants — moved there against their will — ironically call 'the promised land'.

One resident in the camp said that the "terrible conditions" had driven one of them to take his life on Monday. Nothing more is known about him. At Pagsdraai, conditions are dry and primitive. There is no food, no grazing — and no water. Pagsdraai is nothing more

For 70 years, the Bakwena lived at Magopa. Then the bulldozers came . . .

than a crusty dustbowl! There is no tap water — in fact, when I visited the settlement this week, the only water I found were the bitter tears of the people of Pagsdraai. Pagsdraai is the spot the Bakwena peo-

ple were moved to by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Before then, they had lived peacefully in the village of Magopa, near Ventersdorp, for more than 70 years.

But in June they were moved to Pagsdraai — over 200km away. Since then, 213 families were moved — from land their forefathers had purchased from a white farmer in 1911. The land was bought by a chief on behalf of the Bakwena people — and was to be held in trust for the community.

Another 115 families still face removal. What Pagsdraai has by way of conditions is hundreds of green tin sheds with smaller ones — toilets — dumped in the dry scrubland. The nearest town is Groot Marico, 50km away.

There are no taps and no running water. Large drums for storing water stood outside each set of shacks. The water is brought to the camp by tankers. The tin toilets dumped in the bush are a sure sign that more people are expected to arrive at any time.

Villagers agreed to speak to the Sunday Express about conditions in the camp provided they were not identified.

Magopa — the place from which they were moved — had three schools, four churches and two water pumps which the inhabitants say they had built and bought themselves without government aid.

One resident said when the removals began the solid stone houses and buildings where bulldozed and were now in ruins. The water pump was removed by the Ventersdorp magistrate, Mr P De Villiers, who, the man said, had also told the dwellers that in future they could only collect their pensions in Zeerust.

Mr De Villiers declined to comment and referred the Sunday Express to the Department of Co-operation and Development. A spokesman confirmed that the houses had been bulldozed, but knew noth-

Hundreds were moved to the new 'home': Barren, dusty Pagsdraai

ing of the villagers' claims concerning the water pump. With no schools, no churches, and water problems, the man said there was no choice but to move.

Before the removal, the Bakwena Bakwena had been a farming community, growing maize, sorghum, sunflowers and other crops. At Ventersdorp their herds of goats, donkeys, and cattle had never lacked grazing.

But at Pagsdraai even the chickens fight to stave off starvation. After three months the people are regretting their move. They say they want to return to the peace and prosperity of Magopa where drought was unknown, work was more easily available and the community united.

Another woman said she had not wanted

to leave the home where she had been born and had lived all her life. "But when they stopped paying pensions in Ventersdorp what could I do?"

My interview was abruptly ended when a large car carrying four men screeched to a halt. They got out and one demanded that I leave immediately. He also asked a Sunday Express photographer whether he had taken any photographs.

Later, after being asked to report to the local office of the Department of Co-operation and Development, I spoke to Mr P B Cornelius who said our visit was illegal because we had been on government-owned trust land without permits. He said permits were necessary because "the area can be dangerous".

This week a spokesman for the department said the Bakwena were first told of the move more than five years ago. He said the government had bought the farms at Magopa for white farmers' "many years ago" but said he was unable to provide any information on compensation. He said pensions were now being paid in both Zeerust and Ventersdorp and confirmed that schools and churches had been destroyed.

The Sunday Express tried several times to contact the paramount chief, Chief John More Mornogate, but was unsuccessful.

Meanwhile in Pretoria . . .



AT the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria last week, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison said of squatters: "We can't just offload them in the homelands. We can't just offload them in the towns if they're told to get off the farm. "It may be that the man or woman of the family is a breadwinner or that an old black man and his wife have lived for years and years on the farm.

"What is going to happen to them? It may be that their children have left the farm or that the old couple have lived there with the permission of the farmer."

Everyman's guide to constitutional debate

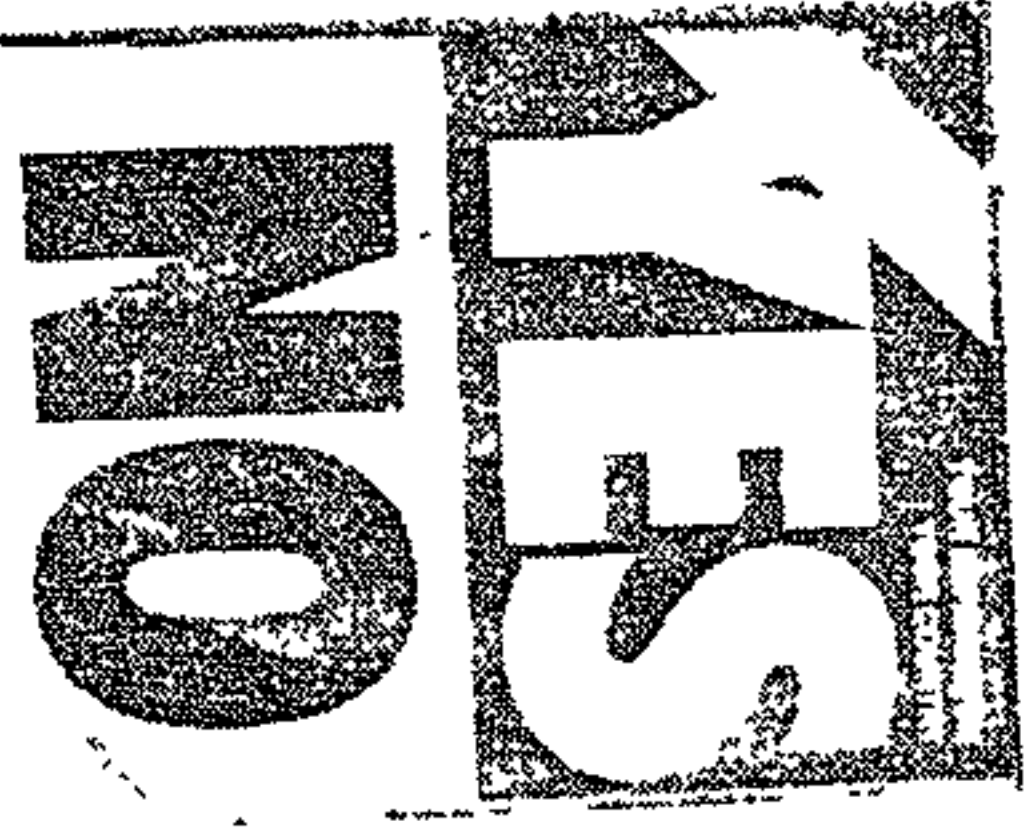
By ARLENE GETZ

AN INSTANT guide for voters who want a simple look at the new constitution will be sold in city bookstores from Wednesday.

The book — in English and Afrikaans entitled 'YES NO' and 'JA NEE' — includes the viewpoints of various South African political groups and a colloquial translation of the constitution Bill from its legal jargon.

Described as a completely independent survey, it includes an overview by the noted Afrikaner historian, Dr Hermann Gilmore, about aspects of constitutional theory and the background to the referendum decisions by the National Party, Conservative Party and Progressive Federal Party.

Published by a company headed by public relations consultant Adele Lucas and former



● Cover of the referendum book

**Bakwena elders — bewildered and afraid
of the demolition teams**
S. Tribune 25/9/82
**Tribe bulldozed off
land which includes
a diamond mine**

Tribune Reporters *271*

MEMBERS of the Bakwena tribe near Ventersdorp believe their communally-owned land — which incorporates a diamond mine — may have been sold or swapped for other land through the Department of Co-operation and Development without prior consultation.

They say that because they share the land, a decision to sell or otherwise dispose of it can only be taken on the basis of a series of community meetings.

They claim such meetings never took place.

Despite this, over 200 families have moved to land at Pagsdraai, near Zeerust, allocated to them by the department.

Those that remain live in fear of a bulldozer and a demolition team camped on the slope overlooking the farm village of Bakwena Ba Magopa.

The tribesmen say that in June, after a series of private meetings with Government officials, headman Jacob More left with some of the families to settle at Pagsdraai. Shortly after that the demolition team arrived and bulldozed the community's well-constructed school and the abandoned homes.

The water pumps were also removed, leaving those who remained with nowhere for their children to be educated and a very inadequate water supply. The bus service to the town, some 18 kilometres away, was also terminated.

Other families have since left for Pagsdraai where it is said three new schools have been built.

The tribesmen claim they were told by Ventersdorp magistrate Mr P J D de Villiers that the land had been sold.

Mr De Villiers was on leave last week and was not available for comment.

The Bakwena occupy two farms, Swartrand and Hartebeesland, an area of some 10 000 hectares. The tribe bought it just after the turn of the century along with mineral rights.

Both property and mineral rights are held communally. The land is made the more valuable because of a diamond mine the tribe leased to a white mine.

The school and other installations have been paid for painstakingly over the years out of money sent back by tribal members working in Johannesburg. Those who stayed on the land are proficient subsistence farmers, usually growing enough for their own needs and selling surpluses to a local co-operative.

The townsmen have a Johannesburg "committee" and both they and the people on the land say it cannot be sold without their consent.

Committee member Philip More said that some two years ago they had started legal action against Mr Jacob More concerning tribal money. "The whole trouble started then," he said. "When we consulted a lawyer the removal trouble started and instead of dealing with a case of money we ended up dealing with a case of removal."

The headman is appointed by the tribe to serve its interests.

According to Mr Philip More the tribe tried to sack the headman. But Mr Jacob More had continued to operate, using the tribal seal.

He had appointed a 10-man planning committee but it was not representative of the tribe, Mr Philip More said, and had no right to take decisions on behalf of the tribe.

The tribesmen say Mr Jacob More held private meetings with officials of the department. One public meeting was held at which the sale of land was discussed but no decision was taken.

A spokesman for the department said last week the only information he had to hand was that 213 families had been moved to Pagsdraai and the department was still negotiating with another. He would investigate the elders' allegations.

The Sunday Tribune was unable to reach Mr Jacob More for comment.

Research by the Surplus People Project indicates the first threat of removal was made in 1964 and that the community was solid in its opposition.

"They have been to see the proposed (relocation) sites and they know they will not be able to survive there. They are resisting removal and arguing over conditions. They want publicity," the SPP reported mid-year, on research done in 1981/82.

The picture is far-removed from today's reality of a people divided by suspicion and separated by huge tracts of veld.

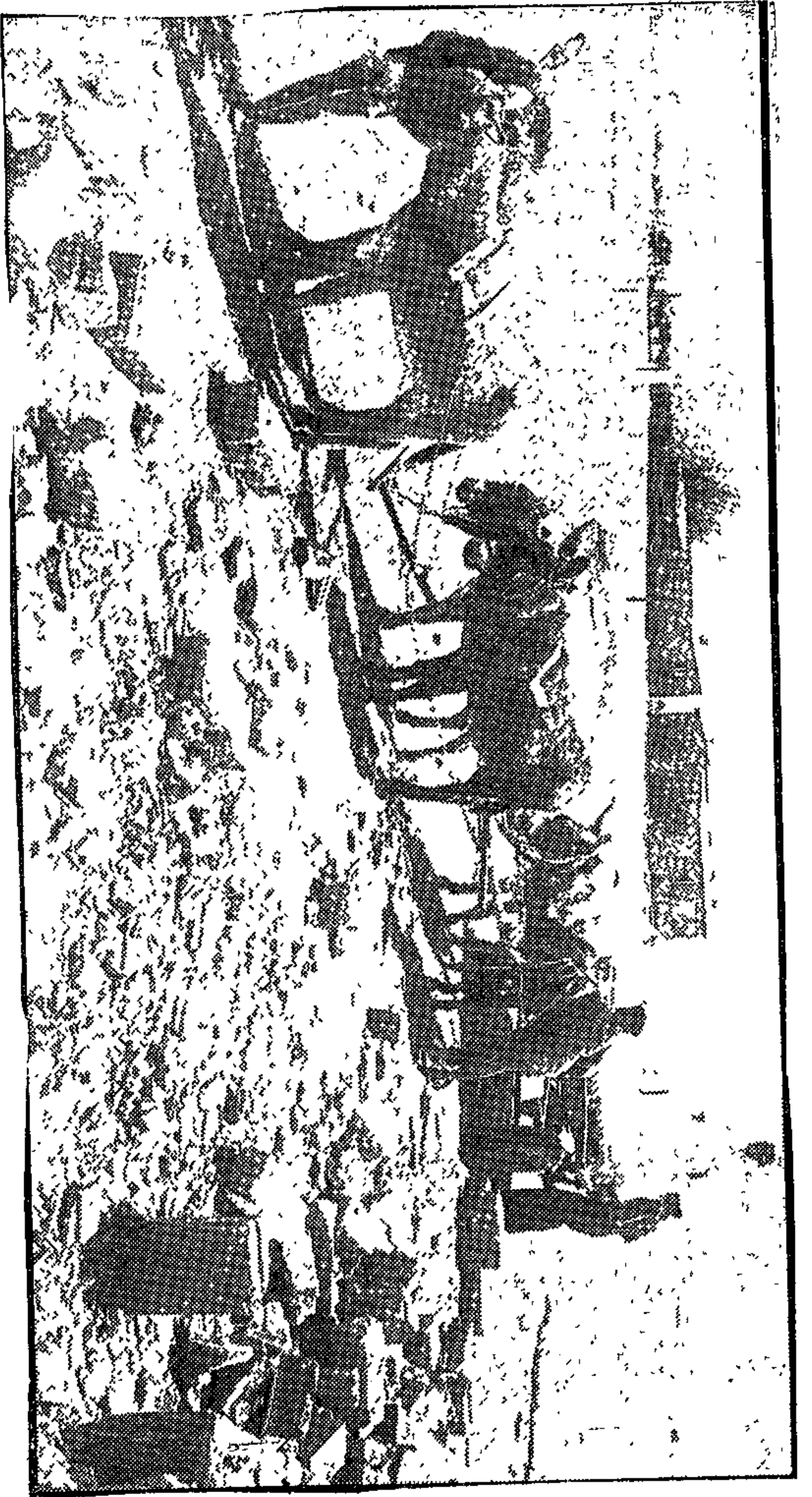
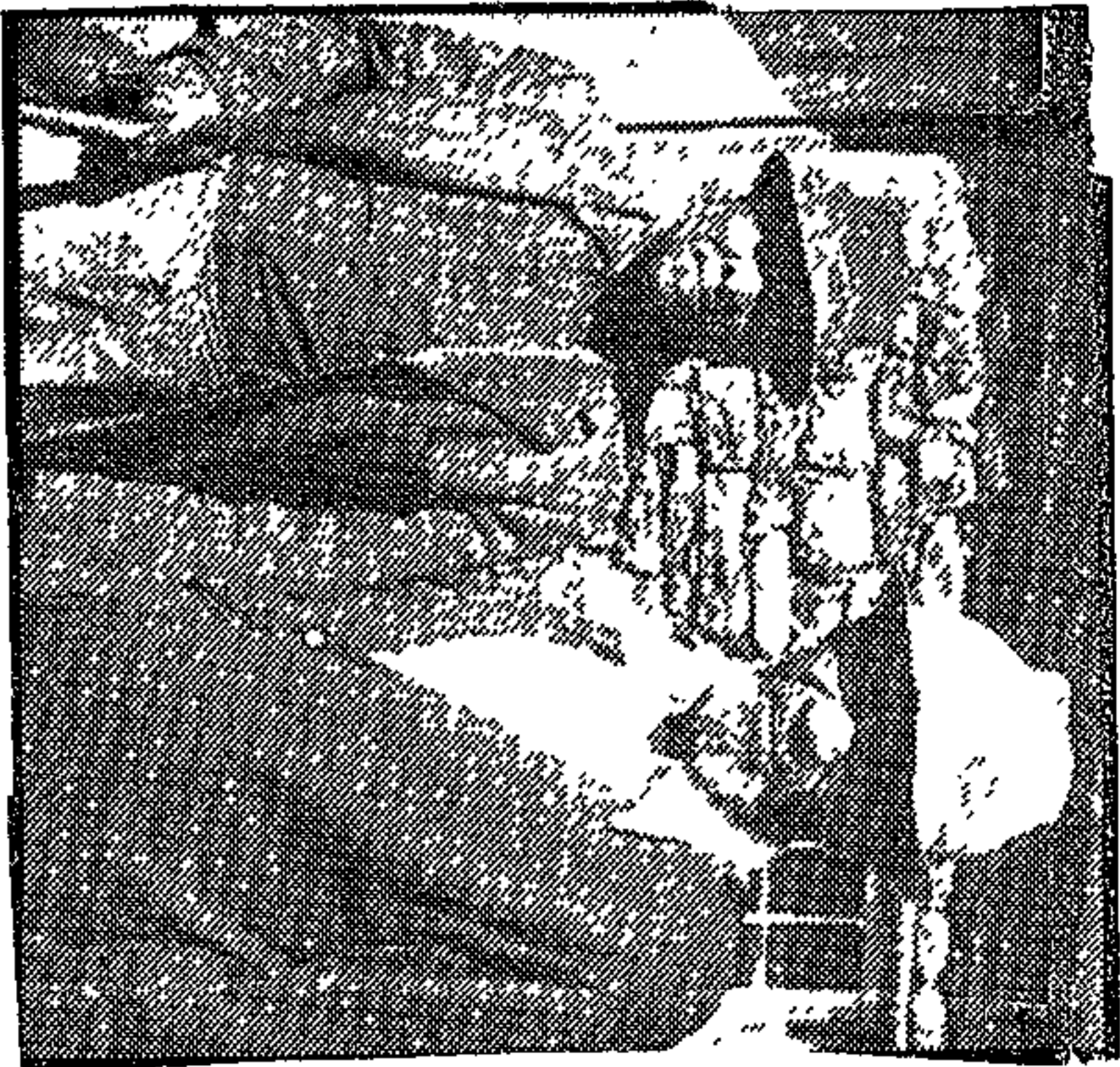
SOMEONE

S/T Moore
05/09/83
271

SOLD US OUT!



The picture on the right shows a family from the farm village of Bakwena. Ba Magopa salvaging blocks from the debris left by the demolition team. On the left some of the Magopa children play in what is left of their schoolroom. Now there is no place to learn.



S. Tribune
271
25/9/83

Admin boards' jackboot image 'not deserved'

Political Correspondent
 GEORGE — Administration board officials are not "bullies without a conscience" and do not deserve their "jackboot image", Mr Louis Nel, the new Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, told the Cape Nationalist Congress yesterday

Mr Nel, who has succeeded Mr Hennie van der Walt, strongly defended the recent removal of a "black spot" in the Transvaal, and said there were two aspects to the policy — removal, on the one hand, but also resettlement

A Cape Town delegate, dealing with the regular demolitions of squatter shacks on the Cape Flats, said these events should never take place, since they provided a constant stream of propaganda against the Government

Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the Government had no intention of making the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town a permanent residential area. Crossroads had become a symbol of "taunting" and "blackmailing the Government and we want to destroy that symbolism"

This would be done by taking the large percentage of "legal" black people there up into "a normal community" by spreading them into different parts of Khayelitsha, the new township being built on the Cape Flats

Dr Morrison said 11 000 "illegal" men and 12 000 "illegal" women were arrested in the Cape Town area last year

(Report by J G Potgieter, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth)

Cabinet considers award

GEORGE — Those who helped prevent the bow section of the tanker Castillo de Bellver from running aground on the Cape west coast deserved medals for their bravery, the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said in George today.

The Cabinet was considering such a recommendation, he told the Cape NP congress. He said the efforts to stop the broken bow section of the supertanker from running ashore took particular courage — Sapa

E Cape: Govt is trying to find cash

Political Correspondent
 GEORGE — The Government is giving attention to raising the large sums of money required to implement Mr Louis Rive's recommendations for upgrading the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage townships.

This was made plain yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr George Morrison.

Addressing the Cape Nationalist Congress, he said many of Mr Rive's recommendations had been approved by the Cabinet.

Mr Rive's investigation had again emphasised the "appalling conditions" prevailing in the slums on the Chatty River flood plain, and an infrastructure was now being established at Motherwell where they would be rehoused.

The sums mentioned sounded like a lot, but he stressed that these would supply only "sub-minimum standards".

UNLESS otherwise stated, political comment and posters in this issue are by N Woudberg and T Copeland, headlines and sub-editing by J Stassen, all of 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth



Among those who attended an inspection were A R SAYSTER, Mr S F MEYER,

NAMC will fight for open beaches

THE Northern Areas Management Committee would continue to press for open beaches in Port Elizabeth, the chairman of the committee, Mr Willie Dietrich, said today

He gave his views after inspecting various whites-only beaches in the city yesterday afternoon

He and other members of the NAMC, representatives of the Port Elizabeth Indian Management Committee, the Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, the Deputy Mayor, Mr Ben Olivier, and several city councillors were present. An inspection of beaches in Port Elizabeth's northern areas was held in August

Mr Dietrich said "My committee and I are going to press on for open beaches in Port Elizabeth. I am sure this local issue can be resolved locally. I am optimistic that the beaches will be open to everybody eventually"

LOOOOOC

WHEELBASE BAKKIES BEL

Pioneer Ford are offering long wheelbase 1-Tonners with more going for them than a big behind.

Like a price tag of R6 875 exclusive. How about that? It's a bargain, it's a giveaway. It's the lowest price in town.

So get yourself a great deal more bakkie for a great deal less. Pop in to Pioneer Ford today and seal the deal of

SHORT

Heunis ^{C. Times} defends ²⁷¹ removal ^{28/9/83} policy

Own Correspondent

GEORGE. — While coloured people could not be expected to leave their homes to be relocated in the Conservative Party's proposed coloured homeland, the "humane" resettlement of blacks in their homelands was justifiable, the National Party's Cape congress in George was told yesterday.

The apparently conflicting approaches to human relations were adopted by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Louis Nel.

Referring to the CP's coloured homeland policy, Mr Heunis said no one liked to be moved from his or her home. This step would be necessary, however, if the CP's policy were implemented.

Process reversed

In accordance with government policy, coloured towns had developed alongside white towns, particularly in the Cape, and the whole process would have to be reversed if coloured people were removed to a homeland.

Later in the day, Mr Nel defended the government's policy of removing "black spots" from white areas and resettling the residents in homelands.

He said this was an issue on which the government was repeatedly attacked by its opponents.

Some newspapers depicted officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development as jack-booted bullies, which was not true.

In a related discussion, a number of delegates expressed strong opposition to the continuing influx of blacks into the Western Cape and called on the government to exercise stricter control.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, said the government was aware of the problem.

(Report by Chris Freimond, 141 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

(271) 28/9/83 E Post



The first group of residents of Willowdene were moved to their new homes at Betheldorp Extension No 21 today. Here a family gets ready for the move by truck.

Willowdene great trek gets going

271 27 E. Pos.
28/9/83

By STEPHEN ROWLES

THE first stage in the controversial resettlement of the coloured people of Willowdene in Port Elizabeth's northern areas began today.

Several families, helped by scores of neighbours, loaded all their furniture and personal possessions on to vehicles for the move to their new homes in Bethelsdorp Extension 21.

And as soon as the Willowdene houses had been vacated, teams from the City Council's Housing Department moved in to remove roofs and doors to stop other people moving in.

A spokesman for the Housing Department said today the first 20 houses in Bethelsdorp Extension 21 had been handed over to the Housing Department.

Eighteen families would be moved before the end of the week, of which 15 had decided to buy homes in Bethelsdorp. The other three would rent homes at reduced rentals in terms of a Government concession.

The next batch of 27 houses would be ready on October 27. These had already been allocated, he said.

Over the next few months 316 families would be moved to the northern areas.

The spokesman said be-

longings were being moved at no cost to the residents.

In addition, a 50% concession on the deposit for lights and water for the new homes had been granted by the City Treasury.

The lowest rentals in the new scheme would be R41,40, with the highest three-bedroomed house renting at R92,30.

He said 80% of the Willowdene families earned between R50 and R300 a month, making them eligible for a Government rent concession which pegged the maximum rental for a three-bedroom house at R75,85.

One of the first person to be moved from Willowdene, Mr Pieter Booysen, said he felt unhappy about the move because of increased instalments.

Mr Booysen, who pays R56,40 rent a month in Willowdene, has received a R390 loan from his employer to buy a house in Bethelsdorp.

He will now have to pay R123 a month.

Another resident, Mrs Ethel Jacobs, said though the new houses were very comfortable, she was also worried about the increased instalments and the cost of lights, water and transport.

Her monthly payments for accommodation would now increase from R51 to R103.

Fears ²⁷¹ of ~~370~~ ^{29/9/83} being moved persist

By JIMMY MATYU

FEARS of not knowing whether the more than 6 000 residents of the Walmer township are still to be removed or allowed to stay permanently in the area was reflected at a Press conference convened by concerned residents in the townships yesterday.

The residents claimed the feeling of the black community in Walmer against the removal threat was "one of oneness" and of a strong determination to remain in Walmer.

The Save Walmer Committee unanimously decided at the meeting to ask Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, for an immediate reply to whether Walmer was included in the funds to be raised overseas to implement the Louis Rive report in the housing development plans of the black areas in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Andrew Savage, Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, promised to support the request with a back-up letter.

Residents said at the conference they were not afraid of any victimisation by authorities and all they asked was to be allowed to remain permanently and to be given the chance to improve and extend their homes.

The last letter from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George de Villiers Morrison, to the Save Walmer Committee to the effect that the door had now been closed for any talks on Walmer township remaining did not deter the residents in their fight against the threat of removal.

The conference, which was chaired by Mr Zukie Jemsana, a member of the Save Walmer Committee, was attended by Mr Savage, Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP MPC for Walmer, Mrs Bobby Melunsky, chairman of the Cape Eastern Region of the Black Sash, and two observers from the British Consulate in Cape Town.

Mr Jemsana said the concern over Walmer had been increased by the township's apparent exclusion from the R300 million Rive report on the upgrading of townships in the Eastern Cape.

kwaNgema folk will 'have to go'

221

By Jo-Anne Collinge

As part of moves to oust black landowners in the Wakkerstroom area officials have painted numbers on the doors of houses at kwaNgema.

The assistant director for rural settlements of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Louis Pretorius, confirmed the Government was set on moving kwaNgema. "The Hyshope Dam, which will serve Sasol, is being built on the property and people will have to go."

He said the houses had already been evaluated and the numbering was a procedure used to determine how many shelters would be needed at the re-location camp.

kwaNgema is one of three black communities in the area solidly opposing their removal to homelands.

The others are Driefontein, where leader Saul Mkhize died in April while organising resistance to the move, and Daggakraal.

The chairman of the elected Ngema Committee, Mr Moses Ngema, said in Johannesburg this week: "We heard they had put numbers on the doors on September 14 without contacting us. When we asked our families what the officials had said, they answered, 'nothing'."

HELD IN TRUST BY STATE

There are an estimated 3 000 stand-holding families and 2 000 tenant families at kwaNgema, according to the Ngema Committee.

The Ngemas have held the land since 1904 when it was granted to them under the Crown Land Disposal Ordinance, "as a location for the heirs and successors of the late Stuurman (Ngema)". It is held in trust by the State.

"Nobody wants to move. Since 1904 our families have been lying down there. It'll be very difficult to leave them," Mr Ngema said. "Besides, we were told to take out passes for Wakkerstroom, which say we were born there. Today they want to move us and we'll have no rights. We suffer to get permission to work."

Mr Ngema insists the dam under construction affects only part of the land. "We were first happy to have the dam. But when the Government said we must move — and not share — we saw it was not fair."

MOVE FIRST PROPOSED IN 1982

The State proposes to divide the intermarried community, sending Swazis to Lochiel in kaNgwane and Zulus to Babanango in kwaZulu. The move was first put to the community at a meeting in early 1982, Mr Ngema said. Residents had made it clear they did not want to move.

They say they have a self-sufficient community on their 4 280-ha farm. They sell cattle and surplus mealies and have provided their own school.

"There will be trouble if they make us move. Our people at Ngema will die there. They won't go even if the police and army come there," Mr Ngema predicted.

Mr Pretorius said the department had had difficulty negotiating with the Ngemas because of "internal problems in the family". It does not acknowledge the Ngema Committee and recently sent an ethnologist "to determine who the senior member of the family is", Mr Pretorius added.

Mr Ngema said the ethnologist's visit had evoked suspicion that officials were choosing with whom they wanted to deal.

Relocation — rubbing salt into the wounds

(271)
C-Herald
1/14/63

FORTY years ago I knew a little boy who lived in Athlone and who simply enjoyed exploring neighbouring areas on the bicycle his father bought him.

His voyages of discovery took him, on many a Sunday afternoon, into the African "location" of Langa which sat, as it still does, between lilywhite Pinelands (always found that rather strange) and Athlone. His route would take him along the almost deserted Langa Road, past the Rondebosch Golf Club and, passing mud-painted men going through their initiation ritual in the bushes, into Langa proper.

He'd venture into a corner shop, buy his ginger beer and, unhurried and unharried, continue his leisurely ride.

That same little boy, many years later, was to visit homes in Langa, and in Nyanga and Guguletu, and he would see perfectly ordinary people living perfectly ordinary lives. He would see mothers baking goodies for their children to take as *padkos* on a school excursion. He'd see families gathered around the TV set. In short, he'd see perfectly ordinary living.

The houses he saw those many years ago, and again recently, are still there, and many of the people who lived



there are still residents of those townships.

But it would not surprise if the attitude of those residents has changed. After all, until a few months ago, those residents were there to stay. Today they are there at the pleasure of the Government. And the pleasure of the Government is to transfer the Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu residents to Khayelitsha, and to move coloured people into the homes presently occupied by Africans.

South Africa's notorious Group Areas Act has caused more bitterness than any other single law which the Nationalist Government has dreamt up. And the Government knows it. They need only look at District Six in Cape Town and the intensity

of feeling about that area

They've even backtracked, to a degree, by making provision for a small "coloured" area there when the President's Council asked for a relaxation of the Group Areas Act.

But, not satisfied with coloured and Indian anger, it now wants to expand its Group Areas tentacles by rehousing Africans far, far away from work — further even than the little boy would cycle until he was grown-up. It is going to aggravate African anger by placing coloured people in *their* homes. And it is going to place coloured people in the invidious position where they could benefit from African inconvenience and misery.

Already some Africans look with suspicion on those coloured people who are playing ball with the Government in its new constitution.

Which means that the little boy of those 40 years ago will not be too happy at the thought of his sons, or grandsons, cycling unaccompanied into the African townships because of the possibility of trouble.

The Government cannot possibly regard this as progress. Or as an exercise in good relations.

Defiant (271) Bakwena S. Express must move — official 2/10/83

By LAUREN GOWER

MEMBERS of the Bakwena tribe who have refused to move from their ancestral home Magopa near Ventersdorp will definitely be moved to Pagsdraai in the Zeerust area.

This was confirmed by Mr Louis Pretorius, assistant director of rural settlement for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria this week.

He said his department had not decided on a course of action, but a meeting would probably be called soon with the remaining people at Magopa.

At Magopa, those who have refused to move have elected an action committee chaired by headman Isaac More, 85.

Mr More and the remaining families do not want to leave Magopa because they say they are too old to build new homes.

They are also concerned about compensation for the land at Magopa, which they have occupied since 1911.

Mr Pretorius acknowledged the problem faced by the old people who say they haven't the strength to build again, but said other members of the community would give assistance.

Mr Pretorius said R688 831 had been paid to 182 families as compensation.

But he refused to disclose how much was paid in compensation to Mr Jacob More.

Mr More now lives in a farmhouse. His tribespeople are living in the temporary tin shelters which have been lent to them by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Pretorius also refused to disclose information about a suicide which occurred at Pagsdraai last week. He said he had made inquiries and found the cause of the suicide to be "entirely personal".

However, members of the uprooted community at Pagsdraai said the suicide had occurred because of "the terrible conditions here".

Pagsdraai is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Mr Pretorius said employment would not be a problem for the Bakwena when they got to Pagsdraai and said the farmers' association in the area had already offered to give them preference.

He said water was not a problem at Pagsdraai, although the area is among the most severely hit by the drought.

VILLAGE THE GOVT BROKE

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE PEOPLE of Mogopa have experienced numerous hardships in the past — but none have been as devastating as being ordered to move from their land.

Mogopa is comprised of two large farms, Haartebeeslaagte and Swaartraad and is situated 18 km from Ventersdorp and about 200 km from Johannesburg.

The two farms were bought by the Bakwena tribe as a result of large scale migration of farm workers from the Orange Free State, peasants from Lesotho, and Tswanas from the Magaliesberg range.

The first paramount chief of the tribe was Chief John Otto Mamo-gale, whose family came from the Mogale range or Magaliesberg as it later became known.

The tribespeople settled on Swaartraad in 1911 and when the tribe grew the second farm, Haartebeeslaagte, was bought.

Although the people say they bought their land in 1911, the deed of sale was only issued in 1922.

Throughout their stay in Mogopa the people had their own chiefs from the More clan who in turn owed allegiance to Chief Mamogale.

The present paramount chief, Chief Lerothodi Mamogale is based in Bethame and under his traditional jurisdiction fall Mogopa, Bethame and Hebron near Pretoria.

The plight of the Bakwena has once again highlighted the issue of forced removals in South Africa.

The removal becomes more sensitive when viewed against the backdrop of the villagers having bought their land, which is rich in minerals.

Since the beginning of the century the people of Mogopa have made their living from working in nearby towns and cities because their land was not suited for farming.

Today, what was once a proud village is a spooky rubble; children have no schools to go to, worshippers no churches, and the sick no clinics — because they have all been demolished on instructions

Subsequently, Chief More and some of the people who supported him moved to the new settlement of Pargsdraai while others were forced to move under threat of having their homes demolished.

The majority of the villagers however refused to move to a place they had never seen before being told what would happen to their land.

Said a leading member of the current kgotla in the village, Mr Jacob Molaotsi. "It is sad to be witnesses to the razing of Mogopa after we had put so much into building the village."

The villagers object strongly to the high handed manner in which government officials dealt with them.

"We were never consulted or even officially informed about the removal. We heard rumours and the next thing we knew there were bulldozers coming to destroy the village.

"Further we are being taken to a strange place

we do not even know," said Mr Molaotsi.

The village's four churches — Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, A.M.E. and Methodist — have all been demolished.

The primary and secondary school and the local clinic have also been destroyed.

The two shops in the village now stand as a sad testimony to the fortunes of Mogopa. The people who go to the shops go there to discuss the removal rather than to buy.

Indeed the air of gloom and impending disaster is inescapable. Even the empty expressions on the children's faces tell the whole story.

With no schools the children spend their days roaming around the village or drawing water.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said that people were being moved to Pargsdraai as part of the government's consolidation of homelands scheme.

Not only will the peo-



THE BULLDOZER, and in the background the demolished secondary school and the dump of the diamond mine tell the sad tale.

PHOTO BY JOE MOLEFE

The spokesman, Mr S J M Swanepoel, the control administrative officer in the Department's rural settlement office, said the government would develop Pargsdraai before incorporating it into Bophuthatswana.

The two schools in the village, he said, were demolished after the Bophuthatswana government had decided to withdraw its teachers and furniture from these schools.

The removal of Mogopa villagers holds a number of implications, the chief one being that the people are not only being moved from Mogopa but effectively to a homeland.

Not only will the people lose their valued land, their South African citizenship as well and they are not being told of this hidden implication.

Also surprising is Mr Swanepoel's assertion that the two schools in the village were demolished because Bophuthatswana withdrew its teachers.

How can a supposedly independent homeland take such action in a school of a foreign country? Mr Swanepoel could not explain.

Clearly the government has always viewed Mogopa as an extension of the homeland.

Further, Mr Swanepoel said the South African Government was in

the process of buying Mogopa from the tribe and that in turn the tribe would be expected to buy Pargsdraai.

If this is indeed the situation then it would be a departure from the practice of the government purchasing white farms to be incorporated into homelands.

Thus it will be the people of Mogopa, and not the South African or Bophuthatswana governments who will bear the cost of resettlement.

The tribe is not only being moved to a place they neither know nor want, they will also lose their South African citizenship and what's more — they will have to pay for both.

See also Page 7

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Sowetan
3/10/83

ulated that the delay in issuing the deed of sale was because the Land Act of 1913, which effectively prohibited land ownership by blacks was already on the drawing board as early as 1911.

When the deed of sale was finally issued, it was made out to the Minister of Native Affairs who, according to the document, would hold the land in trust for the tribe.

Government:

While the village is being destroyed, 200 metres away the diamond prospectors still dig the land — unperturbed at the happenings in the village.

The traditional society started breaking in Mogopa earlier this year when, according to villagers, secret meetings were held between Chief Jacob More and government officials.

Mkhize trial 271 likely in 3 weeks 8/10/83

By STAN HLOPHE

THE policeman who allegedly shot Mr Saul Mkhize, a Driefontein community leader, is expected to appear in court in three weeks' time.

Mr J E Nothling, the Transvaal Attorney General, yesterday said the policeman, who was stationed at Dirkiesdorp, would appear at the Wakkerstroom Magistrate's Court on a charge of murder.

Mr Nothling could not give the precise date of his appearance.

He said the reason for the delay was to give the policeman enough time to get legal representation.

Mr Nothling said the accused has been notified of the date — believed to be during the last week of October — and arrangements were being made for him to get legal defence.

Mr Nothling said the policeman's identity would not be revealed until he appeared in court.

His appearance follows the shooting of Mr Mkhize in Driefontein in April this year as the community leader was addressing residents threatened with removal from the area.

● Also this week, the AG decided to prosecute a white member of the Security Police stationed at the Protea Police Station following the shooting of Mr Paris Malatji of Soweto.

Mr Malatji was allegedly shot in the head by a policeman at the Protea Police Station in July this year. The policeman is expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of murder at a date still to be decided.

Time to curb the State

(271) (8/2)

If the city council had expropriated your land in Johannesburg's prosperous Rosebank for R85 000 and two years later was attempting to sell it for R1,8m, would you feel hard done by? Chances are you would. But you would have no real legal means of redress.

Unfortunately, examples of this nature do occur in this country. They lead to bitter feelings of injustice and have the potential of being highly politically charged. The reasons are not hard to find. Land has long been at the heart of politics — indeed of wars — in this sub-continent. The issue has been heightened by the large-scale expropriations associated with the creation of "homelands."

Extensive legislation, often incorporating outdated principles, place all the odds on the side of the expropriating authority. And these authorities have sometimes exercised their prerogative in a manner that can only be seen as fickle. For instance, in the Rosebank incident the land was expropriated to build accommodation for firemen but within two years it was decided the units weren't necessary. That says a great deal about the council's planning and man-

Compensation for expropriating property in SA is sometimes grossly unfair. The system is cumbersome and outmoded. It needs thorough investigation.

agement ability.

There are a daunting 40 statutes and ordinances which deal with expropriation and compensation in SA. Not surprisingly, layman and lawyers alike are confused by the different provisions. Attempts by various civic groups and the SA Property Owners Association (Sapoa) to lobby for the various laws to be brought under a single comprehensible expropriation law, and for the improvement of what are in many cases outdated methods of assessing compensation, have not been entirely successful.

The most important piece of legislation, the Expropriation Act, sets out procedures of how compensation is assessed and how disputes are to be settled. Most local authority and state department land purchases are made through The Water Act of 1956, The Expropriation of Mineral Rights (Townships) Act 1969 and The Mining

Rights Act of 1967. In addition, the four provinces are empowered to buy land needed to widen existing roads and build new roads.

It is indicative that settlement precedents set by the courts in the last four years are sometimes more equitable than some of the more outmoded statutes allow for, says international expropriation specialist and Sapoa councillor, Antonie Gildenhuys. There have been improvements in actual compensation because of public awareness and pressure to pay fair market value of the land that is appropriated.

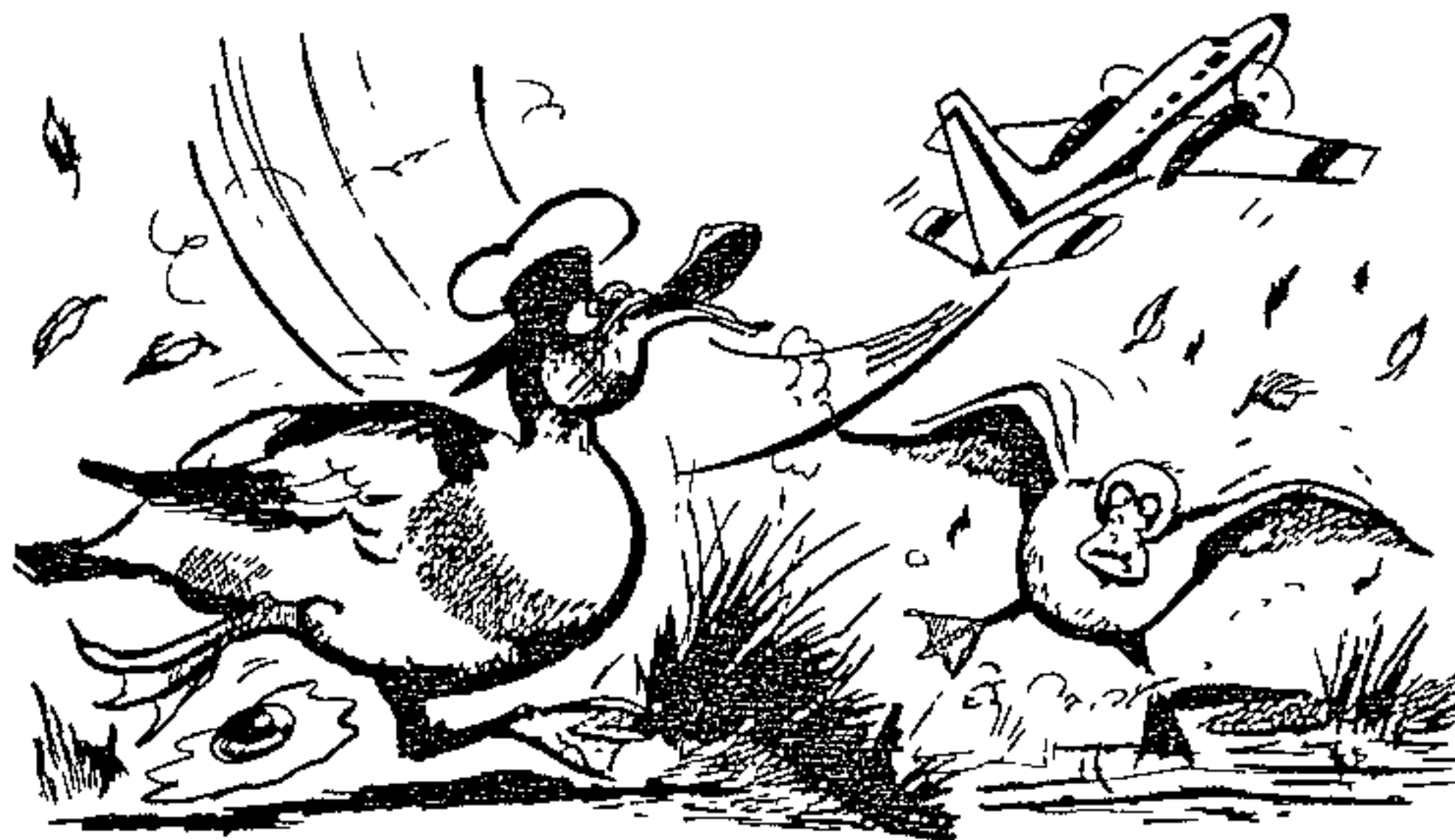
Expropriation specialists believe that the SA laws fall short of equity because they deal only with tangible losses incurred in the actual loss of land. The State or local authority has generally to pay owners only the fair market value of expropriated property. But difficulties arise where no sale has taken place in the area of the expropriated property or the property is not marketable, says Gildenhuys.

SA expropriation law is largely derivative of Anglo-Saxon tradition which is that the sovereign power can do no wrong. By contrast the Continental system is based on the philosophy that tax payers and all citizens contribute to the common good. Any action by a government which causes any quantifiable loss to them, must carry equitable compensation.

To illustrate the difference, problems occur here under the Anglo-Saxon tradition when loss is incurred in neighbourhoods which are adversely affected by the use to which the expropriated land is to be put.

Consider the situation where the government decides to build a sewerage farm in a neighbourhood. In SA, people living nearby are not able to claim for the loss of value of their property or the inconvenience. The State can produce effluent, make noise pollution, create air traffic, and the residents who have to live with it are not entitled to redress.

In the US, the principle "injurious affection" enables citizens to claim damages for loss of trade or revenue because of local authority use of nearby land. It has been a



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source of much litigation and is now well tried through established precedent, says Gildenhuys.

The best known SA test case, involving this kind of claim, was the La Merci Airport settlement. Compensation was claimed by surrounding landowners who argued they would be unable to continue using their land for the purposes they had in the past because of air traffic noise. The claimants were told that there were no grounds because the action did not arise out of actual expropriation.

Arbitration boards are, however, giving a more sympathetic ear to aggrieved landowners who are left with useless pockets of land after the authorities have taken what they need. The expropriating authority, it has been argued, should at least buy these odd portions which often become valueless to the owner. In many cases landowners are winning their claim. But the law does not oblige these authorities to pay compensation.

An equitable rule, says the property valuer at Richards Ellis, Ian Mitchell, is to look at the claimant's financial situation before and after expropriation. The difference is what the claimant should be paid in compensation.

"The trouble with expropriation," adds Mitchell, is that it is an intensely subjective loss for the occupant of the land. A blanket 10% — of up to R10 000 — is added to settlements in an attempt to compensate for inconvenience. It is considered enough to cover sentimental value because it is assumed that sellers are willing and will accept a market price, which is not always the case.

In SA 99% of all settlements are arrived at out of court. Very few even go as far as arbitration or to the Supreme Court on appeal. This suggests that in practice reasonably fair compensation is paid. The problem occurs when disputes arise for which there is little precedent. When outdated laws are applied, compensation often falls far short of equity

There are no up-to-date official figures on the total amount paid in compensation in the last three years. But the most recent available figures for 1978-1979 reveal that the Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure Department (which prior to 1980 managed many of government department land affairs) paid out R2,1m in settlement. Roughly another approximate R800 000 was paid out in cases that were tried. However, the amounts paid out in homeland consolidation is not possible to ascertain, but at a guess will have run far ahead of the R37m provided for in the 1983 budget for Department of Community Development land affairs and land acquisition

But the regional transportation committees, also large payers of compensation, continue to irritate the public. Land earmarked for new roads does not have to be registered against title deeds. With no way of establishing whether land has been set

UNFAIR COMPENSATION

□ The council expropriates land from two Rosebank landowners and pays them R85 000 in 1981. Recently it is disclosed that the council no longer needs the land for the intended use. It decides to sell the land for R1,8m instead;

□ Roughly 5 000 people in the town Driefontein are told they have to move. The area, established in 1912 when landowners bought land, is a black spot and the residents are informed it is located on the site of a future dam.

The 300 landowners tell the government they are not prepared to accept the offer of compensation. Under extreme duress the whole community is forced to move to barren land where there are no roads, no shops, no schools.

There is no negotiation over the settlement. Residents are only compensated for their land and dwellings but will have lost infrastructure and their source of

subsistence;

□ Residents of coastal town, Waenskrus in the southern Cape, founded in 1895, have refused to leave their town and farms which have to be evacuated, they hear, because Armscor has chosen this part of the coast to establish a missile testing range;

□ Farmers who were paid out roughly R30m in compensation for land expropriated for homeland consolidation were paid in Government stock and not in cash; and

□ Residents of the Germiston Edwardian Village were served eviction order to move so that a massive police complex could be built. They are now appealing against a Supreme Court decision that they (the residents) have no legal grounds. The Simon Van Der Stel Historical Monument Committee is backing the preservation of the village.

aside for future public use, buyers often buy property which is fated to be snatched unexpectedly away by some board or local transportation department.

And there have been hundreds of cases where home owners newly settled into their houses have been rudely told they have bought what is part of a hideous future highway system. If they're really unlucky they might find themselves overlooking a highway and lose thousands on the value of their property and never be compensated for the loss.

A case in point is an Alberton township which was sold off by defunct Glen Anil in 1977 and deeds were transferred although both the local and provincial authorities had received memos about the positioning of the road. In 1981 residents of newly built houses and 100 stand owners were paid out

R6m in compensation. For reasons that were never disclosed, the Attorney General declined to take the case up, probably because Glen Anil no longer exists.

In West Germany by contrast, says Mitchell, the owner of land required for public use is under no legal obligation to sell. The authorities are obliged to negotiate. This can sometimes prejudice the public good at the expense of the individual.

It is never a good idea to invest any level of government or public authority with powers without their being able to be called to account in the courts for adequate compensation. Under expropriation practice in this country today, the ability of the courts to determine fair compensation is far too circumscribed in all but straightforward cases. The whole question needs legislative review.



Johannesburg's M2 motorway saw many residents prejudiced through expropriation

Villagers stay put

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

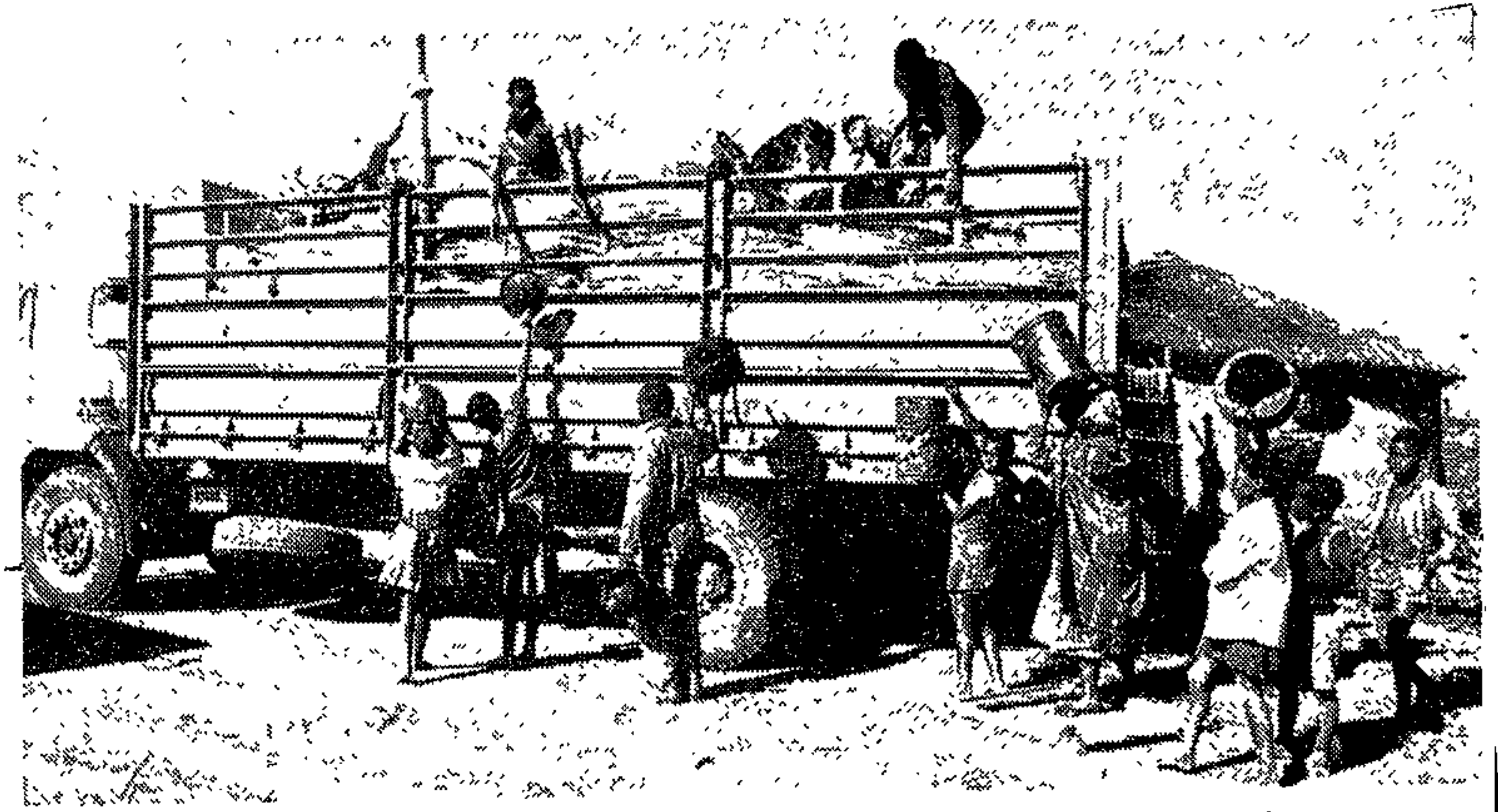
VILLAGERS of KwaNgema refused to move from their land at the weekend to give way to a dam that is being built in the area.

The residents of the farm in Wakkerstroom

near Piet Retief told a representative of the Department of Water, Irrigation and Development Mr Vermaak that they were not pre-

The people of KwaNgema have refused the government of using the building of the Hayshope Dam in Babanangu in Natal

To Page 3



Mr David Ngwenya and his family load their belongings onto a truck to settle in another area.

Villagers refuse to move

From Page 1

adjoining farm as a pretext to move them from the land they bought in 1904.

At a meeting held at KwaNgema School on Saturday, Mr Vermaak said he had come to find out how many people wanted to be taken in buses to view Babanangu — and the meeting was unanimous in its rejection of the removal.

At the end Mr Vermaak told the meeting: "I will relay the feelings of the villagers to the authorities."

The atmosphere was tense at the village following reports that the entire community would be moved at the weekend and villagers who work in the city travelled home in trepidation.

KwaNgema is next to Driefontein and the two villages formed a Directors' Committee, which was headed by the late Mr Saul Mkhize, to resist the removals.

The official reason given for the resettlement of the people is that they would be living in the catchment area of the dam.

The chairman of the Ngema Committee and vice-chairman of the Directors' Committee, Mr Moses Ngema said residents had never been officially told why they were being moved

"We keep getting offi-

cial coming to ask us when we would be ready to leave but as soon as we ask them why we are being moved they plead ignorance

"Not once have we been told the whole story about the removal," said Mr Ngema.

He continued: "If the reason for our removal is the dam then surely our farm is big enough to allow all our people to move to higher ground."

Houses in the village have been numbered by government officials and this has increased confusion in the village.

Mr Ngema said his committee had held a meeting with the resident engineer at the dam, Mr M Nitzsche, who assured them that they would not be adversely affected by the building of the dam.

According to villagers, white farms around KwaNgema have not been affected: "It's only one farm where the dam is being built that has been affected and only a portion of it," Mr Ngema said

However, blacks living on the white farms were also being moved

"We were given until October 20 to move," said Mr David Ngwenya who lived on the farm Klipspruit.

"We find it strange that we should not be told the truth about the situation, all we have

are people who sneak into the village, paint numbers on our doors and vanish without explanation," said Mr Ngema.

He said his committee, the official representatives of the village, had never been told anything official

about the removals. "All we hear are rumours and more rumours," he said.

The three villages threatened by removal in the Eastern Transvaal, KwaNgema, Driefontein and Daggakraal will have a joint meeting at the weekend.

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CAPE Times

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Anglican clergy attack removals

By MARTINE BARKER
Staff Reporter

CAPE Town's Anglican churchmen have resolved to support actively the communities of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Crossroads in their determination to resist relocation to Khayelitsha.

During the 53rd session of the Synod of the Cape Town Diocese of

the Church of the Province of South Africa, which ended last night, the gathering of about 300 clergy and senior churchmen noted "with deep concern and dismay" that the government intended relocating these communities in Khayelitsha.

Such relocation would "uproot and destroy settled communities and cause further divisions among the poor and oppressed".

As this had been done without any consultation with the communities concerned, the synod believed it to be "a grave injustice" which conflicted with a Christian understanding of just government.

The synod therefore called urgently on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to reverse his decision.

● In another motion, the synod declared its "total opposition to the authorities that the government has set up over the Ciskei region".

It gave its "full moral support" to the workers and residents of Mdantsane in their bus boycott and called on the government to immediately reverse its homeland policy by divesting the "so-called governments" of their authority.

The motion, which noted the contents of the Haysom report on incidents surrounding the boycott with "dismay and concern", recognized that the boycott was the "climax of the simmering anger of workers and students against Chief Sebe's despotism", and that popular resistance to Chief Sebe's "despotism" was a manifestation of wider resistance to the homeland system and to apartheid philosophy.

Lesseyton residents wait to go to Ciskei

24/10/83
D. Report

away
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PORT ELIZABETH — Nearly 10 years after 3 000 members of the Lesseyton community outside Queenstown were first threatened with removal to Ciskei, they are still in the dark about their fate.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, people from Lesseyton — one of 10 "black spots" earmarked for removal from the "white corridor," will be resettled in the Wittlesea area, which already houses thousands of displaced people.

However the spokesman did not know exactly where the Lesseyton community would be re-

located in northern Ciskei and could not say when the move was likely to be effected, but indicated that negotiations with the Ciskeian Government were not far advanced

Lesseyton residents have objected strongly since their removal was first mooted.

The community comprises 32 title deed holders with well-established houses and farms, 40 largely self-supporting households with certificates of occupation for small houseplots and a third group of landless squatters, the majority former labourers from nearby farms.

According to the Gra-

hamstown Rural Committee (GRC) which monitors resettlement in the Eastern Cape there is a potentially exploitable social division between these groups.

For the landowners, removal to Ciskei means significantly poorer living conditions while the 3 000 landless squatters could be enticed into agreeing to removal with "fraudulent promises" from the South African and Ciskeian authorities.

However even the squatters are opposed to resettlement because they enjoy free-grazing rights on privately-owned land and most are employed in Queenstown, 12 kilometres

away
"They obviously see little sense in compromising themselves at the risk of their livelihood," says the GRC

"There is little evidence of the poverty and malnutrition among the Lesseyton squatters that abounds in most closer settlements in Ciskei"

The community is agriculturally advanced, selling dairy products and stock in Queenstown and marketing wool from a valuable herd of Angora goats.

According to the GRC, the Lesseyton people are undivided on the issue of relocation which would result in impoverishment and are jealously guarding their relative prosperity.

"We are prepared to fight removal," a spokesman, Mr Edgar Bambani, said yesterday. "We are a happy self-sufficient community. Why should we move?" — DDC

2711

LIVING ON THE EDGE IN NEW TOWN

By Terry Shapiro

NEW TOWN is getting old and the 500 uprooted families who inhabit this "temporary" resettlement camp outside Pietermaritzburg are still without the basic living facilities which were lacking on this bleak hillside when they arrived 15 years ago.

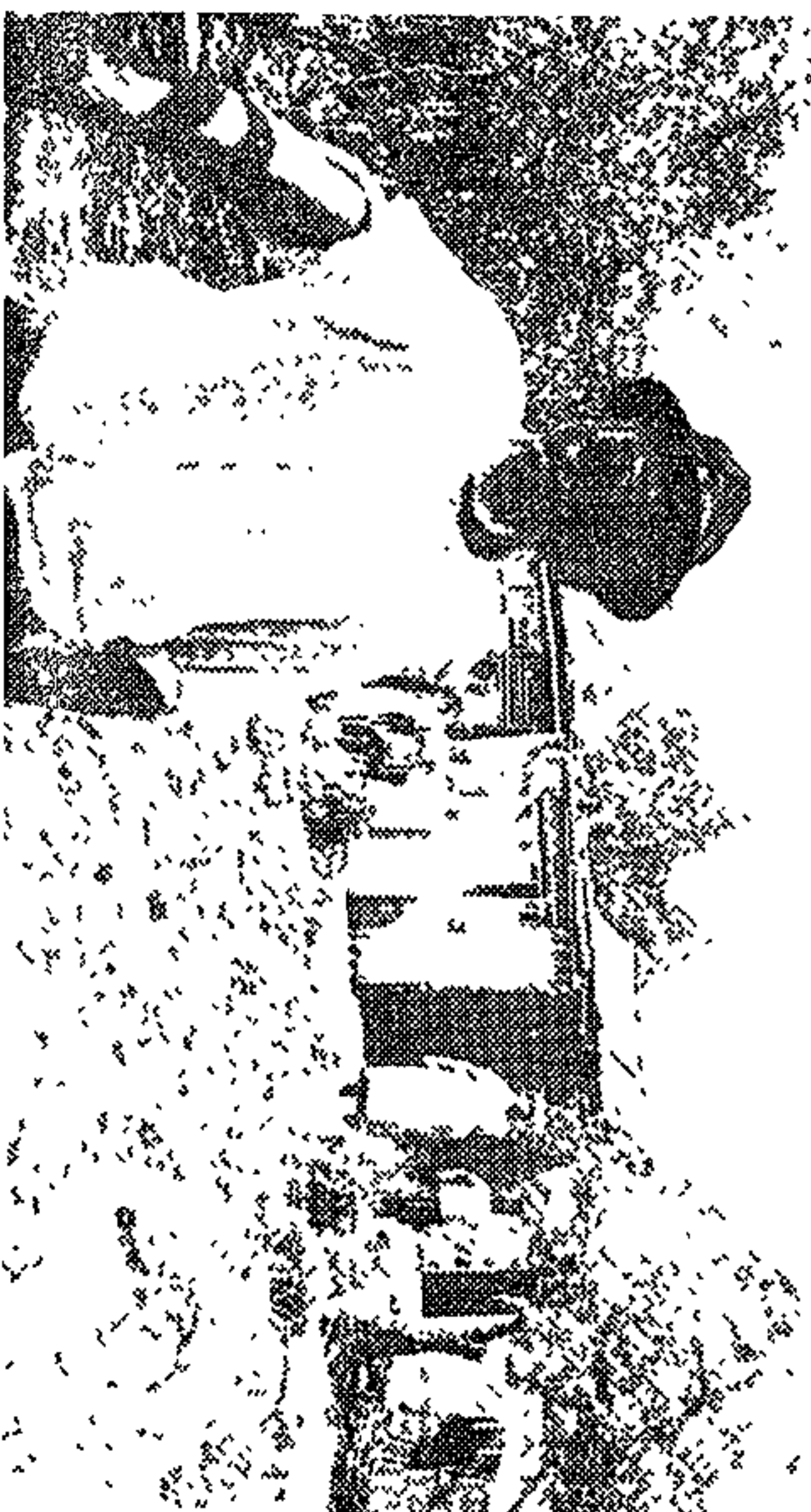
The simple amenities most white South Africans take for granted — electricity and water supplies, roads, postal services, public transport and police protection — which most had appreciated at their old homes, did not exist.

Now, so many years later, they are just not there.

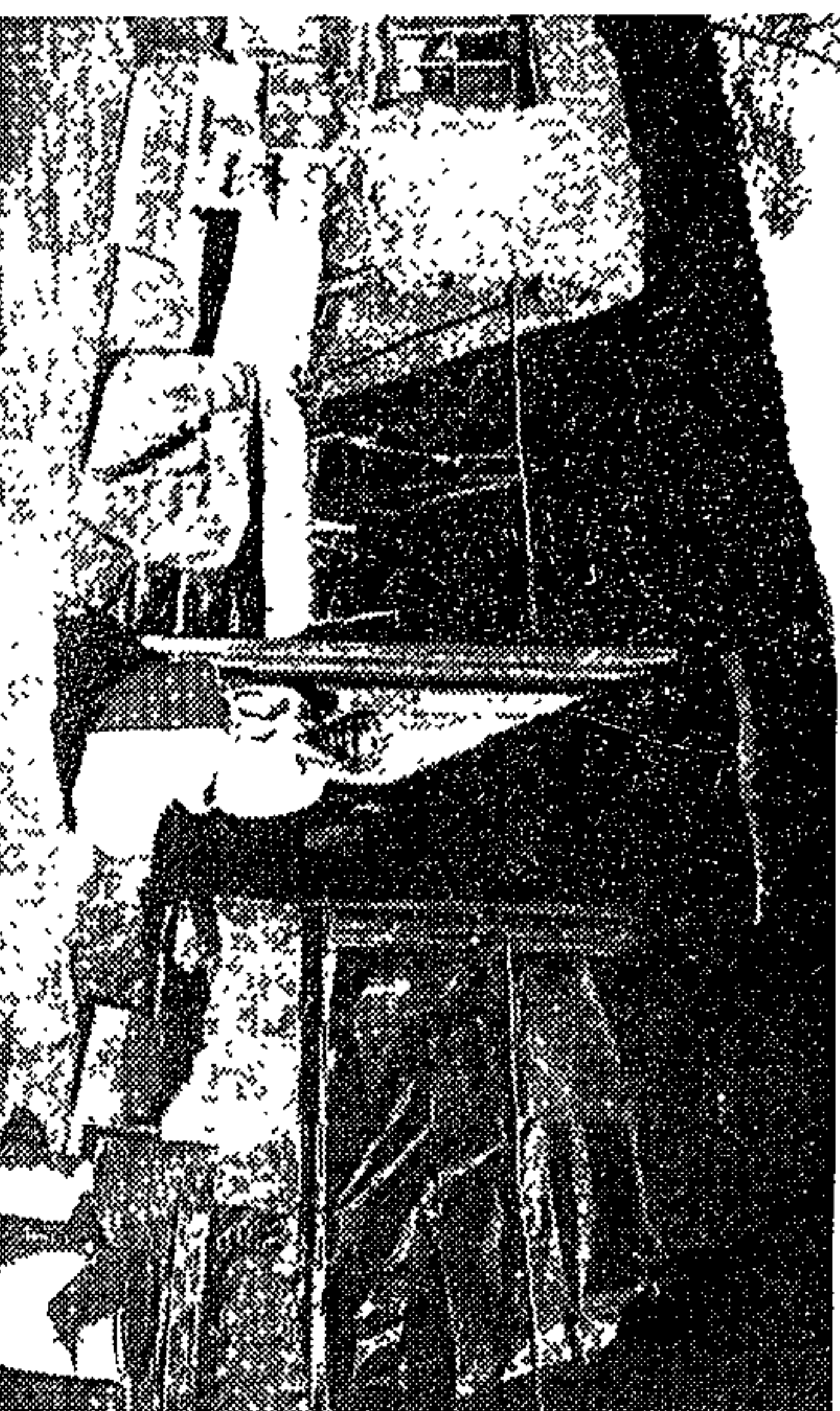
John and Lena Makhatini are among the people brought there under the Group Areas Act from Ockert's Kraal, Pentrich, Topham Road, New Scotland, Entendeni and Msikweni.

No proper church was ever built; New Town was proclaimed to be temporary and no structure was permitted to be built of brick or concrete.

So the Makhatinis, who first held services for the Lutheran congregation in their living room, sacrificed their vegetable patch



□ THE PEOPLE OF NEW TOWN: Temporary sojourners for 15 years



for a temporary church.

This also saves them from running into confrontation with regulations which say they have the right to live there, but they may not "run an arable allotment".

Neither are they allowed to keep livestock. Transgression of these regulations can lead to eviction, they were warned.

However, as the Government is not prepared to let them live elsewhere these people cannot be evicted — merely prosecuted.

All this for the rental of R1 a year.

"We are kept like pigs," said Mrs Makhatini. "Our houses are so close together we might well be matches in a box."

She gestured to the row of ramshackle mud-and-tin dwellings below her own. "People do the best they can but there's not much they can do when they're told they're only here temporarily".

One man managed to get concrete blocks up the hill some time ago and began to build a solid house. The walls were like the above head-level when he was ordered to stop. He

finished building with mud.

"We're sick of waiting for the Government to decide where to put us. If only they would let us buy the land we could build proper houses. And churches. And a creche — essential to a community that has to send its mothers out to work in order to make ends meet."

The people of New Town — 2 388 of them according to the Department of Co-operation and Development, but more likely 3 500 according to locals — submitted a memorandum to the Government

asking if they could buy the land more than two years ago. They have heard nothing since.

In the meantime, several churches — like the one in Lena Makhatini's backyard — have sprung up, and in 1980 the villagers combined forces to build a creche, which is already on the verge of collapse. "I won't send my children there," said Mrs Makhatini. "It's so dangerous I fear they would die there."

"How people suffer here! Because we are temporary and seem to fall under neither KwaZulu nor

the white Government, people can't get their papers right and struggle to get jobs.

"There are many tsot-sis. People die between the bus stop and their homes. There are no streetlights and people are stabbed and robbed."

For that matter, they hardly have anything they could call streets.

Water is delivered to the settlement by tanker (8 000 l per weekday) but never on a rainy day. On rainy days the tanker can't make it up the deeply rutted track to the settlement.

And when the storage tanks on the hill run dry, women and children beg water from the people who have a tap at the bottom of the hill.

The elderly folk fear that if they are taken ill at night they will die in their homes, for there is no telephone in the area to call help. And even if an ambulance could be summoned, it is unlikely to handle the trek up to the settlement.

The children walk several kilometres to school in the valley each day. Occasionally they return with

mail for their parents — for there is no local postal service, and having post forwarded through the school is the easiest (although not always reliable) way of maintaining contact with the outside world.

"How long must we wait?" despaired Mrs Makhatini. "We have a lot of promises and a lot of paper but we have no place. Perhaps it would be better if we were turned over to KwaZulu." She has raised the issue at Ulundi several times but to no avail.

"The children, most of whom know no other place as home, have nothing; not even a field on which to play soccer.

Pietermaritzburg's chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development "has just looked into the file" after being contacted by the Sunday Tribune, according to Mr J C Potgieter, assistant chief commissioner for the area.

"We are grateful that attention has been drawn to this matter," he said.

"We admit the roads are in a very bad state. But with the present severe drought we cannot possibly create roads. If we put a grader in there now it will not be able to scrape away the corrugations. When conditions improve the roads will be attended to."

As far as the water supply problem is concerned, he said a borehole had been sunk in the area to supply the community — but the water had still to be tested before it could be put to use.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was not responsible for the provision of churches, creches or postal services, but did provide a bi-monthly mobile clinic service to the area.

"Our records don't go as far as to say why these people were told their situation was only temporary," Mr Potgieter said after being asked how much longer they had to wait to hear where they were to settle permanently — or for services to be provided.

"But I can assure you the matter will receive attention."

Conference told law is loaded against blacks

THE STRUCTURE of the law is loaded against blacks, Mr Nicholas Haysom, a lawyer, told a conference of Transvaal communities facing forced removals at the weekend.

The meeting, organised by the Black Sash, was held at the St Ansyars Conference Centre and was attended by over 50 delegates from throughout the Transvaal.

Mr Haysom, a lawyer attached to the University of the Witwatersrand, said the government often acted on blacks and on black land without regard to the rights of blacks in law.

The government, he said, used various means to move people and these included influx control, relocation of townships into nearby

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

homelands and declaring it illegal for blacks to live as squatters on white farms.

Another lawyer, Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, said the law gave so much power to the government that there was little lawyers could do to fight forced removals.

REMOVALS

The struggle against forced removals was a struggle for the people facing removals and not for the lawyers.

Areas that were represented at the conference included: Huhudi, Matlala, Moutse, Mathopestad, KwaNgema, Driefontein, Winterveldt, Rooigrond, Batlokwa, Leandra and

Bokgaga. Mr Khotso Crutse of the Huhudi Civic Association said the government was trying to move the people of Huhudi to Bophuthatswana under the guise that there would be adequate housing and education in the homeland.

"We people of Huhudi have reached a point where we believe that we can only survive through defiance," Mr Crutse said.

The chairman of the Ngema Committee, Mr Moses Ngema, told the conference that the people of Ngema were told why they were moving, otherwise they would defy and remain on their land.

The national vice president of Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Walt, said follow-up meetings of forced removals would be held.

"The whole idea of this conference was to

get people with similar problems to get together and share their problems. They must realise that these things are not applying to them only but are national," she said.

271 RUM 3/11/83

Removal fear for community

NEARLY 10 years after 3 000 members of the Lesseyton community outside Queenstown were first threatened with removal to Ciskei, they are still in the dark about their fate.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said people from Lesseyton — one of 10 "black spots" earmarked for removal from the "white corridor" — will be resettled in the Whittlesea area, which already houses thousands of displaced people.

The spokesman did not know exactly where or when the Lesseyton community would be relocated in northern Ciskei and could not say when the move was likely to be effected, but said negotiations with the Ciskeian Government were not far advanced.

The community comprises 32 title

By JUDY PARFITT

deed holders with well-established houses and farms, 40 largely self-supporting households with certificates of occupation for small house plots, and a third group of squatters.

For the landowners, removal means significantly poorer living conditions, while the 3 000 landless squatters could be enticed into agreeing to removal with "fraudulent promises" from the South African and Ciskeian authorities.

And even the 3 000 squatters are opposed to resettlement, because they enjoy free-grazing rights and most are employed in Queenstown, 12km away.

"They obviously see little sense in compromising themselves at the risk of their livelihood," says the Gramstown Rural Committed.

"There is little evidence of poverty

and malnutrition among the Lesseyton squatters that abound in most settlements in Ciskey."

The community is agriculturally advanced, selling dairy products and stock in Queenstown and marketing wool from herds of Angora goats.

Lesseyton is administered by the Ciskeian Government, which originally refused to maintain or extend the village's two overcrowded schools. Consequently the residents themselves financed new facilities which serve Queenstown pupils as well.

A Department of Co-operation and Development spokesman said Lesseyton's title deed holders would receive compensatory land when relocated, and that no-one would be required to pay rent.

These apparent concessions have had no effect on the villagers determination not to accept relocation.

Winterveldt squatters must pay for dear life

Sowetan 7/11/83

THE recent water restrictions in various areas did not come as a surprise to the Winterveldt squatters who have for a long time been faced with a shortage of water and exorbitant prices charged by landlords.

An investigation by The SOWETAN revealed that people paid up to R3 for a drum of water which lasts for two days

Winterveldt is a slum area housing more than

500 000 people about 35 km north of Pretoria

Squatters complained they had no alternative but to buy water as there was no official system meant for the supply of water to the inhabitants. A few pumping systems which provide water to these people have been installed by independent parties.

With unemployment so high, 35-year-old Mrs Selinah Mokoena said she could barely make ends meet with the

meagre R45 a month she earned through temporary work in the suburbs. Her husband is unemployed and there are three children in the family.

"Having to budget more than R12 just for water every month is rather high."

Most women said it was impossible to keep healthy standards of living. It was not easy, they said, to restrict themselves to using less than 100 litres of water a day.

But, they pointed out, they were at the mercy of the landlords.

Elderly Mrs Sylvia Mogotsi, who depends on the monthly income of her son, said it would be better if authorities could instal a water supply system in the area.

"Landlords have taken advantage of the fact that residents have no other means of getting water and that the community has to buy in order to survive," she said.

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Murder charge in the Mkize shooting

THE trial date on the shooting of Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, has been set for November 17 at the Wakkerstroom Magistrate's Court.

Captain Marthinus "Skip" Scheepers, a Standerton District CID Officer, said yesterday the Dirkiesdorp policeman — whose identity has been kept secret — accused of the shooting would face murder charges.

Capt Scheepers said the policeman would appear for a formal remand and the case would be postponed to a further date, understood to be early next year when the Supreme Court resumes.

Winnie in court

Mkhize killing case begins

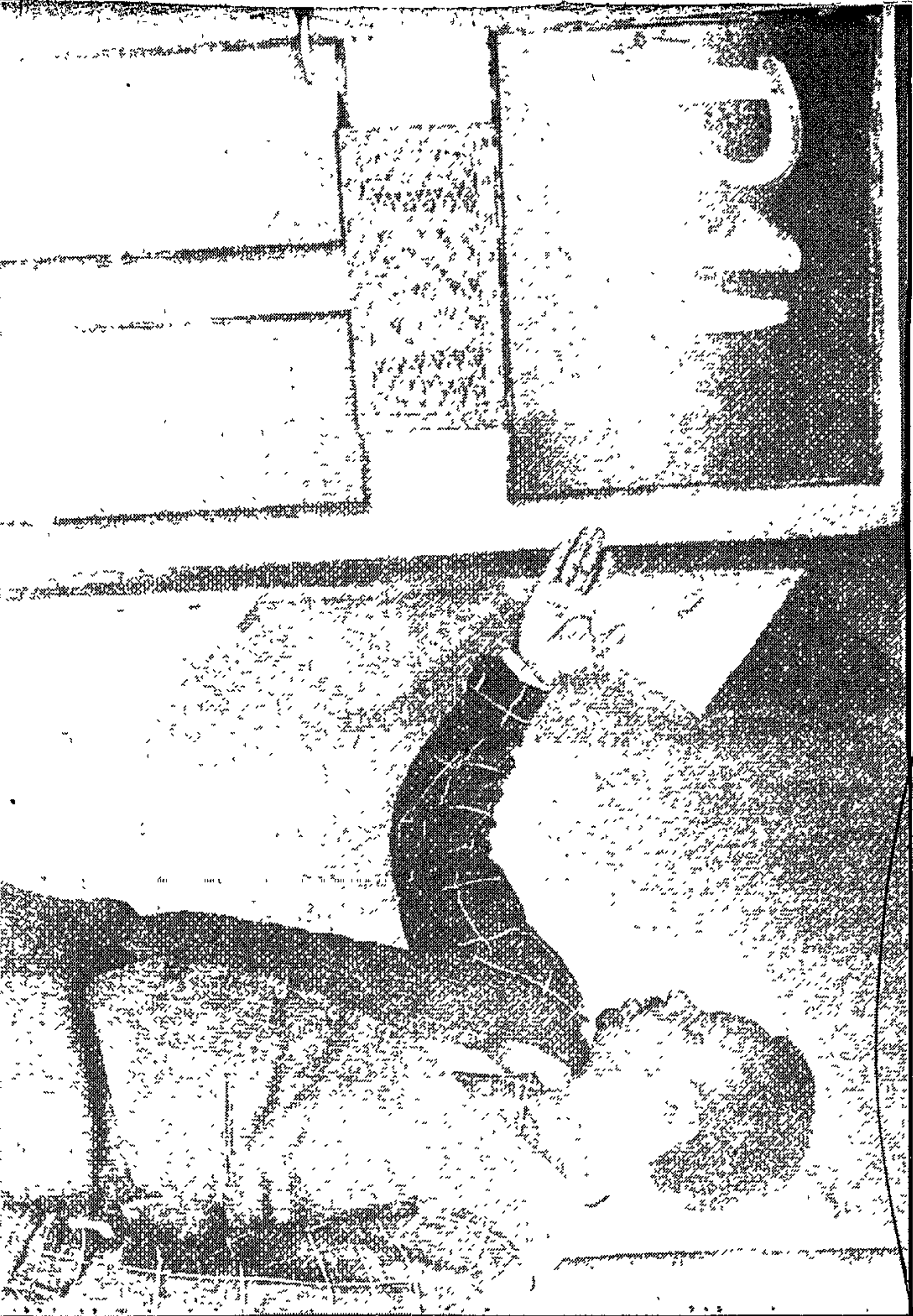
271 Mail Reporter

THE trial of a policeman who, it is alleged, shot and killed the Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize in April this year, begins today.

The policeman from Diriesdorp, whose identity will only be known today, will appear in the Wakkerstroom Magistrate's Court on a charge of murder. ROM

Standerton police said the Transvaal Attorney General, Mr J E Nöthling, decided that the Wakkerstroom Magistrate's Court should be the venue for the first hearing and that thereafter the case would be referred to the Supreme Court at a date still to be decided.

Mr Mkhize was allegedly gunned down when addressing residents threatened with removal from Driefontein.



KwaNgema community leader Moses Ngema came home one day to find a number written on the door of his house . . . the first sign of an impending removal

'Black spot' under sentence of death

By ANTON HARBER Political Reporter

KWANGEMA, a large farm near Piet Retief which has been fruitfully occupied for 80 years by the Ngemas, is under sentence of death.

The 300 families that have lived and prospered there since 1904 have been told to move to what they believe is an arid, desolate "home-land".

Last month Government officials arrived suddenly and summarily painted numbers on the doors of all the houses... an ominous sign that removal will begin soon.

But they are adamant they will not move. "They should bring machine-guns if they want us to go," said the elected community leader, Mr Moses Ngema.

The scene is therefore set for a conflict with the authorities that will test Dr Piet Koorhof's much-repeated pledge that there will be no more forced removals.

Ngema family leaders believe the issue is about to come to a head.

This kind of conflict is familiar to that area of the Eastern Transvaal KwaNgema shares a border with Driefontein, which sprang into the international public eye when community leader Mr Saul Mkhize was shot

dead earlier this year.

The people of KwaNgema, Driefontein and a third "black spot" — Daggakraal — have been told they are being moved because of a new dam to be built in the area.

KwaNgema — or "Kaffir Lokasie," as it is officially known — is beautiful and bountiful. The Ngema family grow more maize and beans than they can eat, although they have only cultivated a small portion of the farm.

And in good years each family sells 20 or 30 bags of maize to the local co-operative.

The extended family owns about 16 tractors. Many of the individual families own cars. They have built a school and hired teachers.

The land was given to Stuurman Ngema, the head of the family, for his role in the the Anglo-Boer War. The gift was later formalised in the form of a title deed.

Since then, it has been occupied entirely by the descendants of Stuurman, who are Zulu-speaking but who

have intermarried extensively.

There is no chief or headman, and the land is ruled by a committee of elected family members, since the title deed is in the name of the family as a whole.

They have been told they must move because of the Hyshoop Dam, presently being built just outside their farm on the Assegai River.

The dam will flood part of their land, although they have no clear idea of how much of the land will be covered.

But many of them believe the dam is only an excuse. The farm is, after all, a "black spot"... a piece of black-owned land in an area designated "white" by the 1913 Land Act.

The family welcomes the dam and is happy to move anybody affected by it on to other parts of the farm unaffected by it, according to Mr Ngema.

A spokesman for the Department of Environmental Affairs, which is building the dam, said the white-owned farms affected by it have been bought by the Govern-

ment.

The black farmers, who he said did not own their land, would be compensated for "their betterments".

The decision of where they must move to, and whether they could live on the land unaffected by the dam, was up to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the spokesman said.

Officials have told the people of KwaNgema that they will have the option of moving to KwaZulu or KwaNgwane. But so far the people have refused to even go and look at these places.

At the moment, the Ngemas are completely in the dark. They are struggling to find out such simple things as when they are expected to move and how much of their farm will be covered by the dam.

The committee is unanimously opposed to removal.

"It is better to die than leave this place," Mr Moses Ngema said. "If they come and want us to move, I might as well gather all the

people together and tell them to bring machine-guns and shoot us.

"We would rather die than move from here," he said.

The situation is complicated by the former chairman of the family committee, Mr Gabriel Ngema, who was ousted because "he did not listen to the family".

Gabriel Ngema is believed by the family to be co-operating with the authorities in the removal.

The authorities have told the family that their "chief" — Gabriel — has agreed to move and they must follow him, according to Mr Moses Ngema.

Another committee member, Mr Robson Ngema, said that those who want to leave should go on their own.

"If they want to force us to go, then we must be complete. They must wake up our grandfathers out of their graves, so that we can all leave together. We can never leave them behind.

"And if they do not have the power to bring our grandfathers alive, then they will have not the power to make their descendants leave this place."



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ALFRED NGEMA: "It is better that we die here, even if it is by them killing us"

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'Better to die than leave this place...'

"IT IS better that we die here, even if it is by them killing us. I don't want to move. Let us rather die in the land of our forefathers."

These are the words of Mr Alfred Ngema, the oldest member of the Ngema family who occupy a farm near Piet Retief and who are being forcibly removed to a homeland.

Mr Ngema is so old he cannot be certain of his age. All he can remember is that he was already a herdboyc "when the English soldiers came" during the Anglo-Boer War.

But he is certain in his attitude to being removed from the land given in 1904 to his grandfather, Stuurman Ngema.

"I don't want to go because I was born here. I was not born in any other place. This place was given to my grandfather.

"He lived, he died and he put his son in his place to look after this land of his. We lived well, all together, sharing everything.

"That is why I do not want our people to leave this land," he said, speaking through an interpreter.

Mr Ngema is frail, bearded and peers through thick glasses. All he can see of his visitors, he said, was that they were white. He walks with a stick and needs assistance to sit and stand up.

The land was given to his grandfather for helping one side in the Anglo-Boer War, he said. But his memory is not good, and it is not clear who gave it to him. He believes it was Paul Kruger, but the deed of gift says it was given by the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of King Edward VII.

"When Stuurman got this land, he said all his descendants should live here. It should never be sold.

"It is a beautiful place, this. The whites also lived here, but they never worried us, although they wanted this farm. There was never any trouble in this place," he says.

Mr Ngema talks with contempt of the young family member who has accepted removal and is allegedly negotiating with the Government.

"If Gabriel wants to leave here, let him go. But he must leave everyone else alone, because he cannot sell our land. How can he sell it when it belongs to the whole family?

"He has no knowledge because he is a child. He knows nothing about how we got this land. He has very little power because he has no knowledge," Mr Ngema said.

What if the Government brought bulldozers to force people to move?

"If they come, I would refuse to go. If they move me by force, then everyone must know that the reason I went was not because I agreed, but because I was forced to go, old as I am. It would not be with my permission.

"I will never agree to go away from here unless the Government beats us. We were born here," he answered.

Mr Ngema's son, Moses, interjected: "If the old man speaks like this, it would be better to die than to leave this place. He will say I must bring him back here to bury him, because he would never allow me to bury him in another place. He must be buried with his father.

"We regard this place as something our fathers built. It is our Carlton Centre," he said.

The old man made a final appeal to his visitors: "I want these things to be known, because they are causing suffering."

Demolition squad at Bakwena spot removed

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Department of Co-operation and Development has removed its demolition squad from Magopa, a "black spot" near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, where about one-third of the community was uprooted mid-year.

The chairman of Magopa's Reef committee, Mr John More, confirmed the bulldozers and small encampment of workers

had been withdrawn last Wednesday.

"We were visiting the farm and just as we arrived there we saw them moving off," he said, adding that the remaining 300 families were greatly relieved.

The community's legal representative, Mr Nicholas Haysom of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the withdrawal was a response to a letter of demand to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said he had been informed last week by the assistant director for rural settlement of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Louis Pretorius, that the machines would be withdrawn.

Between June and August the department destroyed all schools and churches in Magopa, a farm owned by a branch of the Bakwena since the early 1900s.

It also demolished almost 200 homes, according to community estimates.

The occupants of the destroyed homes, including headman Mr Jacob More, were moved to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust. Mr Pretorius has stated that the removal was negotiated with an elected committee over a period of about two years. Families were fully compensated.

300 families are ordered to move from their land

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Three hundred families on the "black spot" farm Magopa, near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, will be served with a State President's order tomorrow, giving them 10 days to quit the property they have owned for almost 80 years.

Confirming that the order would be served by the Department of Community Development at a meeting in Magopa tomorrow, a spokesman in Pretoria said residents would be sent to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust.

The community's legal representative, Mr Nicholas Haysom of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies, described the department's use of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act as Draconian.

The clause empowers the State President to order any black tribe or section of a tribe from any place to an area of his choice. Their return is forbidden, save by special permission.

Mr Haysom pointed out, however, that because Magopa was a scheduled area, the residents could refuse to move despite the order until their "withdrawal" was approved by a resolution of Parliament.

"We have taken note of this provision and it is likely we will defend residents of Magopa in terms of it," he said.

The order is a sequel to moves by the community to legally resist forced removal. Residents' lawyer, Mr Nicholas Haysom of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies, sent a letter to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, a fortnight ago demanding the removal of bulldozers from the farm.

The department complied last week.

The settlement at Magopa has already been partially destroyed by Government demolishers. All churches, schools and an estimated 180 homes were bulldozed between mid-June and August. Occupants of the destroyed houses were taken to Pachsdraai.

Some — including the headman, Mr Jacob More — appear to have gone voluntarily. Other residents claim their homes were destroyed without permission and wish to sue the State for damages.

NCWSA
Cape Times 17/1/63
IS not
political

Staff Reporter **271**

THE CONCERN of the National Council of Women of South Africa for people resettled in "dumping grounds" as a result of government policy was based on concern for people and not party politics, the council's national president, Mrs Else Schreiner, said yesterday.

Speaking at the monthly meeting of the Cape Town branch of the NCW, Mrs Schreiner said the "wholesale dumping" of people caused degradation of humanity, poor health and many other ills.

Disruption in resettled communities or those under the threat of forced removal worsened the situation created by the lack of facilities such as preventive medicine and drinking water.

The NCW had received complaints recently that it had been using its newsletter, the NCW News, as a political platform. Mrs Schreiner found this "most distressing", as the council was careful not to align itself with any political grouping. It acted solely on the belief that all people were fellow human beings.

In a sense, any attempt to right a social wrong was a political act, since the function of the whole community was political, she said.

AT 10am this morning, an entire community — the Bakwena of Magopa, near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal — will be informed that they are to move from the land they have lived on and farmed for more than 70 years.

Removal of people in this way has been a feature of Government policy since 1960 . . . but this time the authorities are seen to be employing a new strategy in effecting the move

The Department of Co-operation and Development has called a meeting with the villagers in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act.

This grants the State President the power to order that "a tribe shall be withdrawn" from a particular area if he "deems it expedient in the public interest". They face removal to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, which is due for incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

The 300-odd families who will be represented at this morning's meeting are the latest victims of the Government's on-going attempts to restructure the South African map according to the grand design of apartheid.

They are to join the three-and-a-half million people who — as the Surplus People's Project report found in June this year — have already been uprooted and "resettled" in terms of that grand design.

The people of Magopa know already what is in store for them. Their water pumps have been removed, their schools, churches and clinics have been closed and demolished and their bus service has been suspended.

According to the villagers, local officials have refused to stamp their pass books and pay out their pensions. About 180 families — more than a third of the community — have already escaped the disintegration of their village and made the trek to the tin sheds of Pachsdraai. They have moved "voluntarily".

(271) RDM
18/11/83

'Apartheid with a velvet glove'?

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

And a letter of demand from the villagers' legal representatives to the Department last week led to the removal of the bulldozers which have stood threateningly on the site for more than three months.

According to Ms Laurine Platzky, co-ordinator of the SPP and the newly-formed Rural Action Project, the pressures placed on the Bakwena of Magopa to move "voluntarily" are all part of a new removals strategy by the Government.

The SPP report found that two-million people are still threatened with removal before the apartheid map is finally in place. About 1,1-million of them live in black spots . . . the "badly situated" pockets of black-owned land which are removed while adjoining land is added to the homelands to make them appear more like viable units.

In removing the 1,1-million people, according to Ms Platzky, the Government no longer wishes to take the risks it took in the past. It is more sensitive to local and international publicity and pressure and to the resistance of those being moved.

A 1982 circular from the Director-General of Co-operation and Development, reproduced in the SPP report, instructed officials to "motivate" people to move, and says "the advantages of settlement must be systematically brought to the attention of these people".

And in an interview with Die

Vaderland, published on June 17, Mr Hennie van der Walt, then Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, spelt it out:

"I readily admit that we made mistakes in the past. So much so that black communities had to be removed by force and often resettled in critical circumstances.

"Our biggest mistake was that we did not undertake these resettlement actions in co-operation with the black communities. A lack of consultation between the Government and the black people concerned led to numerous unfortunate incidents.

"In 1980 the then Commission for Co-operation and Development found that resettlement of people where only a tent hut or bucket latrines were available was no longer acceptable. The days when police had to help load people onto trucks and the resistance which followed certain action amongst black people are past."

The Department's new emphasis on "consultation" has led to the setting up of planning committees in the various areas earmarked for resettlement.

According to Ms Platzky, these committees — set up to plan the removals — are more than willing to talk to the authorities. "However, when they sit down and talk they find themselves faced with an agenda which only deals with the time and process of the removal. No negotia-

tion about the actual removal itself takes place."

Compensation offered to the people being moved has, in several instances, been significantly upgraded. But there are other examples of "motivating" people to move voluntarily.

At Driefontein the local Wakkerstroom magistrate has refused to process documents, at Huhudi, near Vryburg, the Department has stopped maintaining the houses and many have fallen into disrepair; at Ditakwenan, in the Northern Cape, the shopkeeper retired and the Department refused a permit to an applicant wanting to take his place, leaving the community without a shop.

At Crossroads — facing removal along with the entire black population of Cape Town to Khayelitsha — an application to build 12 new classrooms for an already overcrowded school was turned down.

In other areas bus services have been suspended, water cut off, rents raised, community leaders and chiefs co-opted against the wishes of the community, rumours spread and building restrictions imposed.

Ms Platzky says that this new method of "indirect" removal — motivating people to move by making life difficult and uncomfortable for them to stay — is a change in strategy, not in policy. It is "apartheid with a velvet glove".

It also seems to apply only to the settled communities threatened with eviction from black spots. There has been no change in the policing of influx control and squatter removals, which are being applied with the same "force" as before.

The SPP report found that the examples of indirect removal had been described by the Government as examples of "voluntary removal".

However, the report said, "in a situation where blacks do not possess political rights or freedom of movement, there can be no talk about exercising a free choice about being removed".

Mkhize (271)

shooting:
RDM 18/11/83
statement

Mall Reporter

A DIRKIESDORP policeman, charged with the murder of the Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, yesterday pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After pleading not guilty before Mr A Ferreira in the Wakkerstroom Magistrate's Court, Constable J A Nienaber tersely added it had not been his intention to kill.

It is alleged that Constable Nienaber shot Mr Mkhize at a meeting at Cabangani School in Driefontein, near Wakkerstroom, in the south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday morning, April 2, this year. Mr Mkhize subsequently died.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to February 28 next year.

Driefontein residents had called a meeting to protest against their proposed removal from the area by the Government to make way for a dam when Mr Mkhize was shot.

Govt will 'force' Bakwena out

By Jo-Anne Collinge
The State has threatened forcibly to move hundreds of residents of a black-owned farm in the Western Transvaal unless they quit their ancestral home within 10 days.

At a heavily policed meeting of about 150 residents of Magopa on Friday, the area commissioner and magistrate for Ventersdorp, Mr P de Villiers, delivered an order from the State President stating that the people must leave the farm within 10 days and settle at Pachsdraai, near Zeerust.

The meeting was warned that those who failed to leave by November 29 would be "loaded up by force (geweld) and moved".

POLICY

The warning contrasts sharply with the stated removals policy of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who has repeatedly asserted in Parliament that there will be no more forced removals.

The order was received with an outburst of anger and statements that there had been no negotiation with the tribe.

"The land belongs to all the Bakwena. We want the Government to talk to us — we must not be pushed out," a member of the Magopa Reef



The children of Magopa . . . their school in ruins, they now share the household chores.

● Pictures by Alf Khumalo.

Committee said.

Another said. "We have spent money to improve this place. We want remuneration — not to be taken away to a place where there's no rain."

In answer to demands for "proper" evaluation of the minerals on the farm, where diamonds are mined, Mr Smith denied the tribe owned mineral rights.

The community's legal representative, Mr Nicholas Haysom of Witwatersrand University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the residents would be taking legal action "to enforce their

proper legal rights under the (Black Administration Act)".

He said there was no mention of compensation for removals under section 5 of the Act — the section invoked against the people of Magopa.

The Government's removals policy has been in force for more than 20 years. During this time, more than three million black people have been moved, often forcibly, from land they occupied for up to 70 years, Black Sash and other groups' research has found.

RATIONALE

The rationale behind the removals is an attempt to ensure that every "black spot" — land owned and occupied by blacks inside what has been designated white territory — is eliminated and the people removed to the homelands.

The Black Sash said about two million more blacks were earmarked for removal.

Last week's message for the Magopa landowners was uncompromising. It was an ultimatum made with the force of law — section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927, which empowers the State President to order black people from any area to a destination of his choice.

It was the climax of a 30-month tug of war over Magopa — a battle described in sharply contrasting terms by resi-

dents and officials.

One point not in dispute is that the Bakwena of Magopa have been split into two factions. The one, associated with the officially recognised headman, Mr Jacob More, agreed to removal and went to Pachsdraai near Zeerust between June and August. After they moved, their homes, schools and churches on the farm were torn down.

Mr Jacob More arrived at last week's meeting escorted by officials. The Magopa people tried to eject him, but officials refused.

The Magopa-based faction, under elected headman Mr Shadrack More, claims to be the larger — 300 families as against 180. Its members vow they will face jail or death before joining the others at Pachsdraai.

"How can we go to a place where we hate the people and they hate us? Does the Government want bloodshed?" Mr Lazarus Kgatitsoe asked.

Mr Kgatitsoe was one of several speakers to tell officials that they were opposing removal because there had been no negotiation with the tribe as a whole, no serious attempt to value the land and its mineral wealth and no explanation of compensation.

Mr de Villiers accused the resisters of ignoring public meetings: "When we held talks you sat to one side. Now you are crying."

The assistant director rural settlements of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Louis Pretorius, said earlier this year the first meeting at Magopa had taken place in early 1981. It had been followed by several tribal gatherings and a planning committee had been elected.

However, the resisters, speak of closed meetings at the Catholic Church after an initial meeting in February 1981. They associate removals with their attempts to have Mr Jacob More removed from his position as headman for alleged mismanagement of community funds. The results of an official inquiry into the headman's conduct were not made known.

"It was during that time (of the inquiry) that we were told a meeting to talk about resettlement would be held on February 15 1981. At that meeting, tribe members explained to officials the irrelevancy of their request and they left," reads a memorandum compiled this March by Bakwena Reef residents.

"After a month we were told that members of the tribe had been to Bophuthatswana to see the farm (Pachsdraai). It was the beginning of Jacob More and his secret meetings.

"Many secret meetings have been held. We later heard that a replanning committee had been nominated and the resettle-

ment plan was going ahead.

ATTEMPTS

"Attempts by our lawyers to ask the Bantu Trust Co-operation Department (sic) to call a general meeting at Swartkop (Magopa) to enable us to clarify just who the replanning committee men were, who nominated them, what right they had to perform and to desecrate over the rights of the tribe without their consent, have failed."

Magopa fits in with an emerging political pattern in "black spots" under threat of removal. There is a tendency for the Government to hold talks with committees rejected by large sections of the community.

● In Driefontein, near Wakkerstroom, the Government has insisted on recognising Mr Stephen Msibi as a spokesman, although he has been shouted down and publicly disowned by 800 people at an official meeting.

● At Mgwali, in the Border region, residents allege their elected planning committee was replaced with a nominated body headed by Ciskeian Chiefness Nolzwe.

● At kwaNgema, near Piet Retief, the official view is that the Ngema family is rent by a feud and that the Ngema Committee is non-representative. The Government is alleged to favour the deposed leader, Mr Gabriel Ngema.

OFFERS

What sets Magopa apart is the implementation of section 5 of the Black Administration Act — a provision that allows no discussion and offers no compensation to those uprooted.

Lawyers have stated that Magopa is a scheduled or released area under the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936. They argue that a resolution of Parliament is needed to enforce the order and residents need not leave by November 29.

Residents are pinning their hopes on that argument — although it may win them no more than three more months on the vast farmland their families have cherished for generations.



The disowned headman, Mr Jacob More.

CAPE TOWN 21/11/83

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Black village 10 days to move

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The countdown to the forced removal of about 300 Bakwena families from the Magopa village near Ventersdorp, where they have lived for more than 70 years, begins today when the first government lorries arrive to cart the villagers to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico.

The removal is to go ahead in spite of assurances by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, that the government no longer moves people by force.

The move is being enforced in terms of a law which has not been applied for decades and which grants wide powers to the minister to remove a tribe from an area if he "deems it expedient in the public interest".

It follows years of resistance by the Bakwena

to attempts to move them "voluntarily", including the closure and demolition of their schools and clinics, the cutting off of their water pumps and the bulldozing of about 200 houses.

On Friday the villagers were informed by Mr J de Villiers, a Ventersdorp magistrate and a district commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, that they had 10 days to move "voluntarily" from the land.

He said lorries would be at their homes from this morning to take them to Pachsdraai.

He told them that if they did not remove themselves within 10 days they would be loaded on to the lorries and forcibly removed in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act.

The villagers are determined not to move from Magopa and are

considering legal moves to stay the removal. About 180 families have already moved, but two-thirds of the tribe have refused to go.

They claim they have freehold title to the land as well as rights to a diamond mine on the property.

Pachsdraai — which at this stage has only tin sheds and no water — is due for incorporation into Bophuthatswana and the tribe stand to lose their South African citizenship in the move.

According to a community worker who has worked closely with the villagers, the government is using the "crudest" legislation available to enforce the move because of the failure of the "voluntary" removals strategy.

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment yesterday.

(271) RDM 21/11/83

Soup saves starving resettlement children

EMERGENCY rations of soup and milk are all that stand between starvation and survival for thousands of children in resettlement areas.

In Tsetse, a four-year-old resettlement area about 300km north-west of Johannesburg in the Bophuthatswana district of Ramatlabama, the South African Institute of Race Relations' Operation Hunger has run a feeding scheme since June, 1981.

The headmaster of Boikhutsu Primary School, Mr J M Rabaji, said children regularly used to collapse from hunger in the morning assembly. They were also listless and found it difficult to concentrate.

However, since Operation Hunger began providing daily supplies of milk and soup, the children "are much better," said Mr Rabaji.

Staff at the nearby Ramatlabama Clinic also reported the feeding schemes had done a lot to alleviate suffering in the area.

Until recently, Operation Hunger fed only primary and pre-primary schoolchildren. However, as a result of a desperate appeal by clinic staff, the scheme has been extended to families in the nearby camp — called "600" — and to other villages in the area.

Operation Hunger organiser, Mrs Ina Perlman, says the soup they supply includes all the essential protein, minerals, vitamins, fats and car-



CHIEF SIMON MAKODI... of the tribe at Rooigrond.

By LIZ MCGREGOR

bohydrates children need to enable them to grow and to protect them from deadly protein deficiency diseases.

One hates to think what would happen if for some reason the feeding schemes were halted. Most of those dependent on them have been deprived of any means of feeding for themselves.

Before their removal to Tsetse, they lived at Doornkop, which is about 160km to the east. They were subsistence farmers, growing crops and keeping cattle.

Then the Government declared Doornkop a "white spot". They forced the blacks off their land and dumped them in Tsetse. They were provided only with galvanised iron huts and metal out-houses.

Since then, the residents have erected their own houses. Although there is the

occasional brick house, most are corrugated iron shacks.

They squat squarely in the centre of a small plot of bare red earth. Thorn trees and the odd patch of grass are the only signs of fertility.

The patches of land are too small to grow their food — and few residents can find jobs to earn money for food, so unemployment is extremely high.

Some people commute to jobs in Mafikeng, about 25km away.

Children at Rooigrond, a Bophuthatswana resettlement camp near the Botswana border, have also received an emergency infusion of fortified soup.

Rooigrond residents — members of the Badibowa tribe, a branch of the Barolong — have the same history of dispossession from self-sufficient smallholdings.

Rooigrond is a small camp of low-roofed, mud-walled shacks. Emaciated-looking cattle and donkeys wander between the shacks, picking hopefully at the thorn trees and sparse patches of grass which offer their only hope of nourishment.

The 1 500-strong tribe used to live in Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom, where they farmed their own land. They claim the land was given to them in 1885 by Paul Kruger for their services during the Anglo-Boer War.

But their land was requisitioned for whites and, 12 years ago, after a long struggle, they were moved to Rooigrond, 190km away.

Each family was given two tents, a bag of mealie meal and R18,40.

Not even the basic facilities — roads, schools, clinics and transport — were provided on the barren patch of land allocated to them.

Chief Simon Makodi leads the Rooigrond people, who now number 407.

He explains that about 30 people, including his wife and son, still work in Potchefstroom. They return home once a month and their wages help to support the rest of the tribe.

A survey earlier this year revealed that 66% of Rooigrond's males were unemployed.

The barren soil and the drought have defeated their attempts to grow their own food. The drought has also killed off most of their 250 cows and 300 sheep.

In an attempt to give their children some education, they have erected a schoolroom and hired a teacher. The school, which goes up to Standard Two, is a mud-walled shack with patched bits of corrugated iron for a roof.

It is a dark cramped room. Pupils sit crammed on rows of benches. A table and blackboard is the only other equipment they have.

Tiny windows, scarcely more than holes in the walls, provide totally inadequate lighting.

The school has 73 pupils. They go to school in shifts because the small room cannot accommodate them all at the same time.

One of the pupils is 12-year-old Richard Moketi. He has had polio, which has left him with a deformed leg. He is a thin, poorly dressed child and walks with the aid of a stick, which is literally a thin twig plucked off a tree.

Richard lives with his granny, Mrs Paulina Moketi, who says she doesn't know how old she is, but she was a small child during the Anglo-Boer War.

Mrs Moketi says she feeds Richard and 12 other members of the extended family out of her old age pension. We never have enough food, she says.

The grinding poverty endured by most Rooigrond residents is all due to the fact that they were removed from Machaviestad, says Chief Makodi.

US agents in SA for probe

CPT Timis 22/11/83 279

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday that two special agents from the United States were in South Africa to investigate allegations that the Republic is being used to funnel high technology from America to Moscow.

A spokesman at the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed on behalf of the general that the SAP and US agents are investigating the discovery of American computer equipment being shipped to the Soviet Union via South Africa and Europe.

The equipment is said to be capable of controlling nuclear missiles.

In Stockholm the Swedish Government ordered the impounding of four containers, believed to contain one of the computers shipped from South Africa, until the owner of the shipment identifies himself to Swedish authorities.

Extra armed guards have been posted around the containers, at present being held in a warehouse in Helsingborg, southern Sweden.

The Swedish authorities decided also that the owner of the shipment, believed to be a Swiss company, should be given a period of grace to come forward before the consignment is opened.

Mr Carl Johan Aaberg, permanent undersecretary at the Foreign Min-

istry in Stockholm said that there seemed little doubt as to the type of cargo inside the four containers.

"We have been contacted and told that the containers are holding a shipment of the same type as that impounded by West German authorities in Hamburg a week ago," Mr Aaberg said.

Other sources in Stockholm said that there was "heavy diplomatic activity at present going on between Washington and Stockholm."

A spokesman for the American Embassy in Stockholm said: "We have instructions from Washington that anything to do with this case is highly classified material."

The investigation in South Africa is expected to centre on the activities of a German millionaire, Mr Richard Mueller, who owns a R2-million estate in Constantia near Cape Town.

He has been mentioned in reports from Washington as the co-ordinator of a smuggling network to supply US equipment to Russia via his base in Cape Town — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa

● Computers not the first — claim, page 16

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$374,50
FT index (close)	718,80
RDM 100	894,90
Dow Jones	1 265,55



ball to the on side during his brief innings of four runs. The Western Province fielder in the helmet was out in a draw.

Picture Stewart Colman

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Mr John Connell, Mrs Janet Verity's first husband, comforts their son Jeremy, 10, at the joint funeral of Mrs Verity and her daughter Tamsyn yesterday.

Slain woman, daughter buried

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Crime Reporter
MRS JANET VERITY and her six-year-old daughter Tamsyn, who were murdered at their Wynberg home last week, were buried together yesterday. About 200 mourners

her first husband, were among the mourners. Outside the church Mr Connell consoled his distraught 10-year-old son Jeremy who, at the time of the killings, was sleeping in another room at Mrs Verity's cot-

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SPECIAL OFFER!

WHILE STOCKS LAST



Bophelong is doomed!

MORE than 11 000 residents of Bophelong township near Vanderbiljpark are to be moved to Sebokeng township.

This was confirmed to The SOWETAN by the chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr D C Ganz, who also said that two other townships — Boipatong and Sharpeville — will no longer be moved.

The reason for the moving of the township is that the Provincial Administration is to construct a highway which will affect about 500 houses, according to Mr Ganz.

No date has been set when the township is to be moved, but according to informed sources the township will have gone by 1991.

Residents have also challenged the local community council to fight the issue of mass removal and opposition groups have said that they will seek legal advice on the matter.



REV TEBOGO MOSE-LANE: Deplores removal.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

An executive member of the Black Priests Solidarity Group, the Rev Tebogo Mose-lane, said the mass removal of people should be deplored.

He said the whole exercise should be condemned because it gave roads priority above the people's lives.

A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association said that the Government's intention to move Bophelong should not be seen as an isolated case.

"We shall fight the moving of the residents and if possible will seek a court interdict. It is not fair to move people from homes they have occupied for generations," the spokesman said.

Bophelong township was established in 1948 with some of its inhabitants coming from neighbouring plots while the majority came from Pretoria to seek employment at Iscor Corporation near Vanderbiljpark. The township has since grown rapidly.

Mr Ganz said residents of Sharpeville would be allowed to buy homes under the 99-year leasehold scheme after the area has been surveyed next March.

We won't go - tribe

By ZWELAKHE SI-SULU

REPRESENTATIVES of Bakwena ba Magopa, the tribe that is facing forced removal from their ancestral land, yesterday said they would refuse to move.

Sneaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg, the representatives said the people

would refuse to move until a negotiated settlement was entered into between the tribe and the government.

The people of Mogopa, outside Ventersdorp, are being resettled in Pachsdraai, a tribal trust land which will be given over to Bophuthatswana.

Last week the magistrate of Ventersdorp

read an order from the State President ordering the tribe to move from Mogopa within 10 days. Those who refuse to move voluntarily, the magistrate said, would be moved by force.

One of the Mogopa representatives, Mr John More, said the tribe would not move until there was some agreement.

ESPIONAGE

Cape way-station

~~254~~ 279

FM 25/11/83

SA is a nation into which one dare not smuggle a copy of *Playboy* magazine through Jan Smuts Airport for one's private debauchery at home. Well and good. But what about Exocet missiles? Apparently they may wait on the dockside at Cape Town for trans-shipment to Argentina alongside crates of prohibited military computers bound for the Soviet Union without so much as a twitch from an SA custom inspector's moustache, writes our Washington correspondent.

This at least, is the slander being tossed about in Washington by US Treasury and customs inspectors who thought they were baiting a trap for a West German computer smuggler employed by the Soviet KGB. Instead they stumbled on a vast global network of clandestine goods shipment that has British intelligence authorities hopping mad at Pretoria for allowing Exocet missiles to be handed over to the Argentine during last year's Falkland Islands war.

The original story was supposed to be a fairly daring sting operation mounted by the Americans against a West German named Richard Mueller who was suspected of buying up high technology goods for the Russians. This contravenes American embargoes on selling goods to Moscow which could be used for military purposes and the Reagan administration has all along been pushing its Western allies to get tough with such trans-shipments.

Mueller, it seems, had fled to SA after a 1979 indictment by a US grand jury on technology smuggling charges. He settled on a wine estate near Cape Town. Last year he came back to the attention of the Americans when he used a New York firm to apply for a licence to export a powerful computer to SA.

The computer was no ordinary word processor. It is a Digital Equipment Corp (DEC) state-of-the-art number-cruncher known as the VAX 11/782, and its applications range from military tactics and planning to nuclear research. Such a computer, it must be noted, is also denied to SA purchasers because of a US prohibition on technology which could be used to enforce apartheid or SA military incursions into neighbouring states.

But having tripped the alarm bell,

Mueller found he had no trouble getting the export licence. Emboldened, he ordered still more software, hardware and assorted gizmos — all to delight his Kremlin masters, all to be shipped first to Cape Town.

Not surprisingly, the scene now shifts to the port and docks area of Cape Town itself. There, American intelligence agents began to appear in great numbers and to their surprise found crates of Exocet missiles, from various international arms dealers, and only half-heartedly disguised as "farm implements." All were bound for Argentina.

Back in Washington, this information was gleefully passed from the State Department to the British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue and the Americans now take credit for stalling talks between Pretoria and Whitehall on the role, if any, of the Simonstown naval facility.

The Americans got a few nasty surprises of their own. Once the Mueller computer was reshipped to the port of Hamburg — thence to go to Sweden and on to the USSR — the US investigators suddenly found themselves confronting not three ship container loads of goodies, but seven — including three VAX 11/782s, special generators to power them, and enough other stuff to open the Red version of Cape Kennedy Space Centre.

Worse, they were only able to get their hands on three of the seven containers at Hamburg. The Swedes, ever mindful of their unique role in the world balance of power, are balking at handing the four others back — threatening instead to send them on to Moscow where they will be put to the presumable task of navigating Russian submarines up Swedish fjords.

There are lessons to be learned from the episode. The Americans have learned to be friendlier to the Swedes. The British have learned not to be quite so cheeky about American intelligence. Pretoria has received a fresh perspective on the value of Simonstown as a strategic bargaining chip. Even Mueller — who has not been seen around his vines lately — can learn a lesson: smuggling *Playboys* through Jan Smuts might be riskier business but it is much more intellectually satisfying.

HOMELANDS

Prisons of poverty and hopelessness

Mcus 25/11/83 271

In the past 20 years 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in overcrowded resettlement camps in impoverished territories remote from employment prospects and in concentrations that make subsistence agriculture impossible, writes ALLISTER SPARKS

IT is one of the established assumptions in this country that the worst features of apartheid are to be found in the cities, where blacks lack permanency and are subjected to constant pass-law raids.

The "homeland" may be inadequate as a solution to the race problem, but somehow it is felt that they are at least refuges of a sort where blacks have some political rights — the "positive" side of apartheid, if it has one.

It is time that view was revised. Life in the townships may still be no bed of roses, and there are more pass raids and endorsements-out than ever before. But it is in the homelands that apartheid has reached new levels of human devastation that should make every South African hang his head in shame.

Since the homelands policy was started 20 years ago, an estimated 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in these overcrowded, impoverished territories in what are called resettlement camps.

These are sprawling rural camps of mud-and-zinc shanties or wood-slat shacks that hold thousands of people packed close together in areas far from any prospect of employment and in concentration that makes subsistence agriculture impossible.

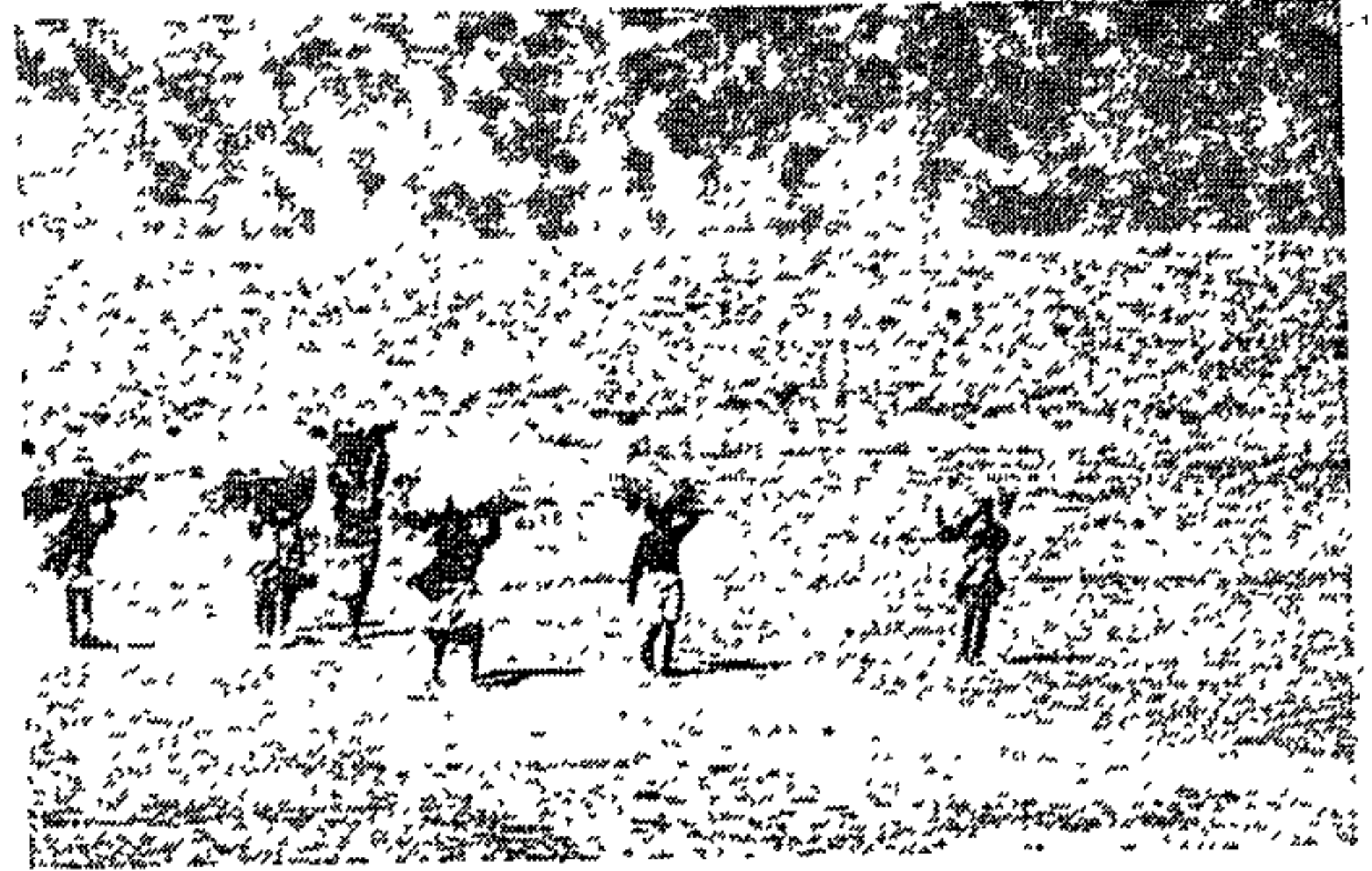
No escape

They have been called dumping grounds. In fact, I would say that the difference between a resettlement camp and a concentration camp is mainly a matter of terminology. There may be no fences or armed guards, but there is no escape either.

The inhabitants of these awful places are prisoners of poverty and hopelessness. The infant death rate (between birth and the age of five) in many is as high as 50 percent. Unemployment is standard; only a few households have a migrant worker away somewhere who may or may not send back remittances.

The prevailing spirit in the camps is of physical lassitude and mental apathy. They are crowded but they are quiet, deathly quiet. People just sit outside their shacks staring in front of them, doing nothing.

Some of these resettlement camps are enormous. There is one called Onverwacht bordering on a far-flung patch of Bophuthatswana about 70 km east of Bloemfontein. It has 200 000 people, the population of a city. Conditions are indescribable.



After tramping many miles in search of firewood a woman returns across the impoverished land to Oxton in the Ciskei

I took some foreign visitors there a while ago and they were shattered. They flew back to Johannesburg that evening for a meeting with Dr Koornhof, who explained what wondrous things apartheid was doing for the blacks. The contrast between his words and what they had just seen blew their minds.

That is the trouble with this country, the difference between theory and reality. Between what the whites talk about in the remoteness of their conference halls and suburban homes and what the black experiences in the everyday reality of the pass-law courts and resettlement camps.

I have become sharply aware of this in the two years since I vacated my own pontifical position as a newspaper editor and began going into the outback of our country to see for myself what is happening there.

It has been a salutary experience. I have visited nearly all the homelands, several in depth, and I now know where the real human crime of apartheid is being committed. And the worst of the crime is that it is all happening out of sight so that, like the Germans, white South Africans can say they didn't know.

Out of sight

The experience has taught me something else, too. I have heard lots of sneering talk over the years about the cocktail party politics of the liberal northern suburbs. But now I know that there is nothing quite so removed from reality as the cocktail circuit of Pretoria, where the elegant talk is about the theoretical possibilities of verligte pragmatism and incremental change, but where nobody ever sticks his nose into Onverwacht or Thornhill or Oxton or Zwelendinga or Ledig or Rematlabama to get the acrid smell of human reality there.

All they know about Kwandebile is that is the next homeland due for independence, which will take the Government's master plan a step nearer fulfilment. They have never been there to see what life is like for the 250 000 people who have been dumped in the bush, or watched them stagger out of their homes at 3 am to ride the buses 100 km to work in Pretoria, returning home at 10 pm, day after day.

They have never been to Qua Qua to see the serried rows of houses in what is a far-flung rural suburb, where the population has been increased by 927 percent in 10 years and where the density is 483 people to the square kilometre, compared with 13,5 percent in the rest of South Africa.

They have never been to Zwelendinga in the Ciskei to meet Nowatcha Mehlo and her four grandchildren, who have been living for two years with no income at all and beg from others in the camp who are almost destitute themselves.

They do not see these things, but they talk of reform.

They do not see what is happening in these dreadful places, but they talk of reform, of taking a step in the right direction, of giving self-determination to all minority groups, of building a constellation of states, a commonwealth, a confederation, a co-prosperity sphere.

Meanwhile, the Government is getting ready this week to uproot another 300 families from the Eastern Transvaal community of Kwangema, and another 300 from the Western Transvaal community of Mogopa, to send them to resettlement camps in the homelands.

Soon, the 3,5-million will be 4,5-million.

Last-ditch bid by tribe to stay in village fails

By SOPHIE TEMA

271
AN APPLICATION to interdict authorities from carrying out the State President's order to remove the Bakwena-Ba-Mogopa tribe from their ancestral village near Ventersdorp was turned down in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was cited as first respondent and the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Ventersdorp, Mr J de Villiers, as second respondent

The application was heard by Mr Justice H van Dyk, brought by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, and Mr Gilbert Marcus, instructed by Halton Cheadle and Associates for the tribe

Advocate De Klerk, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for Dr Koornhof

The tribe has been given until Monday to remain at Mogopa and thereafter be moved to Pachsdraai, near Groot Marico, where their headman, Chief Jacob More, has already been resettled with about 180 other families

Mr Justice Van Dyk ordered that the State President's order be carried out and obeyed and that the tribe be moved from the Mogopa village

The court heard that the State President had also ordered and authorised the police to arrest, if need be, to see to it that the removal is carried out

According to evidence placed before court, Parliament had resolved in 1975 that the tribe be moved from the village

Mr Phillip More, a councillor of the village

26/11/83
who had gone to serve papers on Mr De Villiers, submitted an affidavit in which he claimed "I know the second respondent personally who had informed me that there was no one at the magistrate's offices by the name of De Villiers

"He told me rudely to get out of his offices in the presence of one Anita Kromberg and George Rampou who had accompanied me. He kicked me on the calf of my left leg and I left a copy of the application at his feet"

Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said yesterday "The Minister of Co-operation and Development has repeatedly stated that no community will be forced to move against their wishes

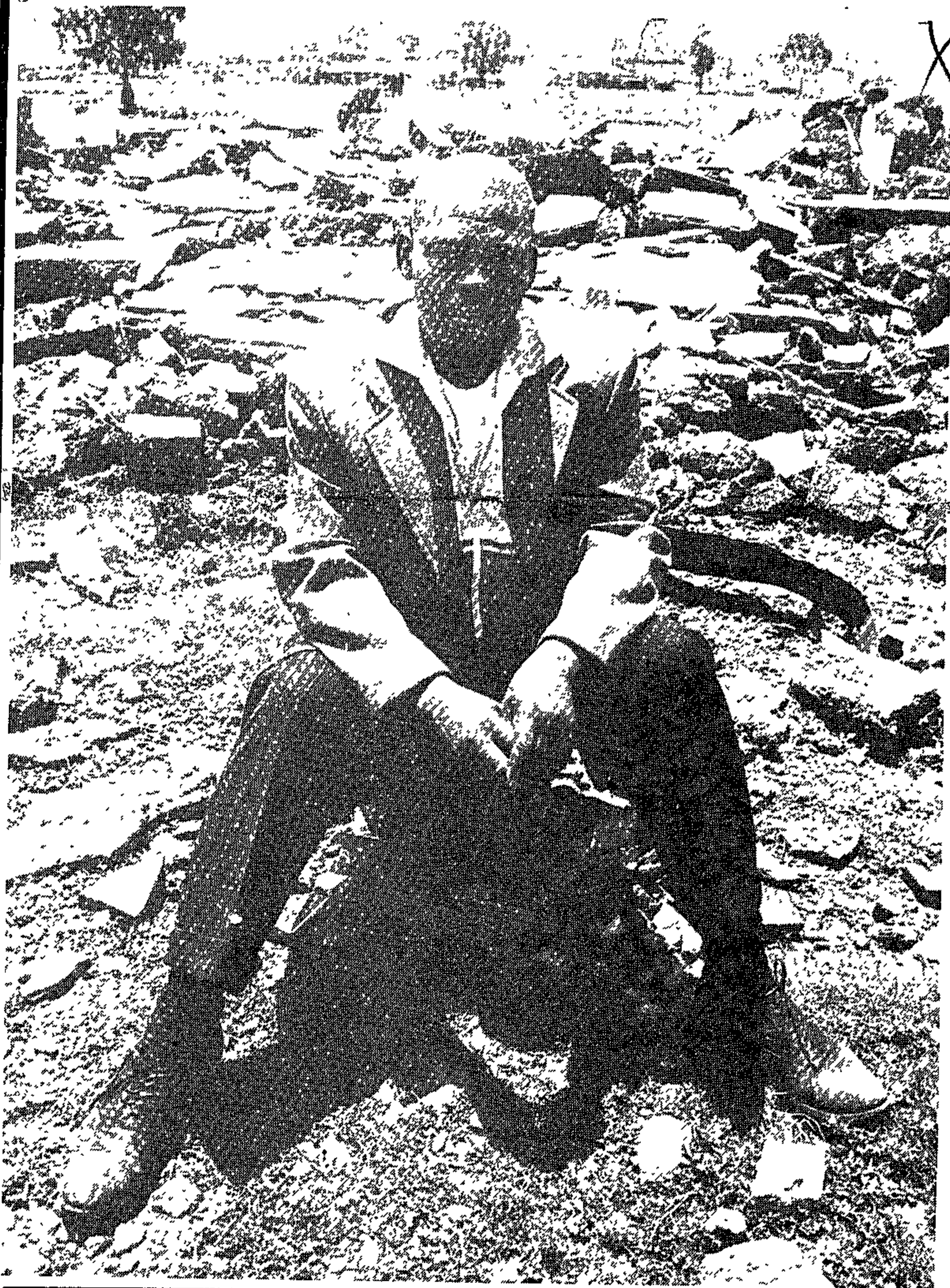
"The forced removal of the Bakwena tribe emphasises that Dr Koornhof's promises are meaningless

"It is disturbing that the judge who heard the application failed to give adequate attention to the fact that the tribe is to be moved in terms of a 1975 resolution of Parliament

"After all, there have been many political changes since 1975 and one would have thought that a removal of this kind would at least require a new resolution of approval from Parliament"

In Mogopa the tribe occupied two huge farms in the areas of Zwartrand and Hartebeeslaagte

The tribe was warned this week that should they refuse to move by Monday they would be taken by force from the village



**'Next week
we'll use
force...'**

DEVASTATION, sadness and anger . . . a family man turns his back on the rubble that was his home before Government bulldozers flattened it in an attempt to get the Bakwena BaMogopa people to "voluntarily" leave their ancestral lands near Ventersdorp.

(27/11) City Press

The Mogopa people, who bought their land in 1911, and still own it, have developed it into a thriving settlement. If they have not moved to a tin-shanty resettlement camp at Pachsdraai about 200km away by Tuesday the Government has threatened to remove them by force.

27/11/83

Pic: AFRAPIX



brought the most med su- Ellis Park

yesterday, as they shared a quiet moment of triumph after his Altech South African Open victory over Briton Colin Dowdeswell.

● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

'Black spot' residents are defiant

By Jo-Anne Collinge

With only a day to go before their scheduled ejection from ancestral land, residents of the Western Transvaal "black spot", Magopa, remain adamant that they will not go to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, as directed in an order of the State President.

Since the order was issued nine days ago not a single family has made use of State transport to move voluntarily.

Until the weekend residents pinned their hopes on legal action. But the failure of an interdict application to the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday leaves the way clear for police to remove the 300 resisting families forcibly tomorrow.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has been silent on the issue but early today he indicated that he would make a statement this evening.

The threatened community met yesterday to review the position after losing the court action.

They said they were still prepared to negotiate a move but would resist being forced to go to Pachsdraai. If taken there they would leave, they declared.

A resident said bitter hatred had grown against those who voluntarily went to Pachsdraai three months ago.

Mr Jacob More, who now heads the Pachsdraai faction, was deposed as headman at Magopa by customary law in 1981 amid allegations of extortion and corruption.

● See Page 2.

Taxi fares on the increase

By Colleen Ryan, Municipal Reporter

Rose Taxis, Johannesburg's largest taxi company, has increased its fares by 25 percent.

Mr Chris Froneman, managing director of Rose Taxis, said a price increase was unavoidable because:

- Car insurance had increased by an average of 28 percent in 12 months
- Testing fees for taxis had risen by 100 percent in 12 months
- Car prices had increased
- Spare parts and labour charges for repairs had increased by more than 25 percent in two years

Mr Froneman said that despite the two price decreases in petrol this year, drivers were still in need of a cost of living increase.

"We applied to the Transportation Board and they were satisfied with our case for a higher price," he added.

Mills

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The refusal of a Pretoria Supreme Court judge to stay the removal of the Western Transvaal "black spot" community, Magopa, has implications for scores of similar settlements.

Magopa residents applied for an interdict preventing their immediate ejection on the grounds that Parliament was required to pass a resolution confirming the State President's order to quit their land by November 29 before that order became binding.

RESOLVE

However, Mr Justice A P van Dyk ruled on Friday that Parliament could resolve on such a move "in anticipation" of the order. Therefore a report of a select committee adopted in 1975 was sufficient to make the State President's order to the Bakwena of Magopa to "withdraw" from their land effective. The report contained a long list of

Decision will affect other 'black spots'

Magopa villagers lose the battle against removal

271 87er 28/11/83

communities which the select committee recommended should be moved; Magopa, or Swartrand, as it is officially known, was one.

"The effect of the judgment is that a particularly draconian measure can now be applied without what appeared to be the only protection afforded to a tribe ordered to move under Section 5 of the Black Administration Act," said one of the lawyers for Magopa's resistant residents.

"The ruling affects scores of other communities mentioned in the 1975 report"

Substantiating his description of Section 5 as "draconian", the lawyer

said:

● There was no mention of compensation of property owners moved in terms of that section.

● There was no provision for review of the order.

● The removal was irreversible, as the order specifically prohibited the return of the tribe save by special administrative permission.

● There was no possibility of getting an interdict against the order itself (the Magopa action did not contest the order, but sought its proper implementation) because the Black Prohibition of Interdicts Act of 1956 removed that common law right in respect of black people ordered to leave

or prohibited from being in any place.

The Surplus People Project said the effect of the 1956 Act "is that the courts cannot order any removal of a black or blacks to be suspended pending legal argument about the legality of the action".

Lawyers and the Black Sash have noted that Section 5 of the Black Administration Act is not the usual means of removing communities.

The Sash's resettlement committee head, Mrs Ethel Walt, said last week that its use in Magopa could signal a new approach to removals.

Invoking the provision

is undoubtedly in sharp contrast to the picture of removals painted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Parliament in June. "The basic principle is that we are dealing with nation building, the development of national states and the improvement of living conditions of the people being settled," he said.

"Everything possible is being done to ensure that the resettlement of people of black communities is, in the first instance, in their own interest, that it is carried out with consideration and compassion and that all people of South Africa will eventually benefit from it."

Magopa gets reprieve of an extra day

271 By Jo-Ann Collinge

VENTERSDORP — Residents of Magopa have been given one last day in which to move voluntarily.

Today's scheduled move of the black land owners from the farm area near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal failed to take place.

When officials visited the area at 9 am, they made no public announcement but told five media representatives that the removal would not take place as scheduled.

They said residents had one last day in which to move voluntarily.

The party of South African Government officials included the magistrate of Ventersdorp, Mr J de Villiers, and a representative of the South African Development Trust.

Immediately after the visit, Mr Shadrack More, elected headman of the resistant landowners, departed for Bethanie near Brits. The Magopa residents are hoping he will be able to negotiate an area of land on which they can settle en mass at Bethanie with the chief of the area, Chief Mamogale.

The community's legal representatives are engaged in an urgent attempt to persuade officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to halt the forced move of residents to Pachsdraai near Zeerust.

They are requesting that the people of Magopa be given time to negotiate a move to an alternative resettlement area.

Leading South African churchmen are to intensify representation to the Government to stop the forced removal.

● See Page 8, World section.

300 families face forced removal to 'arid' village

Time runs out for Mogopa

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE deadline given to the close on 300 families at Mogopa to move "voluntarily" from the land they have owned for more than 70 years, expires this morning.

And, unless the Government accedes to a last minute plea by the community to negotiate the removal with them, it is likely they will be forcibly removed to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico.

At a meeting on Sunday the community decided they would resist the removal and said they were "prepared to die" before being moved.

However, Colonel Wessel van der Westhuizen, District Officer for Potchefstroom, was quoted in a Sunday newspaper as saying the move would go ahead and police would stand by to "maintain law and order".

Meanwhile, the Black Sash and Mogopa leaders have briefed foreign diplomats on the situation and Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton, who is visiting the United States, is attempting to meet with Dr Chester Crocker, the US secretary for African Affairs, on the situation.

A contingent of Catholic and Anglican clergymen, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, left for Mogopa — in the Western Transvaal — yesterday.

The community intended to hold an all-night prayer vigil at Mogopa last night.

Mr P de Vilhiers, magistrate for Ventersdorp and a commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the tribe 10 days ago that they had to move from Mogopa "voluntarily", failing which they would be moved with force.

Tax may go up in next Budget

By HOWARD PREECE

THE 5% surcharge on imports has been scrapped, but the prospect of tax increases in the Budget scheduled for next March, now looks stronger than ever.

These were the key points to emerge from the speech yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, at the Anti-inflation Conference in Pretoria yesterday.

He also disclosed that Government spending is running ahead of the 1983-84 estimates "by a worrisome margin".

Mr Horwood said, "In these circumstances it becomes necessary to look critically at both the tax structure and the incidence of taxation."

"With the (economic) growth rate still negative I am reluctant to raise taxes just at this moment."

But the Minister added "Whether such a step becomes incumbent upon us will become clearer as we

national Development, Mr Chris Heunis, warned yesterday in Pretoria there was "no painless way out of South Africa's inflation problem".

Speaking at the close of the conference he said if South Africa wanted to cure itself of the sickness "we must simply be ready to swallow the medicine in the demanded doses — and this won't be easy".

The fight against inflation demanded discipline and this meant that sacrifices would have to be made at least in the short term.

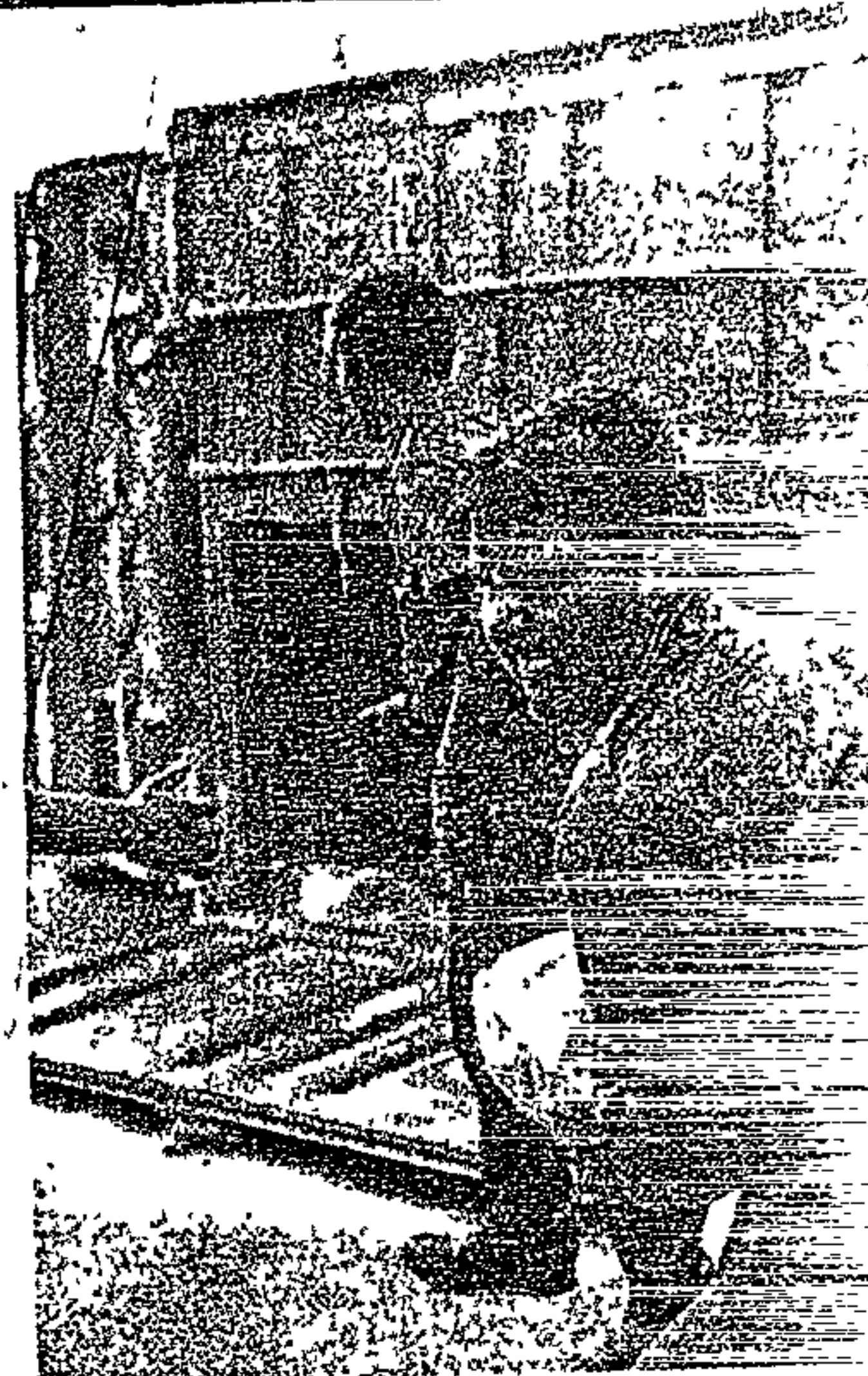
He stressed the Government could not go it alone. It had to have wide general support from all sectors.

There was no single cause of inflation. It was a complex process and no single culprit or group of culprits could be held responsible for it.

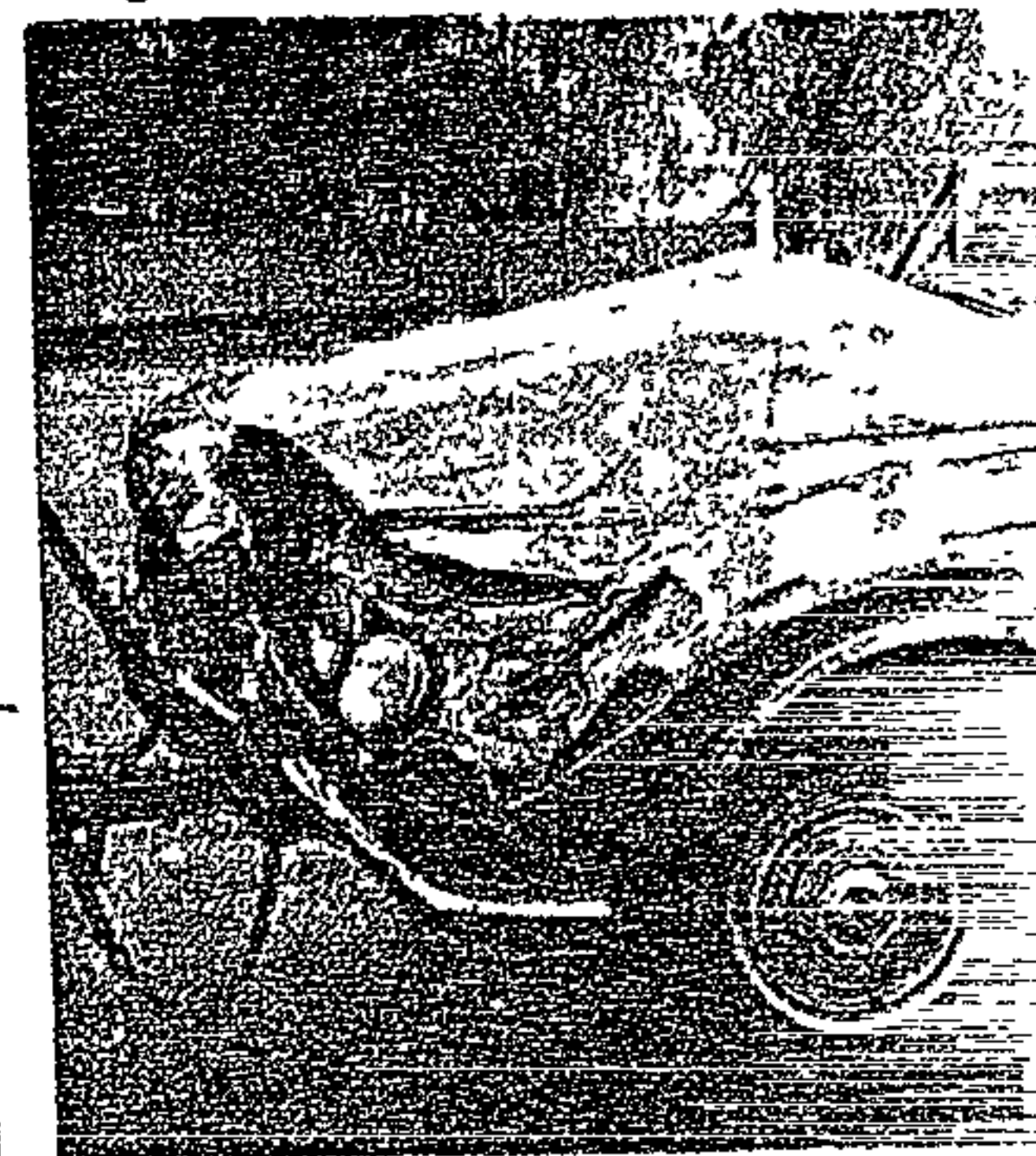
"There is no simple single policy solution to the problem".

There had to be a general consensus on the threat posed by continued high inflation, and a concerted will to break

MAN'S MIRAC



A large truck lies on its side yesterday af



Above: The crushed remains of a Rolls Royce Corniche on the Empire Road yesterday. Below: Mr W J Louw and



Pile-up at of

By DAVID CAPEL

A MASSIVE 16-wheel truck tilted to one side and careered, stunt-like, into a sleek Rolls Royce Corniche and a

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MORE THAN 70 years, CAPTIVES AND HOSTAGES.

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Tax may go up in next Budget

By HOWARD PREECE

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He also disclosed that Government spending is running ahead of the 1983-84 estimates "by a worrisome margin".

Mr Horwood said: "In these circumstances it becomes necessary to look critically at both the tax structure and the incidence of taxation.

"With the (economic) growth rate still negative I am reluctant to raise taxes just at this moment."

But the Minister added, "Whether such a step becomes incumbent upon us will become clearer as we proceed.

"The prospect can certainly not be left out of account."

GERALD REILLY reports that the Minister of Constitu-

tional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, warned yesterday in Pretoria there was "no painless way out of South Africa's inflation problem".

Speaking at the close of the conference he said if South Africa wanted to cure itself of the sickness "we must simply be ready to swallow the medicine in the demanded doses — and this won't be easy".

The fight against inflation demanded discipline and this meant that sacrifices would have to be made at least in the short term.

He stressed the Government could not go it alone. It had to have wide general support from all sectors.

There was no single cause of inflation. It was a complex process and no single culprit or group of culprits could be held responsible for it.

"There is no simple single policy solution to the problem."

There had to be a general consensus on the threat posed by continued high inflation, and a concerted will to break the inflationary spiral and inflationary expectations, he said.

● See Business Day

Craven scoffs at pro 'circus' in SA

By GREG STRUTHERS

SOUTH AFRICAN rugby boss Dr Danie Craven has scoffed at suggestions that David Lord's professional circus will play in South Africa next July.

"It is the first time I have heard about this," said Dr Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board in reply to an announcement by the Australian entrepreneur that his series will include "tests" against the Springboks in South Africa.

Lord claimed in an exclusive television interview in Sydney yesterday to have signed up 248 players for his series which will start in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji next April.

Lord, who has not named any of his players, said a

World XV would be chosen from eight national teams and three "tests" would be played against the Springboks in July and August.

Craven said he didn't believe the series would get off the ground, but that, if it did, it would be outlawed in South Africa.

"If any SARB players join the series they will become professionals and will be banned from the SARB."

Craven believed the series would be able to secure grounds in South Africa "I'm sure they will not have any difficulty getting grounds. But all Lord has done is talk. He has not done anything more than that and I don't believe this thing will get off the ground ..."

● See Back Page

1m snails march on Paris

London Bureau

LONDON. — An enterprising businessman has secured an order to export one million snails to France, traditional home of l'escargot.

The French cannot produce enough of the edible gasteropod to satisfy their own substantial appetite. As their snail population diminishes, and collection is limited by conservation-minded restrictions, the French are looking elsewhere. Mr Barry Haslam, who runs an ale brewery, now hopes to extend his small army of snail collectors, who are paid 2c a snail.

At a meeting on Sunday the community decided they would resist the removal and said they were "prepared to die" before being moved.

However, Colonel Wessel van der Westhuizen, District Officer for Potchefstroom, was quoted in a Sunday newspaper as saying the move would go ahead and police would stand by to "maintain law and order".

Meanwhile, the Black Sash and Mogopa leaders have briefed foreign diplomats on the situation and Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton, who is visiting the United States, is attempting to meet with Dr Chester Crocker, the US secretary for African Affairs, on the situation.

A contingent of Catholic and Anglican clergymen, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, left for Mogopa — in the Western Transvaal — yesterday.

The community intended to hold an all-night prayer vigil at Mogopa last night.

Mr P de Villiers, magistrate for Ventersdorp and a commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the tribe 10 days ago that they had to move from Mogopa "voluntarily", failing which they would be moved with force.

They are to be moved in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927, a law which has not been used for decades. An urgent interdict to stay the removals brought by the community's legal representatives on Friday was turned down.

Not a single family has yet made use of the Government lorries which have been arriving daily at Mogopa to transport the villagers "voluntarily" to Pachsdraai.

The community is not prepared to move from the land they bought in 1911. They claim there have been no arrangements for compensation — there is a diamond mine which they own the mineral rights for. They also complain that Pachsdraai is arid and has only single-room tin sheds.

They also point out they would be moving away from their forefathers' graves — which they would never be allowed to return to tend.

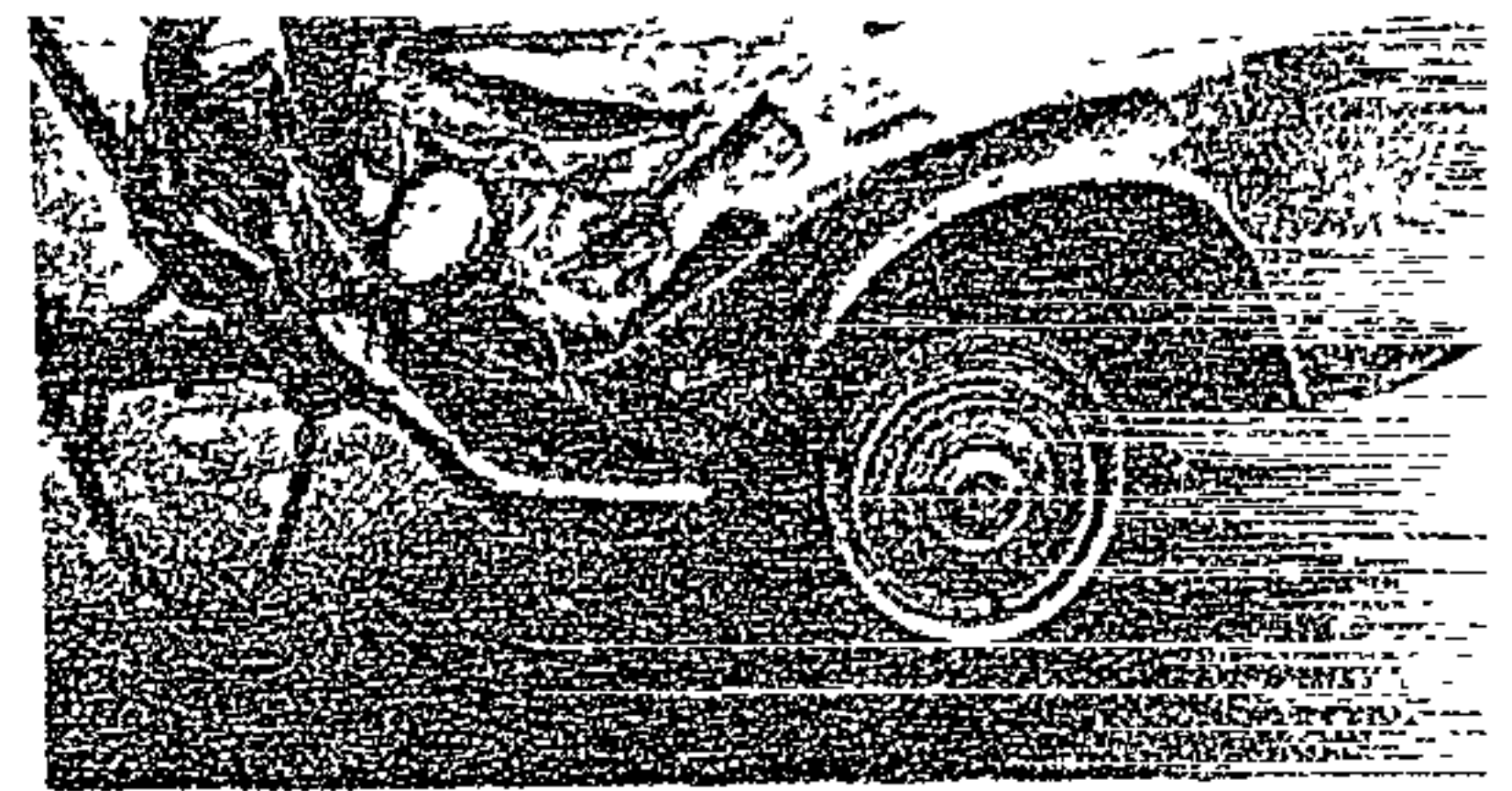
However, at Sunday's meeting the community decided they would be willing to accept the removal if the Government was prepared to negotiate proper arrangements for compensation with them.

About 180 families, led by Mr Jacob More — a chief whom the tribe has not recognised for several years because of allegations of corruption against him — made the move to Pachsdraai about a year ago.

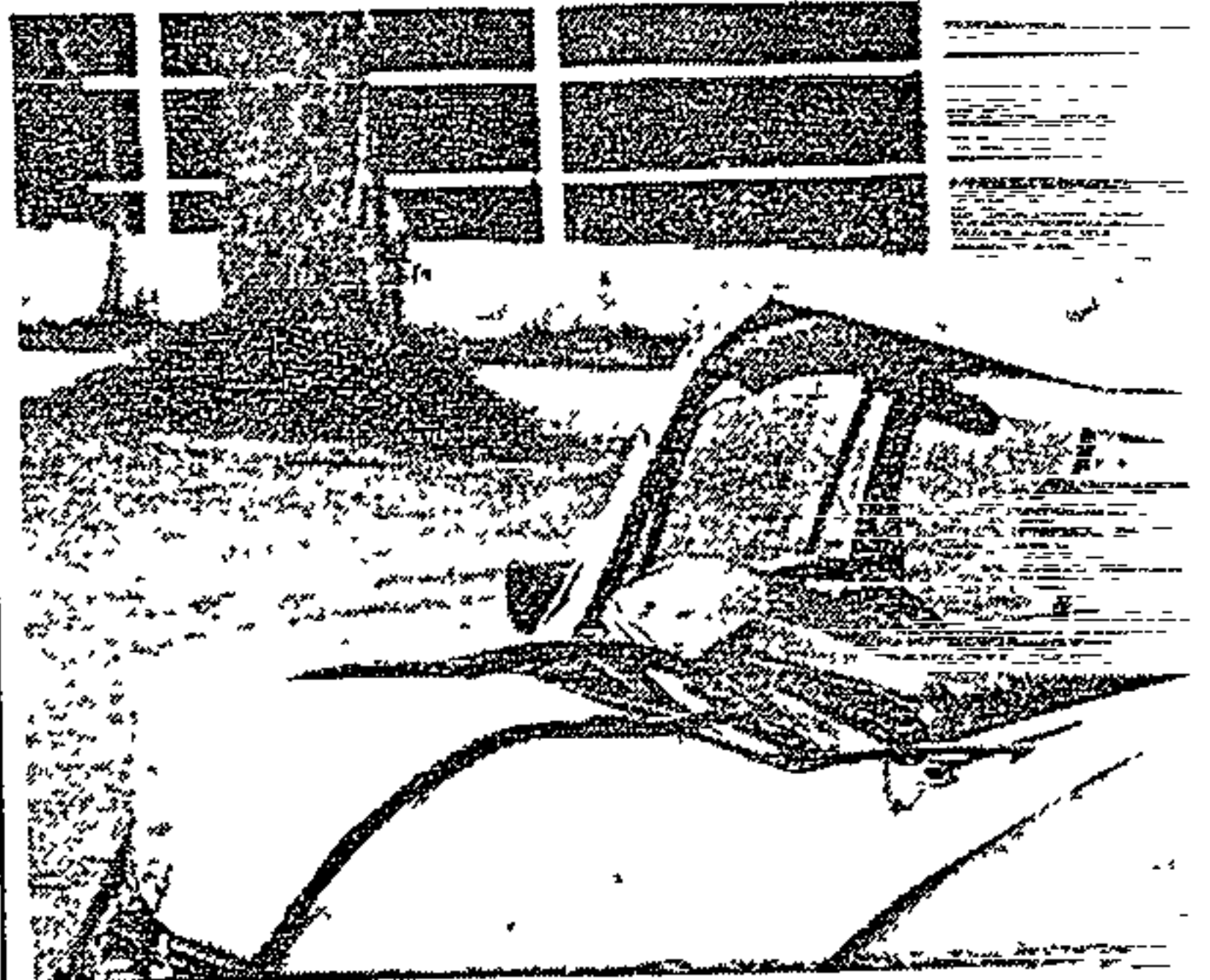
● See Page 2

● Editorial comment

— Page 8



Above: The crushed remains of a Rolls Royce after Road yesterday. Below: Mr W J Louw and his Alfa



Pile-up at off-ramp

By DAVID CAPEL

A MASSIVE 16-wheel truck tilted to one side and careered, stunt-like, into a sleek Rolls Royce Corniche and a gleaming Alfa Romeo on the Empire Road off-ramp of the M1 motorway yesterday afternoon, destroying both vehicles.

Miraculously, all the drivers involved in the spectacular crash emerged from the devastation almost unscathed.

One, Mr W J Louw, 35, of Weltevreden Park, Randburg, even gave an interview at the scene.

A witness, Mr Dave Dahlmann of Johannesburg, said the huge truck and trailer came down the off-ramp "fairly fast" at about 3.45pm.

The Rolls and the Alfa were respectively in the left and centre lanes of Empire Road.

The truck began tilting over and it came round the bend on the off-ramp on half its wheels.

Then hell broke loose. It careered on to Empire Road and struck the Alfa, jack-knifing as part of it went over the car's roof.

The Alfa collided with the Rolls just before the truck landed on top of the Rolls, crushing it to almost half its size.

Ambulance officials said the driv-

er of the Rolls, Mr Randpark Ridge, injured. Mr Louw, Alfa, was unharmed.

The occupants, Albert Ndaba and both of Orlando Baragwanath.

Traffic officers ramp for about an congested on Empire the same period.

The intersection rissen streets in T also closed to traffic.

Mr Louw, a works for a large afterwards that coming off the speed.

"It hit me and Rolls, then it jack-knifed and crashed on it couldn't believe — riously hurt".

The gigantic truck was sprawled on glass and bits of where.

Traffic and Fire officials removed what appeared to glue from the truck be tilted on to its

Breakfast Quip

"I wonder if it was a boxing promoter?"

'Missing' at was left in

Mall Report
AN ALLEGED burglar's the Johannesburg as scheduled, was because from prison.

Mr Hermanus Antonie der Court, Vredepark, Mr W G Rosch charged with intent to steal and

The State said Mr Nicourt because he was not on He will appear again

It is alleged Mr Nicourt and stole articles and a wrist watch.

Anxious Mogopa families wait for bulldozers

94643
29/4/83

271

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The 300 families who face eviction from the Mogopa area waited in anguish and confusion for the Government to act against them as promised today. But by mid-morning there was no sign of the trucks and bulldozers they feared would come.

The families — all members of the Bakwena tribe — have been told to leave the Mogopa "black spot" in the Western Transvaal and go to Pachs-draai, an arid area 100 km away, which is due to become part of Bophuthatswana.

The deadline for their "voluntary" move was today. Last night several church leaders joined the unwilling tribe in an all-night vigil.

REMOVAL WARRANT ISSUED

Today, while the issue was reportedly discussed by the Cabinet at its weekly meeting, there was confusion about what would happen.

A spokesman for Western Transvaal Police Headquarters at Potchefstroom said a warrant for the removal of the families — who have owned the land for 70 years — had been issued and would be executed.

He said: "The removals are to go ahead as planned today. No further postponement will be granted."

But a senior Co-operation and Development official said the Government was adopting a wait-and-see approach.

A FEW DAYS FOR NEGOTIATION

"We don't just arrive and throw people into trucks. There will still be a few days for negotiation," he said.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was at the Cabinet meeting all morning and could not be reached for comment. An aide said there might be a statement later.

Among churchmen who were on the spot to demonstrate solidarity with the threatened people, were Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, head of the South African Council of Churches, and the Rev Fremont Louw, head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

US slams

Mogopa

village

removal

CME Times

29/11/83.

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From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The forced removal of the inhabitants of Mogopa under the government's "black spot" clearance programme is stirring considerable anger in Washington.

Deadline ends for families

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The deadline given to the close on 300 families at Mogopa to move "voluntarily" from the land they have owned for more than 70 years, expires this morning.

And, unless the government accedes to a last minute plea by the community to negotiate the removal with them, it is likely they will be forcibly removed to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico.

At a meeting on Sunday the community decided they would resist the removal and said they were "prepared to die" before being moved.

However, Colonel Wessel van der Westhuizen, District Officer for Potchefstroom, was quoted in a Sunday newspaper as saying the move would go ahead and police would "maintain law and order".

Meanwhile, the Black Sash and Mogopa leaders have briefed foreign diplomats on the situation and Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton, who is visiting the United States, is attempting to meet with Dr Chester Crocker, the US Secretary for State for African Affairs, on the situation.

A contingent of Catholic and Anglican clergymen, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, left for Mogopa yesterday.

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Not a single family has yet made use of the government lorries arriving daily at Mogopa to transport the villagers "voluntarily" to Pachsdraai.

The community is not prepared to move from the land they bought in 1911. They claim there have been no arrangements for compensation, and that Pachsdraai is arid and has only tin sheds.

However, at Sunday's meeting the community decided they would be willing to accept the removal if the government was prepared to negotiate proper arrangements for compensation with them.

The State Department said it "deplored" the action. The Washington Post, in an editorial, called it "disgusting". Senate aides reported receiving a spate of telephone calls from outraged constituents.

Public awareness of the removal is high thanks to detailed articles in the Washington Post and the New York Times

The Post's Sunday article was by former Rand Daily Mail editor Allister Sparks, who is currently facing unprecedented charges of having quoted a banned person in an overseas publication.

In a press statement prepared yesterday, the State Department insisted that "South Africa's problems cannot be addressed constructively by the arbitrary relocation of people on an ethnic or racial basis within South Africa".

The statement continued: "The South African Government is aware of our view that political progress within South Africa will continue to depend on a dialogue among all its citizens.

Commitment

"Statements by senior South African Government officials, including Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, in the wake of the November 2 referendum would suggest a commitment on the part of the South African Government itself to such dialogue.

"We believe the relocation of the residents of Mogopa would not contribute to the prospects for a constructive outcome for that dialogue. We deplore any action by any government to forcibly remove citizens from their homes."

Mr Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for human rights, said in a recent interview that the clearing of "black spots is an inexplicable and indefensible policy".

The Washington Post, meanwhile, opened fire with both barrels: "Those wonderful people who brought you the South African Government's idea of racial and electoral reform earlier this month have another terrific project in the works. "It is the evacuation and destruction of a village called Mogope.."

Church will back tribe Tutu

By SOPHIE TEMA.

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has warned the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof that the church would support the Bakwena-Ba-Mogopa tribe if they were moved forcibly to Pachs-draai today.

Bishop Tutu raised the plight of the Bakwenas with Dr Koornhof after an application for an interdict to prevent the authorities from carrying out the State President's order to remove the tribe from their ancestral village was turned down in the Pretoria Supreme Court last week.

Dr Koornhof told Bishop Tutu that he could not comment off-hand on the matter as he did not have the necessary documents before him.

The bishop said he raised the matter with Dr Koornhof because he had promised that no community would be moved against its will.

Evidence placed before court during the hearing of the application also brought out the fact that the State President had authorised the police to arrest people if necessary to ensure that the removal was carried out.

The bishop finally spoke to the Deputy Director of Land Assessment for the Department, Mr S C Vermaak, who said: "The tribe will definitely be moved from the village, but it will be done gently."

Several church leaders left Johannesburg yesterday afternoon to hold an all-night vigil at Mogopa with the tribe.

Bishop Tutu confirmed yesterday that he warned Dr Koornhof that the people of Mogopa would not move voluntarily and the church would give them its support.

Members of other supporting organisations were also expected to arrive at the village last night.

Villagers move voluntarily

Cape Times
30/11/83
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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — After an emotional all-night prayer vigil at the Mogopa village, about 300 Bakwena families threatened with forced removal from their land resolved yesterday to move "voluntarily".

But the villagers — whose plight has drawn international attention — have decided to move to Bethanie, near Brits, and not to Pachedraai where the government decreed they should go. The decision was taken a few hours after

dawn yesterday — the deadline for their forced removal from the land they have owned since 1911.

They are paying for their own removal, at R300 a truckload to a local farmer, and are unlikely to be compensated for their land.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has granted a further day's moratorium on the forced removal which was scheduled to begin yesterday, according to the tribe's legal representative, Mr Nicholas Haysom.

Mr Haysom is to meet officials from the department this morning to request that they give the Bakwena time to move to Bethanie.

'Black spots'

The tribe are being forced to vacate their land in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927 and a 1975 resolution of Parliament which gave legal backing to the expropriation of Mogopa and a number of other "black spots".

Mr Shadrack More, leader of the Mogopa community, said that if the families moved to Pachedraai there would be bloodshed because of differences with the families who have moved there already.

Mr Lieb Niemand, the local farmer who is transporting the people to Bethanie, said he had been informed the department's removals squad, with the Potchefstroom riot unit, were due to arrive at Mogopa at 4am yesterday.

Convoy

There was no sign of department vehicles till mid-morning when a convoy of cars carrying Co-operation and Development officials made a tour of inspection of the village.

Mr P de Villiers, the Ventersdorp magistrate and a commissioner of the department who told the tribe 12 days ago that they would be moved with force if they did not move within 10 days, was in the convoy. Asked by pressmen when the removal would go ahead, he said: "That's my problem, not yours."

Miss Wilma Tichmann, a press liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, would not comment on the removals other than to refer to the Supreme Court case on Friday in which an attempt to bring a legal interdict to stay the removal was turned down.

LAST PRAYERS

THREE HUNDRED people prayed in the rain yesterday as they waited to be moved by the Government from the ruins of Magopa Village, in the Western Transvaal, to the borders of BophuthaTswana.

"We have come to sympathise with you. You are not alone. We are all one, all parts of the body of Jesus Christ," said Bishop Desmond Tutu at a lantern-lit service shortly after midnight.

Bishop Tutu, the General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was among a dozen clerics who gathered at the village. Also present were the Reverend Frank Chikane and Dr Allan Boesak. Villagers had expected police and offi-

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FOR

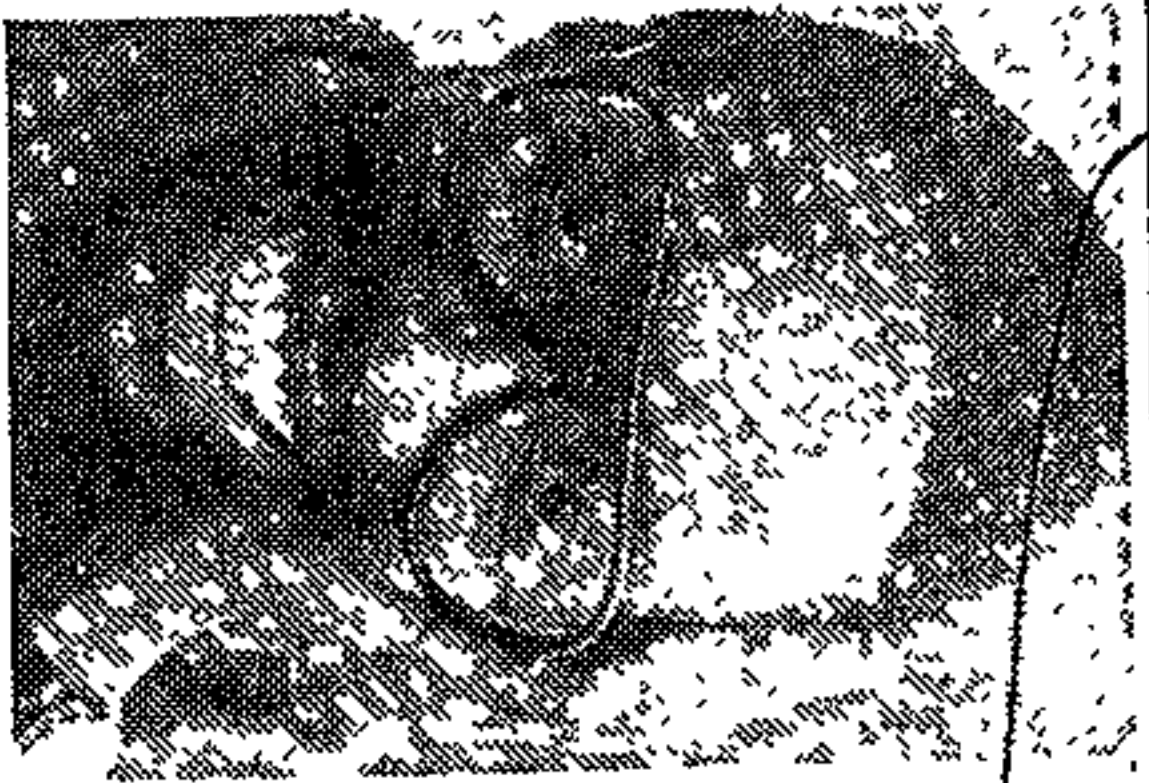
MOGOPA

cial to arrive with trucks yesterday morning to take the last inhabitants of Magopa and their belongings to Pachsdrail, 100 km away, but no trucks arrived.

Instead, police and representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development inspected the

village and went away. It appeared that the removal, part of a campaign to eliminate "black spot" settlements in white areas, was postponed. However, there was no doubt at Magopa that the community, where blacks have lived since 1911, was

near an end. Ventersdorp magistrate, Mr P de Villiers, said all legal challenges to the removal were exhausted. Villagers say the government's goal is to clear the way for development of a diamond mine at the site.



SELLO RABOTHATA



ROBERT MAGWAZA

Our men hurt in car mishap

TWO senior staffers of The SOWETAN, Sello Rabothata and photographer Robert Magwaza were yesterday injured in an accident while covering the impending forced removal of the Bakwena Ba Mogopa near Ventersdorp.

broken a collarbone while Rabothata suffered internal injuries. Vusi Zwane, who was with the team of reporters, also suffered slight injuries.

The injured men were dragged from the wreck by SABC-TV3 staffer Leslie Mashokoe. They were taken to a private doctor, a Dr Malan, because there was no black section at the local hospital. An ambulance was called and the three were rushed to Klerksdorp Hospital.

The car they were travelling in overturned twice after hitting a stone on the gravel road between Mogopa and Ventersdorp. Magwaza is suspected to have



An elderly resident of Mogopa ponders the threatened removal of her tribe to Pachsdraal Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA



The Bakwena tribe of Mogopa — faced with forced removal — gather together in an all-night vigil last night. In the morning the tribe gathered again and decided they would move to Bethanie, near Brits

"IT IS very sad. I never thought this thing would happen to us," Mr Shadrack More, leader of the Bakwen-Ba-Mogopa, said yesterday after his tribe had decided to move "voluntarily" to Bethanie.

In the background were the ruins of the village's churches, schools and clinics ... all bulldozed by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

For three years, about 300 families have been resisting their removal from the land they bought in 1911.

Apart from the demolitions, their water pumps have been removed, their bus service suspended and Co-operation and Development bulldozers were parked in their gardens for six months.

In the face of these events, about 180 families made the move to the resettlement camp Pachsdraai, where one male member of the tribe hanged himself within weeks of arriving.

On Friday November 17, the Ventersdorp magistrate, Mr P de Villiers, gave the remainder of the tribe 10 days to move from Mogopa ... failing which they would be loaded on to lorries and moved with force ("geweld").

Every day since then, the lorries have been arriving in the morning to move the people "voluntarily" but leaving in the evenings empty.

But yesterday, the nerve of the tribe finally cracked. Individuals were starting to drift off and the unity of those remaining was disintegrating.

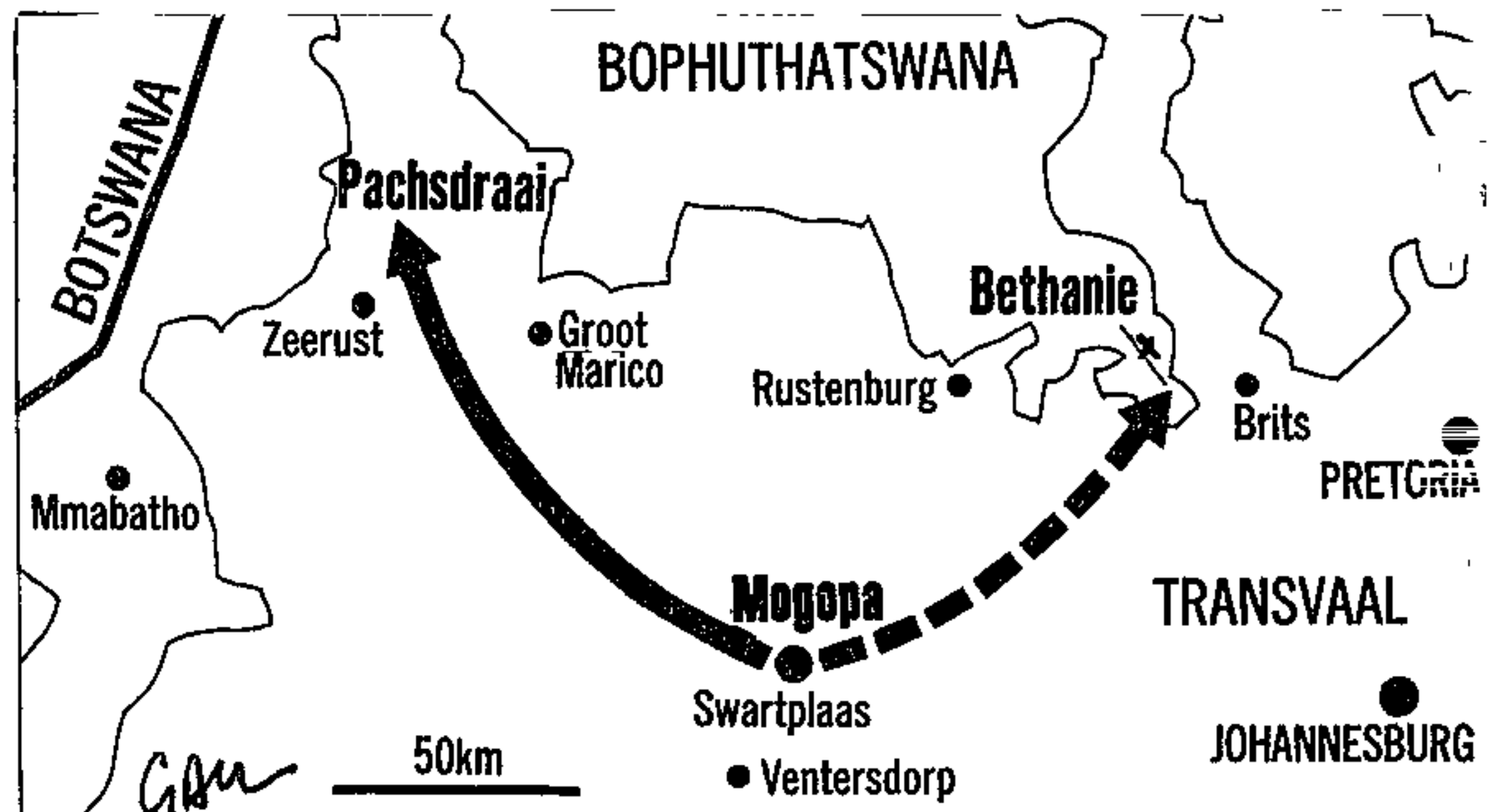
After an emotional all-night prayer vigil in pouring rain, they decided to move themselves with dignity ... not to Pachsdraai, but to the protection of their Chief Rathodi, at Bethanie.

The 300 families are the latest victims of the Government's policy which has seen an estimated 3 500 000 people uprooted in the name of apartheid.

More than half of the 2-million still scheduled for removal live in "black spots" like Mogopa.

A "black spot" is a pocket of black-owned land in "white" South Africa which the Government regards as "badly situated".

This is because it cannot easily be added on to an adjoining "homeland" ... where



Solid arrow is where the Government intends to move the people of Mogopa

The tribe that is moving in 'peace'

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RDM
30/11/83

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

blacks have political rights.

Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, who addressed the gathering yesterday, said: "First, they force people into submission and rob them of their land.

"Then they threaten them,

so they move voluntarily if they want to move in peace. But the worst of it is that the Government says it does it in the name of God.

"This kind of thing must never be forgotten. We will wait for the day when this kind of evil happens no more."

(271) RDM 30/11/8



Ventersdorp farmers Mr Lieb Niemand, centre, and his son Jannie, speak to Mrs Margaret Raponeola and Mrs Anna Seanago, two members of the first Mogopa family to leave for Bethanie yesterday. The two men are charging R300 for the trip.

Picture: KOBSE, TSHABALALA

271 R.D.M.
30/11/83



A Mogopa family remove their possessions from their house yesterday in preparation for the move to Bethanie. The windows and doors were earlier removed and loaded on to a truck



Mr S Vermaak — a senior official of the Department of Co-operation and Development — at Mogopa yesterday

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Bakwena 300 off to Bethanie

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

AFTER an emotional all-night prayer vigil at the Mogopa village, about 300 Bakwena families threatened with forced removal from their land resolved yesterday to move themselves "voluntarily".

But the villagers — whose plight has drawn international attention — have decided to move to Bethanie, near Brits, and not to Pachsdraai where the Government has decreed they should go.

The decision was taken a few hours after dawn yesterday — the deadline for their forced removal from the land they have owned since 1911.

They are paying for their own removal, at R300 a truckload to a local farmer, and are unlikely to be compensated for their land.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has granted a further day's moratorium on the forced removal which was scheduled to begin yesterday, according to the tribe's legal representative, Mr Nicholas Haysom.

Mr Haysom is to meet with officials from the department this morning to request that they give the Bakwena time to move to Bethanie.

The tribe are being forced to vacate their land in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927

and a 1975 resolution of Parliament which gave legal backing to the expropriation of Mogopa and a number of other "black spots".

Mr Shadrack More, leader of the Mogopa community, said the decision to move was taken to protect the lives of the very old people and because they were left with little choice but to leave.

Mr More said if the families moved to Pachsdraai there would be bloodshed because of differences with the families who have moved there already. There would also be starvation and they would be far from job opportunities.

Bethanie is close to the industrial centre of Brits and on the transport route to Pretoria and the Witwatersrand.

A large corps of local and international Press, clergymen — including Dr Alan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches — and members of the Black Sash spent the night at Mogopa in anticipation of the removals.

Miss Wilma Tichmann, a Press liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, would not comment on the removals.

● See Page 13

Mogopa braces but the dreaded blow is delayed

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In drizzle and showers villagers of Mogopa gathered at midnight on the hillside to pray for their future, for at day-break yesterday the first were to be loaded on to Government trucks and shipped to the dreaded resettlement area, Pachsdraai, near Zeerust.

Sharing these dark hours with them were leading churchmen, sympathisers from community groups and scores of representatives of local and foreign media.

Disembodied voices of speakers floated up out of the rural dark, interspersed with hymn-singing.

Mr John More, chairman of the Mogopa town committee, reflected the despair of the people: "I thought I would die at this place because my parents' graves are here. I never believed it would come to this. I do not know what we have done.

"Our parents were not playing when they bought this farm — they did all they could as parents to provide something for their children. But now the Government takes it away without even the comfort of compensation.

"We were taught truth and justice but today we see there is no justice."

The Rev Shun Goverder, secretary of the radical Reformed Church group, the



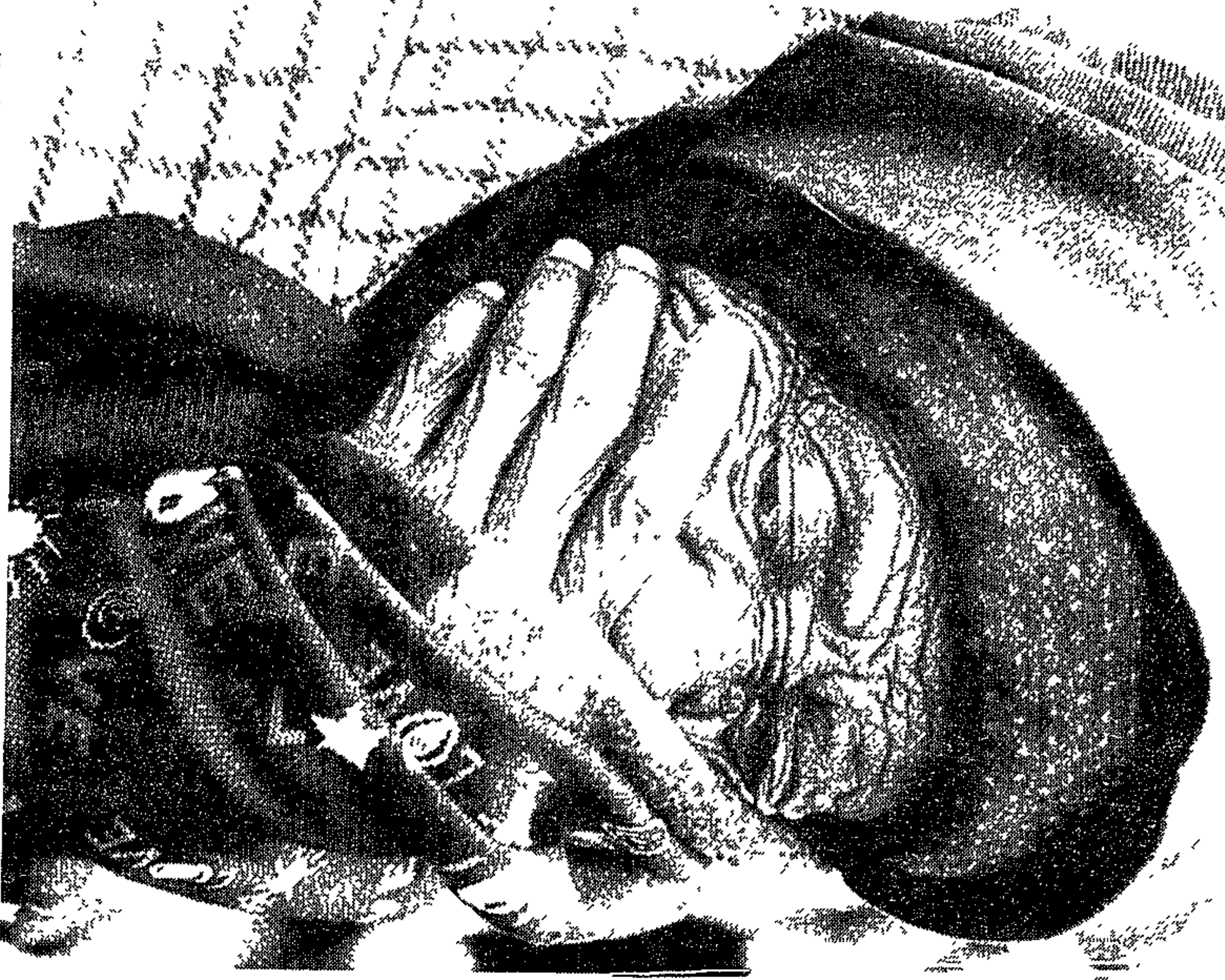
Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, leading Mogopa villagers in prayer and hymn singing. ● Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

Broederkring, advised the defeated villagers: "You must tell your children how they stole your land, the story of how they broke your churches and schools and homes. And you must tell your children that this was done in the name of God.

"But teach your children not to believe in that God. Our God does not believe in that destruction.

Churchmen were one in their condemnation of the removal. "What is happening to you is evil and inexcusable," said

Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. "There is no way that you and the church should accept this.



Mrs Mantha Kgantsi (97) is awaiting the death blow to her home of 70 years.



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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question

801 30/11/83



Village of fear . . . the young, the old, the feeble and the able bodied herded together

on the hill to await the removals squad.

...we may not be able to stop the removal but that won't stop our resistance to apartheid until such tragedies no longer occur."

After the vigil, villagers dispersed for a few hours' sleep. At daybreak the tolling of a bell called them back to the hillside. This time they came to seek safety in numbers and even the oldest and feeblest sat in the bleak dawn . . . waiting.

At the village below a small number of despairing residents were loading up and moving to a place of their choice rather than comply with the Government's order.

Mogopa's people were braced for a blow that did not fall. When officials arrived it was merely to delay proceedings.

The delay may give the community some choice in where it goes, but brooks no question of their remaining on the land of their fathers.

Removals: Government agrees to talks

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Government has temporarily halted the removal of people and demolition of homes at the Mogopa "black spot" settlement in the Western Transvaal, and has agreed to talk to residents' legal representatives today, lawyers for the community say.

Late yesterday the director of land matters for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Koos Cilliers, agreed to an urgent request by lawyers to meet on the issue.

In addition, lawyers state, an official in the division of rural settlements, Mr S J M Swanepoel, assured them no forced removals of Mogopa villagers to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, would take place today.

INSPECTION TOUR

Mr Cilliers confirmed the meeting with the lawyers, but said he had no knowledge of a short moratorium on the move. Mr Swanepoel was not available for comment.

In terms of an order by the State President the removal was to have begun yesterday. But officials merely made a short tour of inspection in the village yesterday and left without any announcement.

Last night the community's lawyer, Mr Nicholas Haysom, said: "We have an undertaking from Mr Swanepoel that there will be no demoli-

tions tomorrow."

He added that there would be further consultations with top Government officials today "with a view to extending the moratorium on removals and demolitions and avoiding the consequences of a forced move for the old people".

Mr Haysom said the area of destination would be under discussion "and,

for the first time, the mechanisms of compensating the resistant section of Mogopa for the losses that will be incurred in the move will be discussed".

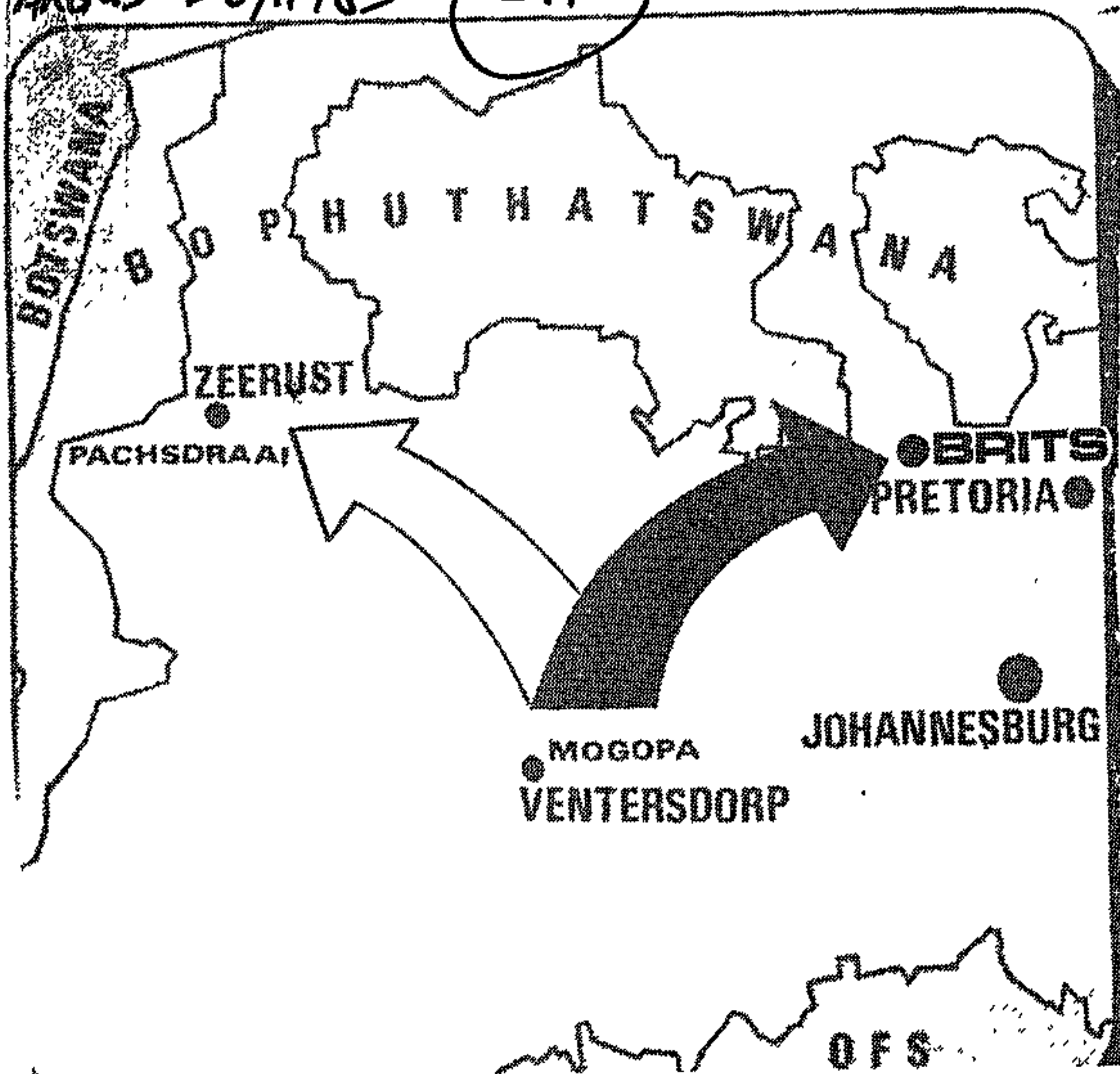
Residents of Mogopa have accepted that their removal is inevitable but hope to negotiate an alternative destination to the Government's choice of Pachsdraai, near

Zeerust.

Their choice is Bethanie, in the area of Bophuthatswana closest to Brits.

Yesterday Mr Shadrack More, headman of the resistant villagers, went to Bethanie to ask the chief, Chief Mamogale, for an allocation of land.

Villagers seem determined to go to Bethanie.



The arrows show Bethanie, near Brits, right, where the Mogopa community wish to go, and Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, left, to which the Government wishes them to move.

Mogopa: No official stay as voice of protest grows

By Jo-Anne Collinge

As protest mounts over the forced removal of residents from Mogopa in the Western Transvaal, the Government has refused to grant an official stay of the order.

The villagers were due to have been removed on Tuesday but this has not yet happened.

In Washington this week the Reagan Administration's disapproval was expressed in person to South Africa's ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, by the Under Secretary of State, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, in a meeting at the State Department.

Damaging

It is understood that Mr Eagleburger referred to the November 2 referendum result and the impression gained by the US administration was that the South African Government wanted to use it as a mandate for reform. The Mogopa decision was seen as extremely damaging to that impression.

A further development yesterday was the decision by one of South Africa's staunchest friends in the US Congress, Republican Mr Gerald Solomon of New York, to sign a letter of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Churches

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said that other protests had been registered by Dr Philip Potter, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and various Dutch church groups.

At a meeting yesterday the Department of Co-operation and Development's director for land matters, Mr Koos Celliers, refused to consider a moratorium

on the removals from Mogopa, the community's attorney, Mr Nicholas Hayson, said today.

He added that a request by the community for the State to assist its members to move to Bethanie, near Brits, rather than the stipulated resettlement area of Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, had been refused.

"Mr Celliers said people could go to Bethanie but they would not be assisted. A procedure for evaluating the property of the tribe was provisionally agreed and will be put to the tribe today," said Mr Hayson.

He said it was not clear whether those who went to Bethanie would be compensated for land, mineral rights and a share in communal facilities.

Mr Celliers has made no comment on the meeting.

Representatives of the Black Sash told a Johannesburg Press conference: "The residents want people to know that they are not choosing to go to Bethanie. They are going there because they fear for their lives at Pachsdraai."

Land grant

They said that Mogopa leaders had informed the people that Chief James Mamogale at Bethanie had agreed to grant them a piece of ground as a place of refuge. It was not clear whether this would be permanent.

Bishop Tutu deplored the refusal to grant a moratorium.

"We're saying to the Government: 'Please listen to people who are making a very modest request for time.'"

The bishop asked: "If it is so necessary for the security and happiness of white South Africans for a settled and prosperous community to be moved, why must it be just before Christmas — a feast which celebrates family and community life? Why should violence be done to a peaceful people just before the feast that commemorates the Prince of Peace?"

Tribe's plea for more time refused

US raps SA on Mogopa removals

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By SIMON BARBER in
Washington and
PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
in Johannesburg

THE South African Ambassador in the United States, Mr Brand Fourie, has been summoned to the State Department in Washington to receive a formal protest against the forced removal of the residents of Mogopa.

The protest was delivered by the Under Secretary of State, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Reagan administration's third ranking foreign policy official.

It was said to have been a more forceful version of a statement on Monday which noted "South Africa's problems cannot be addressed constructively by the arbitrary relocation of peoples on an ethnic or racial basis".

Officially, the State Department declined to comment on whether it had protested against the removal through diplomatic channels, and would not identify Mr Eagleburger as the deliverer of the note.

Administration sources said, however, the latest developments in the Mogopa affair were of particular concern, coming as they do in the wake of the November 2 referendum.

Meanwhile the threat of forced removal to Pachsdraai still hangs over the community of Mogopa.

The Government yesterday refused to grant a moratorium to the community allowing it time to move to Bethanie, said the tribe's legal representative, Mr Fink Haysom.

Mr Haysom said senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development told him yesterday morning they could not waive the State President's order or the court order, which fell due on Tuesday, enforcing the removal of the tribe.

The Bakwena tribe's decision to move from Mogopa to the land of their Paramount Chief, Mamogele, at Bethanie was taken on Tuesday as a last attempt to avoid being forcibly removed to Pachsdraai.

Mr Haysom said the move — which is to cost the 300 families of Mogopa thousands of rands — means they would not be compensated for the land they bought 72 years ago, their demolished schools and churches, or their diamond mine.

He said the Government was denying the residents the sense of security they were asking for to move to Bethanie in peace.

The officials had, however, assured Mr Haysom they would be "reasonable".

Press spokesmen for the department yesterday again refused to confirm, deny or comment on reports on the removal.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a heavily attended Press conference yesterday the removal was "as evil and immoral as Nazism".

He said he had been humbled by the "quiet dignity" of the people and their "amazing lack of bitterness".

Bishop Tutu said financial compensation for the removal could never compensate the people for the mystical bond they had with their land.

"Would Afrikaners ever feel adequately compensated if someone were to expropriate the land on which the Voortrekker Monument stands and who then demolished that monument?"

A series of questions which the Rand Daily Mail put to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, 10 days ago have still not been answered.

The questions, put to Dr Koornhof through his private secretary, Mr George Stander, were:

● Does the threatened removal of the Mogopa people to Pachsdraai represent a change in the Government's stated policy that there would be no more forced removals of people?

● Why did the Government see fit to use Section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927, a law which has not been used for decades, to effect the removal?

● Would the Government still be prepared to stay the removal and negotiate with the community if they were approached?

Mogopa protests mount — but Govt won't yield

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Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — As protests mount over the forced removal of residents from Mogopa in the Western Transvaal, the Government has refused to grant an official stay of the order.

The villagers were due to have been trucked out by the Government on Tuesday, but this has not happened.

This week in Washington the Reagan administration's disapproval was expressed in person to the South African Ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, by the Undersecretary of State, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, in a meeting at the State Department.

A further development yesterday was the decision by one of South Africa's staunchest friends in Congress, Republican Mr Gerald Solomon of New York, to sign a letter of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Churches

Other protests have been registered by Dr Phillip Potter, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and Dutch church groups, says Bishop Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches.

At a meeting yesterday the Department of Co-operation and Development's director for land matters, Mr Koos Celliers, refused to consider a moratorium on ejections at Mogopa, the community's attorney,

Mr Nicholas Haysom said today.

He added that a request by the community for the State to help its members to move to Bethanie, near Brits, rather than the stipulated resettlement area of Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, had been refused.

Procedure

"Mr Celliers said people could go to Bethanie but they would not be assisted. A procedure for evaluating the property of the tribe was provisionally agreed on and will be put to the tribe today," said Mr Haysom.

Representatives of the Black Sash conveyed a statement by the community at a general meeting yesterday to a Johannesburg Press conference:

"The residents wanted people to know they are not choosing to go to Bethanie. They are going there because they fear for their lives at Pachsdraai."

They said Mogopa leaders had told the people that Chief James Mmogale at Bethanie had agreed to grant them a piece of ground as a place of refuge. It was not clear whether this would be permanent.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is maintaining virtual silence on the imminent removal.

Describing the position as sensitive, Dr Koornhof said: "I don't intend to make further statements to complicate the issue."

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Tribe's forced move looms

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The threat of forced removal to Pachsdraai still hangs over the community of Mogopa.

The government yesterday refused to grant a moratorium to the community allowing them time to move themselves to Bethanie, according to the tribe's legal representative, Mr Fink Haysom

Mr Haysom said senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development informed him yesterday morning that they could not waive the State President's Order or the court order, which fell due on Tuesday.

The Bakwena tribe's decision to move from Mogopa to the land of their Paramount Chief Mamogele at Bethanie was taken on Tuesday as a last attempt to avoid being forcibly removed to Pachsdraai.

Chief Mamogele has agreed to provide some land temporarily as a refugee camp to the community.

'As evil and immoral as nazism'

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a press conference attended by a large contingent of foreign and local pressmen yesterday that the removal of people from Mogopa was "as evil and immoral as nazism".

A series of questions which the Cape Times correspondent put to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, 10 days ago have still not been answered. They were:

● Does the threatened removal of the Mogopa people to Pachsdraai represent a change in the government's stated policy that there would be no more forced removals of people?

● Why did the government see fit to use Section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927, a law which has not been used for decades, to effect the removal?

● Would the government still be prepared to stay the removal and negotiate with the community if they were approached?

Mogopa: US in formal protest

From SIMON BARBER WASHINGTON

— South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Mr Brand Fourie, was this week summoned to the State Department to receive a formal protest against the forced removal of the inhabitants of Mogopa

The protest was delivered by Under-secretary of State Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the administration's third-ranking foreign-policy official. It was said to have been a more forceful version of the department's public statement on Monday.

'Deplored'

That statement noted that "the United States has consistently made clear its view that South Africa's problems cannot be addressed constructively by the arbitrary relocation of peoples on an ethnic or racial basis within South Africa". The Reagan administration, it added, "deplored" the Mogopa removal.

Officially, the State Department declined comment on whether it

had protested against the removal through diplomatic channels, and would not identify Mr Eagleburger as the deliverer of the note

Administration sources said, however, that the Mogopa affair was of particular concern, coming as it did in the wake of the November 2 referendum

Having guardedly welcomed the result of the vote as evidence of coming reform, the administration was especially incensed by the "black spot" removal, and is believed to have repeatedly warned Pretoria against it.

● In a rare meeting of minds, Representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Africa sub-committee, has joined forces with the panel's ranking Republican member, Representative Gerald Solomon, to send a letter to Prime Minister Mr P W Botha demanding that the Mogopa removals be stopped.

The letter is remarkable because Mr Wolpe and the conservative Mr

Solomon are deep ideological opponents

"We understand that the South African Government is about to force 300 families to leave an area that their ethnic group has inhabited for 70 years simply because as blacks they must leave a white area and eventually settle in another 'independent homeland' for blacks," the congressmen wrote.

'Inhuman'

"Our many South African officials have told us of their desire for a better relationship with the US. These events remind us that there can never be a normal relationship between our countries as long as the inhuman and destabilizing doctrine of separate development with its homeland concept continues to be pursued."

The congressmen also expressed "serious concern" about the "virtual reign of terror going on in the Ciskei".

They called on Mr Botha "to take whatever steps are necessary to end the repression in Ciskei and Mogopa".

(271) NDM
Removals are
being speeded
up — Sash

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

AS MOGOPA families continued to move off their land to Bethanie yesterday — under the threat of forced removal to Pachsdraai — the resettlement of two other communities loomed closer.

Residents of Rooigrond, who moved there 13 years ago to evade forced removal to Modebe, were yesterday due to be taken in buses by the Department of Co-operation and Development to see Modebe.

The community of KwaNgema have refused to be taken in buses on Saturday and Sunday to see Babenango in KwaZulu, where they are scheduled to be moved to.

The Black Sash has claimed that the removals are being speeded up in the wake of the referendum to justify the exclusion of blacks from political rights in South Africa.

The Rooigrond people moved from the land they owned at Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom, to evade forced removal to Modebe.

A Black Sash worker said Modebe residents had been told they were to be moved again.

The KwaNgema community along with the nearby Driefontein community are being moved to make way for the Heyshope Dam.

By yesterday Dr Piet Koornhof, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, had not yet replied to questions the Rand Daily Mail put to him through his private secretary, Mr George Stander, 11 days ago.

Pressmen visit Mogopa

By Jo-Ann Collinge

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information flew a group of foreign correspondents to the Western Transvaal farm Mogopa today to "show the other side" of the removal which threatens the community.

Hosting the party, comprising mostly American journalists, was Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information. The only local journalist invited was from the SABC.

After landing by helicopter in Mogopa, the group was conducted through the village.

The visit ended with an unscheduled meeting between officials and about 200 resistant villagers.

Addressing the villagers, Mr Nel said. "The Government's attitude is that it must help people to have better housing in this beautiful country of ours. It is not the Government's intention whatsoever to suppress people."

A Press statement released earlier to journalists indicated that the "transfer of the Bakwena community from Mogopa is progressing despite adverse rumours and reports here and abroad".

Exodus from bush

Tony Factor til 'interest madn

Johannesburg's maverick businessman, Tony Factor, has started an interest rate war.

From next week he is to lower his hire purchase interest rate to 23 percent from the present retail rate of 24 percent.

He says he refuses to increase it to 26 percent as permitted by the Registrar of Financial Institutions.

But when 24 Hours checked with other organisations this morning OK Bazaars, part of the huge chain of retailers controlled by South African Breweries, was preparing to increase its rates.

Public relations director Mr A Fabig, said: "OK intends taking advantage of the two percent and all contracts signed from next Monday will be at the rate of 26 percent."

No comment was available from the Kirsh chain which owns Greatermans, Dion, Russell's Furnishers and Checkers.

Mr Factor said today: "It's crazy. It means the rich get richer and the poor don't stand a chance. It's the people with low incomes who use hire purchase.

"There is no way the business sector needs this extra two percent"

He added: "It's time someone did something. Otherwise this country's economy will be badly hit. This rise is inflationary — and the people who are hit are the consumers, not the businessmen."

He said most consumers looked at the price tag on an item and they calculated whether they could pay it off. They didn't take into consideration all the finance charges.

Mr Factor calculated that an item priced at R2 000, payable over two years, would cost 52 percent in interest



on a basic price of R120.

The extra charge is R1 105, bringing the total to R1 225, paid by the customer.

The majority of actions were up 10 percent over the last year, he said.

"Retailers are making additional charges on the basic price of the hire purchase."

Asked if he was because his firm even at 23 percent. "You're right. It's a business which has taken a long time and to think about it much thought."

"The prime interest rate is 12 percent. Many firms have debts within the limit of 24 percent at the moment."

"My feeling is that it's got to be controlled."

"Above 24 percent is your own market."

"I intend to keep the interest rates. I'll be here soon we'll get it needs is to stop and think about the best rates to do to the consumer."

"Twenty-six percent is a very high rate for hire purchase."

The Bookie's Bet

The Bookie's Bets for tomorrow at the fourth Park are: Best Bet — 1/6 sixth race and Best Eachway 1/6 in the ninth race.

Mogopa move harms ²⁷¹ Suzman

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Mogopa removals were described by Mrs Helen Suzman here yesterday as grossly provocative actions that should be abandoned immediately if the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, were to retain credibility for good intentions.

Mrs Suzman, on a private visit, said it was very disheartening for those who urged Americans to keep the dialogue with South Africa going to read in influential US newspapers what was happening in Mogopa.

Mrs Suzman addressed gatherings at most major universities during a two-week visit and a 400-strong meeting of the in-

fluential Foreign Policy Association.

Comparing the mood on the campuses and in other sectors with that of her previous visits, Mrs Suzman said that Americans had become much more conscious of South Africa though she had not encountered any hostility.

"Many believe that the constitutional referendum will lead to expanded dialogue between the races in South Africa and an improved political atmosphere.

"But I am afraid they are going to be sadly disillusioned."

Mrs Suzman believed the timing of the Mogopa removals could not have been worse and

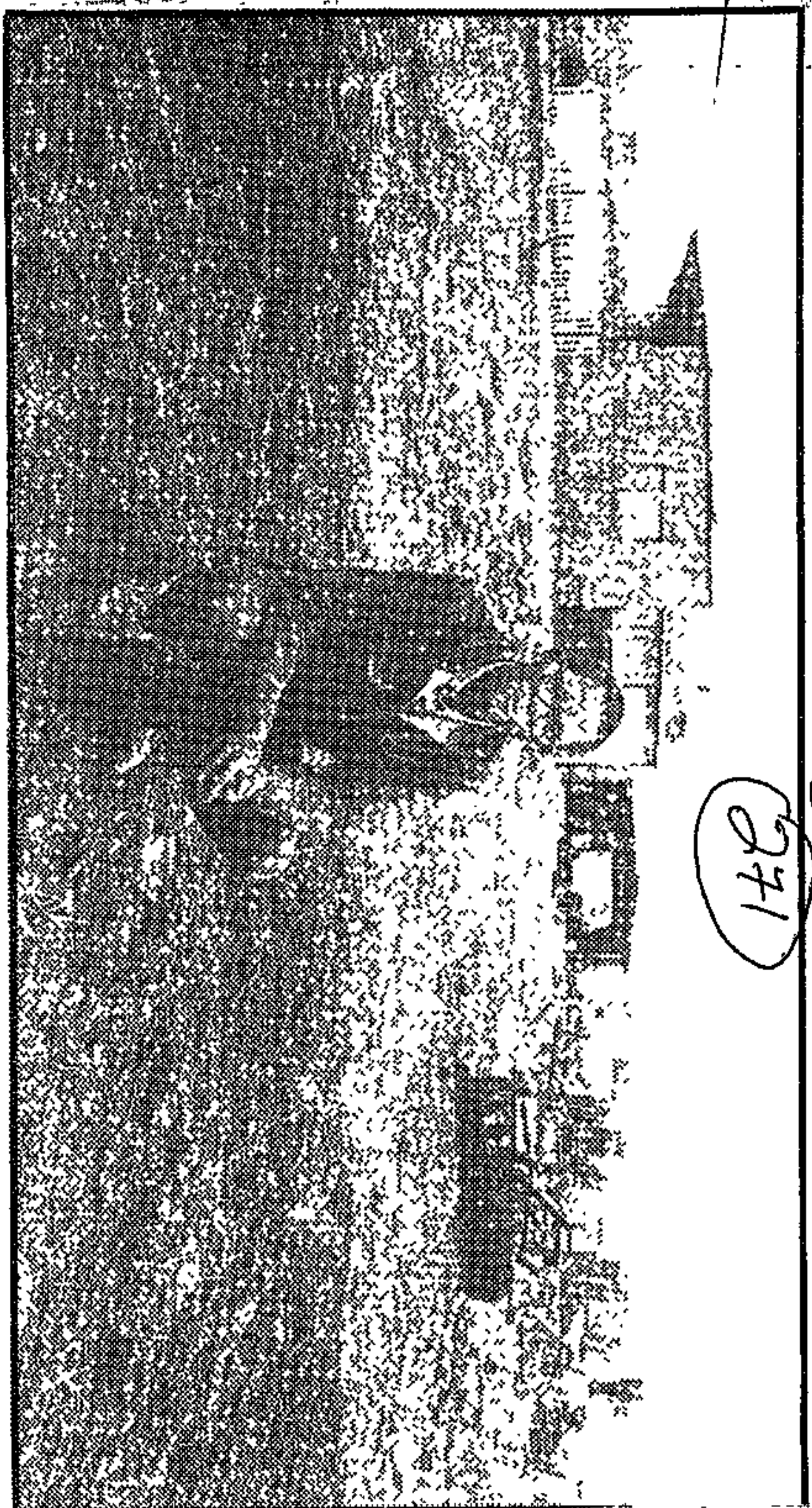
there was no reason to believe the Government was unaware of what the bureaucracy was doing.

"They are all part of the Government's grand design.

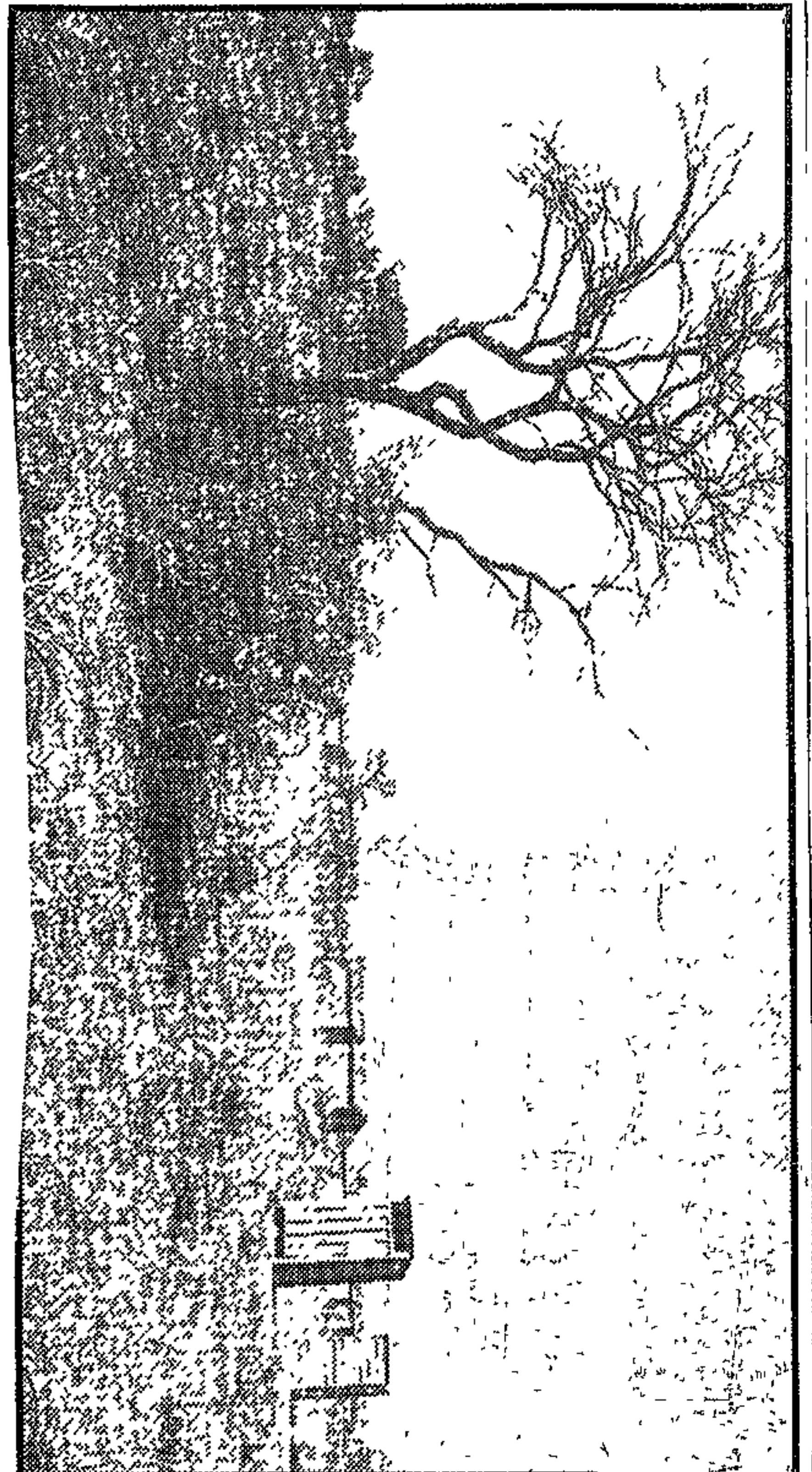
"But there should be no misunderstanding: the Mogopa removals, even if they now have changed course slightly, can only bring total disillusionment to those who look for some sign of moderation by the Government."

● Mrs Suzman received yesterday the 1983 award of the League of Human Rights for her courageous opposition to National Party policies over the past three decades.

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From
this...
To
this...



BY MARION WHITEHEAD

A THE early morning mist lifts over Mogopa, it reveals soft green rolling hills dotted with stone houses and kraals. The raucous braying of a donkey breaks the silence as the animal prances up and down outside its owner's large house. It would be a rural paradise but for the weeping of its people.

There's a soft sobbing in the community's neat graveyard as a young woman leans on the cairn of stones marking her father's grave. A toddler whimpers at her side.

"We come this morning to say farewell because we don't know where we will go," says the woman's granny, Mrs Maria Segalo. Born in Mogopa 65 years ago, Mrs Segalo knows most of the dead buried here and relates their achievements as she goes from one to the other, sadly tidying their graves and weighting down faded plastic flowers with stones.

Further down the hillside an old man weeps uncontrollably as he demolishes the stone and mud home he built for his family many years ago.

He is one of the handful of people in the community who — scared by reports that the army and police are coming to force them off their land at gunpoint — have decided to go to their paramount chief's place at Bethanie, near Brits, rather than be dumped at Pachsdraai by the Government.

They are taking everything they can move, including window frames and young saplings. They pay local white farmers and businessmen R300 per truckload.

"These whites are helping us — but they are making money out of our misery," says a resigned Angelina Ramorula as the smoke of burning rubbish hangs like a pall over the remains of her home.

"And my parents are not dead a month yet. But it's better they did not live to see this."

Sorrow is everywhere, from the people's tears to the rubble of the community's four bulldozed churches, two schools and the numerous houses of those who went to Pachsdraai with the ousted headman, Jacob More.

"Anywhere but Pachsdraai," is the despairing chorus of the Mogopa villagers.

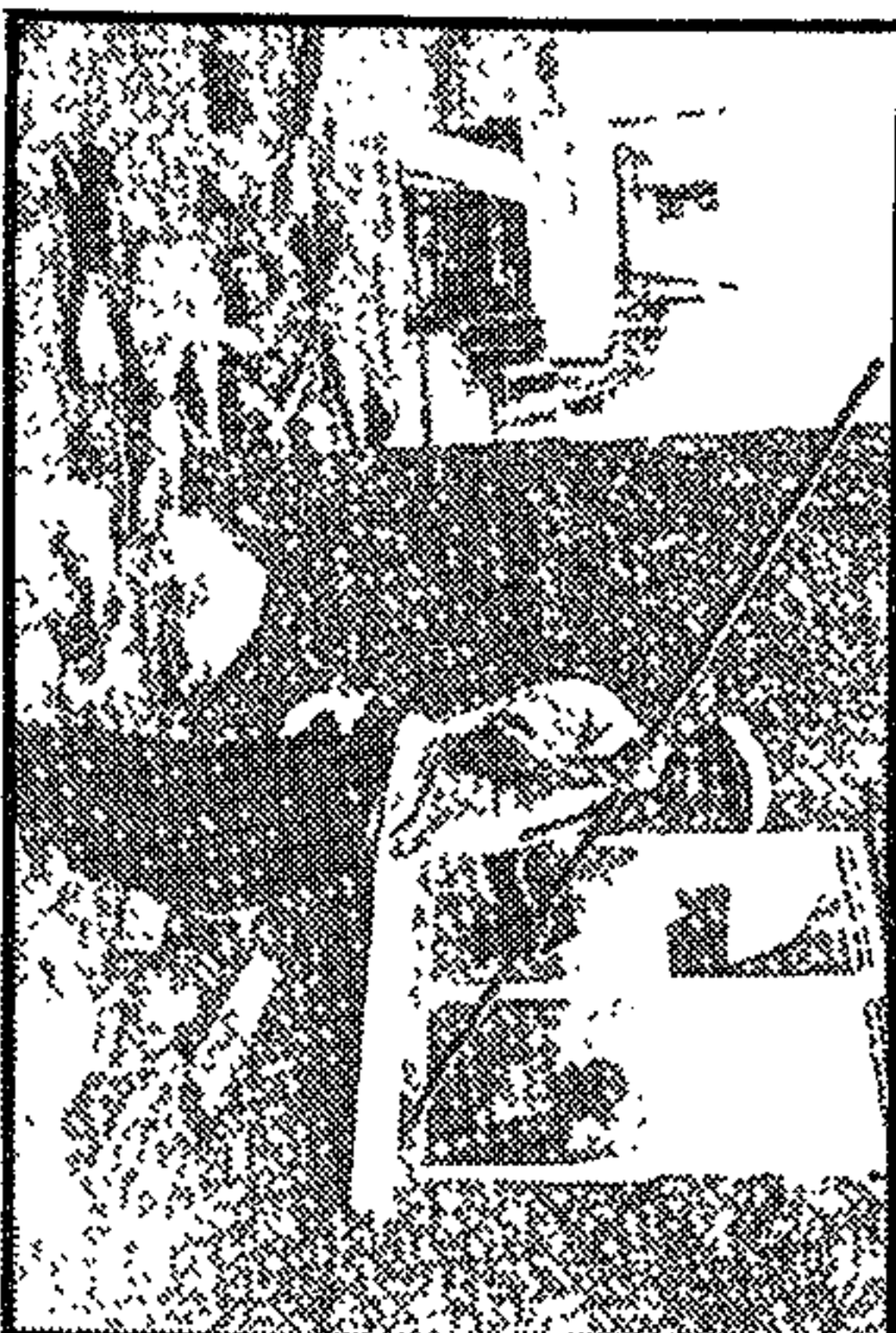
A SUNDAY TRIBUTE team travelled to Pachsdraai to see what it had to offer. Situated on expropriated white farms north of Zeerust — originally called Sebattani (the place of dust) — Pachsdraai is in a corridor of land between two pieces of Bophuthatswana on the Botswana border and is due to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana later.

The contrast between the semi-arid bushveld of Pachsdraai and the arable grasslands of Mogopa is startling.

The thorny bush had been cleared to make way for the tin shacks that house the 200 or so families that moved with Jacob More in June and July this year, and in neat rows next to graded dirt roads,

Amid Mogopa's green hills, the weeping goes on as the Government plans to dump a tribe in The Place of Dust

THE TEARS FOR PARADISE LOST



LEFT: Heartbreak as a homeowner breaks out a window to move to Bethanie near Brits to avoid being dumped at Pachsdraai. CENTRE: Dr Allan Boesak addresses the vigil at Mogopa. RIGHT: The great trek from prosperity to poverty begins

TOGETHER THEY WATCHED, WAITED

By HOWARD BARRELL, who was present when 150 members of the Mogopa clan held a vigil with international television crews, South African churchmen and well-wishers

IT was like a gathering of prophets on a hill to foretell the fall of a merciless government. It was Monday midnight, four hours before the authorities were expected to arrive and force the people to obey a State President's order to move from their fertile land to stony ground far to the west.

Standing in a cold wind sweeping across their land, about 150 members of the Bakwena Bamogopa, from the very young to the very old, listened in the darkness. The makeshift bell, a sheet of metal, had been struck — the call for the people to begin their midnight vigil on the eve of their threatened removal on Tuesday morn-

wanted to retrieve the window and door frames, so she could hope to set up business again somewhere else.

As the vigil drew on, it became clear that the Mogopa people's will was breaking.

Despite the earlier commitments to stay and face the guns of the Government, or whatever other means the Government intended to use to force them to move, they realised they would not win this battle. They now wanted only time to negotiate, time to move in good order.

They decided, first in small groups and then together, to move to Bethanie, the headquarters of the Bak-

Bo Jhutha-

Pik runs gauntlet in Britain

By Marion Whitehead

THIS week's planned forced removal of the Bakwena tribe could not have occurred at a worse time for the South African Government.

With Foreign Minister Pik Botha now in Britain, on a rare European tour and the first since the referendum, the British Government has been placed under more pressure than normal to censure the South African Government for the aborted move.

A fortnight ago, the Bakwena tribe was read a statement from the State President informing them that they had until Tuesday this week to remove themselves from ground — which includes a diamond mine — that the tribespeople purchased in 1911.

They were to be removed, they were told, to Pachsdraai where they would be under the chieftainship of a man the villagers had some years back attempted to strip of his chieftainship.

International and local journalists and film crews converged on Ventersdorp and Magopa on Monday, quickly booking the few rooms in the one-star Ventersdorp Hotel, the mining town's only hotel.

Most other journalists, however, drove along the rutted sand roads to Magopa where they slept in the villagers' homes or in cars, waiting through a cold, drizzly night for the removal vans that were expected early on Tuesday morning.

Leading churchmen, including Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, led a prayer vigil and an early morning Mass.

However, by 10 am on Tuesday with not a removal van in sight journalists began drifting off to file the stories that would bring the start of the most intense diplomatic pressure in a long while on the South African Government from the normally sympathetic American Government.

The South African ambassador to Washington was summoned to receive a formal protest from the United States Government. The US in its statement said it deplored any action by the Government to remove forcibly citizens from their homes or destroy their property.

The Washington Post, which conditionally welcomed the referendum result, gave front-page coverage to the Magopa story and in an editorial

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Gone . . . the house that Phillip built in 27 years From dream to nightmare

It took 27 years for Phillip More to save enough money to build his house.

He paid in hard cash and now has a four-bedroom home that would not look out of place in any white middle-class suburb.

But Mr More was born and bred at Mogopa and his house stands on the hillside overlooking the Bakwena's extensive farm.

"I built a house for the people of Mogopa to see the improvements there should be in our village," said Mr More, a member of the village committee.

He is typical of the fiercely independent spirit of the Bakwena of Mogopa. A proud people, they have built up their village since buying the farm in 1911.

Until the Government bulldozers moved in, there were two schools, four churches and pumps to bring water into the village. They were planning to extend the school to matric and start a clinic — but the threat of removal has laid those plans to waste.

In Mr More's time the school only went up to Standard 6. He attempted to study further in Pretoria but hardship at home forced him to begin working as an invoice clerk in Johannesburg. He spent the next 27 years saving for the house of his dreams.

Now, 42 years old and his dream realised, he has been told to get out.

The Government edict means he must leave not only his house, the graves of his forefathers and many happy memories, but the very soil which runs in his veins.

"Mogopa was the best village you could ever get. The neighbouring villages always envied its achievements, saying the land was so good, the crops better, the children cleverer.

"But the happy times are over now. I am heart-sore to see everything finished and the people in despair.

"Our land here is valuable. I will remember it always even while I am asleep."



■ Phillip More and the fine home he saved for 27 years to build

each with a tin longdrop in the backyard. There is no grass, not even under the trees, and in the vegetable patches the mealies and beans push through the sand, encouraged by daily helpings of water delivered by lorry. A couple of streets have taps at intervals along one side. We see no livestock apart from chickens.

The people are reluctant to talk, referring us to their headman. But they are obviously impressed with the large new school, the only brick building apart from a shop.

"The people are happy here," says Jacob More, who has moved into the former white farmhouse a little distance from the tin shacks.

He is quick to elaborate on the advantages of Pachsdraai: two schools (one up to matric) complete with science laboratory, water delivered to front doors, and a clinic.

"And the bricks for a tribal administration office and hall are here already," he says. "Anything we ask, the Government gives it to us."

He claims the farm is twice as big as the two at Mógopa and that the tin shacks are only a temporary measure to be replaced by proper brick homes built with the compensation money paid to the people.

The Government moved white people from here, so

ing.

The police reaction unit based at Atchefsroom was due at 4 am to force the people to move, they had heard.

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Allan Boesak of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, together with more of the church's heavy artillery, drew repeatedly on biblical examples of how oppressive governments had been brought crashing down by a merciful, liberating God.

"We may not be able to stop the removal in the morning," said Dr Boesak. "But," added the man who is also a patron of the United Democratic Front "we will never stop our resistance until apartheid is destroyed."

It was only when one of the foreign TV crews switched on their floodlights that people could get their bearings.

For Dr Boesak, the removal under threat of the people of Mógopa from their ancestral lands by a govern-

it applies the same to them.

"What can you do? You can't fight against the Government, you must sit and talk to them man to man."

More refuses to discuss the tribe's diamond mine at Mógopa or their mineral rights. "We are still negotiating that," he says.

But in the village all is not as rosy as he would

schools, by the Government in an attempt to get the Mógopa people to move "voluntarily".

"Tell your children how they stole your land. Tell your children the story of how they broke down your churches and schools. Tell your children," said the Reverend Shun Goverder, secretary of the Broederkring.

However the churchmen pleaded with the people to "love your enemy". They begged the people to say, as Christ had on the cross: "Forgive them Lord, for they know not what they do."

Phillip More, a leader of the Bakwena Bamogopa, has spent the past 27 years building his beautiful house on the hill.

He has sunk every cent of his savings into his dream.

Down the slope, before the vigil started, a woman had started breaking down her general dealer's store. She

like it to be.

Men sit around trying to pass the time; there is no work for them in the area and a trip to town costs R5 for a return bus ticket.

And at the school, the showpiece of this removal, the teachers are up in arms.

A young teacher said 80 percent of the staff

tswana. But, in doing so, they are likely to have to become "citizens" of Bophuthatswana and thereby lose their birthright to their country.

"What else can we do," one Mógopa man asked me.

At about 2 am, the rain was too hard for the vigil to continue.

Those who had braved the night in the open returned to their homes.

It seemed all the Bakwena Bamogopa would retrieve from their thriving settlement was a few window and door frames, a little dignity in that they had not moved to the tin-shanty dumping ground of Pachsdraai, and that they would retrieve what Dr Boesak called a "subversive memory".

Four o'clock came and went without incident. The authorities had decided to postpone the move.

wanted to resign because the tribal authority interferers in school matters all the time.

It was a relief to return to Mógopa, which seemed like an oasis compared with Pachsdraai. Despite the feeling of fear and anger, the people's spirits were strong.

"God is with us," says 65-year-old Mrs Lydia More. "There is no new land. The new land is when you die."

slammed the South African Government, calling the Mógopa episode "disgusting".

While Pik Botha appeared certain to come in for a fairly rough ride while in Britain at the hands of the Press, pressure from activists, the conservative Tory Government and the US diplomatic corp, the SA Government remained unflinching.

On Friday, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information took an invited group of journalists for American publications on an "orientation tour" of Mógopa.

The department said the tour was "part of the department's function of informing foreign journalists". However, most of the journalists were the same ones who spent the night in the rain with Mógopa villagers on Monday and later had their stories extensively used in the international media.

Two officials from the US embassy in Pretoria also visited Mógopa and Pachsdraai on Friday.

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'OH LORD, DELIVER US FROM EVIL'

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city press



● FAREWELL: A Mogopa woman in the wreck of what was once her home.

Mogopa—all they can do is pray 4/12/83

"TELL your children how they stole your land. Tell your children how they broke down your churches and schools."

They young preacher's voice swirled through the dark, reaching through to the crowd like the cold wind which whipped its way from the north west across the land of the Bakwena Ba Mogopa.

We could not see each other. It was when one of the foreign

TV crews reporting on the midnight vigil with the Mogopa people turned on their powerful floodlights that we had any perspective.

Old and young, the Mogopa people stood listening on the eve of their threatened forced removal from their ancestral lands to the message brought from those in the cities — of solidarity.

The young preacher, Shun Govender, spoke as though he was conducting a funeral to the material past . . . but also at the baptism of the determination that would carry people into a new and difficult future.

About 100 metres away lay the shattered remains of one of the four churches destroyed, together with schools, by Government officials in their attempt to persuade the people to remove themselves "voluntarily" to Pachsdraai, a tin-shanty resettlement camp about 200 km away bordering Bophuthatswana.

More than 150 Mogopa people had gathered on the hillside after the makeshift bell, an iron

der a sentence of death by apartheid.

Hundreds more people huddled in their homes, clinging to the warmth of the familiar for the last time.

"We may not be able to stop the removal tomorrow," said Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. But we will never stop our resistance until apartheid is destroyed."

A Mogopa woman, her voice rising and falling in waves, issued her prayer — as much an address to herself and her children as it was to God — for deliverance from a merciless Government.

"The ultimate blasphemy" — that was how Dr Boesak described the removal of the Mogopa people by a Government claiming to be acting in the name of God.

It was not for nothing that the church leaders present — about 15 — pleaded with the people to "love your enemy" — to say, as Jesus had on the cross: "Forgive them, Lord, for they know not what they do."

Local white businessman G J Niemand was meanwhile busy organising his trucks — for those who had decided to move out "voluntarily", — at R300 a trip to Bethane near Brits, which falls inside Bophuthatawana.

The people's resolve

thane to throw themselves at the mercy of the Bakwena paramount chieftaincy. It was a way, according to one tribesman, of avoiding the complete humiliation and hopelessness of being dumped at Pachsdraai.

But a move to Bethane means, almost certainly, that the people will have to take out Bophuthatswana "citizenship" and thereby lose their right to South African citizenship.

Why did they do it?

The people explained that they had heard that, come 4am on Tuesday morning, the police reaction unit at Potchefstroom was due to move into their thriving settlement and enforce the Government's order of removal. Their court case had failed, and the appeals had apparently fallen on deaf ears.

How else does powerless people, bonded by a sincere moral commitment, withstand such a situation?

"What else can we do?" asked one member of the Mogopa.

What seem certain, however, was that the Bakwena BaMogopa would keep what Dr Boesak called a "subversive memory" of what was being done to them.

They will remember. They will tell their children, who will tell their children.

The dawn was a long time coming.

By HOWARD BARREL Pix: AFRAPIX

sheet, had been struck and sent its message across Mogopa village — a 70-year-old monument to self-reliance now un-

not to move had broken. It seemed they had decided to move to Bethane.

4/10/83 (271) City Press



● ON THE ROAD TO BETHANE . . . Piet Mosoeu, one of the Mogopa residents who agreed to move.

Koornhof blames power struggle

(271) S. Express 4/12/83

MANY Mogopa inhabitants were moving voluntarily to the new residential and farming area at Pachsdraai, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

So far, 230 families had moved to Pachsdraai — which had far better facilities and was a more fertile area than Mogopa — of their own accord, he said.

Mogopa is 100km west of Johannesburg. The government intends moving all residents to Pachsdraai, 60km from Zeerust, near the

Botswana border, which is to become a part of Bophuthatswana.

Dr Koornhof said about 120 families still at Mogopa had voiced opposition to the move on the grounds of an apparent rift between factions in the tribe as a result of a power struggle concerning the headmanship of Mr Jacob More, leader of the majority group at Pachsdraai.

“At Pachsdraai 10 600ha of land have been placed at the disposal of the Bakwena tribe compared with an area

of 7 860ha which they occupied at Mogopa.

“Each family residing at Pachsdraai on average, so far, received R2 000 per household and in some cases compensation varies between R10 000 and more than R28 000 per property,” Dr Koornhof said.

The aim was partly to resettle the people in an area offering them better living conditions and prospects, and partly to bring the Tswana-speaking people together.

Each family had been allocated half a hectare by the tribal authority, and the Department of Co-operation and Development provided families with corrugated iron houses until their new homes were completed.

Water from strong boreholes had also been laid on to residential stands.

Pachsdraai is situated in an attractive part of the Transvaal bushveld and it

has been laid out according to accepted planning principles in the wooded area.

“It is anything but ‘arid’ — a term which could more appropriately be applied to Mogopa,” Dr Koornhof said.

Pachsdraai's future was a far cry from that of the Mogopa area, which had only a few buildings left, no planned residential area, only three water points situated far from homes, and rocky ground unsuited to cattle and crops, Dr Koornhof said. — Sapa

● See Pages 22, 23

Another three ^{(27) stay} communities ^{5/12/83} to be removed

By Jo-Anne Collinge

With the fate of the Western Transvaal "black spot" Mogopa unresolved, authorities are taking final measures to remove at least another three Transvaal communities.

At kwaNgema, near Piet Retief, buses were provided on Saturday to take residents to see their resettlement area at Lochiel in kaNgwane. About 80 individuals from the 320-family community boarded the buses — one of which broke down well before reaching its destination.

Press representatives were ordered off kwaNgema — which has been held in trust by the State for the Ngema family since 1904 — by Wakkerstroom magistrate Mr C J Prinsloo.

Mr Prinsloo stated that the removal was imminent. A large proportion of residents, represented by the Ngema Committee, have actively resisted the move and have informed officials of their opposition to it.

NO SIGN

There has been no sign of an officially recognised and democratically elected removals planning committee at these meetings.

At Badplaas, also in the Eastern Transvaal, the township of about 3 000 residents is to be removed to the huge settlement of Eerstehoek in kaNgwane. The removal

is believed to be scheduled for early January and a large removal depot has been set up in Badplaas. There are scores of tents and tin huts there for temporary accommodation and trucks and buses have been provided to move households and their goods.

At Rooigrond, near Lichtenburg, the authorities organised buses last Thursday for residents to go to see a site at Bodibe in Bophuthatswana.

FORCED OFF

The tiny "temporary" settlement of Rooigrond came into being 13 years ago when the Barolong of Machaviestad — near Potchefstroom — were forced off their ancestral land.

They refused all compensation offers which, they said, fell below the value of what they possessed at Machaviestad. In desperation they took refuge at desolate Rooigrond, hoping yet to return to Machaviestad or to get adequate compensation.

Rooigrond residents said at the weekend they were horrified by conditions at Bodibe, which they described as too stony for crops.

● At a national workshop on removals held at Lothair in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend, representatives of about 15 threatened communities reaffirmed their determination to remain where they were.



Dr Piet Koornhof

Mogopa land talks fail to find a solution

(271)

6/12/83

Staw

By Jo-Anne Collinge

No solution has been found for the Mogopa land dispute despite a meeting in Pretoria yesterday between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and tribal leaders.

The tribe was represented by those resisting removal from the Western Transvaal "black spot" and those already in Pachsdraai. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, was also present.

A statement, released by Mr Nel on behalf of all parties, said that "it was unfortunately not possible to resolve the strong differences between the tribe's opposing factions".

The resisting villagers said their object in meeting Dr Koornhof was not to resolve disputes with Mr Jacob More, the recognised headman at Pachsdraai, but to negotiate a separate settlement for themselves. However they had received no undertakings from Dr Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof was told that their paramount chief, Chief James Mamogale, had promised a temporary place of refuge at Bethanie, near Brits, "if we have to flee".

The group asked that the Government provide full compensation — including a land exchange and provision of facilities — near Bethanie. "If the Government cannot provide us with such amenities in the Bethanie district, we do not see how we can move from Mogopa."

A spokesman said the Mogopa group was surprised at the presence of the Pachsdraai group and dissatisfied at the exclusion of their lawyer from the meeting.

Key questions, requiring "urgent replies because the tribe is living in terror and the old people cannot stand the strain", were:

- "Will the Government use force to move us from our homes before Christmas or before harvest time in August 1984?"
- "Will the Government compensate us for our land and our improvements — including schools — in the Bethanie district?"
- "If not, will it allow us to remain at Mogopa?"
- "If the Government forces us to leave Mogopa, will it provide us with transport?"

Dr Koornhof offered transport so villagers could view Pachsdraai but the tribe said: "The question of Pachsdraai and the facilities there does not concern us."

"The tribe deposed Jacob More in 1981 and since then he has had no right to represent us. While in the past the department respected the the decisions of the tribe, for some reason it chose to ignore the tribe on this issue."

"The 'negotiation' of the removal to Pachsdraai was kept secret from us and so has nothing to do with us."

"According to tribal law and statute, an open meeting of all adult members of the tribe must be held before land transactions can take place. No such meeting was held with regard to Pachsdraai."

let girls

Conflicting claims in row over removals

Is the battle for Mogopa — the black-owned Western Transvaal farm where the residents are under threat of immediate removal — an issue of land rights, as residents say, or a tribal dispute in disguise, as the Government suggests?

Is the resettlement camp of Pachsdraai — near the Botswana border in the Zeerust area — beautiful bushveld, as the Government says, or a place of no rain, as the Mogopa residents fear?

Villagers say their fight is, in the first place, against forced removal — given a choice they would stay at Mogopa.

Second, residents say, they are standing firm for democratic negotiation of community land affairs, one of the few land rights left in law to black South Africans. Their repeated plea is for consultation with the whole tribe.

From the point of view of the Government and of the section of the Bakwena baMogopa that accepted the move to Pachsdraai, the removal battle is a tribal dispute masquerading as a land rights question.

Councillors of Mr Jacob More, the official headman who has gone to the resettlement area, say that Mr Shadrack More — the elected headman of the group still at Mogopa — has long coveted the position of headman.

MEMORANDUM

Resistant villagers do not deny a rift in the community. But they say it arose from suspicions that Mr Jacob More had misappropriated tribal funds and the issue came to a head in 1981 when the tribe deposed Mr Jacob More.

A memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, was written by Jan Jacob More

Mogopa issue becomes clouded

6/12/83

(271) Shaw

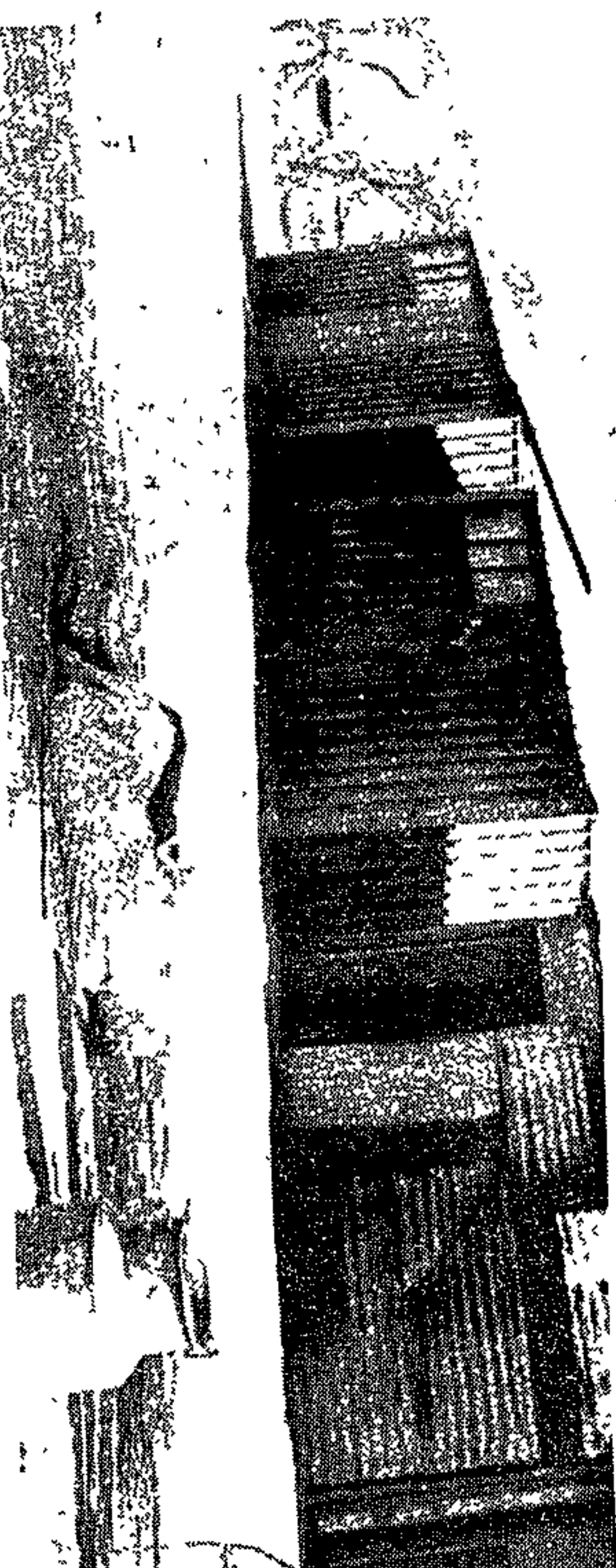
The row over the forced removal of residents of Mogopa to Pachsdraai has, generally, been put down to a dispute over land rights but some members of the tribe — and the Government — claim that it is a tribal feud. The Star's JO-ANNE COLLINGE went to the area to get to the heart of the matter.

But chief among the arguments of those resisting removal to Pachsdraai is their exclusion from negotiations about the move — an argument put forward repeatedly and consistently by the villagers and equally flatly denied by officials and the Pachsdraai camp who insist there were several open meetings and an elected planning committee.

Resisters claim that they opposed removals at the only public meeting held on the matter, that they were kept out of subsequent "secret meetings in the Catholic Church" and that they would never have agreed to Pachsdraai,



Mr Saleno Makau says he moved to Pachsdraai because he owned no land at Mogopa.



Pachsdraai, where residents forsake their tin huts for the relatively cooler outdoors. The homes awaiting the Mo-

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Star
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has had no right to represent us. While, in the past, the department respected the decisions of the tribe, for some reason it chose to ignore the tribe on this issue."

A commission of inquiry into tribal matters was held early in 1982; the results were not made public but Mr Jacob More's followers claim he was cleared of misappropriation.

Much of the present bitterness between the two camps appears to arise directly from the removal process in which Mogopa's communally built schools and churches were destroyed, the engines to their water pumps removed — allegedly to Pachsdraai — and their water sources reportedly contaminated with paraffin.

"that place with no rain".

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information told foreign journalists recently that Pachsdraai "is situated in a beautiful part of the Transvaal bushveld. Only someone totally ignorant of the real situation would describe this area as being 'arid'; this term could in reality be applied to Mogopa."

The Star visited Pachsdraai on the day this statement was made. The place was dry and hot — an expanse of grey bush-covered veld. People who moved there three to five months ago were still living in tin shanties and huts provided by the Government, although some had begun to build brick homes.

gopa iacuum are single-room tin huts and bright green tents, placed on small cleared squares in the dense bush.

Mr Jacob More lives in a large white farmhouse on the fringe of the settlement. He and other councillors sat by as his tribal secretary, Mr Johannes Andrews, was interviewed by The Star.

Mr Andrews said his faction had agreed to removal "because we discovered that, as a black spot, we would have many problems". He dismissed the claims made by Mr Shadrack More in papers before the Supreme Court that his group had held removals talks in secret.

He feels that the move has profited the community.

had received R25 000 compensation for his Mogopa house — and that he knew of even higher payments. The minimum compensation of which he was aware was R1 000.

But the Black Sash says it has interviewed Pachsdraai people who were not compensated.

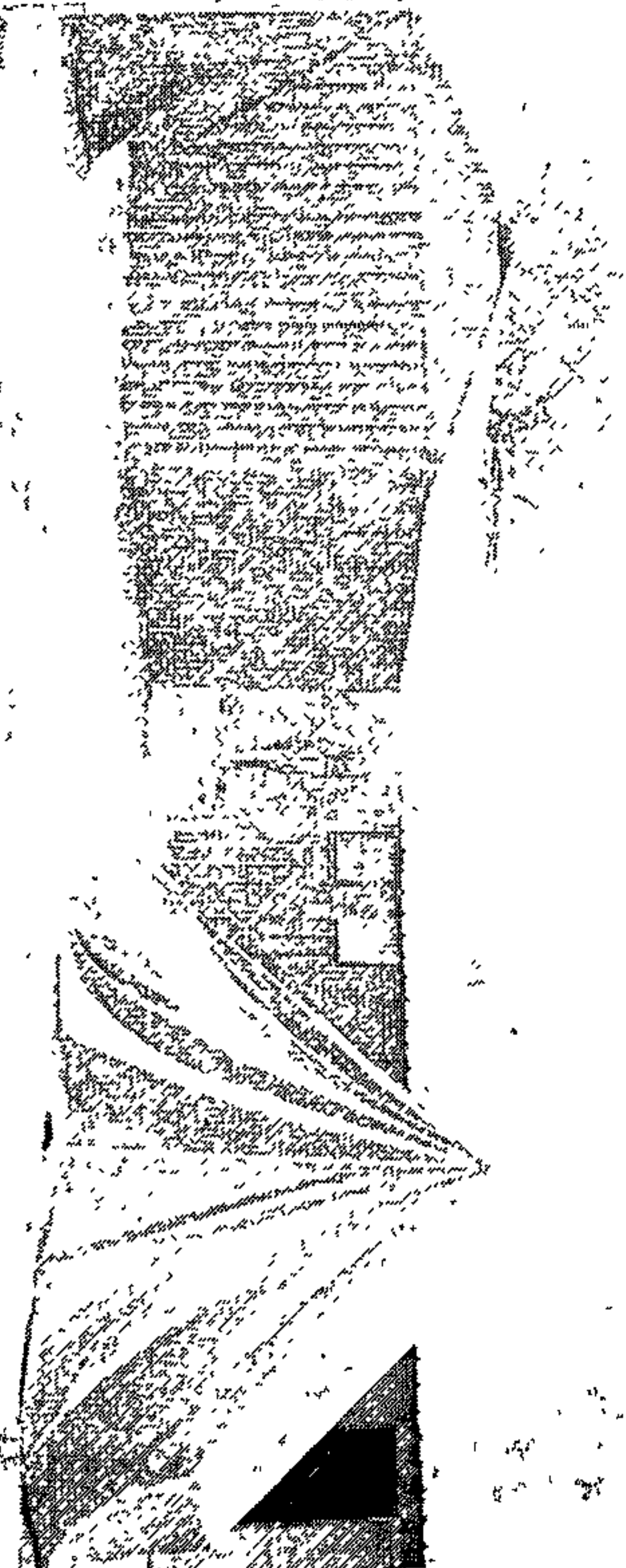
Mr Andrews said that "according to agronomists" the land was good for wheat, mealies, sorghum and tobacco and was also suited to grazing. He said they had started to grow sorghum and maize and that a wide range of fruit — from grapes to oranges and pawpaws — was feasible.

The only cash crop seen on other farms along the road was tobacco, grown with overhead irrigation.

Although Mr Andrews said individual plots had been allocated to each householder, only one resident said this was so. This man, a member of the removal planning committee, added that cultivation of the plots had been delayed by lack of implements.

Predictions that the forced move of the Mogopa diehards into Pachsdraai would lead to violence were dismissed by Mr Andrews. He said there was no ill-will on their side and explained that they had agreed to the destruction of schools and churches while people remained at Mogopa "because if we leave buildings behind there are always squatters who come in".

Some of the homes prepared at Pachsdraai for the expected influx from Mogopa.



Govt bitter at US reports

By SIMON BARBER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Pretoria is displeased with the Washington Post and New York Times South African correspondents for their articles on the Mogopa removals, according to a senior official at the South African Embassy.

In an interview with Mr William Raspberry, the Washington Post's highly respected black columnist, Mr Carl Noffke, information officer at the Embassy, said: "We are bitter that Allister Sparks (of the Washington Post) and Alan Cowell (of the New York Times) commented on the relocation without having been to both places."

Mr Noffke, who is returning to South Africa after an extended tour of duty in Washington, insisted that conditions at Pachsdraai were far superior to those at Mogopa, and included three new schools, a Government-staffed clinic, running water within 15 metres of every home, daily bus service to the nearby mining area and rich farmland.

"All told," he explained to Mr Raspberry, "if anyone has the choice of remaining in the old area, the majority would make the choice of moving."

"It's in the interest of the people themselves."

Discussions with other embassy officials confirm that this is Pretoria's main line of defence against the massive public relations damage the removals are inflicting.

Late last week, Mr Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, described the removals as "stealing peoples' property. No one can see any justification for it".

Removals — new era of toughness?

271
5/12/83
6/12/83

English-speaking South Africans, stand accused!

I charge you with collective responsibility for the forced removal of the people of Mogopa, for the anguish it has caused them and for the odium it has brought upon our country.

I say that you, Mr Gavin Relly, you, Mr Chris Saunders, and all the other English-speaking South Africans who endorsed the new constitution on November 2, must share responsibility for this act of crassness and others like it that will surely follow.

Because the removal of people like the Mogopa villagers is part of the constitutional package for which you voted "yes."

Opposition politicians and commentators pointed this out to you well in advance and warned that you would not be able to say afterwards that you did not know or that you had been deceived.

The Government deceived no one. All its leading spokesmen from the Prime Minister down made it clear time and again what their constitutional intentions were: parliamentary participation for the coloureds and Indians, while the blacks were developed along "a different road" — a road to homeland independence and denationalisation.

As this column noted back in September, the two things formed a total constitutional package and anyone who voted "yes" would be endorsing the whole package.

He would be endorsing more "black spot" removals as much as he would be endorsing coloureds in Parliament; and he would be endorsing the crazy idea of trying to stop the clamour of our working-class for political rights by turning the whole lot of them into statutory foreigners.

"If English South Africans do that," I wrote at the time, "then never again will they be able to dissociate themselves, as they have always tried to do in the past, from the more outlandish manifestations of apartheid."

That is why I say now that they cannot dissociate themselves from the outlandish — and heartless — removal of the Mogopa villagers.

The villagers are being removed because they constitute a "black



spot" on their ancestral land near Ventersdorp. They must be consolidated into the homeland of Bophuthatswana. They are members of the Tswana tribe and so they are citizens of Bophuthatswana.

It is all part of the grand constitutional plan for which the Government now has a massive mandate, given them by English-speaking South Africans who held the balance between a divided Afrikanerdom at the referendum.

The worst of it is that Mogopa looks like being just the beginning of an intensified phase of removals. Armed with its big mandate, the Government has evidently decided to speed up the process.

Because the people of Mogopa have been resisting, it has invoked the most draconian removal law on the statute book, Section Five of the Black Administration Act of 1927, for the first time. This section empowers the State President to order the forced removal of any black group from any one place to any other place. The Supreme Court has ruled that it cannot be interdicted. A precedent has thus been set for a new era of toughness.

At the same time removal operations will be stepped up elsewhere. While the eyes of the world were on Mogopa, removal squads were busy last Thursday putting renewed pressure on two other communities, at Rooigrond in the Western Transvaal and at Kwangema in the Eastern Transvaal.

The people of Rooigrond, near Mafikeng, moved there 13 years ago

to evade removal to Bodibe in Bophuthatswana. Now, the Department of Co-operation and Development is pressurising them once more to move to Bodibe.

The people of Kwangema are in the same doomed complex as those of Driefontein.

It is a remorseless programme and it is about to be implemented more remorselessly than ever.

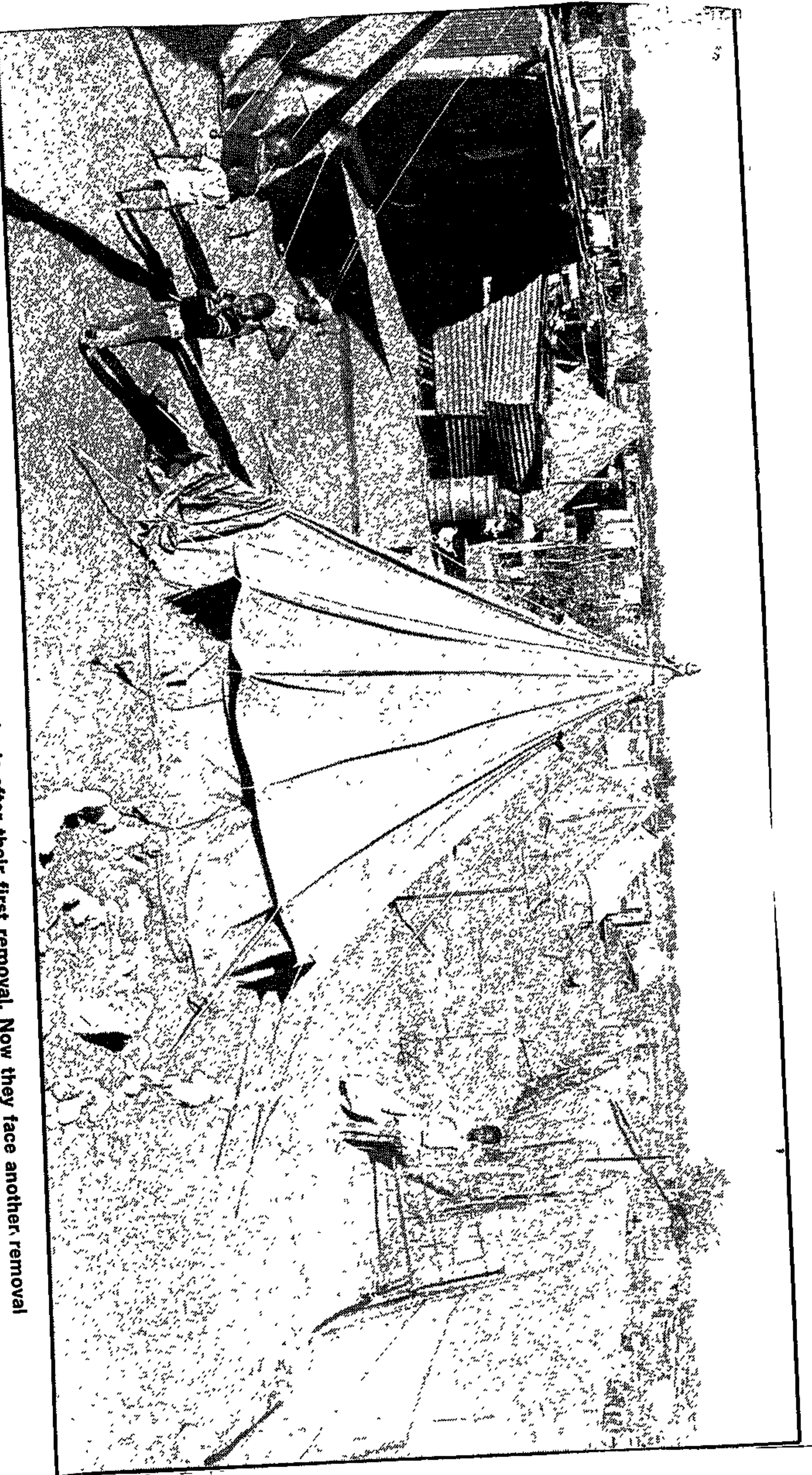
Where are all those sanguine voices now that were assuring us before the referendum that a better deal for blacks would be at the top of the Government's agenda on November 2?

Quite clearly it is Mogopa that was at the top of the agenda. And the next item, I'll wager, will be a revival of the Kangwane-Ingwavuma land deal, followed by independence for Kwandebele.

And when those items turn up, Mr Relly, Mr Saunders *et al* will be collectively responsible once again, because that is what they voted for.

Mr P W Botha, after all, is doing no more than he said he would do. It is the people who gave him the mandate to go ahead and do it who are mostly to blame.

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ON THE MOVE . . . 10 years ago, the people of Roalgrond lived in these tents after their first removal. Now they face another removal

311 RDM 7/12/83

The Barolong's 12-year battle against removal

THE UNCERTAINTY and trauma of removal — and the struggle to resist it — has become a way of life for the Barolong people of Rooigrond.

Last month, they received a letter from the Department of Co-operation and Development, saying buses would be brought to take them to see a new place to which they will be moved.

But this is nothing new for them.

In 1971, for example, the 323 Barolong were uprooted from Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom, after a struggle against a removal that had been mooted close to 80 years ago.

They left behind at least 18 000 morgen on which they had kept livestock and produced enough to sell their excess to outsiders, according to the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP).

They were moved to Rooigrond, 400 morgen of what, the SPP describes as, "arid and thorny" ground with only one windmill for water, no land suitable for ploughing and very little for grazing.

By ANTON HARBER, Political Reporter

They were given tin toilets, tents or corrugated iron shacks and R18 each for compensation.

They believed the move was temporary, so they purposefully made no improvement to their living conditions because they felt that would imply acceptance of their presence in Rooigrond.

They then waited for there for 13 years, until the recent arrival of a letter that signalled that another removal was being planned for them.

Meanwhile, their livestock has dwindled from 250 to 80 head of cattle.

But the story of the people of Rooigrond is not only a story of despair. It is a story of a long, determined and brave fight against forced removals over a long period of time.

According to the SPP, plans to move them from Machaviestad were first made in 1904.

The dispute centred around who actually owned the land. They believed it belonged to them, and some said it had been given to them by Paul Kruger during the first Boer War in 1885.

But the authorities contested this, claiming the land was held by the Potchefstroom municipality.

The Barolong were eventually carted away in Government trucks as illegal squatters on white land and dumped in Rooigrond.

Rooigrond is just outside Matikeng, in Bophuthatswana, but the Barolong have refused to pay tax, claiming they were South African citizens and liable for tax in Potchefstroom.

But now they are being caught between the Bophuthatswana and the South African Governments.

Last year, the Bophuthatswana President, Dr Lucas

Mangope, wrote to tell them they were part of the people of Chief Israel Matlaba of Bodibe, near Lichtenburg, and would have to move again.

Community leaders responded by rejecting Dr Mangope's interpretation of their history and restating their demand to return to Machaviestad "or an adequate and acceptable alternative".

The buses are now due to take them to see Bodibe. But their spokesmen have already said Bodibe "is dry and offers no solution to the present war with the authorities".

In a sense, the possibility of another removal is a relief to the Barolong. They have, after all, waited for 13 years for an "acceptable alternative".

But if the alternative is not "acceptable" and the Barolong show the same determination that has kept them going for the last 13 years, then

their long fight could carry on.

● The so-called "black spots" are pieces of land held by blacks since before the 1913 Land Act and which are now in "white" areas.

Other people face removal as illegal squatters of as part of influx control regulations

Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister

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12/12/83

CAPE Times
7/12/83

Official Mogopa talks fail

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of the Mogopa community faced with forced removal to Pachsdraai failed to reach agreement with senior government officials — including Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs — in a six-hour meeting on Monday evening.

Mogopa residents at the meeting said Dr Koornhof had emphasized that the State President's Order providing for the community's removal to Pachsdraai remained in force.

The residents refused to accept this and said they were not prepared to move to Pachsdraai in any circumstance.

According to a statement issued by the Black Sash, it was the first time officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had met Mogopa representatives — eight years after the government decided to remove the community, five months after their schools were demolished and one week after the State President's Order had expired.

Mr Nicholas Haysom, the Mogopa community's lawyer, was turned away at the door and six Mogopa representatives were allowed to attend.

The representatives said six questions put to Dr Koornhof — asking him whether the government intended to move them forcibly before Christmas and whether they would be compensated if they moved to Bethanie, near Brits — were not answered.

Unconvincing

THE first of the CTSO's seasonal Promenade concerts took place last night.

Pianist Janis Vakarelis played Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" in



Paddy the Baxter dog ... to Britain and then on to Australia.

Paddy bow-wows out; heartbreak at Baxter

By CLARE STERN

THE BAXTER Theatre has always been Paddy's favourite haunt. He's seen so many plays, it's high time he had his own box.

But Paddy will be sitting in a box of a very different type when he flies to London later this month.

loves to be loved. He's such a cultured canine, when he's not here, he's over at the College of Music, the Ballet School or the University Administration block.

"What breaks my heart is that he's going to be locked up in a pen for all those months in quarantine. Paddy won't be the same when he

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REMOVALS

The lesson of Mogopa

The forced removal of hundreds of black people from Mogopa in the western Transvaal must cast a lengthening shadow over government's reform intentions. After all the rhetoric, it must again be asked: is crude racial segregation to remain the basis on which SA will be governed in future? Across the country, people are being uprooted and shifted around to fit in with ideological visions.

Grand apartheid — territorial separation and "consolidation" — remains the order of the day. Government seems intent on the implementation of a policy which uproots people from land which they have legitimately occupied for many years. It is an ugly way in which to usher in any form of new dispensation.

There is little doubt that SA will continue to reap the consequences of this evil policy. There was once a time when government could quietly carry out its ambitious policies of social engineering without significant internal or external condemnation. However, in recent years much international attention has been focused on resettlement policies — to the extent that government has been forced to modify some of its more ambitious population removal plans. But, too often, the idea seems to be that if incidents can be hidden, or presented in a "positive light," there will be no problem. This is wrong.

The Reagan administration's sharp condemnation of the Mogopa removals is but one indication of the damage done to the impression in Western capitals that government was to use the November 2 referendum result as a mandate for

genuine reform.

Inevitably, the conclusion will be drawn that Pretoria's programme of reform is going to be of an extremely limited nature. Indeed, it may be difficult for government to refute a claim by the Black Sash that removals are being speeded up in the wake of the referendum to give the semblance of geographical justification for the exclusion of blacks from central political rights.

But it would be foolish to see the events at Mogopa — tragic as they are — in isolation. Attention must be focused, too, on the broader grand plan which has led to the uprooting of millions of people over the past three decades. A report released by the Surplus People Project (SPP) earlier this year estimated that at least 3,5m people have been removed since 1960. The SPP said it was aware of another 1,8m under threat of removal and expressed a fear that this figure could rise to 2m through farm evictions, influx control and infrastructural development.

The report was emphatic that Pretoria has given no sign of halting removals, despite the financial and political costs. In fact, said the report, there has been "a refinement in the tactics used in relocating communities, with the application of more sophisticated forms of pressure — so that people move 'voluntarily' — and a greater emphasis on secrecy."

So while Mogopa has been visible — briefly — in terms of media coverage, it is only the tip of the iceberg of massive and inequitable social engineering.

Financial Mail December 9 1983

Nothing has changed since '68

New Town: a forgotten camp

9/12/13

271
skew

Fifteen years ago the South African Government uprooted 500 black families from their homes in and around Pietermaritzburg with the sanction of the Group Areas Act and dumped them in a "temporary" camp outside the city.

The people were told to call the patch of bare hillside New Town. And were promptly forgotten.

When they arrived there, there was nothing. No electricity, supplies, water, roads — or any social infrastructure like churches, creches, postal services or police protection.

They were ordered not to erect permanent structures, grow vegetables or

run livestock as their situation would be temporary. They were required to pay rent of R1 a year while the Government found somewhere else to settle them.

That was in 1968. Nothing (except the size of the community), now about 3 500 people, has changed. "And because we seem to fall neither under kwaZulu nor the white Government people can't get their papers right and struggle to get jobs," said Mrs M Makhahini.

"People die between the bus stop at the bottom of the hill and their homes. There are no streetlights and people are stabbed and robbed," she said.

Rutted tracks between the rows of tatty homes serve as "streets." Unless it's raining, 8 000 litres of water are delivered to the settlement by tanker on weekdays. On rainy days the tanker can't handle the mudslide up the hill and the community has to make do with what water they can beg from people



An old woman sits in the sunshine outside what has been her home for 15 years. She is one of many who prepare to live out life in the squalor of New Town — the "temporary" settlement.

in neighbouring areas who have taps. The elderly folk fear they will die in their homes if they are taken ill at night, for there is no telephone in the area to call help. And even if an ambulance could be summoned, it would have difficulty reaching its patients in time.

Children walk several kms to school in the valley each day. Occasionally they re-

turn with mail for parents, for having it forwarded through the school is the easiest way, although not it is not always reliable.

"How long must we wait?" despaired Mrs Makhahini. "We have a lot of promises and a lot of paper but we have no place. Perhaps it would be better if we were turned over to kwaZulu."

She has raised the issue at Ulundi several times but to no avail. The assistant chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg, Mr J C Potgieter said: "Our records don't go so far as to say why these people

were told their situation was only temporary. He could not say how much longer they must still wait to hear where they must settle — or alternatively, to be provided with the amenities and infrastructure that most white urban South Africans take for granted.

"We admit the roads are in a very bad state. When weather conditions improve they will be attended to," he said. As far as the problem of a reliable water supply was concerned, he said a borehole had been sunk in the area, but that the water had yet to be tested.

The Government was not responsible for the provision of churches, of postal services, but did provide a bi-monthly clinic service in the area, he added.

"The chief commissioner has just looked into the file," Mr Potgieter said after being contacted by a journalist. "We are grateful that attention has been drawn to the matter. I can assure you it will receive attention."

10/12/83

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Mogopa move cost R7,9-m

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Removing the Mogopa people to Pachsdraai in terms of the homelands consolidation policy has so far cost the government R7,9-million.

The land at Pachsdraai which is being swapped for the land at Mogopa has cost R4,4-million, while the removal itself cost R2,5-million.

This includes building three schools at Pachsdraai to replace those demolished by the Department of Co-operation and Development at Mogopa, which the department says were "condemned".

This was disclosed yesterday when local journalists were taken on a tour of Mogopa and Pachsdraai by Mr Ben Wilkens, Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, and Mr Solly Vermaak, Deputy Director of Land Affairs.

The Mogopa community, which Mr Wilkens said could be moved at "any time", is being relocated to Pachsdraai near Zeerust, which is due to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

While the government claims the majority of families have already moved "voluntarily", the Mogopa committee, who inspected Pachs-

draai for the first time yesterday, claim the majority of people are still refusing to move.

Mr Wilkens conceded that the decision to move the community had been taken by Parliament in 1975. Meetings with the tribe to discuss the removal were merely to decide when and where the removal would take place.

The Pachsdraai council, under Mr Jacob More, whose headmanship has been the subject of controversy in the tribe, said Pachsdraai was "95 percent better" than Mogopa.

Mr Alex Pooe, a member of the tribal council, said it was decreed by the government and by the Bible that each tribe should go to their own homeland.

Mr Johannes Andrews, secretary of the council, warned that the press could face legal action for defaming the tribe and the government by claiming that the move was forced.

He said they had moved because Mogopa had been declared a "black spot" and because facilities were better at Pachsdraai. He said they had not, as Dr Piet Koornhof claimed last week, because they wanted to be "together with other Tswana people".

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Mr Ngutane . . . "so we are not entirely forgotten", he said to a reporter and photographer.

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By BRIAN POTTINGER
THE remaining 138 Mogopa families will go to Pachsdraal, perhaps some to Bethulie — and a few might trickle off elsewhere.

This emerged from a helicopter trip organised by the Department of Co-operation and Development on Friday.

Some key features of a dispute that has drawn international condemnation and fierce domestic controversy:

- Facilities at Pachsdraal and future development prospects are better than at Mogopa.
- The government is handling the removal with far greater circumspection and sensitivity than preceding ones.
- Opinions of the original Mogopa people seem genuinely divided between those who see Pachsdraal as a better place and those who adamantly refuse to move.
- A long-standing leadership squabble in the tribe preaged major difficulties when removals began, but were apparently ignored by the Government.
- Genuine conflicts of economic interest between the Mogopa factions could lie at the root

Mogopa tribe bows to 'The Law'

of the refusal by some to move. The plans to move Mogopa to Pachsdraal are long-standing.

To all intents and purposes the debate about whether the people should be moved ended in Parliament in 1975. Thereafter it simply became an issue of how they were to be moved.

One group under the headman, Mr Jacob More, has elected to go to Pachsdraal. Another faction under Mr Shadrack More has refused.

Whatever the background, casual interviews with the Mogopa people at their traditional ground and at Pachsdraal show that the leadership contests dominate discussion on the pros and cons of moving "voluntarily".

The ethics of being made to move at all hardly seems to enter the equation.

In the rubble of many demolished homes at Mogopa the last-ditch defenders of their land appear adamant that they cannot be expected to go and live with Jacob More who, they claim, was deposed by majority tribal vote in 1981 and therefore acted illegitimately in

negotiating removals of the people by Pretoria.

There seems some common agreement among those at Pachsdraal that conditions are better than the existing ones at Mogopa.

Tribal secretary Mr Johannes Andrews insists the agricultural potential at Pachsdraal is better than Mogopa, that Mogopa was doing agriculturally.

But back at Mogopa a bedrock resistance exists to moving to the sweetveld grazing at Pachsdraal. Possibly economic interests are foremost in the dispute.

Those at Pachsdraal most enthusiastic about the removals appear to be the tribal elders and the more affluent subsistence farmers.

The clan leaders are given 15ha of arable ground each while the higher status inhabitants get allotted land on a sliding scale.

But for the less affluent it appears that Mogopa with its easier access to major employment opportunities in the bigger towns is a better prospect.

Johannes, the situation observed, must be observed and the motivations things.

Portuguese in peace move

THE Portuguese Government is poised to launch a dramatic peace initiative in war-torn southern Africa.

Tentative steps to create the circumstances which could lead to rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique are underway.

A Portuguese envoy has already visited Maputo to relay the substance of talks held between the Portuguese Government and Mr Pk Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The initiative by Lisbon's socialist Government comes at a time of increasing tension in the Western Contact Group and an ominous escalation in fighting in the former Portuguese colonies.

Mr Pk Botha, just returned from a two-week European trip, confirmed yesterday the contribution of the Portuguese in an area of traditional influence could be significant and far-reaching.

Indications are that

Indications

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By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

the Portuguese involvement Parallel Portuguese-US political and economic efforts to offer post-war development aid could persuade President Samora Machel to become more amenable to Pretoria's demands for action against ANC bases

Dependence

This may also persuade him to reduce his dependency on the Soviet Union and scale down the Mozambican civil war, widely held to be aggravated by alleged South African support of the Mozambique Resistance Movement

With a reduced dependence on the Soviet Union and suitable qualifications about ANC activities from its territories, the present

S. Times 11/12/83

In public statements during Mr Botha's two visits to Portugal during his European tour, the Portuguese Government made it clear it was prepared to help seek a resolution to the region's political turmoil

Privately, Portuguese representatives expressed keen interest in stabilising the situation, in particular Mozambique, to allow further economic development in the country.

However, the possibilities of a Pretoria-Maputo summit are still slim and the new initiative is extremely complex and uncertain.

Dismissed

Suggestions that the Portuguese Government might be

withdrawal — have been largely dismissed in diplomatic circles.

The Western Contact Group was composed of the five western countries serving on the Security Council in 1977 and 1978 when United Nations Resolution 435 was adopted.

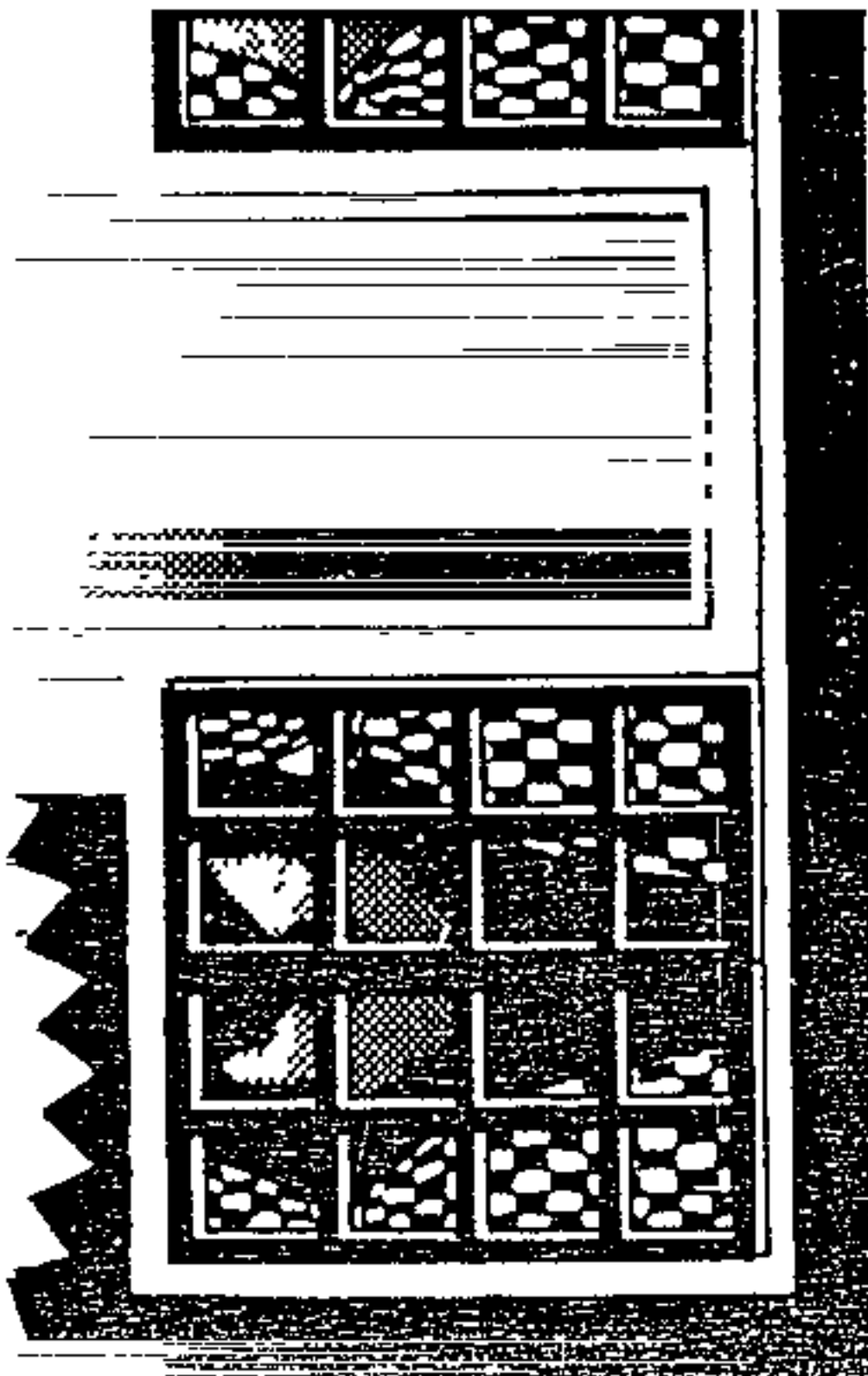
Motive

Meanwhile France's withdrawal from further meetings of the contact group has drawn little response in Pretoria, where the general impression is that it will have little effect on settlement efforts in SWA-Namibia

One possible motive for the French actions is that they wish to initiate their own diplomatic efforts to resolve the Angolan civil war in view of the increasingly cordial relations that have sprung up between the socialist French Government and Luanda.

France has long been a member of the US

ES KITCHEN



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Mogopa tribe bows to 'The Law'

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...inspection and sensitivity than preceding ones.

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But for the less affluent it appears that Mogopa with its easier access to major employment opportunities in the bigger towns is a better prospect.

Johannes Andrews summed up the situation pertinently when he observed, "The Government must be obeyed. It is the father and the mother. It is the giver of things."

For most of those interviewed the removals were inevitable because "The Law" had said they must go.

For many, the comparison is between what Mogopa is at present and what Pachadrasi promises to be. Comparisons between what Mogopa would be like had the same development resources been pumped into it as at Pachadrasi and the existing Pachadrasi drew blank expressions.

Ortuqal in peace move

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

Government is poised to launch a dramatic drive in war-torn southern Africa. Between South Africa and Mozambique are underway.

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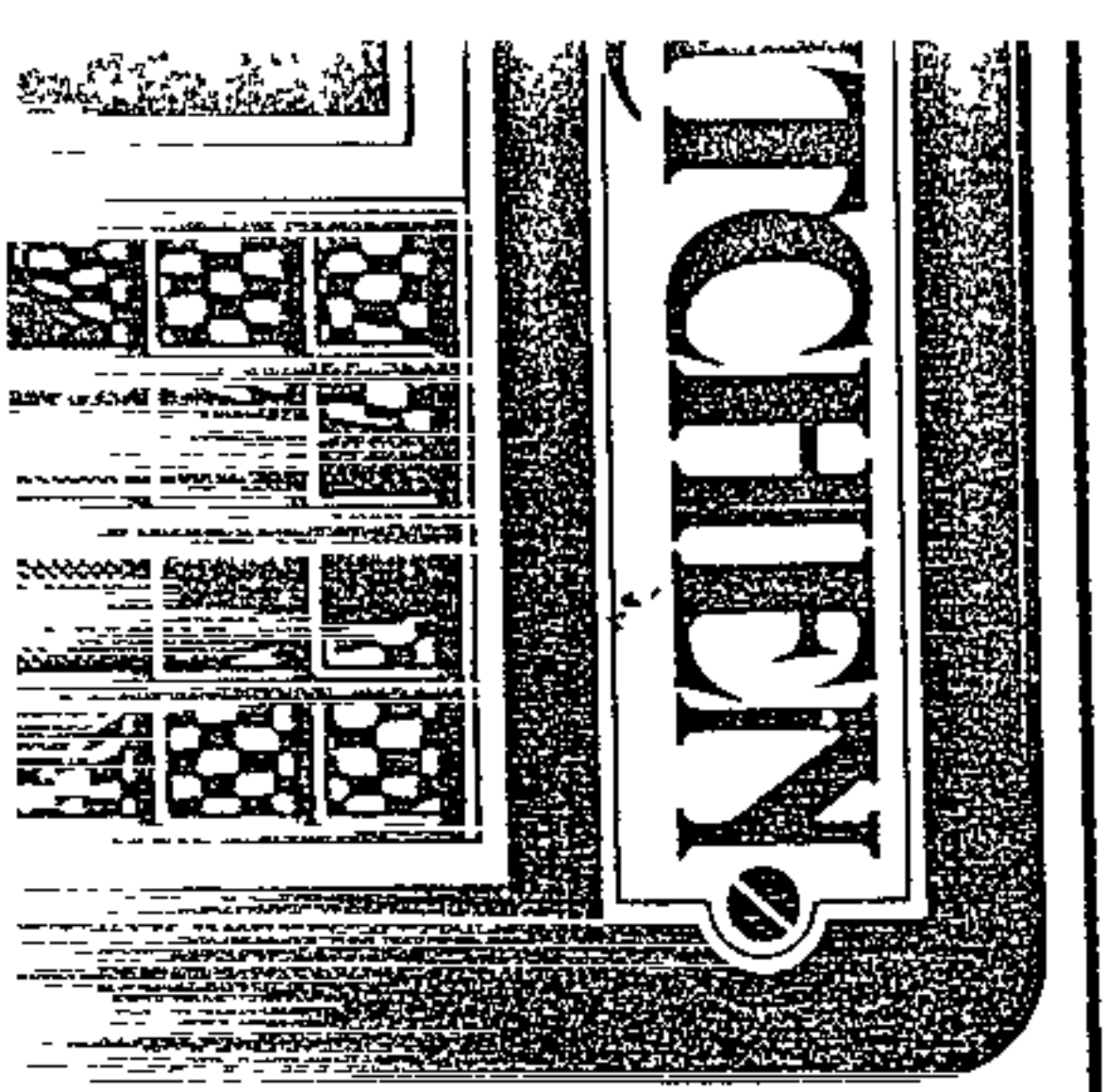
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Koornhof—no reply to Mogopa

DR PIET Koornhof failed this week to answer six questions posed by representatives of the Bakoena-Ba Mogopa who met him and other high ranking Government officials in Pretoria.

The six Bakoena representatives were disappointed, before the marathon six-hour meeting, when their legal representative was refused permission to attend.

But to their amazement, the leader of another faction in the tribe who has already moved to Bophuthatswana's Pachsdraai with his followers, headman Jacob More, was

By Z B MOLEFE

allowed to attend city press conference. The six-point Bakoena letter asked:

- Will the Government use force to move us from our homes before Christmas?
- Will the Government compensate us for our land and all our improvements including schools in the Bethanie district?
- If it will not, will the Government allow us to remain in Mogopa?
- If the Government forces us to leave Mogopa will it provide transport to new areas of our choice?
- We request the results of a January 1982 Commission of Inquiry into headman Jacob More's alleged corruption.
- Will the Government use force to move us from our homes before harvest time in August 1984?

New anti-govt body formed

COLOURED opposition to the Government's new constitution has been given

a boost in Natal with the formation of the United Committee of Concern (UCC), which is to hold its first mass rally in Durban on Sunday.

This organisation consists of committees formed in several of Durban's coloured residential areas when the new deal was first announced.

The UCC is already affiliated to the United Democratic Front, and has committed itself to "building unity among all oppressed people".

The UCC's rally will be held in Wentworth at the Church of Christ The King, Cycas road at 2.30 pm.

Democratic Front (UDF) again knocked at the door of the Prime Minister's office in Pretoria this week, and in a second letter to Mr P W Botha, called upon the Government not to implement the new constitution and the Black Local Authorities Act.

However, once again, Mr Botha was not there to receive the letter. He and his entire office staff had moved to Cape Town a week ago for the preparation of the next parliamentary session in the new year.

Mr I J Greyling, head of the Diplomatic Mail Section in the Union Buildings, assured UDF's publicity secretary, Mr Mosiuoa "Terror" Lekota, who personally delivered the letter, that it would be in Mr Botha's hands on Wednesday.

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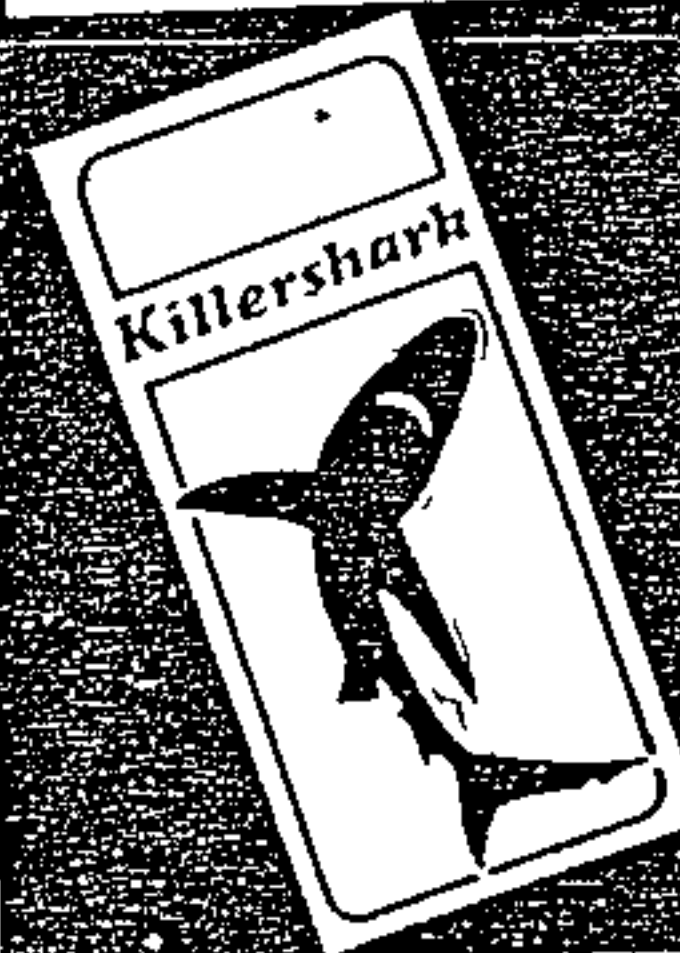
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MEETING UNDER AN ANCIENT TREE . . . THE STUBBORN

The Joneses wait

A DIARY of despondency — that is the history of the 300 families of the Bakwena people.

This week the families grabbed international attention as the latest victims of forced removals.

BY LAUREN GOWER

And the picture that emerges from a record of the tribe's resistance to removal from their ancestral land at Mogopa, near Ventersdorp, to a dry, sparse 'promised land' in Pacht-draai, near Zeerust, is one of confusion, broken promises, demolition, unemployment and poverty.

The plight of the Bakwena families — numbering about 300 — has dragged on for four years. But this week their predicament drew criticism from the Reagan

administration of the government's removal policy. Tribe members still do not know when they will be moved. The deadline to be out by Tuesday has passed and they are still at Mogopa. Looming over their heads is removal — perhaps by force.

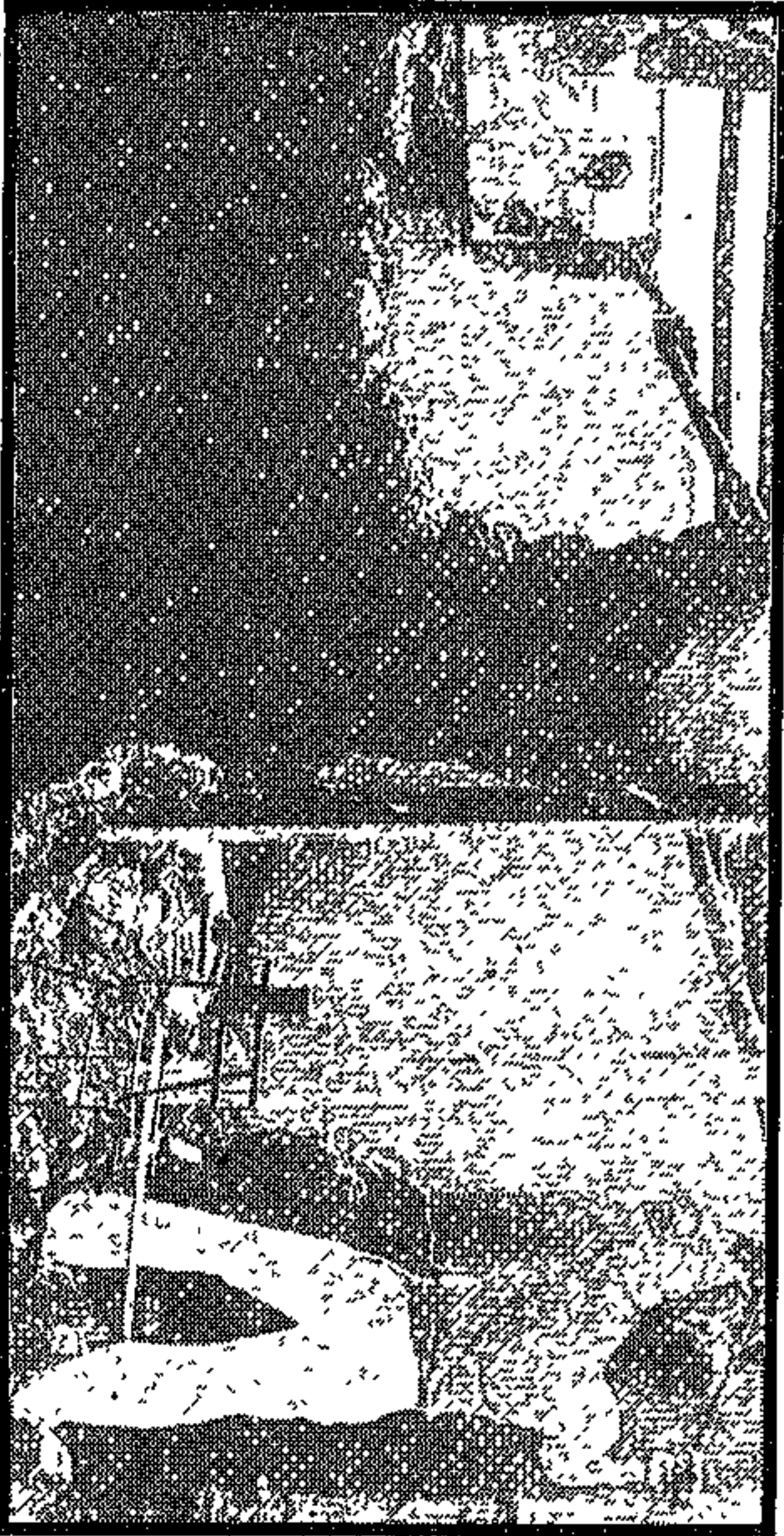
This is the history of the tribe at Mogopa. **1911:** The farm Zwaarttrand near Ventersdorp is bought

by the Bakwena chief.

1913: The Bakwena occupy the land, which is held in trust for them

1975: Parliamentary decision to relocate all 'black spots' to complete the government's consolidation programme.

February 21, 1979: Department of Co-operation and Development says officials inform the Bakwena they will be moved after the 1980 harvest.



SMASH AND GRAB: Members of a family at Mogopa break down their own house and take the windows and doors in preparation for the move

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September, 1981: The Bakwena call a meeting at which their headman, Mr Jacob More — an ex-South African policeman — is deposed. In his place they elect Mr Shadrack More.

October, 1981: Mr J de Villiers, magistrate at Ventersdorp, refuses to accept the tribe's action against Mr Jacob More.

January, 1982: Commission of inquiry held by a government department into allegations of corruption against Mr Jacob More at which more than 100 people give evidence.

During the inquiry the tribe is called to a meeting by Mr Louis Pretorius, assistant director of rural settlement for the Department of Co-operation and Development, who tells them they will be moved.

Lawyers acting for the tribe request the findings of the commission into allegations against Mr More be made public. Declined.

During 1982 Mr Jacob More continues to hold secret meetings with a select group of Mogopa villagers. The majority of the tribe's people are excluded.

Beginning of 1983: Tribe

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still requesting outcome of More commission.

They also call for a general meeting to clarify the situation. Despite legal action they get no answer.

June 21, 1983: A number of families leave Mogopa with Mr More and move to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico district.

Soon afterwards Mogopa churches and schools are demolished by government officials. Water pumps are removed and transport facilities withdrawn.

Some tribespeople demolish their houses and wander off, so losing all rights to claim compensation.

July — September, 1983: About 300 families remain at Mogopa.

Under the leadership of Mr Shadrack More, who was elected in the place of Mr Jacob More, the Bakwena refuse to move until the government negotiates compensation for their land and homes.

They also refuse to go to Pachsdraai without seeing it and say they will not live with Mr Jacob More.

They have no guarantees of work at Pachsdraai. They insist on negotiating about mineral rights to their diamond-rich land at Mogopa.

September, 1983: A man commits suicide at Pachsdraai.

People there say it is because he was unhappy with the dismal squatter camp there.

what will become of the land once the people leave it. The meeting does not take place. No explanation is given.

November 19: State President's Order is issued to the Bakwena saying they are to leave the land by November 28 (10 days' notice) or face eviction.

Friday, November 25: Lawyers acting for the tribe fail in a Supreme Court action to obtain an interdict against the forced removal.

'A new wife we have not even seen'

Sunday, November 27: Mass meeting in Mogopa. Tribe representatives meet Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, in Johannesburg.

He is asked to intervene on their behalf and telephones Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Monday, 28 November: Co-operation and Development officials inform Bishop Tutu the removal cannot be halted because it is both a State President's and a court order.

Tuesday, November 29: Deadline for removal to begin but no action is taken. Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice, telephones Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, to seek his aid in halting the removals.

Wednesday, November 30: In a statement in Washington the US State Department deplores the action.

"CAN you marry a new wife you haven't even seen? They want us to marry Pachsdraai and we haven't even seen her."

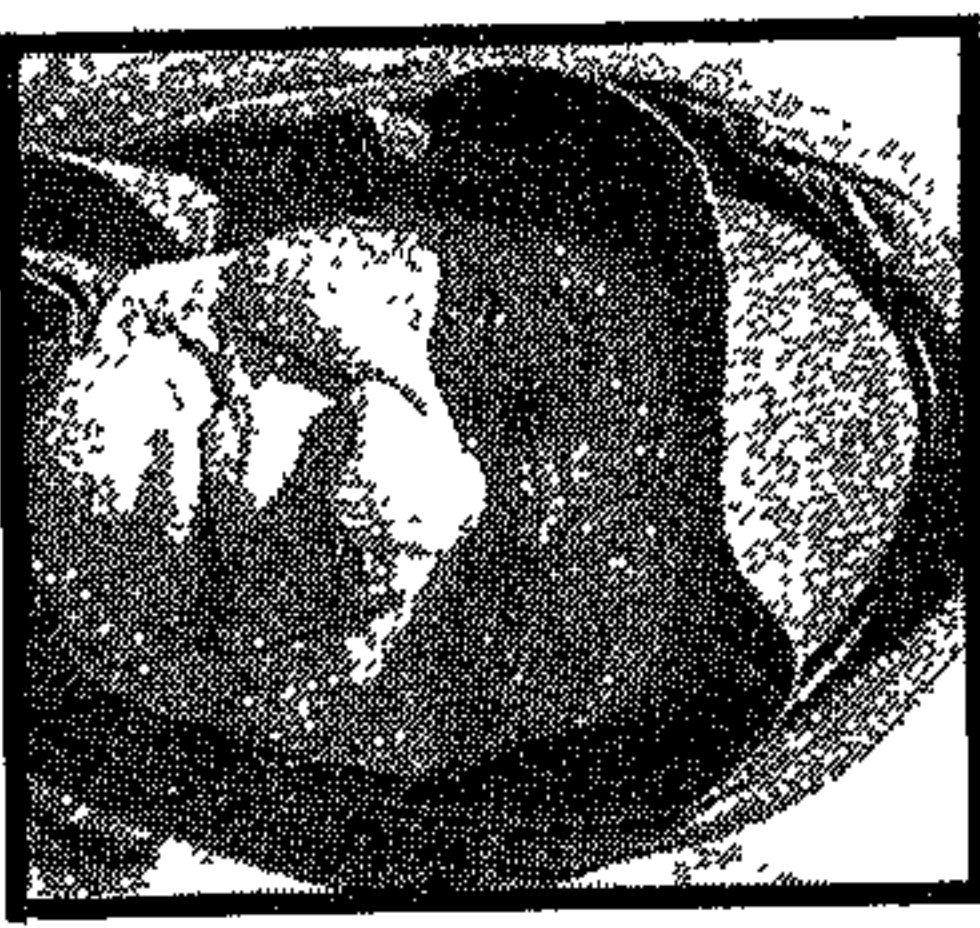
That's how Mr John More, a member of the Bakwena community, described the removal. For nearly 80 years, the Bakwena were born, they raised children, married and buried their dead on the land their forefathers left for them in trust at Mogopa.

Now the government says they have no choice: they must go.

They are to be removed to Pachsdraai — a camp of tin rooms and no running water, situated in the Groot Marico district, where finding work is wishful thinking.

The government has invoked section 5 of the Black Administration Act of 1927 to enforce the removal.

This week some of the people told why they did not want to move.



Mrs Mantsha Kgantsi is 97. Her eyesight and hearing are failing. She must move to a new home their chief at Bethanie near Brits than move to Pachsdraai. "We will never go to Pachsdraai," he said.

The Bakwena people gathered round a tree to discuss their situation.

One woman, who did not want to give her name, said: "We are going to Bethanie because the government has forced us to go. We never want to see Pachsdraai."

"We hear from our relatives who went with Jacob More, the headman whom we deposed, that their lives are hard and there is no grazing for the cattle."

Mr George Rampou, the secretary of the Bakwena Action Committee, which represents the people still at Mogopa, said the government had not valued their houses.

"Some people are so scared now, they have just broken their houses down and left with all their things to go to Bethanie. They are scared to go to Pachsdraai and now they will not get any compensation for their houses."

Mr Japhtha Tlhapi, a nurse at Carletonville hospital, took time off to return to his family at Mogopa where he had begun demolishing the house in which he was born.

He was loading rafters, window frames and other building materials on to a truck he had rented for R300.

He and his family were preparing to move to Bethanie.

"If we go to Bethanie, it is better than Pachsdraai. Pachsdraai has no water, no clinics, no work. What is there for us?"

Mr Tlhapi spoke of a map he had known — a Mr Sekhome — who was 36 when he committed suicide at Pachsdraai in September this year.

A Department of Co-operation and Development official later confirmed the suicide, but said it was "purely personal".

Mr Tlhapi said: "He left a note to say that place is so bad, life is so terrible that he preferred to kill himself."

Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, took American journalists on a tour to Mogopa on Friday.

Mr Cobus van Graan, director of liaison for the Department of Foreign Affairs, said: "We are doing this because of tremendous pressure from the US."

"We are only taking the Americans, but there is nothing sinister in this," he said.

LIFE IN THE SHADOW
In the shade of a tree, residents hold a meeting.
Pictures: HERBERT MABUZA

12/12/83
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93 Mercury
**Call to abolish
forced removals**

Mercury Reporter

A NEW medical body has called for the abolition of forced removals and detention without trial because of their affects on health.

The body, known as the National Medical and Dental Association, was born out of disagreement with the M Association of South Africa's support of the Medical and Dental Council's verdict in the Steve Biko post mortem.

An association spokesman said at its first annual meeting that a forum should be established to discuss the negative affects of forced removals, detention without trial, and the new constitution.

With the recent deten-

tion of three doctors, and at least three others from the Pietermaritzburg area, the association urged its colleagues to work for a just and democratic society where the detention system was abolished.

It recognised forced removals as a contributory factor in ill health and suffering in South Africa through its harmful effects on health-care service, provision and planning, the spokesman said.

The meeting agreed that a national campaign should be implemented to inform local, national and international bodies of the health implications of the new constitution.

TRIBE WHOSE CLASH WITH AUTHORITY PROMPTED INTERNATIONAL ANGER THIS WEEK

271 For apartheid's Tories

More than a million people are still on list

THE Bakwena tribe of about 300 families represents just a fraction of the 1.8-million people who are still to be moved under the government's land consolidation schemes.

And a recent nation-wide study of population removals, the Surplus People's Project, estimated that another 3.5-million have already been moved in the past 20 years.

This week the government appeared to be preparing for another two removals.

People living at Rooigrond in Botswana are reported to have been taken on a bus tour to Botlibe, 20km away from the spot to which they were moved 13 years ago.

And the people of Kwangena near Driefontein were this week due to be taken on a similar tour to a proposed resettlement camp Babanango.

Be it Mgwali in the Eastern Cape or Mogopa in the Transvaal, the features of removals are always the same.

Government policy dictates that people will move from the land they know and where they live in settled communities.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg this week, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "This removal of the Bakwena people is as evil and immoral as Nazism and communism."

Bishop Tutu said if the people of Mogopa were allowed to stay on their ancestral land it would not be a "vic-tory" and those fighting the removals would not engage in point scoring, nor would they gloat.

"What we want is for the community to be allowed to maintain the dignity they have had," he said.

Mrs Ethel Walt of the Black Sash said the Mogopa removal would show the world "what reform means".

"Things change as long as they remain the same. Forced removals are an integral part of the dispensation.

"And the way they (the South African government) justify the exclusion of blacks (from the new constitution)



Government has gone back on promises, claim Fingoes

ARGUS 12/12/83
Argus Bureau

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PORT ELIZABETH. — Residents of Fingo Village in Grahamstown are up in arms about a threat to deny them the right to bequeath their homes to their heirs.

They claim the Government has gone back on a promise to maintain freehold rights.

According to the director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board (ECAB), Mr Louis Koch, a decision was taken at Cabinet level in March 1981 that the present generation of freehold title owners would be the last in the village and that future owners would have to qualify for residence under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

However, Mr B B Zondani, chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, has vigorously disputed Mr Koch's statement, saying the residents had never been informed of the decision "and we will fight it all the way".

Mr Koch is reported as saying that both the now-defunct Grahamstown Community Council and Mr Zondani's association were informed at the time, but Mr Zondani denied this.

"I was not informed, nor was the community council. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave us a pledge in 1981 that existing freehold rights in Fingo Village would not be tampered with."

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, confirmed this and said that at the time he did not see that the pledge applied only to the present generation of Fingo villagers.

"That would have entailed a qualification to the pledge, which was not stated at the time," he said.

"I regard this decision, if it is in fact the case, as a grave reneging on a solemn agreement and one which I will raise in Parliament and will fight with all the means at my disposal."

Mogopa bid to avoid move

(271) Star 13/12/83

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Lawyers for residents of the Western Transvaal farm Mogopa, who are resisting removal, have applied for leave to appeal against a Pretoria Supreme Court judgment refusing to stay the execution of an eviction order against the community.

Mr Justice A P van Dyk turned down the interdict application by residents last month, stating that the State President's order for residents to vacate Mogopa by November 29 had been approved "in anticipation" by Parliament in 1975.

The applicants had argued that Parliament's consideration of the Mogopa land in 1975 did not constitute the safeguard by the legislature envisaged in the Black Administration Act.

The residents' attorney, Mr Nicholas Hayson, said today the application for leave to appeal had been made "because we believe another court could reasonably come to another conclusion".

Although the deadline for the tribe to vacate its freehold land near Ventersdorp was reached two weeks ago no action has been taken against it.

Community leaders held talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last week and undertook to view Pachsdraai — the relocation area chosen by the Government and already inhabited by a section of Mogopa that moved mid-year.

The resisting residents are to report their attitude toward Pachsdraai to the Minister today. The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, last week indicated that the response to the Pachsdraai visit was central to resolving the dispute.

Wednesday, December 14, 1983

Sowetan

Lawyers in bid to save Mogopa

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SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

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Community leaders held talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last week and undertook to view Pachsdraai — the relocation area chosen by the government and already inhabited by a section of Mogopa that moved mid-year.

The resistant resi-

dents were to convey their attitude towards Pachsdraai to the Minister yesterday. They have already said in Press statements that Pachsdraai is unsuited to their subsistence style of farming and far removed from the labour markets on which they depend.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, last week indicated that the response to the Pachsdraai visit was central to resolving the dispute. "We are waiting for them to come to us (with a report of Pachsdraai) and then we will make a decision."

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Cape Times
15/12/83

Lawyers call to govt on Mogopa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Lawyers for Human Rights, an association representing about 1 000 legal men in South Africa, has called on the government to stay the removal of people from Mogopa till the Appeal Court has decided on the legality of the move.

The plea was made by Professor John Dugard, an executive member of the association and head of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, at a press conference yesterday.

Also at the conference were the resisting Mogopa committee, Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP spokesman on black affairs, and representatives of the Black Sash.

Professor Dugard's plea follows an application this week to the Appeal Court by the Mogopa villagers' lawyers for leave to appeal against a Rand Supreme Court judgment that the State President's order requiring them to move to Pachsdraai within 10 days was valid. The order expired more than two weeks ago.

Professor Dugard said the policy of moving people purely on grounds of race had an obvious precedent in the type of removals that had taken place in Nazi Germany.

'Inhuman'

He said lawyers concerned with human rights were opposed to the law in terms of which the people are to be moved — Section 5 of the Black Administration Act. It was arbitrary, racist and inhuman.

"We are also concerned at reports of the behaviour of officials charged with the implementation of this law and are opposed to the callous manner in which they have set about it," he said.

"Our immediate concern is that the Mogopa people are not moved at all. But, as this matter has gone to the Appeal Court, we urgently appeal to the government not to act until the highest court in the land has pronounced judgment."

Mogopa committee members denied that there was any truth in government claims that a tribal dispute was the reason for resisting the removal.

Corruption

They held to their claim that Mr Jacob More, who is recognized by the government as headman and who led the move to Pachsdraai, was deposed by the tribe for alleged corruption in October 1981.

Mr John Brand, a lawyer for the tribe, said officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had stated that in terms of Section 2 (8) of the Black Administration Act of 1927 there was no lawful way Mr More could be deposed.

Mr Brand said he had repeatedly attempted to gain access to the tribal accounts and the record and report of the Commission of Inquiry which examined the allegations of corruption against Mr More. These had all been refused.

Ruling on legality of Mogopa move wanted

By Jo-Anne Collinge ²⁷¹
Lawyers for Human Rights, an association of about 1 000 lawyers, has called on the Government to refrain from ejecting Mogopa residents until the Appeal Court has ruled whether immediate implementation of the removal order is legal.

Speaking for the organisation, Professor John Dugard, head of

^{Star} the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, acknowledged at a Press conference yesterday that the State had "the power and the might to effect the Mogopa removal despite the application to appeal" against a Pretoria Supreme Court ruling.

Professor Dugard said his organisation was "vigorously op-

^{15/12/82} posed" to the Black Administration Act of 1927 in terms of which the Mogopa removal was ordered.

Professor Dugard dismissed as irrelevant the Government's claims that rivalry for headmanship was behind the refusal of part of the community to be removed.

THE AFRICAN MAIL AND EXPRESS

(271)
Mgwali
D. Phipatch
residents
16/12/83
to meet
today

EAST LONDON — Permission has been given for the first public meeting called by the Mgwali Residents Association in two years to be held at Mgwali starting at 10 am today

A spokesman for the association said permission had been obtained from the magistrate for the meeting, in which matters affecting the welfare and future of the people of Mgwali, will be discussed.

He said the meeting was being held under the auspices of the Mgwali Residents Association which is opposed to the removal of people to Frankfort. — DDR

(271) D. Dispatch
17/12/83

Villagers still against move

STUTTERHEIM — Mgwali residents have reiterated their opposition to their proposed removal to Frankfort.

At a report-back meeting — the first in two years to be sanctioned by a magistrate for the resistance group, the Mgwali Residents' Association — the residents said they did not want to leave Mgwali.

A vote of no confidence was passed on two headmen — Mr E. N. Myoli and Mr R. Dyosi, for alleged irregularities. Both were present.

Mgwali, a "black spot" in the white corridor, lies 25 km east of here.

Speakers at the meeting claimed that members of the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA) had been harassed, detained and interrogated in the past.

The chairman of the MRA, Mr W. M. Fanti, claimed that resisters had been threatened that their pensions would be withdrawn and had also been deprived of government relief food.

He said that for the past two years they had been refused permits by the Stutterheim magistrate to hold public meetings.

The one that had been given by the local magistrate had been applied for by the Legal Resources Centre of Johannesburg acting on their behalf.

Despite the hurdles said to have been put in their way by the Ciskei Government authorities, the MRA has gained the support of the people.

A youth group to oppose the threatened removals has been formed, money has been raised in various ways and some members recently participated in the national workshops on resettlement held in the Eastern Transvaal where they exchanged ideas and strengthened their ties with other communities facing a similar threat.

Mr Fanti told the meeting that Mgwali was part of the Republic of South Africa and was the responsibility of the South African Government.

He claimed that chiefs and headmen were deducting Ciskei Development Tax from casual labourers and those employed during the drought relief work. He said no officials, chiefs or headmen were entitled to make these deductions without the consent of the persons concerned.

He emphasised that he was not advocating that people should not pay these taxes or that they should be disloyal to chiefs and headmen. Those who wanted to pay them should pay them but they should not be forced on those who did not because they were citizens of the Republic of South Africa.

Mr M. Sam, another executive member of the MRA, said that those residents who were protagonists of the removals had been promised farms at Frankfort.

He said the residents were prepared to fight the move to the bitter end. — DDR

By GARTH KING

Glenmore at Christmas is hell on earth

271 Post 7/12/83

CHRISTMAS will be as bleak as any other day for the poverty stricken people of Glenmore resettlement camp on the banks of the Fish River near Grahams town.

There are about 3 000 of them and many say they are starving.

Allegations of corruption and official abuse are rife.

The Grahamstown Rural Committee has documented claims that:

● Officials have been appropriating and selling Government-supplied rations intended for the starving community.

● Disability grants and pensions are, in some cases, being withheld or reduced while arrears payments are not materialising.

● Some valid disability grants and pension applications are "lost" or ignored.

The Department of Co-operation and Development's chief commissioner in Port Elizabeth, Mr George Reynolds, confirmed this week that he would immediately investigate the claims of reduced

rations.

He also confirmed that there had been no cutback in Government rations since 1979.

Mr Reynolds said that the resident township superintendent, Mr D Strauss and other officials based at the township were seconded from the East Cape Administration Board to the chief commissioners' office.

(Glenmore was gazetted as part of Ciskei in December, 1981, but the Department of Co-operation and Development has said that South Africa would continue to administer the camp until the community is removed to Peddie.)

A spokesman for the community, Mr Gungutu Zakhe, said recently that the number of families receiving rations had been reduced and old age pensioners were no longer receiving rations.

"Two years ago, they stopped giving food to people who had one member of the family who works, but it often happens that the one who works in Uitenhage or Port Elizabeth leaves the family starving."

Another resident, Mrs Nonight Mhula, a pensioner, said she was beaten about the face "by the people who deal out rations."

"I used to get two bags of meal now I only get one and I was beaten when I went to inquire about this change," she alleged.

The comprehensive report on the allegations compiled by the Grahams town Rural Committee includes interviews with residents who allege irregularities in pension payouts.

Mr Velle said: "All they tell us when we go and inquire about our pensions is that they do not find our cards (vouchers). When a pension starts you get your money, then after that they say they can't find your cards."

Another resident, Mr Bignon Prins, said: "When we complain about starvation at Glenmore, we are told to go and work in the cities. When we get to the cities we are told to go back to Glenmore because we don't belong there."

Mr Zakhe said: "Glenmore is where everything is happening. This is where the suffering is. All around people are laughing and happy, but at Glenmore we are the ones suffering."

Staff Reporter

iciously by two bulldogs as he walked past the owner's property that he had to have an arm amputated.

Last week, the owner was refused leave to appeal in the Cape Town Supreme Court against a R76 330 damages award to the victim.

He claimed he could not meet the amount he was or-

dered by a Cape Town court to pay the victim.

The Sunday Express spoke to bulldog lovers and specialists this week about the alleged aggressive tendencies of the dogs.

"I blame the owners," said dog lover, Mr Colin Bohler. "The bulldog is not normally a vicious dog. He is not bred to be a watchdog.

"But many people bait their dogs to attack strangers," he said.

and their barks.

"I suppose that if provoked they may attack, but normally, in the case of an attack it is the fault of the owner who either neglects or trains the dog to be vicious."

The dogs were trained in the 15th Century to bait bulls.

Bulldogs fall under the utility breed of dog which means, according to Mr Bevan, that they cannot really be trained, only shown.

TO BE built at Mogopa

By LAUREN GOWER

BUILD the Bakwena people a new school at Mogopa that the government would be too embarrassed to demolish — that's the plea that went out to foreign diplomats as members of the tribe continued to resist the government's plan to move them from their ancestral home.

One diplomat who did not want to be identified, immediately expressed interest in the idea. He said if his government was interested in the plea it would have to be considered by at least three departments and would not be an "overnight decision"

The plea came on Wednesday when representatives of the Bakwena tribe addressed foreign and local journalists and diplomats, and stated their refusal to go to Pachsdraai — where already half of their divided tribe has moved

Mrs Ethel Walt, vice-president of the Black Sash, told the conference that the government had spent R7,5-million "to destroy a self-sufficient community" at Mogopa.

Commenting on government's statements that Pachsdraai was a better place than Mogopa, Mrs Walt said the debate on the superiority of Pachsdraai was "nothing but a red herring and is totally irrelevant."

She said the government had explained the tribe's reluctance to move as "a tribal dispute"

"We cannot ignore the issue," she said. "It is well known that government strategy is to co-opt one member of the community who will go along with them and then they will work entirely with this one person"

Mrs Walt said this "divide-and-rule tactic" was not new and had been used to move many other settled communities in the past.

The Bakwena representatives said if they were forced to move, they would rather go to their Paramount Chief, Chief Lerotodi Mamogale, at Bethanie near Brits

They said the question of their land had not been settled

"We must be compensated for our land, our schools, our pumps, our churches and all the improvements the tribe made at Mogopa. If the government cannot provide us with such amenities in the Bethanie district we do not see how we can leave Mogopa."

plea for school to be built at Mogopa (271) S. Express 18/12/83

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from a work team at Zonderwater Prison in February

The other, Petrus Strydom, made a getaway from the George Prison in July. Strydom, 38, awaiting trial on a charge of possession of dagga, escaped with three convicts when they overpowered a guard.

The three were re-arrested in Knysna two days later.

A spokesman for the service's liaison office said that re-arrest figures may not be accurate.

"It may happen that an escapee is re-arrested for an offence in a district other than the one from which he had escaped. Considerable time may lapse before the prisoner is identified as the escapee," he said.

The spokesman said there may have been recent re-arrests and identifications which had not been recorded at prison headquarters yet.

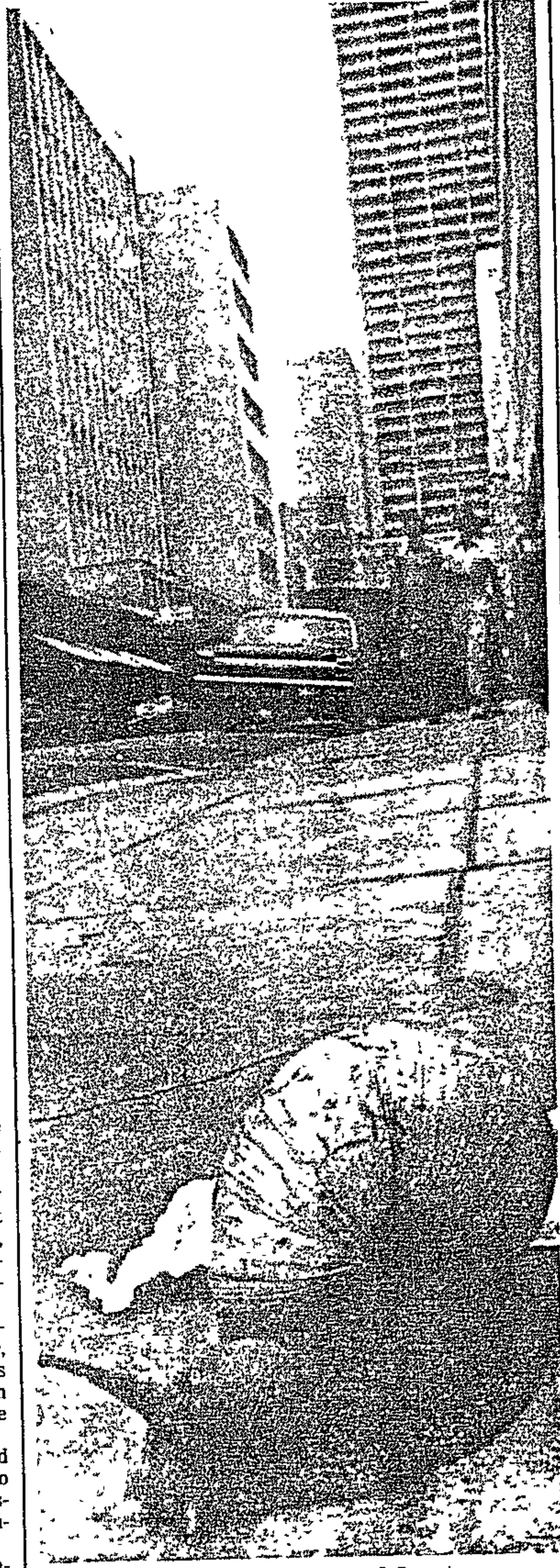
He said the number of escaped convicts still at large should be placed in perspective.

"A decrease in the number of escapes has been evident over the past few years and, according to the latest statistics, this tendency will continue.

"During the year reviewed up to June 30, 1980, the number of escapes was 1 598, this dropped to 1 371 in 1981 and in 1982 to 1 256," he said

In the statement released in September, Lt-Gen Otto said it was evident that escapes were becoming increasingly violent.

The statement said escapees generally rendered themselves guilty of all sorts of abominable, violent and reprehensible offences and behaviour more often Lt-Gen Otto had given instructions that handcuffs and leg-irons were to be used at all



A snail's chance? At a snail's pace? Can this massive mucous blob make it alone in the big city? The truth is these are the latest Christmas gifts for children — and probably also for people you don't like. A Johannesburg pet store was selling them at R10 apiece recently. Popular? Well, the store has sold out

Picture: STEPHEN DAVIMES

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Life is strictly rationed for forgotten people'

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — "Our children are fainting from hunger. Everybody is crying for food. We are forgotten people."

That is Mr Waiter Kendile's assessment of the Glenmore community's plight nearly five years after removal there.

He and other residents spoke last week of their hardship — aggravated, they said, by cutbacks in the monthly government rations they depend on for survival in the absence of employment opportunities.

Another resident, Mr Bigane Prins, said: "When we complain about starvation at Glenmore, we are told to go and work in the cities

"When we get to the cities we are sent back because we don't belong there."

Work on the Ciskeian irrigation scheme at nearby Tyefu was seasonal and limited and paid only about 40c a day, said Mr Prins, a tuberculosis sufferer.

Mrs Sophie Diamond, 82, who was resettled from Klipfontein, said rations for her five-member household had been reduced by more than half over a year ago.

"There is no food in the house at the moment and no money either. We will starve until the next supply of rations arrives."

Mrs Violet Kamen, mother of four, said. "Initially the rations were adequate, but gradually we have been getting less and less. If it were not for my disability grant we would be in great difficulty. Another problem is that when my eldest son leaves Glenmore to look for a job, he cannot claim his rations and I have to support his wife and child. I can't afford to support them."

Mrs Mavis Stemele, a widow and mother of eight, said she had been forced to beg for food from other families. "Ever since we started getting so little we have battled because we don't have a cent of income. We managed before, but now the rations last only three weeks."

Mrs Jane Zakhe and her husband have relied on their pensions to support their family for two years since their food allowance was discontinued. They say they were refused an explanation.

Resettlement of blacks defended

By Anthony Duigan

The resettlement of most of the 18 million blacks living in "white" South Africa will bring stability and a solution to many major problems, according to a Pretoria political philosopher.

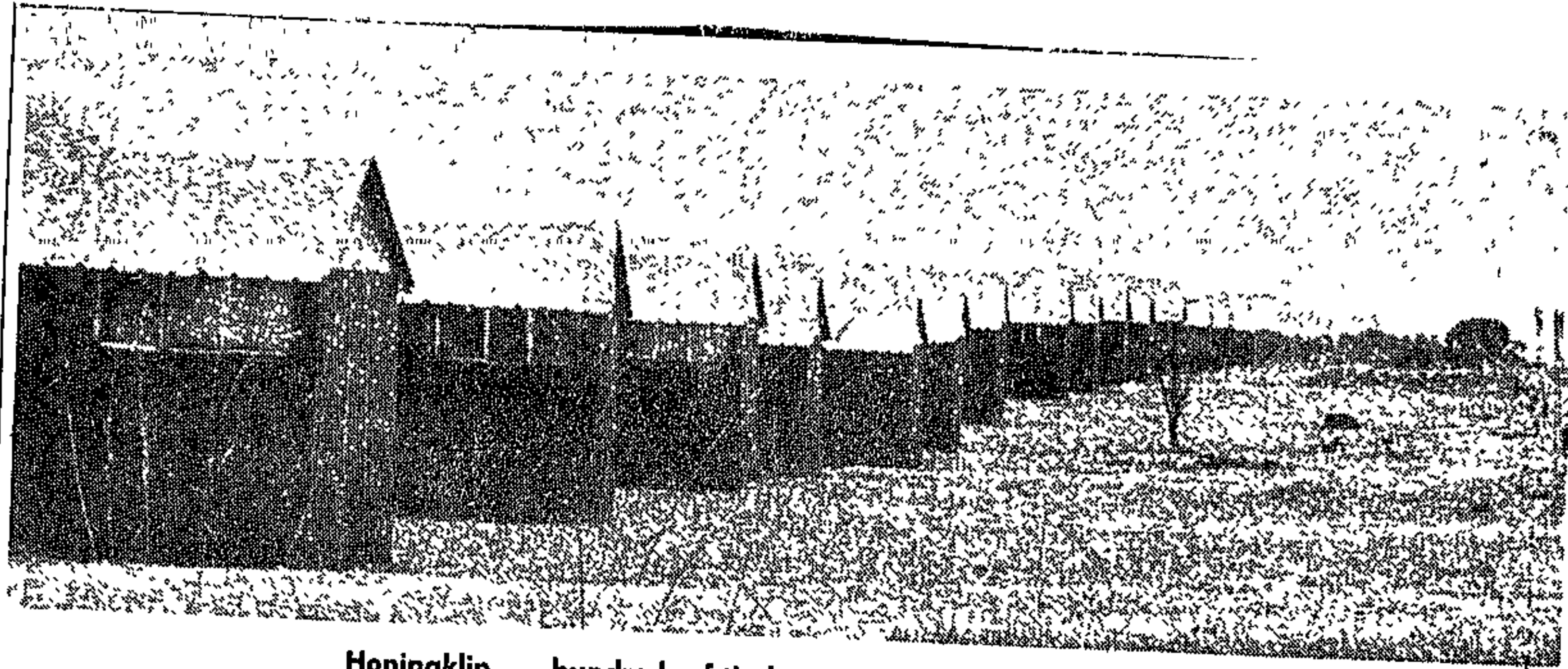
"This would mean that only economically necessary black labour in especially the mines and industry would have to be retained," argues Dr A J Antonites of Pretoria University's Department of Philosophy in the latest Journal of Racial Affairs.

The journal, mouthpiece of the arch-conservative SA Bureau of Racial Affairs, is partly funded by the Department of National Edu-

cation.

"I am convinced that drastic resettlement (of blacks) to the national states is not only historically, intrinsically and in principle right and good but it will also result in greater stability in Southern Africa and the solution to many enormous problems," says Dr Antonites.

He also argues for the establishment of a homeland in the Western Cape for coloured people who, he says, are a continuation of the Hotentot nation. About 85 percent of coloured people lived in the Western Cape and about 70 percent were already contained in one specific area, giving the ground-basis for a homeland, he says.



Honingklip . . . hundreds of tin huts — no work, no fresh water.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Fresh resistance to removals is mounting in the Eastern Transvaal spa town of Badplaas, where residents have been ordered to quit the area and depart for kaNgwane by January 11.

The head of the village, Chief J M Dhlamini, a former homeland Minister of Justice, has declared himself "100 percent against the move".

He says his tribesman, estimated at 3 000, are solidly behind him.

PROSECUTION

"The people say they won't move. If the Government prosecutes us we will take it to court."

The Department of Co-operation and Development regarded the residents as "illegal squatters" on State-owned land and transgressors of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, a spokesman said.

It notified residents in November that Badplaas had been declared a "prescribed" urban area in 1971 — an area where

Badplaas ²⁷¹ residents to ^{28/12/83} fight move

black people were required to live in townships. Since Badplaas had no township, in terms of the law, black residents could be made to move to a stipulated "scheduled" area, they were told.

The areas stipulated in the eviction order are Eerstehoek, Tjakastad and Honingklip, situated close together about 35 km from Badplaas.

Eerstehoek is a large, densely settled area, comprising a mass of self-built homes and a small complex of State-built core housing.

Honingklip is evidently the expected destination of most of Badplaas's displaced people.

The "traditional" re-

movals camp has been set down in the mountainous countryside: a few hundred aluminium huts, hundreds more tin toilets — and nothing else, not even communal water pumps. None of the areas offers employment.

Black residents of Badplaas presently live in self-built permanent structures. The land which they occupy belongs to the Board for Public Resorts, said a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Chief Dhlamini's councillors say residents have not been offered compensation — only free transport to their destination.

The spokesman indi-



Chief J M Dhlamini . . . "100 percent against the move".

cated that compensation fell beyond the ambit of the Department of Co-operation and Development. "It is something that the Board for Public Resorts will have to consider."

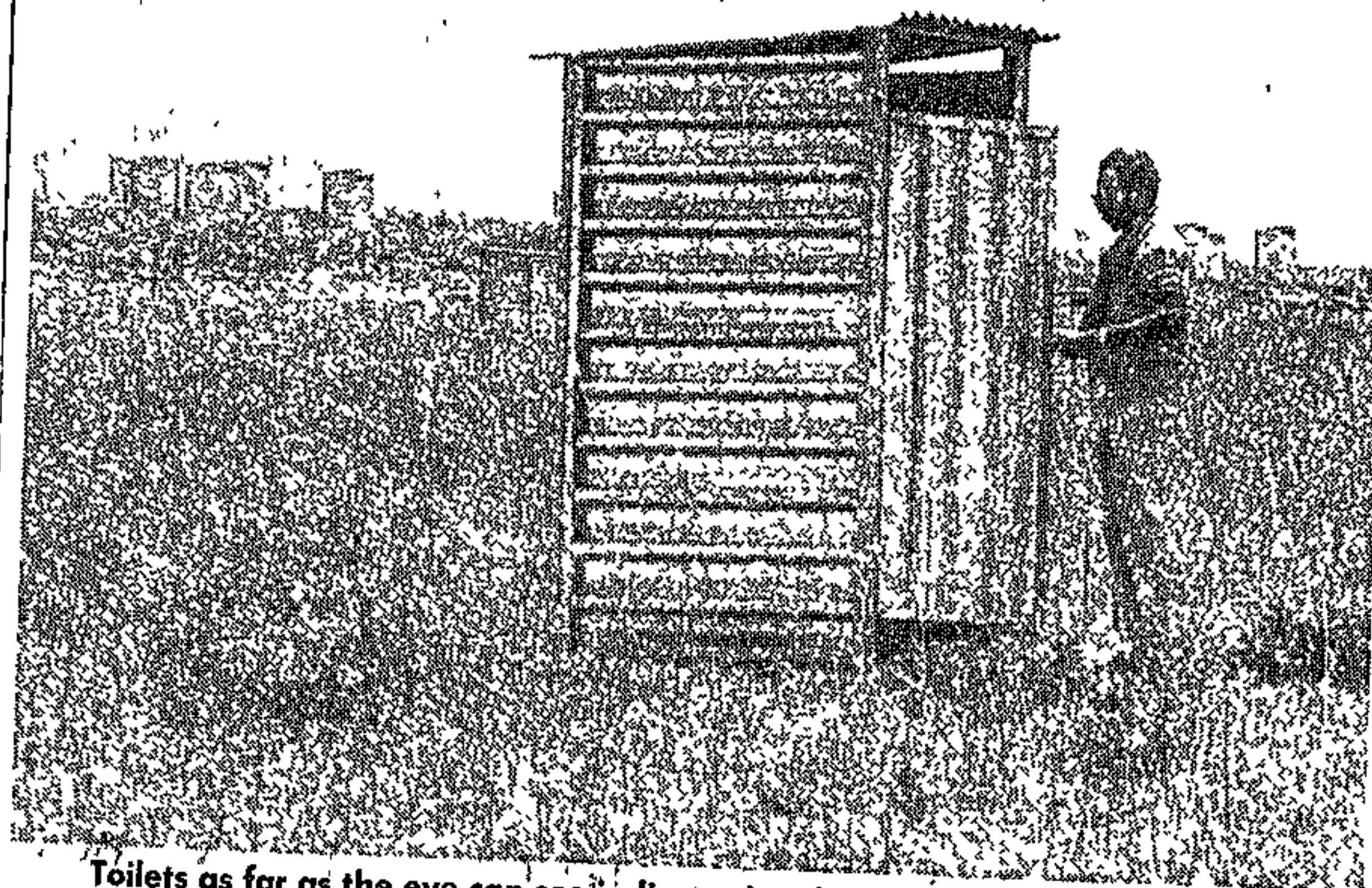
A councillor of Chief Dhlamini, Mr M P Nhlabathi, said the tribe's fundamental objection to the move was that "Swazis have seen Badplaas as part of their traditional land. Some of our people were here before South Africa even came into being".

A second major reason for opposing removal was the loss of urban residence qualifications and the right to work in the cities of South Africa, Mr Nhlabathi said.

WATER

Thirdly there are fears about the lack of water in the Eerstehoek area. Mr Nhlabathi and a Catholic priest for the Carolina area, Father Charles Kuppelwieser, said the area was affected by the cholera epidemic of 1982/3.

A large removals squad has been encamped in Badplaas for several weeks. It is intended to move those who choose to go by the January deadline. So far not one family has moved.



Toilets as far as the eye can see indicate the planned size of Honingklip.

The Department of Co-operation and Development regarded the residents as "illegal squatters" on State-owned land and transgressors of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, a spokesman said.