

RESETTLEMENT

1985

JANUARY — MAY

# Govt will not meet (271) <sup>Star</sup> 'black spot' leaders 3/11/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government has called off top level talks with representatives of two "black spot" communities resisting forced removal.

Members of kwaNge-ma and Driefontein, in the south-eastern Transvaal, were due to meet the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, today.

## THREATENED

Leaders of the two communities at the weekend received notes dated December 29 which stated that it would be "inopportune" for Mr Wilkens to hold the meeting as planned.

Both communities — with a total population of about 7 000 — are threatened with flooding of part of their property due to the building of the Heyshope Dam.

In addition they are regarded as "black spots" — black-owned land outside the homelands and

marked for removal on these grounds.

Because of the emergency created by the dam, community leaders had requested that the scheduled meeting be held locally instead of at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

They did not receive a response to this request and were arranging transport for about 100 representatives to attend the meeting in Pretoria.

The people of kwaNge-ma received a guarantee in an out-of-court settlement late last month that those people whose homes were flooded would be compensated to move to higher ground on the same property and that this would not affect the "black spot" removal issue.

But the people of Driefontein have no such protection.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed the cancellation of today's meeting.

# Make it the year to stop removals'

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Sfaw

3/1/85

The Government should make 1985 the year in which it abandons forever the policy of forced removals, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in a New Year call on the State President, Mr P W Botha.

"There is no doubt that forced population removals are the single most injurious aspect of apartheid and the one that besmirches the name of South Africa abroad more than anything else," the institute's director, Mr John Kane-Berman, said.

"Yet, paradoxically, they can be stopped at the stroke of a pen with no complications and at no cost.

"Forced removals will in due course have to be abandoned anyway in view of the immense strains that they place on the carrying capacity of the homelands. Why, therefore, do we not stop them immediately?"

Mr Kane-Bermann added: "There is no better note on which the State President can open Parliament later this month than by making such an announcement."

One of the major developments concerning South Africa last year was the increasing international attention being focused on the Government's policy of forced removals.

"Opposition to removals was expressed by the British Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Pope and the Italian Prime Minister in face to face meetings in May and June with Mr Botha."

The Reagan Administration had also voiced strong opposition to the policy on more than one occasion, while prominent Americans and South African business leaders had said that removals strengthened the forces favouring foreign disinvestment from South Africa. — Sapa.

# Forced removal talks cancelled

TOP LEVEL talks between the Government and representatives of two "black spot" communities resisting forced removal in the south-eastern Transvaal were called off at the weekend.

Members of KwaNgema and Driefontein were to have met with the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, in Pretoria yesterday.

Various leaders of the two communities at the weekend received notes delivered by an official to the office of the chief commissioner for the areas.

The notes, dated December 29, stated that it would be "inopportune" for Mr Wilkens to hold the meeting as planned.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed the cancellation of yesterday's meeting but could not state when the talks would take place.

## Flooding

Both communities — with a total population of about 7 000 — are threatened with flooding of part of their properties due to the building of the Heyshope Dam. In addition they are regarded as "black spots" — black-owned land outside of the homelands and marked for removal on these grounds.

Because of the emergency created by the dam and wide-

spread concern among the residents, community leaders had requested that the scheduled meeting be held locally to facilitate attendance, instead of at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

They did not receive a response to this request and were arranging transport for about 100 representatives to attend the meeting in Pretoria.

The people of KwaNgema received a guarantee in an out-of-court settlement late last month that people whose homes are flooded will be compensated to move to higher ground on the same property and that this will not affect the "black spot" removal issue in any way.

But people at Driefontein have no such protection.

# Pik and Kennedy 'did not agree on everything'

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After a 90-minute meeting with Senator Edward Kennedy in Pretoria today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said: "Obviously we did not agree on everything."

"It would be naive ever to expect me and Senator Kennedy to reach common ground. He cannot even reach common ground with the Republicans in the United States, and the Republicans are to the left of us."

Senator Kennedy made no comment to the media when he left the State Guest House in Waterkloof Heights after talks that took 45 minutes longer than scheduled.

Said Mr Botha: "I told him of all the developments that have been taking place here ... I don't know what sort of impression it made on him."

"I said to him the South African Government is against the forcible removal of people. But that must not be confused with removals that must take place, whether they are whites or blacks, for hygienic and

medical reasons. There is a difference.

"No government can forever say that it will allow squatting in an uncontrolled way in their country, just as the Americans would not allow it anywhere in America."

The Foreign Minister greeted Senator Kennedy cordially when he arrived in Pretoria by helicopter, travelling the final 300 m from the landing site to the Guest House by motorcade.

A 60-strong contingent of local and foreign journalists had to wait outside the grounds. American and South African officials said no Press photographs of the meeting would be allowed, but this order was later reversed.

Senator Kennedy later took a gift of 500 candles to Xathopestad "because the people there have no electricity".

He will see other members of the Cabinet and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, as well as business executives later in the week. — Own Correspondent, Associated Press

● See Pages 3 and 13.

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# Forced removal policy lashed

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Senator Edward Kennedy said yesterday that he had not found "anything much encouraging" during his hour-long meeting yesterday morning with Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Kennedy met the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria before boarding a helicopter to visit Mathopiestad, a Western Transvaal rural village under threat of forced removal to a homeland.

At Mathopiestad, he continued his strong criticism of government policy by describing forced removals as "inhuman and indecent".

Asked about his meeting with Mr Botha, he said: "I indicated to the Foreign Minister that I believe America is going to judge whether there was going to be meaningful progress in South Africa. I did not find anything much encouraging in his responses to these issues."

After the meeting, Mr Botha said it would have been naive to expect him and Mr Kennedy to find common ground.

He said Mr Kennedy had raised the issue of forced removals. "I said South Africa is against forced removals, but that must not be confused with removals for medical and health reasons."

At Mathopiestad, Mr Kennedy was shown around by field-workers of the Black Sash and met Chief John Mathope, leader of the 3 000 residents under threat of removal.

Afterwards he and Chief Mathope addressed a gathering of the community at which the tribal leader gave a lengthy description of the history of the area.

## 'Our land'

"I am explaining this to Mr Kennedy because I want him to know how we came to live here. This is our land," he said.

In reply, Mr Kennedy said that although Chief Mathope spoke a language few Americans understood, "there is not a child or a senior citizen in the USA that does not understand the message he has spoken today".

"It is the message of the right of people to live in peace in the land of their birth."

The policy of removing people because of the colour of their skin was morally wrong and it was a policy that Americans could not and would never understand, he said.

Mr Kennedy was accompanied by six members of his family, numerous members of his staff, a large contingent of security police and at least 100 journalists.

Mr Kennedy called off a visit to Onderstepoort, the resettlement camp near Sun City intended for the Mathopiestad community, because of technical problems with his helicopter.

Last night Mr Kennedy attended a closed session of the convocation of the South African Council of Churches and met privately with leading Johannesburg businessmen.

He is due to address a meeting of businessmen at a lunch organized by various chambers of commerce today.

● Giant employers tell Kennedy of reforms in SA, page 9

# Mgwali plans court bid

By KIN BENTLEY

AN application to the Supreme Court for an order declaring that "Ciskei has no lawful administrative powers over Mgwali" will be made around the middle of January, according to a lawyer acting on behalf of the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA)

Mgwali is the 8 000-strong community near Stutterheim which is threatened with removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

Mr Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre, met members of the MRA before Christmas and is preparing the application.

There is apparently an

agreement between South Africa and Ciskei whereby Ciskei administers schools, pensions and welfare in this "black spot", which is one of several in the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei threatened with removal to Ciskei

The MRA has been unable to get a look at the agreement

In February last year 15 members of the MRA, including a blind man and 96-year-old Mr Herman Gija, were arrested by Ciskei police who raided the South African village. They were released soon afterwards

In reply to a question put in Parliament by PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, the Deputy Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said the South African Government had protested to Ciskei about the incursion

A member of the MRA and son of title-deed holder Mr Herman Gija, Mr Kidwell Gija, said the community was one of the oldest African Christian settlements in South Africa

There were about 150 title-deeds held by Mgwali residents. These dated back to the 1860s when the Rev Tiyo Soga, the first ordained black missionary in South Africa, was granted them on behalf of the Reformed Presbyterian Church by the Cape Government

Mr Soga trained in Scotland where he married Ja-

net Burnside, a teacher. On their return, they went about converting the community to Christianity, giving them agricultural training and establishing some of the first facilities for black education in South Africa

The huge Mgwali Institution, built in 1853, today stands empty a hollow shell which, says Mr Gija, was a leading place of learning when the community was sure of its future. Farming had also been disrupted by the threat of removal, he said

The people had been accustomed to a church-based authority, together with the secular authority of the Stutterheim magistrate, for more than 100 years, until Ciskei was recently given control over the area through Chieftainess Nolizwe. "And she doesn't even live at Mgwali", he added.

Mr Gija said the last elected headman, Mr Zolile Fetsha, resigned because he was no longer allowed to

conduct the administration through the Stutterheim magisterial authority, but had to deal with the Zwelitsha-based authority of Ciskei.

He said most of those in favour of removal had no vested interest in remaining at Mgwali, many being squatters. Following a visit by an MRA delegation to the Stutterheim magistrate, alleged illegal allocation of land to squatters by the tribal authorities had ceased.

The question of who administers Mgwali was the immediate problem of the community, but the ever-present threat of removal will remain, Mr Gija said, until the Government finally scraps the idea of resettling them at Frankfort and allows them to live in peace.

He said those squatters, teachers and civil servants in favour of moving to Frankfort should do so, but the traditional inhabitants of Mgwali would rather die than leave their historical homeland.

# The day the senator dropped in

Till yesterday the name Edward Kennedy meant nothing to most people in the Western Transvaal village of Mathopestad, where over 1 500 people fear forced removal. But when he descended by helicopter on the settlement he told residents what they most wanted to hear: that moving people purely because of colour was wrong morally, an inhumane, indecent policy.

And he promised to speak out in South Africa and abroad in defence of the land rights of people such as the Bakubung of Mathopestad, who bought their farm just beyond Magaliesburg in 1910 and whose ancestors lived in the area for almost a century before that. He left the area to cheers and the anthem "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika."

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In the long, hot wait for Senator Kennedy women and elders gathered near the school. Mrs Mirriam Ramkoko said anxiety about removal made them keen to speak to anyone of influence. She left her job in Soweto two years ago because of the uncertainty created by the threat of removal. She wanted to be at hand should anything develop. Husband Michael is still in Soweto, but visits his wife and four children regularly. If the scheduled removal to a farm beyond Rustenburg occurred the split in the family would be complete, said Mrs Ramkoko. "God made husband and wife to stay together, but the Government is trying to make self-divorce,"

she said, expressing fear that her husband might turn to another woman. If the people of Mathopestad did not know what to expect of Senator Kennedy, he was equally unprepared for his reception. He could scarcely have expected a meeting with about 200 adults huddled under a flowering gum. Acting Chief John Mathope spoke at length of the tribe's history in the area, ending emphatically: "This is our land." In response Senator Kennedy declared that he had understood the chief's speech as a message of a homeland and for a people to be able to live in peace as a community. The Government's original plans were to move the people of Mathopestad to

Onderstepoort, a bushveld farm with a view of Sun City. Senator Kennedy's scheduled visit to the site was aborted by an unco-operative helicopter. What he would have seen, and what Pressmen did see, was a tract of dense bushveld dotted with over 1 000 tin outhouses, marking sites for a settlement at least five times the size of Mathopestad. There are signs of recent work. Taps have been added, new roads cleared, yet more toilets erected. But the Department of Co-operation and Development is tight-lipped about it. Yesterday a spokesman in Pretoria insisted that the Mathopestad issue was deadlocked, that no talks had been held in

over a year. But, added the spokesman, it was expected that negotiations would be resumed shortly. This statement contradicted a letter written by Dr Piet Koornhof in the week he retired as Minister of Co-operation and Development. It stated clearly that Mathopestad's appeals against removal had been considered, but that they would have to go. The fact that Mathopestad, a Tswana village, is excluded from Bophuthatswana in the homeland's final consolidation plans appears to set the seal on their removal. And it is likely that foreign visitors in a year or two will find quite a different group of people farming the mealiland.

## Are they showing him the worst areas?

Senator Edward Kennedy's hosts are determined to show him the worst possible areas in Soweto without acknowledging the enormous progress, says West Rand Development Board chairman Mr John Knoetze.

He was commenting on scathing criticism by Senator Kennedy after his visit to the Nancefield Hostel in Soweto, writes

Colleen Ryan.

Senator Kennedy described the visit as one of his most distressing and despairing experiences.

Conditions were the worst he had ever seen, he said, and the system was contrary to Judaeo-Christian traditions.

Mr Knoetze said Nancefield was one of the poorest hostels controlled by his board.

"It has been the policy

of the Government to upgrade the quality of life in single quarters as quickly as possible," he added.

"Evidence of this is the vast improvements made at hostels such as the George Goch complex."

Mr Knoetze said it was a mammoth task gradually being undertaken with the help of the private sector.

"It appears that the

people hosting Senator Kennedy are singling out the worst possible areas," he went on.

"I have heard nothing of the R500 million spent in Soweto over the past five years for upgrading essential services."

About 11 500 migrant labourers employed by Johannesburg City Council live in hostels in Johannesburg and Soweto.

The deputy chairman of Johannesburg's management committee, Mr Jan Burger, said the council was gradually moving away from the hostel system.

"We plan to build 400 houses near the Orlando Power Station to house migrant labourers and their families," he added.

"Numbers at our hostels are falling every year."



# THE 'BERLIN WALL' IS NOT ENOUGH!

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13/1/85 C. Pers

OVER 30 Chesterville families are to be removed from their homes to give way for a "buffer strip" between the township and the white Westville residential area.

Why? Because the Westville residents complain that "the blacks dirty the area".

This was confirmed this week by Chesterville superintendent Rogers Ireland

According to Ireland, the white residents lodged numerous complaints relating to their black neighbours many years ago

The two communities are separated by a "Wall of Berlin", but now the board wants to increase the "No Man's Land" by forming a buffer strip.

The removal of the families comes at a time when the Government has just alleviated the threat of removal on the people of Chesterville by announcing that the area will now be granted leasehold and freehold property rights.

Chesterville councillor Edwin Ngobeni confirmed that Westville residents

**By PHINDA KUZWAYO**

had lodged complaints and said the two communities had held several meetings on the issue.

Besides the "dirt", Mr Ngobeni said the whites also put down noise as another major problem.

Dogs owned by Chesterville residents and children who walked through white properties were also mentioned.

## Relatives sought

Durban Railway cops are keen to get in touch with relatives of Mbhekiseni Nkundane Mhlongo, 22, whose body was found along the railway line between Kenville and Temple on the route to Kwa Mashu on December 29

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# 19th century legacy farmers fear the Kat River removal

The broken sign marks the disused railway station at Seymour, once the railhead of the Kat River Valley line.

## By a Special Correspondent

IN the shadow of the magnificent Katberg, a historic community is being displaced by apartheid.

The Stockenström district, where the Kat River Settlement was once established as a coloured buffer zone between white settler and Xhosa, is being handed over to Ciskei.

The future is uncertain for the estimated 6 000-strong coloured community — descendants of the soldiers who were granted the land in the early 19th century in recognition of their services during the frontier wars.

"Over us hangs a dark cloud," said Mr William Looitz, of Tamboekiesvlei, whose land has been in his family for 150 years.

The community does not know when they will have to leave, where they can go or, in many cases, how much compensation they will be paid.

The border has already shifted very close to Tamboekiesvlei, to include Seymour, a few kilometres away. Since July last year, the white and blue flag of Ciskei has flown over the Seymour police station.

But even for the local black population, incorporation into "their own state" has been, at best, ambivalent.

In the Seymour hotel, recently taken over by the Ciskeian Minister of Economic Development, Chief M E P Mafraane, three young men complain bitterly about the lack of work opportunities.

The white farmers have moved away, they say and the tobacco and furniture factory operated in town by one of the farming families has closed down. Across the road, the huge building which housed the factory is falling to pieces. An atmosphere of decay pervades

the town. Pretty old houses in the main street are empty, their gardens going to seed.

Seymour was once at the head of the railway line running from Fort Beaufort up the Kat River valley. Now weeds grow over the rusting tracks at the little railway station.

The history of the area goes back to the early 19th century, when the Kat River settlement was established by Sir Andries Stockenström in 1829. The land was granted to the forefathers of the present-day coloured farmers, in recognition of their service to the British Government during the frontier wars.

The settlement was intended to be a buffer zone between white settlers and Xhosa, and act as buffer if it did. It was often in danger, caught between the two warring sides.

An early history of the area, written in 1857, said: "Our children now find us poor and needy, after three wars, although many of the old Hottentot immigrants were people of means and also hard-working and sober."

"The people call it blood ground", said Mr Daniel Bailey, principal of the school at Hertzog.

Thin and wiry (he describes himself as a jockey), Mr Bailey is the

record-keeper of the little community. On his shelves are the documents, letters and Press clippings which make up the history of Hertzog and the Kat River valley.

"Some of the inhabitants fought in both World Wars. We reckon it's unfair of this Government, which made so many promises after the days of Janne Smuts, to take away our land. It's heart-breaking."

For the coloured farmers of Tamboekiesvlei, Hertzog, Philipson and the other settlements, the uncertainty began in 1980 when they heard they would have to leave.

"We were never officially told," said Mr Bailey.

"A white farmer showed us the notice which said he was going to be bought out and told us we would also have to go."

The community was due to be handed over to Ciskei on January 1, 1983, but as recently as June last year, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in Parliament that the fate of the community was still undecided.

Through the Kat River Association, whose chairman is Mr Bailey, the residents have been trying to gain a ministerial interview.

Mr Chris Heunis, at the time Minister of Internal Affairs, agreed to meet a delegation, but this meeting has still not taken place.

A delegation went to see an official of the Ciskei Government, but according to Mr William Looitz, of Tamboekiesvlei, they were given to understand that the Ciskei had no interest in their remaining on the land. "We were told it was not their policy to make provision for

coloureds."

Meanwhile, the uncertainty is already disrupting the community's life. Many are not ploughing their land anymore, because they fear they may have to leave before they can reap their crops.

"We don't have vegetables any more," said Mrs Nora Looitz. "I am ashamed to sit here with the house looking like this."

Some residents have drifted away to Fort Beaufort, Queenstown, Alwal North or even Johannesburg. "The Government hopes we will all go so they won't have to worry about us," said Mr Looitz.

If they have to move, the residents want to be given land in a rural area where they can continue to live together as a community.

Mr Looitz said: "The Government must make provision for us. We want to live like we do here. We don't want to live in a township."

However, in March, 1983, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Henrie van der Walt, said in Parliament there was "no provision under which the SA Department of Trusts or the Department of Co-operation and Development could make land available to persons other than blacks."

He said then the matter had been passed on to the Department of Internal Affairs.

In June, 1983, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in answer to a parliamentary question that there was no farming land available to resettle the community.

Since then, the residents have turned to their church, the Dutch Reformed Mission Church

## Stockenström NG Kerk falls prey to its own policy

IT is an ironic twist in the story of Stockenström that the place which played a special role in the beginnings of apartheid is now falling prey to the same policy.

The white members of the Stockenström congregation of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk were the first to split off to form their own separate church.

In other congregations, church apartheid was practised informally in various ways, despite a synodical decision of 1829, which said there was to be no discrimination.

In Stockenström, however, such informal separation could not be practised because of the resistance of the coloured members, who were in a majority. In 1855, 45 white members made a formal request to the church council to have communion served them at a separate service.

The church council refused and the white members took their request to the *ringsevergadering* of Albany. This body ruled that although the church council had been right and discrimination was unscriptural, the "weakness and prejudice of these members" should be taken into account and they should be allowed to worship in a separate building.

The white Stockenström members then left to found the Greykerk in Balfour — the first racially separate NG Kerk in the country.



Mr WILLIAM LOOITZ and his wife, NORA, outside their home in Tamboekiesvlei. Next to them on the pillar are the tell-tale numbers left by Government valuers.

and have asked it to look around for a farm where they could settle. A delegation from Hertzog visited farms near Alexandria and Mossel Bay.

The Rev Murphy Maart, the congregation's minister, said the church was investigating various possibilities. In any event, the residents are unsure whether they will get permission from the Government to buy farmland in a white area.

The Rev Chris Drake, who serves the Congregational Church members of the area, said about 50 people from Philipson had already put down their names for houses in Newtown, Fort Beaufort's coloured township, but there was a housing shortage there.

"In 1981 we asked for 100 houses to be built, but there is still no sign of the Government making funds available," said Mr Drake, who is also chairman of the Fort Beaufort Coloured Management Committee.

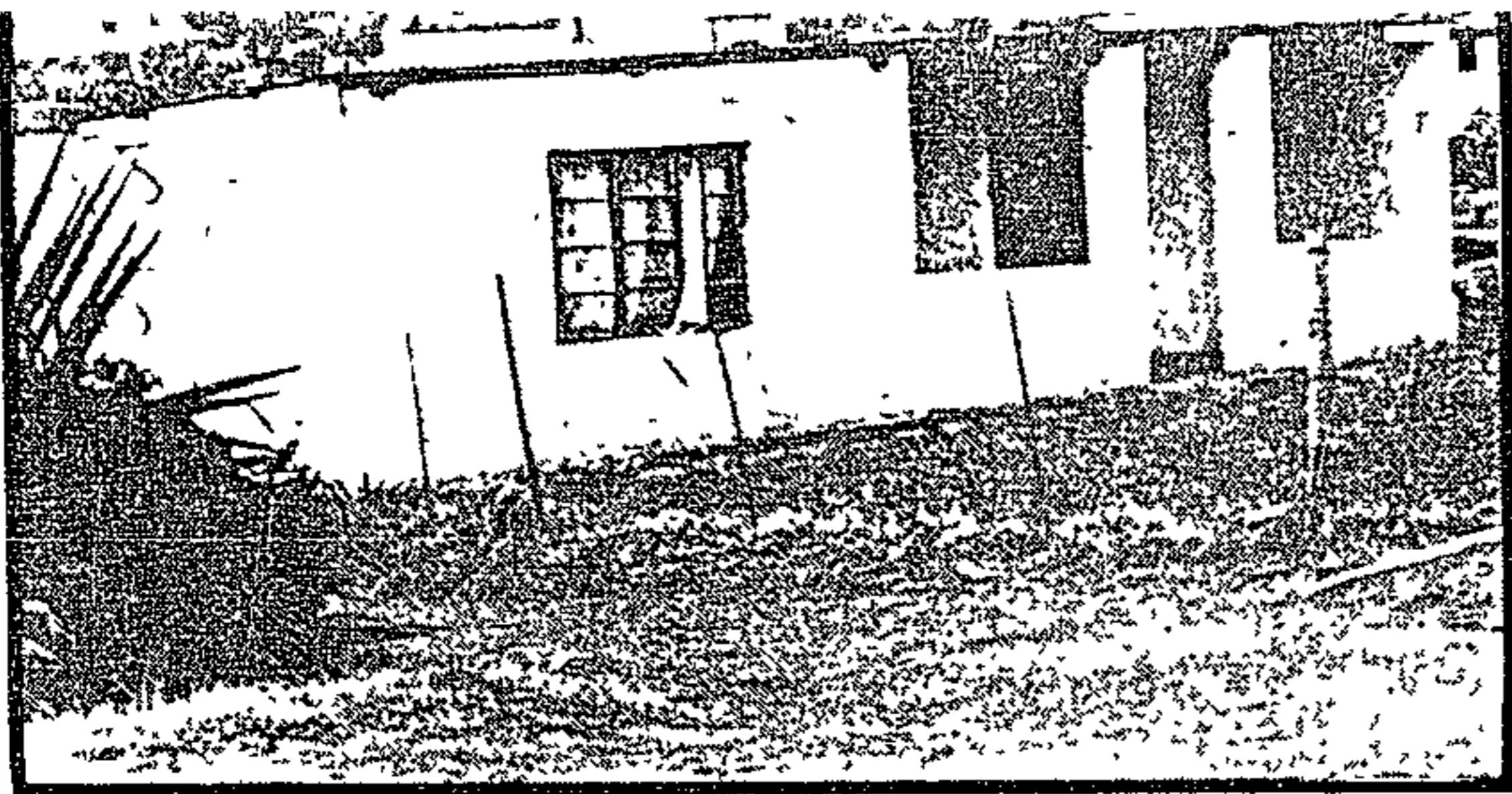
The residents of the Kat River valley are also unhappy with the amounts of compensation they are to get. Some will receive only a few hundred rand for their land, buildings and share of the commonage.

In many cases, the small amount of compensation has to be split between a number of heirs, some of whom left the area long ago.

Mr Looitz said: "It's not enough to buy a plot, let alone build a house. With R400, you can't even pay for the removal costs."

"They want to make us squatters — we have to go somewhere. And it is all to implement their ungodly policy of apartheid.

"No, they must rather keep their money and let us stay here."



Dichoeung village near Jane Furse — no more mud huts, only township-style structures.

# Cheers, chief... where you lead we won't follow!

THE eastern Transvaal village of Dichoeung near the Jane Furse settlement has "ordered" its chief out — because he wants to resettle them in an "unknown" area of Tsantsabane, a few kilometres from their homes.

The furious villagers say they are not going to move an inch from their land.

They said they were "releasing" Chief Letlagare Matlala — who is also Lebowa's Works Minister — to pack his bags and go to Tsantsabane with his family.

"He must leave us and our families in peace," said "angry" villagers.

"The removal is not compulsory — nobody will be forced to go against their will," was Chief Matlala's response.

And the acting chief — Chief Matlala refuses to give his name to the Press — denies any knowledge of the pending removal. He said it was a "rumour" spread by people "maybe from the civil service who had seen it in certain files"

The tribal author-

ity and the local magistrate's office had not yet been notified, he said.

But Chief Matlala says his people will be moved to "make room" for a new township.

"Urbanisation and chieftainship do not go together — so my people and I have got to move. At the centre of it is my concern for my people's future and their children's," he said.

He denied that the removal was being forced down the villagers' throats — saying only one individual was opposed to the move. He did not say who, but said: "That individual is not even my subject because he lives there illegally."

By MUDINI MAIYHA

# IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH

IKAGENG residents in Potchefstroom are living in the shadow of death.

They are frightened that the nearby Triomf fertilizer plant may produce a disaster

By DANIEL DHLAMINI

disaster

They fear that a tanker

stronger than the previous ones

...ing pollution

likes about commenting on the situation — but the dark clouds of tragedy looking on the horizon make flippancy a capital offence. For that reason only, this may be an appropriate time for heavy and serious soul searching.

It must be clear to the Government — and to everybody who can think in this land — that the so-called constitutional dispensation has not addressed the real fundamental problems facing us.

If it had represented a positive beginning, it would have given many of us hope that we were starting somewhere. But this, it did not do.

Our people reacted with unprecedented anger when the constitution was set in motion. This in turn triggered off an unprecedented reaction from the SA police — who joined, for the first time, in direct action with the military.

Whether the army appeared in a supportive role or not is irrelevant. What is significant is that the army — whose role is to defend this land's borders — was used against civilians. And this gave a new definition to the role of the "Defence Force" in South Africa.

It is not something which only caused us untold anger, but it was action which shook white parents and soldiers as to the morality of supporting and joining an army that was to be used against fellow South Africans.

And for the black soldiers in that army, the agony must have been tenfold. They joined the army with the intention of defending "their" country, and suddenly found themselves used against their own people.

Vorster's vision of leaving certain problems to posterity hasn't worked out like that. History has finally caught up with us. And our times demand decisive leadership to face the REAL problems.

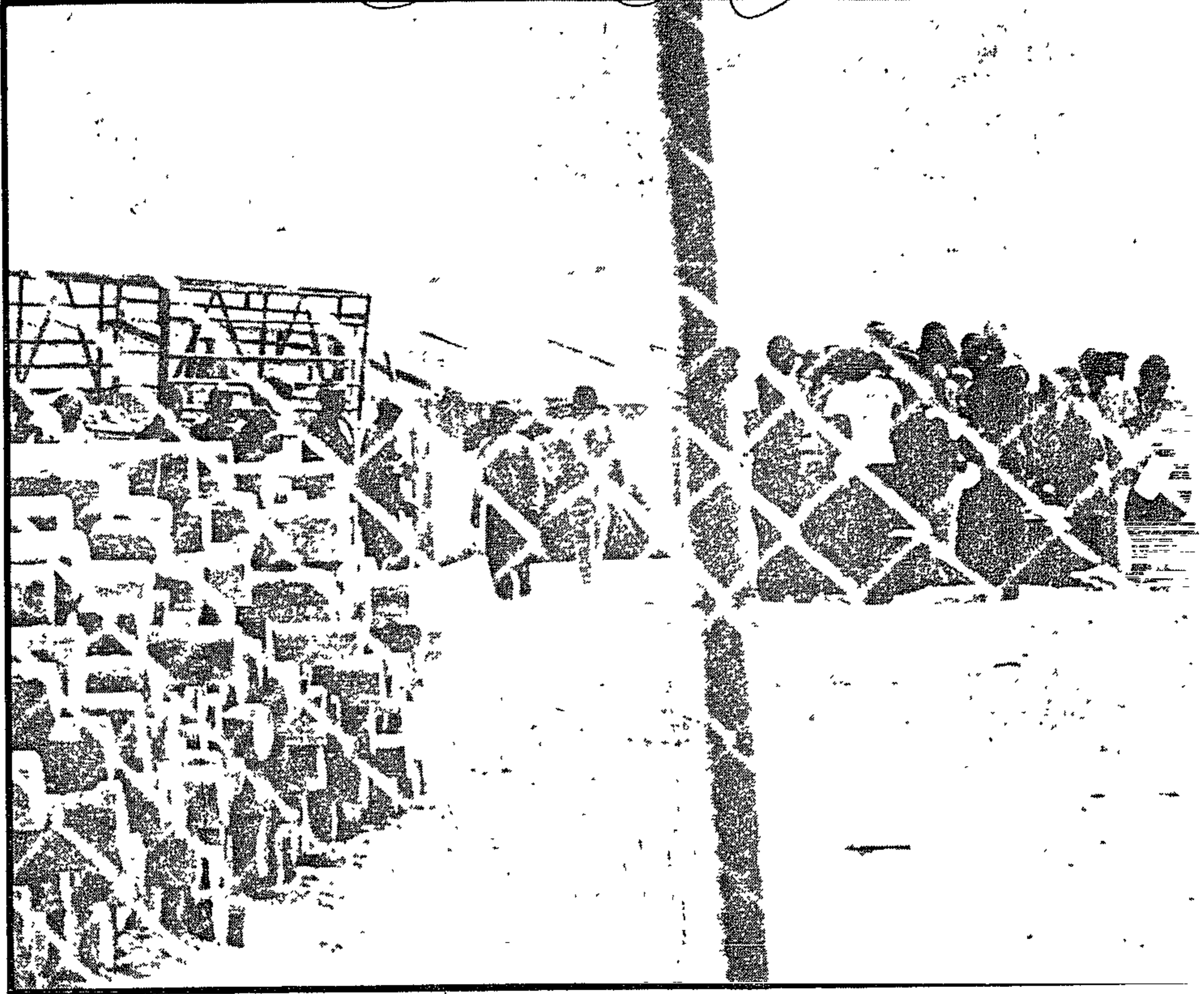
Apartheid has failed. So have attempts to

KHAYELITSHA

Argus 20/2/85

# Crews to help

(271) (~~281~~) (~~307~~) (~~340~~)



Pictures: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

Some of the government employees brought to Khayelitsha from the Transvaal to "help people move.

## Unrest: Viljoen expresses regret

By Argus Political Correspondent TOS WENTZEL

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has expressed regret about the fact that unrest and disorder and the loss of life occurred in Crossroads as a result of false rumours of an imminent large-scale removal of people from there to Khayelitsha.

The Minister's statement was the third he has made on Crossroads since Friday

According to Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, he last week also drew the Minister's attention to the tensions being

government's desire to address the essential process of urban renewal in respect of the squalid conditions of Crossroads as part of a comprehensive approach to the orderly urbanisation of black people in the Western Cape

It remained his intention to obtain through negotiation the understanding and co-operation of all concerned, especially the black leaders

He once more gave the assurance that no steps would be taken in respect of the removal of black people until further

tion of calmness and order so as to make significant consultation possible.

"In the meantime I invite the residents of Crossroads to avail themselves of the assistance of the Department of Co-operation and development to move voluntarily to the much better circumstances of life which are available in Khayelitsha" Dr Viljoen said

Mr Viljoen's department said today that nearly 8 000 stands were being prepared on a properly planned and well-drained site

mentally placed and higher lighting of the site had been provided for.

Provision had been made sufficient open spaces sport facilities would be available immediately A community hall was provided and the location for a railway station which enjoyed high priority had been identified.

# 'to help people move'

AKGUS 20/2/85

Staff Reporters GAYE DAVIS and SUE LUPTON look at the position of people moving into Khayelitsha.

HUNDREDS of Transvaal black men trucked into Khayelitsha recently have been identified as work crews assigned "to help people move"

Their arrival gave rise to the belief that the removal of Crossroads residents to the new township was imminent

For more than a week officials refused to identify them

Last night, however, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, said they were part of a removal squad

It is believed that "illegal" squatters at Crossroads will be transferred to a site-and-service zone at Khayelitsha.

## "From Pretoria"

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the men had been sent "from Pretoria" with materials to help people "who wanted to move to serviced sites" build their shacks.

But he would not say whether they would also help demolish Crossroads shacks.

The serviced sites will be beyond the rows of Khayelitsha's empty houses in an area where scores of earthmovers were seen yesterday levelling sand dunes already cleared of scrub.

Nearly 8 000 stands serviced with water were to be provided so that unconventional housing could be erected there, Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

"But there will be no, and I repeat, no removals before we first consult with all the people of Crossroads.

"No-one will be moved this week, next week or the week after. The first step is consultation with the people, so that we can avoid forced removals

"It won't be a case of the Government giving instructions — the people will be given a fair chance to talk."

He could not say what would happen if, after consultation, Crossroads residents were still opposed to moving

Asked whether the proposed talks might offer hope for Crossroads residents living in the Cape illegally, he said "I can't answer that, it's a political decision"

Meanwhile, the men brought in to "help people move" are living in tin houses used by the first Khayelitsha residents.

## Guarded

Access to the fenced-off compound was guarded yesterday. The men, and the guards, were conspicuous in their bright red armbands. These were worn "for identification purposes", according to Mr Bezuidenhoud.

Residents will be allowed to use their own material to erect structures on the stands of nearly 80sq m.

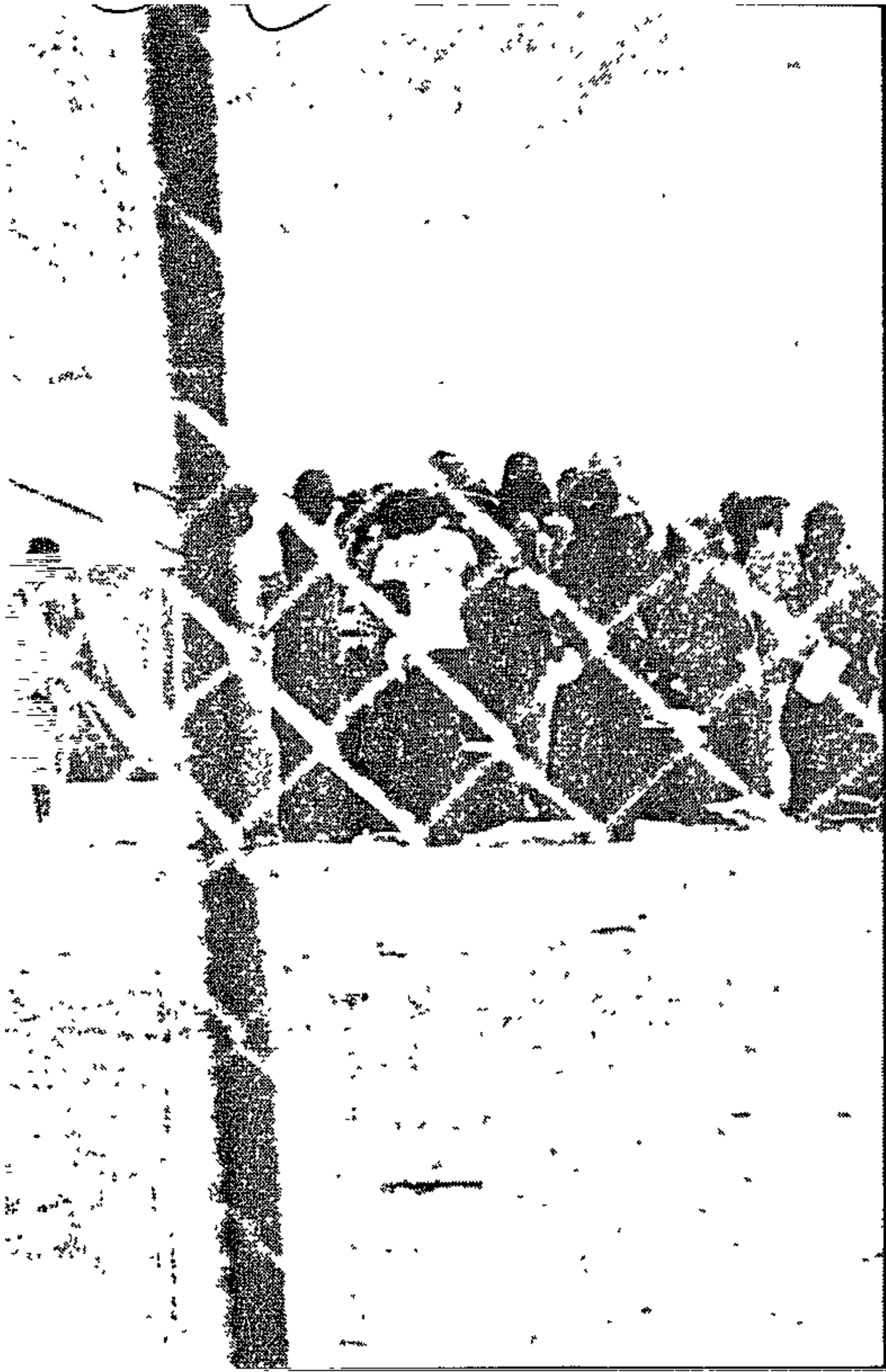
"An innovation is a 10m square slab to be provided on each stand as a starter base for building the structures," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

The stands would be "easily accessible by well-gravelled roads running through the site and a tarred road linking the site to Khayelitsha".

Informal trading would be allowed and health services would be available at a temporary clinic "until a fully equipped clinic has been completed".

There would also be a primary school with 28 classrooms and another seven were planned.

Transport from Khayelitsha would be subsidised so that fares would be the same as those from Crossroads to the main destinations, he said



Pictures: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

Khayelitsha from the Transvaal to "help people move."

## expresses regret

Correspondent TOS WENTZEL

the re- as ap- the to the ion the as- be val her

tion of calmness and order so as to make significant consultation possible.

"In the meantime I invite the residents of Crossroads to avail themselves of the assistance of the Department of Co-operation and development to move voluntarily to the much better circumstances of life which are available in Khayelitsha." Dr Viljoen said.

Mr Viljoen's department said today that nearly 8 000 stands were being prepared on a properly planned and well-drained

niently placed and highmast lighting of the site had been provided for.

Provision had been made for sufficient open spaces and sport facilities would be available immediately. A community hall was provided and the location for a railway station, which enjoyed high priority, had been identified.

crossroads as a result of false rumours of an imminent large-scale removal of people from there to Khayelitsha.

The Minister's statement was the third he has made on Crossroads since Friday.

According to Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, he last week also drew the Minister's attention to the tensions being created in Crossroads by the presence of the men from Transvaal but Dr Viljoen chose not to deal with the matter in his statements.

In his latest statement the Minister said it was the Gov-

ernment's intention to approach to the orderly urbanisation of black people in the Western Cape.

It remained his intention to obtain through negotiation the understanding and co-operation of all concerned, especially the black leaders.

He once more gave the assurance that no steps would be taken in respect of the removal of black people until further consultations had taken place, and that notice would be given timeously of all the details of any steps envisaged in this regard.

"I trust that this statement will contribute to the restora-

tion of Crossroads to avail themselves of the assistance of the Department of Co-operation and development to move voluntarily to the much better circumstances of life which are available in Khayelitsha." Dr Viljoen said.

Mr Viljoen's department said today that nearly 8 000 stands were being prepared on a properly planned and well-drained site.

Stands would be easily accessible by means of well-gravelled roads running through the site, and a tarred road linking the site to Khayelitsha. Water taps and toilets were conve-

veniently located. Sport facilities would be available immediately. A community hall was provided and the location for a railway station, which enjoyed high priority, had been identified.



The vast tract of land being cleared for the site-and-service stands. After the earthmovers have levelled the dunes, these women come to spread straw by the bale. A tractor follows, ploughing it in to stabilise the drifting sand.

## Hi-fi — but no electricity

Staff Reporter

SOPHISTICATED hi-fidelity equipment stands in the corner of the larger room of Mrs Thobeka Gojo's Khayelitsha home.

"It's useless," she says. "There is no electricity."

Although Mrs Gojo prefers her new home to her previous accommodation she reluctantly revealed the difficulties experienced in Khayelitsha.

The first complaint is the dust. The core-houses have no ceilings. "The sand gets in everywhere," she says.

Mrs Gojo's first baby will be born next month, but there is no prenatal care at the local clinic. For check-ups she has to undertake the 35km bus journey to Somerset Hospital, Green Point, where the child will be born.

Shopping is another headache for the nearest shops are in Mitchell's Plain and Mandalay, several kilometres away.

The chief director of the Western Cape Development Board, Mr J Gunter, said electricity would be supplied to Khayelitsha homes if residents wanted it but he could not say how long he thought people would have to wait.

## 4 000 core houses ready

Staff Reporter

FOUR thousand core houses at Khayelitsha are ready for occupation.

The remaining 1 000 homes which make up the first phase of the black housing project will be ready for occupation at the end of March.

Mr J Gunter, chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, last night outlined progress on the immense housing project rapidly approaching completion.

About 600 houses had been occupied so far, he said.

The two-roomed homes were

on average 27sq m in floor area, on stands of about 160sq m. Extensions to the core houses — complying with "the usual building standards" — would be encouraged, said Mr Gunter.

"People will be permitted to erect shacks in backyards as a temporary measure," he said. "They will be given a reasonable length of time to erect something permanent."

The Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said recently in Parliament that primary and pre-primary schools were

operating in the new township.

The primary schools had 1 390 pupils and 106 children attended the pre-primary schools. A secondary school would open next year, he said.

Mr Gunter said the Divisional Council of the Cape had established a temporary clinic and another would open soon.

A permanent clinic formed part of future plans for the township.

Electricity would be supplied to homes "when and if enough people wanted it" and provision had been made for telephones, Mr Gunter said.

# SA urged to stop resettling people in Mdantsane

BISHO — The Minister of Public Works, Chief D M. Jongilanga, has called on the South African Government to stop removing people from Duncan Village for resettlement in Mdantsane.

He was speaking during the discussion of the policy speech of the Department of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure in the National Assembly yesterday.

Chief Jongilanga said there was an acute shortage of housing in Mdantsane because of the repatriation of people from the Western Cape.

He said that no provision was made for the natural growth of the people of Mdantsane. The first people who were resettled in the township were now grandparents and their children and grandchildren who were grown up now had no accommodation.

Chief Jongilanga said the South African Government had been moving people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane for more than 20 years.

He said that these houses should be allocated to the natural growth and the spillover at Potsdam and not



**CHIEF JONGILANGA**

for people from Duncan Village.

Chief Jongilanga also suggested that the Ciskei Government should open all the new houses in Mdantsane that had not been allocated yet.

Dealing with resettlements in general, he said that as long as there was no accommodation for natural growth there

would always be squatters and shacks.

Ciskei was faced with the influx of people from South Africa. There were many people in Ciskei from the Karoo and other places because educated young men could not get clerical jobs in those areas.

There was also a steady stream of people from white farms.

There was no provision made for all these people in terms of accommodation, schools and clinics.

"When we ask the South African Government for funds to cater for these people, they say we are troublesome, but it is not our problem, but South Africa's because these people come from South Africa," he said.

Chief Jongilanga warned the Ciskei Government against being made a dumping ground.

He said that President Lennox Sebe had attracted a number of factories to Mdantsane and one employed more than 4 000 people, but because of the influx of people to Mdantsane, unemployment was acute. If there was no such influx the unemployment problem could have been solved.

# Glenmore: no resettlement

271

D. Dispatch

~~207~~

3075/85

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — Plans for resettlement of the people at Glenmore had changed as a result of negotiations with the South African Government, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Lindile Williams, told the National Assembly yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech, he said that people at Glenmore would not now be moved to the outskirts of Peddie, as was the original intention of the South African government. Instead,

they would now remain in the vicinity of Glenmore where suitable and decent accommodation would be constructed for them.

The present site of their shacks was prime agricultural irrigable land and it was required for extension of the Tyefu irrigation scheme so the Glenmore people would, be housed at a new site not far from the existing one.

The decision to allow these people to remain in that vicinity was taken because of the existing employment opportuni-

ties at Tyefu irrigation scheme, where a number of these people were already working.

Mr Williams said that last July the town of Seymour was handed over to the Ciskei Government by South Africa.

With regard to the farming area within the Stockenstrom district, individual farms had been handed to the Department of Agriculture for future lease and control.



(b) homeopaths at any universities controlled by his Department; if so, at which specified universities; if not,

(2) whether such faculties are to be established at any university controlled by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) at which universities and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Universities have to apply for the establishment of faculties. No such applications have been received.

Public liability

\*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department has a policy regarding the public liability of (a) its staff and (b) the teachers employed by his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The Department of Education and Culture does not determine policy on this matter. The hon member is however referred to the State Liability Act, 1957 (Act 20 of 1957), as well as to the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), and any regulations and instructions promulgated thereunder. Each case of state liability is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of the abovementioned legislation.

(1) (a) (i) 649.

(ii) None.

(iii) 108.

(iv) 18.

(b) (i) R4 478 100.

(i) falls away.

(i) R248 400.

(i) R378 000.

Questions for written reply:

General Affairs: *Howard Q. Co. 1/1632*  
271 Luckhoff 28/5/85  
326. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

With reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 15 June 1984, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) amount of compensation paid to residents of Luckhoff and (b) to how many persons was compensation paid?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Cash.

(ii) R11 630.

(b) 25 persons. *Howard Housing/infrastructure 28/5/85 Q. Co. 1/1632*  
016. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many houses were built in (i) Mdantsane, (ii) Mlungisi Township, (iii) Grahamstown, (iv) Zwijde, (v) Fort Beaufort, (vi) Ginsberg and (vii) Stutterheim in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) what was the (i) cost of building such houses and (ii) amount spent on infrastructure in respect of each of these areas;

(2) whether any new sites were made available in 1984; if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(b) (i) R4 478 100.

(i) falls away.

(i) R248 400.

(i) R378 000.

(ii) R2 271 500.

(ii) Nil.

(ii) R452 030.

(ii) Not available.

(v) None.

(vi) None.

(vii) None.

(i) falls away.

(i) falls away.

(i) falls away.

(ii) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(2) Yes, 700 sites at Mdantsane.

*Howard Reference book/influx control Q. Co. 1/1633 28/5/85*  
741. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Statistics up to 31 August 1984

Pretoria . . . . .	14 834
Johannesburg . . . . .	29 009
Durban . . . . .	3 948
East London . . . . .	239
Port Elizabeth . . . . .	1 282
Cape Peninsula . . . . .	7 662

Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: persons injured/killed *Howard Q. Co. 1/1634 28/5/85*  
919. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons have been injured and/or killed during the unrest in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area since 21 March 1985; if so, how many (a) civilians and (b) policemen had been (i) injured and (ii) killed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

From 1985-03-21 to 1985-05-16

	(i)	(a)	(ii)	(b)
Port Elizabeth area:				
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	25	35	—	—
By rioters	14	18	—	3
Uitenhage area:				
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	43	33	—	—
By rioters	8	22	3	—
Despatch/Addo and Kirkwood:				
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	10	10	—	—
By rioters	5	8	—	—

*Own Affairs: Howard*  
81. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What total amount has been budgeted

by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1985-86 financial year?  
The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:  
R275 000,00.

(b) homepaths at any universities controlled by his Department; if so, at which specified universities; if not,

(2) whether such faculties are to be established at any university controlled by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) at which universities and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Universities have to apply for the establishment of faculties. No such applications have been received.

Public liability

\*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department has a policy regarding the public liability of (a) its staff and (b) the teachers employed by his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The Department of Education and Culture does not determine policy on this matter. The hon member is however referred to the State Liability Act, 1957 (Act 20 of 1957), as well as to the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), and any regulations and instructions promulgated thereunder. Each case of state liability is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of the abovementioned legislation.

Questions for written reply:

General Affairs:

*James and Q. 6/1/85*  
*Luckhoff 28/5/85*

326. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

With reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 15 June 1984, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) amount of compensation paid to residents of Luckhoff and (b) to how many persons was compensation paid?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Cash.

(ii) R11 630.

(b) 25 persons.  
*Hansen*  
*Housing/infrastructure 28/5/85*  
*Q. 6/1/85*  
616. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many houses were built in (i) Mdantsane, (ii) Mlungisi Township, (iii) Grahamstown, (iv) Zwijde, (v) Fort Beaufort, (vi) Ginsberg and (vii) Stutterheim in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) what was the (i) cost of building such houses and (ii) amount spent on infrastructure in respect of each of these areas?  
(2) whether any new sites were made available in 1984; if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 649. (b) (i) R4 478 100. (ii) R2 271 500.

(ii) None. (i) falls away. (ii) Nil.

(iii) 108. (i) R248 400. (ii) R452 030.

(iv) 18. (i) R378 000. (ii) Not available.

(v) None. (i) falls away. (ii) Nil.

(vi) None. (i) falls away. (ii) Nil.

(vii) None. (i) falls away. (ii) Nil.

(2) Yes. 700 sites at Mdantsane

*Hansen*  
*Reference books/influx control*  
*Q. 6/1/85*  
741 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Bloemfontein	2 594
West Rand (Excluding Johannesburg)	19 278
East Rand	23 463

*275*  
*Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: persons Hansen injured/killed Q. 6/1/85*  
919. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons have been injured and/or killed during the unrest in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area since 21 March 1985; if so, how many (a) civilians and (b) policemen had been (i) injured and (ii) killed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

From 1985-03-21 to 1985-05-16.

Pretoria	14 834	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Johannesburg	29 009	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Durban	3 948	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
East London	239	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Port Elizabeth	1 282	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Cape Peninsula	7 662	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Port Elizabeth area:					
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	25	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
By rioters	14	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Uitenhage area:					
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	43	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
By rioters	8	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
Despatch/Addo and Kirkwood:					
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	10	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)
By rioters	5	(i)	(a)	(i)	(b)

Own Affairs:

*Hansen*  
*Mortgage loans: interest subsidies*  
*Q. 6/1/85*  
81. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:  
What total amount has been budgeted

R275 000,00.

# Lawyers hit out <sup>271</sup> at new <sup>B. Day</sup> <sup>27/5/85</sup> removals legislation

By LINDA ENSOR

A PROPOSED amendment to the Black Administration Act which denies the right of Parliament to debate the resettlement of communities from their ancestral lands has been condemned by Lawyers for Human Rights as a "cynical" attempt to subvert the courts.

The Bloemfontein Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will be pre-empted by the State in its interpretation of Section 5 of the Act if Section 9 of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill is adopted, says the legal rights organisation.

Also at issue is the right of "tribes" — which refuse to move — to have their removal debated in Parliament.

In 1975 a schedule listing 34 tribes in the Transvaal, the Cape and Natal which were pinpointed for removal was passed by Parliament.

In November 1983, when one of the communities, the Bakwena, Ba Mogopa, received notice that it was to be moved from Ventersdorp, it appealed to the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court for an urgent interdict against the action until Parliament had passed a resolution backing the move.

The application was refused on the grounds that the 1975 parliamentary resolution constituted compliance with the Act.

The Mogopa tribe — which was subsequently forcibly moved to Pachsdraai and Bethani — appealed against the decision on the grounds that the adopted schedule did not constitute valid parliamentary approval as the places to which it was to be moved were not specified.

Section 5 of the Black Administration Act stipulates that when a tribe refuses to move, parliamentary approval must be obtained.

The proposed amendment will, if passed, eliminate this safeguard for the scheduled tribes, says Lawyers for Human Rights, which sees it as an attempt to validate the removal of the Mogopa tribe.

It will, if passed, apply retrospectively to 1973.

	R
Die Weslander .....	30,80
Eastern Province Herald .....	447,43
Gemsbok .....	214,00
Het Suid-Wesern .....	123,90
Klerksdorp Record .....	120,00
Ladysmith Gazette .....	44,55
Nasionale Streekskoerante .....	30,00
Natal Daily News .....	929,98
Natal Mercury .....	200,09
Newcastle Advertiser .....	86,80
Oosterlig .....	335,65
Oudshoorn Courant .....	60,90
Paarl Post .....	70,84
Rustenburg Herald .....	48,40
Stellalander .....	71,40
Swartland Monitor .....	60,06
Tempo .....	302,50
The Friend .....	100,00
The Natal Witness .....	73,50
The Citizen .....	1 055,70
Vaal Weekblad .....	299,60
Vista .....	108,00
Volksblad .....	102,00
Witbank News .....	225,40
Worcester Standard .....	101,85

**Jan Smuts Airport**

908. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department has any plans to provide additional facilities at Jan Smuts Airport to cater for increased traffic in the future; if so, (a) what is the nature of these plans, (b) what specified facilities will be provided in terms of these plans, (c) when were these plans finalized, (d) when are these facilities due to be completed and (e) what total amount has been budgeted for the construction of these facilities;
- (2) whether tenders have been invited for the construction of these facilities; if not, (a) why not and (b) who will construct each of the planned facilities; if so, when;

- (3) whether any tenders have been awarded; if not, why not; if so, which companies (a) submitted tenders and (b) were awarded each specified contract;

- (4) whether any of these facilities have been completed; if so, what specified facilities (a) have been and (b) remain to be completed;

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

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.

- (a)

- (i) Existing terminal buildings improvements are to be effected.

- (ii) Proposed new terminal building

A large scale new domestic terminal building will be constructed between the parallel runways.

- (b) (i) Existing terminal buildings

Improved passenger handling facilities for both domestic and international passengers and passenger loading bridges to serve thirteen aircraft parking positions.

- (ii) Proposed new terminal building

A new terminal building, operations complex, access roads, car parking and ancillary facilities.

- (c) (i) Existing terminal buildings

Sketch planning has been completed and final design drawings are due for completion during June 1985.

- (ii) Proposed new terminal building  
No plans have yet been finalized.

- (d) (i) Existing terminal buildings  
1988.

- (ii) Proposed new terminal building  
1995.

- (e) (i) Existing terminal buildings  
R20 million.

- (ii) Proposed new terminal building

The required money will be budgeted for only after an estimate of costs has been made.

- (2) No.

- (a) Tenders cannot be invited until the plans are finalized and accepted. It is, however, expected that tenders will be called for the improvements to the existing terminal building during January 1986. It is not possible at this stage to determine when tenders will be invited for the construction of the proposed new terminal building.

- (b) Falls away.

- (3) and (4) No, in view of the reasons enunciated in reply (2)(a) above.

- (5) No, not at this stage.

**Training centres/schemes**

914. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many (i) private training centres, (ii) training schemes conducted by employers for their own employees and (iii) training schemes for groups or associations of employers were registered in

terms of the Manpower Training Act, No 56 of 1981, and (b) how many training schemes were registered in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

- (a) (i) 661.

- (ii) 1 119.

- (iii) 8 Group Training Centres have been registered in terms of Section 31 of the Manpower Training Act, 1981, and 4 Training Schemes have been established in terms of Section 39(4) of the Manpower Training Act, 1981

- (b) 10 Training Schemes have been registered in terms of Section 48 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956

The figures are as at 31 December 1984

271  
H. Cronjé  
27/5/85  
Q. 61. 1602  
KwaNgema/Driefontein community

918. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 9 April 1985, a decision has been reached regarding the proposed resettlement of the (a) KwaNgema and (b) Driefontein communities; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, when;

- (2) whether these communities are still to be removed, if so, (a) why and (b) when; if not,

- (3) whether he intends taking any steps in respect of the (a) upgrading and/or (b) further development of these communities; if not, why not; if so, (i) what specified steps, and (ii) when, in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1985-86 financial year?

(1) to (3) No final decision has been taken regarding the settlement of the KwaNgema and Driefontein communities. Certain proposals submitted by the communities are at present being investigated and considered and further discussions with the communities will take place as soon as possible.

R4 380 000.

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

*Own Affairs:*

TUESDAY, 28 MAY 1985

**War veterans' pensions**

79. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:*

*General Affairs:*

*State president:*

**Kannemeyer Commission: report**

\*1. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the State President:

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Kannemeyer on the investigations into the shooting in Uitenhage on 21 March 1985; if so,

(2) whether he will Table this report; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS (for the State President):

- (1) No.  
(2) Falls away.

*Ministers:*

*Question standing over from Tuesday 21 May 1985:*

**Teachers: registration**

\*31. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether the registration of teachers

HoA

is to fall under the control of his Department: if not, (a) why not and (b) who is to be responsible for the registration of teachers; if so, which bodies will be involved in the drafting of the minimum requirements for registration;

- (2) whether the (a) handling and (b) maintenance of the register will fall under the control of his Department; if so, which organization or body within his Department will be responsible for this register; if not, which organization or body will control the establishment and maintenance of the register?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION** (for the Minister of National Education):

- (1) Yes. The central registering body to be established in accordance with paragraph 4.5.2 of the White Paper on the provision of Education in the RSA, will administratively fall under the auspices of the Department of National Education, but will be largely autonomous, also regarding the laying down of the minimum requirements for the registration of teaching staff.
- (a) and (b) fall away.
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes. The establishment and maintenance of the register will be controlled by the above-mentioned central registering body.

*New Questions:*

*Freehold farm-land: facilities*  
\*1. Mr P. GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether facilities in respect of (a) agricultural (i) research, (ii) extension services and (iii) credit, (b) the Land Bank and (c) drought-relief schemes administered by the State, are available to Black persons who own freehold farm-land in the Re-

public of South Africa: if not, (aa) why not and (bb) what facilities are available to these Black farmers; if so, what was the nature of the assistance given and facilities available to such Black farmers during the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available;

- (2) whether these facilities are similar to those available to White farmers in the Republic: if not, (a) why not, (b) in what respects do they differ and (c) when is it anticipated that these differences will be eliminated;
- (3) whether such Black farmers are subject to the same provisions of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, as are White farmers; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

There are two categories of Black owned farmland in the Republic of South Africa, namely land in the so-called Black spots and land in the national states.

The provision of services to land owners to which reference is made in the question is a function which vests in each of the national states concerned. Any applicable research results are available to the national states, which transmit these results to Black land owners by means of their extension services (consisting of approximately 1 200 trained agricultural officers). Agricultural credit is provided to land owners by the Departments of Agriculture of the national states, and by their development corporations. The national states furthermore administer their own drought relief schemes when necessary. As far as Act 43 of 1983 is concerned it needs to be mentioned that it is not applicable in the national states but that each national state has its own legislation on similar matters. As far as the Black landowners who possess land in Black spots within the Republic of South Africa are concerned the replies to the questions are as follows:

HoA

# Stanger meeting on forced removals

**Mercury Reporter**  
ABOUT 250 people from black freehold communities around Stanger met at a Stanger hotel yesterday to discuss forced removals — a problem they might have to face.

Spokesman Mr Dave Walwyn said the meeting had been organised to bring people up to date on the forced removals in the rest of the country. 'We focused on statements made by the Gov-

ernment in the past six months regarding forced removals, so that the freehold communities know what is happening to other people in similar situations,' said Mr Walwyn.

'We also dealt with problems faced by these communities, like lack of infrastructure and harassment by Natalia Administration Board officials.

'It was a briefing session more than anything else.'

271 E. Post

23/5/85

# Black removals still under cloud

DESPITE widely publicised statements by Government that there is a fundamental rethink on black removals, and that all removals have been suspended, more than a million people in different parts of South Africa still live under a cloud of uncertainty about their future.

Removals have indeed been suspended: there are no official removals anywhere in the country today. Also noteworthy is the fact that further provision of housing and services to black urban communities situated in areas 50km away from homeland boundaries — which for years was frozen — has now been unfrozen and the inhabitants granted 99-year leasehold.

But, as the Black Sash and the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) point out, there are about 1 044 000 people who do not know if they will still live in their homes next month in the face of Government attempts to eliminate "black spots" and consolidate the homelands. Of this figure, 540 000 are in Natal, 473 000 in the Transvaal and 31 000 in the Cape.

There is some clarity on the 265 000 people living on informal settlements countrywide.

Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen has said clearance of informal settlements will continue, which means the intention is to remove them.

The future of "black spots" is less clear. There is evidence of secret moves to persuade some inhabitants to accept removal. Inhabitants are consequently hesitant about accepting Government bona fides.

They say they don't want to be removed from their ancestral homes to places either inside or near homelands, because they dread incorporation

into nomelands where they would lose their SA citizenship.

Acting Chief John Mathope of Mathopestad, a section of the Bakubung

tribe occupying a 1 400ha farm at Boons between Magaliesberg and Koster, says Mr Viljoen has already broken his promise that removals will be implemented only if leaders of affected communities are consulted and agree to move.

"Officials have held secret meetings with tenants in the village asking them whether or not they want to move. As a result of these secret moves, the Government now says some people want to go to Onderstepoort, the new place

"We will not stand in the way if tenants want to go away. But we, the owners of the land, members of the Bakubung tribe, belong here. This is our ancestral home and we don't want to leave, not for anything.

"More than 700 of our people have signed a petition rejecting removal. We hope State President P W Botha will hear our cries and make sure we are not removed from here," says Chief Mathope

He explains that the farm was bought by his people in 1910 and they have since been resident there. There are 80 family landowners living in the village today, while another 179 family landowners are resident in the urban areas but maintain their connections with the village and their chief. Besides, 114 tenant families are also resident at Mathopestad.

The Mathope people first heard of their proposed removal when numbers were marked on the doors of their houses in 1967 and '68. Subsequently, the Monnakgotla, a section of the Mathopestad people and also members of the Bakubung tribe, were for-

cibly removed in 1968 from a farm alongside the present Mathope and resettled at Ledig, a hillside settlement near Sun City.

Other threatened "black spot" settlements in the Transvaal include Motlatla in the district of Koster, Daggakraal and Driefontein and Kwa-

Ngema at Wakkerstroom in the south-eastern Transvaal. But leaders of Driefontein have said after talks with Deputy Minister Ben Wilkens that their community might be reprieved after all.

Wilkens told them, they say, that Government would consider their suggestions to relocate only those families whose homes are likely to be affected by the new dam now under construction in the area and that these families be allowed to settle on an adjacent farm.

In Natal there are 189 black freehold areas which have been proclaimed "black spots" and Miss Patti Henderson of Afra says that they are all threatened with removal. Besides, there are 12 "mission black spots" — people living on church land.

About 15 000 people today live at Matiwane's Kop near Ladysmith, she

says. The place was bought by the Tshabalala clan between 1870 and '80. But in 1980 the Government expropriated the land and wanted to relocate inhabitants at Uitvlugte in the Klip River Valley in Natal.

"These people have been threatened with removal since 1968. But they are united in their opposition to relocation. If Minister Viljoen was sincere that removals are done away with, he would reverse or rescind the expropriation process and give back the land to the people."

Driefontein, near Ladysmith, is a freehold complex comprising eight farms owned by a syndicate of black shareholders since 1869. A total of 70 000 people are presently resident there. According to the 1975 land consolidation plans, the complex was supposed to be incorporated into

Kwazulu. However, the land has been excised by the Government.

Reserve Four, a prosperous, self-sufficient settlement near Richards Bay, has also been excised and the inhabitants are among those also threatened with removal.

Henderson estimates that about 600 000 people in Natal alone will be affected by removals if the 1975 land consolidation plans are implemented. "The Government should show its sincerity to abandon removals by restoring all the expropriated and excised lands to the people who originally owned them," she says.

As many as 750 000 people are known to have been removed from the urban areas and resettled within homelands between 1960 and '80. But the figure doesn't include people already removed from "black spots" — The Financial Mail

# Retroactive bill to settle fate of Magopa?

Cape Times  
21/5/85

271

## Political Staff

A SHOCK provision in a new bill could retroactively invalidate a court action by the resettled Magopa community in the Western Transvaal to challenge their controversial eviction.

The proposal was yesterday called "utterly unacceptable" and "a ham-handed way of dealing with the issue" by Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Nic Olivier.

Despite the opposition of most of the residents of Magopa, the people were relocated last year to Pachsdraai inside Bophuthatswana after police and government officials surrounded the area at 4.30 in the morning and forcibly moved the remaining people.

A court action, challenging the resettlement, was instituted by the elected headman of Magopa, Mr Shadrack More, in the Supreme Court, Pretoria.



Mr Nic Olivier

This application was dismissed but his lawyers petitioned the Chief Justice and as a result an appeal is to be heard in the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein although a date has not yet been finalized.

Mr More's lawyers con-

tend that the 1973 parliamentary decision, in terms of which the people of Magopa were resettled, was not valid because it did not specify the area to which the people were to be moved.

They maintain that the 1927 Black Administration Act, as amended, required three steps before a tribe or community could be resettled — a government order, a refusal by the people concerned to do so and formal confirmation by Parliament that they should be resettled.

They claim that this procedure was not followed in the relocation of the people of Magopa.

## 'Order'

But, in terms of Clause 9 of the Laws on Cooperation and Development Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, an order that a tribe must withdraw from an area was not necessary if, without parliamentary approval, the order did not define the area to which they were required to move.

An explanatory memorandum, attached to the bill, explained that the amendment was "aimed at making it clear that the approval of Parliament was not necessary also in respect of the place to which to a tribe was ordered to withdraw".



## Illegal Immigrants

\*8. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether any cases of the employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District have been referred to his Department for prosecution purposes since 1 January 1985, if so, how many;

- (2) whether his Department has instituted prosecutions in respect of all these cases; if so, (a) against which persons and (b) what was the outcome of the prosecutions in each case; if not, (1) against which persons have prosecutions (aa) been instituted and (bb) not been instituted, (ii) why have prosecutions not been instituted in certain cases and (iii) what was the outcome in the cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, four.
- (2) No.

(i) (aa) Messrs W P Esterhuizen, A P Van Aardt and R P Baxter.

(bb) Mr C T H Fischer.

(ii) The public prosecutor has still to take a decision in regard to Mr Fischer.

(iii) Mr Esterhuizen was convicted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and sentenced to a fine of R60 or 20 days' imprisonment

Mr Van Aardt was prosecuted for an alleged contravention of section 26 of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964). He was acquitted.

Mr Baxter was prosecuted of

contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972. The trial has been postponed until 23 May 1985.

†9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the matter which arose during the course of the proceedings of the Kannemeyer Commission in connection with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been referred to the Attorney-General; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the (i) name of this person and (ii) nature of the matter in question;
- (2) whether any action has been taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;
- (3) whether a decision has been reached on the matter; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, what is the decision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

(a) 3 May 1985.

(b) (i) Mr N Anderson.

(ii) A possible contravention of regulation 14 read with regulation 15(c)(ii) of the Regulations promulgated with reference to the Commission in *Government Gazette* 9674 of 22 March 1985.

- (2) Yes.

(a) The matter has been referred to the South African Police for investigation.

(b) 6 May 1985

- (3) No. After the completion of the police investigation.

†10. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in terms of section 3(1) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

† The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Prosecutions are instituted in terms of section 11 of the Physical Planning Act, 1967, and in respect of contraventions of section 3(1) there were 21 prosecutions during the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985.

†11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has at any time received any applications from the residents of Mathopestad for the provision of (a) clinics and (b) any other specified health facilities; if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the facilities requested in each case;

(2) Whether these applications were granted; if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad;

(3) whether his Department (a) has received any requests for, and/or (b) has been involved in, the provision of any health facilities at the resettlement area on the farm Mimosa No 81 J O, near Onderstepoort; if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when were these requests made, (ii) what was

the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided, (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved.

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) No.

(b) No

(i) Falls away

(ii) Falls away

- (2) (a), (b) and (b) (i) - Falls away

(b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks.

District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations. Koster Provincial Hospital, Leratong Provincial Hospital.

- (3) (a) Yes

(b) No. Village unoccupied

(i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development.

(bb) 12 February 1985

(ii) (aa) Nil to date.

(bb) Mobile clinic available when required.

(iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985

(iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm

- (4) No.

Mr P G SOAL. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply,

## Illegal immigrants

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- (1) Whether any cases of the employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District have been referred to his Department for prosecution purposes since 1 January 1985; if so, how many;

- (2) whether his Department has instituted prosecutions in respect of all these cases; if so, (a) against which persons and (b) what was the outcome of the prosecutions in each case; if not, (i) against which persons have prosecutions (aa) been instituted and (bb) not been instituted, (ii) why have prosecutions not been instituted in certain cases and (iii) what was the outcome in the cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, four.

- (2) No.

- (i) (aa) Messrs W P Esterhuizen, A P Van Aardt and R P Barter.

(bb) Mr C T H Fischer.

- (ii) The public prosecutor has still to take a decision in regard to Mr Fischer.

- (iii) Mr Esterhuizen was convicted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and sentenced to a fine of R60 or 20 days' imprisonment.

Mr Van Aardt was prosecuted for an alleged contravention of section 26 of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964). He was acquitted.

Mr Barter was prosecuted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972. The trial has been postponed until 23 May 1985.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the matter which arose during the course of the proceedings of the Kannemeyer Commission in connection with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been referred to the Attorney-General; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the (i) name of this person and (ii) nature of the matter in question;

- (2) whether any action has been taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

- (3) whether a decision has been reached on the matter; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, what is the decision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 3 May 1985.

- (b) (i) Mr N Anderson.

- (ii) A possible contravention of regulation 14 read with regulation 15(c)(ii) of the Regulations promulgated with reference to the Commission in *Government Gazette* 9674 of 22 March 1985.

- (2) Yes.

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- (2) Whether these applications were granted, if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad;

- (3) whether his Department (a) has received any requests for, and/or (b) has been involved in, the provision of any health facilities at the resettlement area on the farm Mimosa No 81 J Q, near Onderstepoort, if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when were these requests made, (ii) what was

the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided, (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) No

- (b) No.

- (i) Falls away.

- (ii) Falls away.

- (2) (a), (b) and (b) (i) Falls away.

- (b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks  
District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations,  
Koster Provincial Hospital  
Leratong Provincial Hospital

- (3) (a) Yes

- (b) No. Village unoccupied.

- (i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development.

- (bb) 12 February 1985.

- (ii) (aa) Nil to date.

- (bb) Mobile clinic available when required

- (iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985.

- (iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm.

- (4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply,

could I suggest that he consult the files of his department in Johannesburg and refer to File No 21/3/85? He will then see that this community applied for a clinic in their area and that there was no response from the hon the Deputy Minister's department.

"Fun Train"

\*12. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services were connected with the so-called "Fun Train", which ran from Johannesburg to Durban and back; if so, (a) when was it started and (b) what was the nature of their involvement;

(2) whether (a) a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and (b) any other organization was connected with this train, if so, (i) what are the names of the organizations concerned and (ii) what was the nature of their involvement in each case;

(3) whether any contracts existed between the South African Transport Services and any organizations in regard to this train; if so (a) what were the terms of the contracts and (b) when were they entered into;

(4) whether this train service has since been discontinued; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) who took the decision in this regard;

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

\*The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1), (a), (b), (2), (a) and (b) Yes. Since 9 July 1983 the "Fun Train" was operated by Transport Services and leased to Southern Sun Hotel Corporation (Pty) Ltd. No other organization was involved.

(6) whether the South African Transport Services are involved in this competition; if so, what is the nature of this involvement;

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

\*The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1), (2), (a) and (b) Yes. Southern Sun Hotel Corporation (Pty) Ltd charters a luxury bus from Transport Services and is responsible for the marketing of the service as well as the selling of tickets. Transport Services only operates the bus.

(3) Yes.

(a) For sound business reasons it is not the policy to disclose details of contracts entered into

(b) April 1985

(4) No.

(5) No. No action is deemed necessary.

(a), (i), (ii) and (b) Fall away.

(6) and (7) No.

\*14. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether teachers in his Department were eligible for a 12% increment in salary in 1984; if so,

(2) whether the payment of this increment was deferred until 30 April 1985; if so,

(3) whether this increment has been paid to all teachers in his Department; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be paid, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes. An increment of approximately 23%

(2) Yes, the increments in respect of October and November 1984 were deferred as in the case of all education departments

(3) No

(a) Due to programme adjustments to the computer it was not possible to pay the increments together with their salaries.

(b) At the end of May beginning of June 1985  
 \*15. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether an investigation is being held into the death of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at the Baragwanath Hospital on or about 6 May 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is in charge of the investigation, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the death of this person, (c) what was the cause of death and (d) what is the name of this person.

(2) whether this person was arrested and/or detained by any branch of the South African Police; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provision and (d) where was he (i) arrested and/or (ii) detained,

(3) whether he was released subsequent to being arrested and/or detained; if so, (a) when and (b) where.

(4) whether any relatives or friends of this person made enquiries about him from any members of the South African Police; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the (i) nature of the

271) S. 7 was 19/5/85

MOST of the people of Mathopestad in the Western Transvaal are determined to stay where they are despite government threats to remove them. And they have built a school to prove it.

Villagers and visitors gathered yesterday to celebrate the opening of the new secondary school — a step which symbolises the community's commitment to the development of their land.

The festivities yesterday marked the villagers' commitment to improving facilities and uplifting the community.

### Struggle

"Funds to build the school were refused by the Government. But in a sign of independence the villagers raised 750 from each family," a member of the school-planning committee, Mr Johan-

# Threatened Villagers build their own school

By ELSABE WESSELS

Kghaje, said this week "The primary school couldn't accommodate the secondary-school pupils any longer and the building of another school was urgent.

"The four-room building was built by the villagers themselves with the help of various organisations and business concerns which contributed funds and material. "We weren't going to be stopped by renewed threats of removal.

"We realise the school is for the good of the community and labourers from neigh-

bouring farms who also have to rely on the school," Mr Kghaje said.

Villagers, along with friends and white farmers from Koster and Derby, gathered yesterday for the formal opening ceremony.

Mr Kenneth Browns, the American consul-general, and PFP MP Mr Peter Soal were among the dignitaries who attended.

In his address the leader of the villagers, Mr John Mathope, highlighted the struggle of the Mathopestad community and called on the Government to reconsider its stand.

"In trying to obtain a permanent reprieve the Matho-

pestad Planning Committee, the official body representing the community, has repeatedly called on the Department of Co-operation and Development to consult the elected community leaders."

### Perturbed

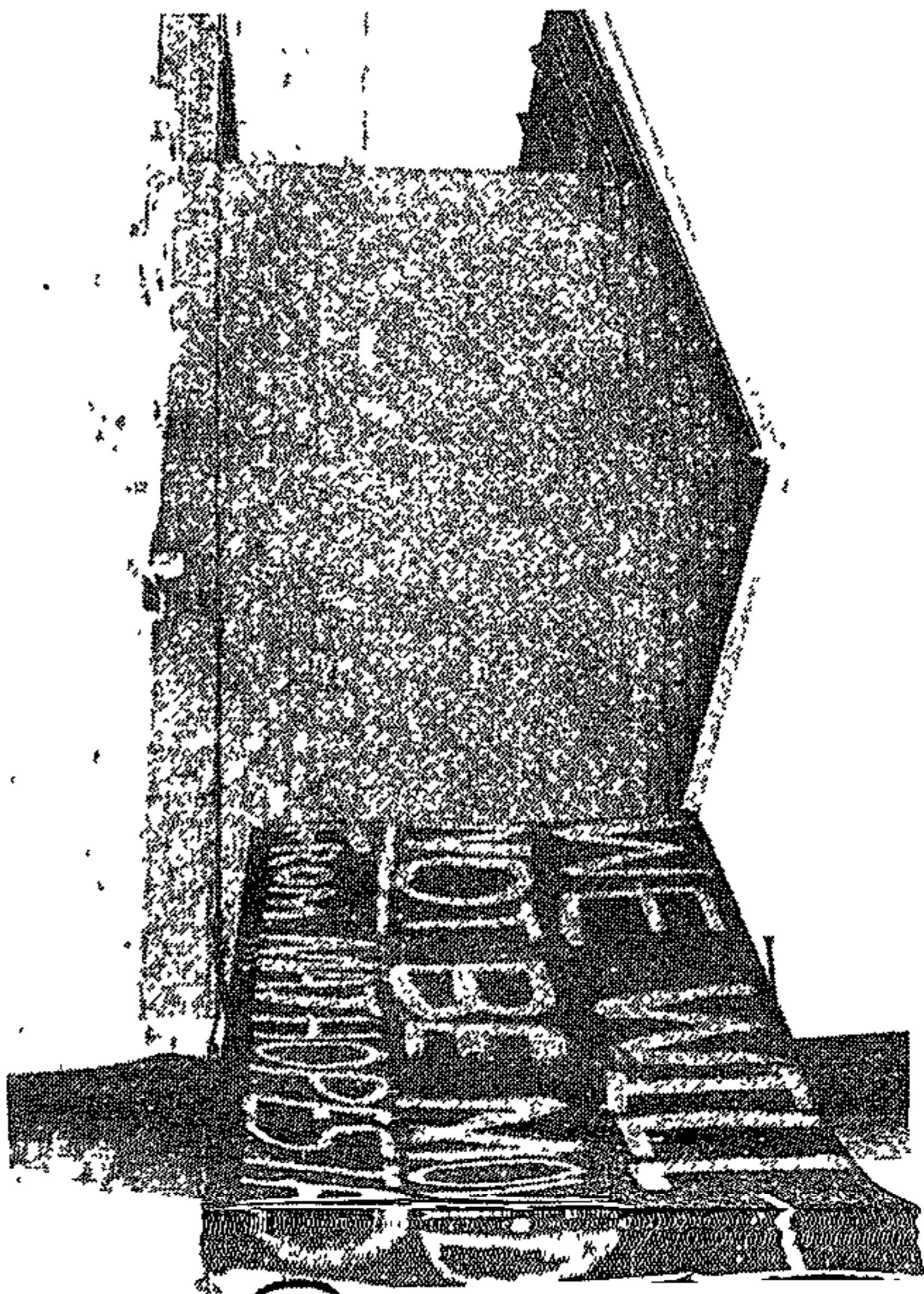
He was perturbed by a statement this week by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, that a final decision on Mathopestad would be made first and only then would discussions take place.

Mr Mathope referred to the statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-

ment, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, this year that forced removals would be suspended while the Government reviewed its policy, and that the Government would consult the "elected leaders of the people."

Mr Mathope said: "We fear that the present action of the commissioners and the Department of Co-operation and Development will disrupt the peace of our community, causing tension and strife."

● The estimated 335 families of Mathopestad live on a freehold area of approximately 1 600 morgen. The villagers have held the title deeds to the land since 1910.



An end view of the school in Mathopestad Picture: HERMANN PAINK

# Government will no longer remove Huhudi township

(271) Sowetan 14/20/83  
AFTER more than 15 years, the threat of being uprooted from their homes has at last been removed from the minds of the more than 14 000 residents of Huhudi, a township in the north-eastern Cape, near Vryburg.

The Government recently scrapped its plan to relocate blacks living on the outskirts of white cities and towns if they were within 50 km of a "homeland" boundary.

Huhudi is not the only township saved from relocation by the Nationalists about-face. Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Warmbaths, Lichtenburg, Chesterville and Lamontville, are some of the towns that can now breathe a sigh of relief.

But Huhudi is an unusual area in that it is a rural township with a high degree of political activity, a notable contrast to the more rural areas that were under the threat of removal.

## Freeze

In 1970, the Government announced that Huhudi residents would have to move to Pudimoe a township about 55 km away in Bophuthatswana.

This would have turned the people of Huhudi into daily migrants, doing a round, cross border trip of 110 km every weekday to work in Vryburg.

It would also have meant the loss of their South African citizenship and the Section 10 rights that allow them to live and work in an urban area.

The Northern Cape Development Board put a freeze on the building of new houses and warned residents that they would not be compensated for any renovations or improvements done to their houses.

TWO weeks ago the Government announced that several areas faced with removals would no longer be moved. This was greeted with joy by the affected communities. SEFAKO NYAKA, The SOWETAN feature writer, looks at one of the areas, Huhudi.

The removal plan mobilised an unusual combination of opposition from both the community and the businessmen in Vryburg.

In 1980, 1 000 residents signed a community council petition opposing the removal and sent it to Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Concerned with the potential loss of revenue for town business as a result of the removal, a delegation of the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer met Dr Koornhof in 1982.

But the delegation drew a distinction between the "legal" residents of Huhudi (those with Section 10 rights) and the "illegals" (without Section 10 rights), between those who had housing permits and those who were boarders, and between those whose houses were in good condition and those whose houses had been condemned.

Dr Koornhof had agreed to stop the removal of the "legals" and the destruction of the houses in a good state of repair, while those in condemned houses and those who were boarders would be moved "voluntarily."

In May 1983, the Huhudi Civic Association was formed at a meeting attended by about 400 people and addressed by speakers from organisations such as the United Democratic Front,

Black Sash and the Soweto Youth Congress.

An affiliate of the UDF, it has rigorously opposed the removal of any of the people — "legal" or "illegal" — and has questioned the legitimacy of the Huhudi Community Council

## Refused

In October last year Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, met the community council, the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Sakekamer, the Northern Cape Development Board and the MP for the area, Mr J P du Toit.

However, HUCA was refused permission to send a delegation to the meeting. Before the meeting, the Department of Co-operation said the community council will adequately represent the views of the community.

HUCA feared that the position taken by the Vryburg business fraternity would divide the community and allow some to be forcibly re-

moved. HUCA said they would fight the removal of any of the residents.

Faced with this level of opposition and the memory of the international outcry caused by the Mogopa removals, the Government found itself in a dilemma. It found that it wouldn't be able to drive ahead with the removals without facing fierce opposition causing an international outcry.

The acknowledgment by the Deputy-Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer last week, should be seen in this context.

Mr de Beer acknowledged that resettlement has "a strongly negative effect" on a community's social structure. He also complained that "resettlements have become grossly politicised . . . with the resulting problems of threats of disinvestment and boycott actions."

# Families

## will fight eviction moves

NM 18/5/85  
271

Mercury Reporter

FAMILIES sheltering in Phoenix Settlement at Inanda after their homes were burned during disturbances at Hambanati in Tongaat say they will fight moves to evict them once the homes are rebuilt.

Mr Ian Mkhize, a member of the Hambanati Residents' Association, said the victims were determined to reoccupy their houses and no amount of pressure or threats would get them to leave the township.

He was reacting to a call by the Hambanati Community Council to the Natalia Development Board to evict certain people from the township.

A Council chairman Mr M Cibane said the call was made after efforts to restore order in the township had failed.

### Blame

Mr Mkhize denied that the victims of the disturbances at Hambanati were troublemakers.

He claimed it was the community council that was to be blamed for the problems.

'The people who have caused the trouble are not from the township, but have been brought from outside areas,' he said, adding that his association was seeking legal opinion in connection with the allegations made by the council against those whose homes had been destroyed.

Mr Mkhize said the victims were not afraid to move back to the township and that if they didn't it would give impetus to violence.

A spokesman for the Natalia Development Board said yesterday that the Hambanati Community Council had the final say on evictions.

He said the families whose homes had been destroyed would have to reapply after they had been rebuilt and the council had the right to accept or reject their applications.

# Govt still <sup>Sowetan</sup> keeps to <sup>(1/5/85 27)</sup> its word

THE Government this week reiterated its commitment that Soshanguve township, situated on trust land about 35 km from Pretoria, will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Thousands of residents in the township near Mabopane have been, and are still living in fear, that the township could be incorporated into the homeland — a move which they believed could lead to a tense confrontation with that country's authorities.

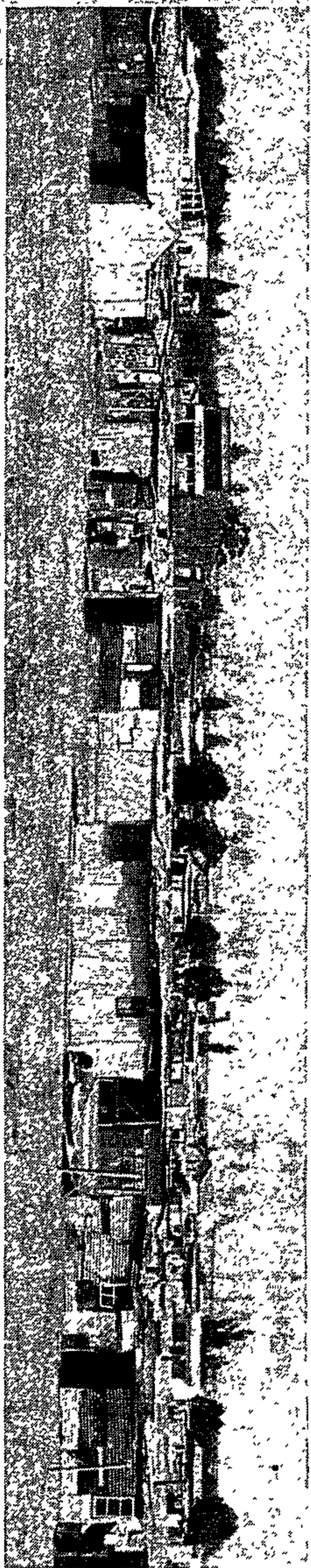
The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr V J van Niekerk, yesterday, said they would abide by the statement made in Parliament recently by the Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen that Soshanguve will definitely not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Mr van Niekerk also announced that they were awaiting ministerial approval on the prices concerning the acquisition of 99-year leasehold rights in the township.

The chief commissioner also told The SO-WETAN that an official request had already been forwarded to the Minister for an interview with various black organisations in the township who wished to discuss the area's problems with him.

Several Soshanguve residents have lauded the Government's promise that the township will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Mr Enos Chauke, a resident, said: "We hope that the Government will stick to this commitment."



Bekkersdal shantytown Silver City, which has to make way for a sports stadium.

# We shall not be moved

**BY HERMAN LETSIE** <sup>27</sup> FROM Silver City to Spooktown — this is the frightening reality facing Bekkersdal shack dwellers. Their ghostly story started when they were moved from a piece of land known as the "Sedumedi" squatter camp and told to erect their shacks at "Thatlanganang" — known as "pile-up".

They were hardly settled when a new starry future beckoned — this time they were told to move to "Silver City". But their future was not so bright after all. Recently they heard more terrifying news — this time they were told to move to Spooktown, a piece of land next to the cemetery. And they have been given just a week to do it. But residents from the Bekkersdal shantytown are not intimidated — and they've decided they will not be driven out.

According to the authorities, the present site has been earmarked for a stadium. And so, residents have to move for the fourth time — a "trek" which first started in 1982. Said Silver City resident Irene Sibanyoni. "How long are we going to be moved from one shack to the other?"

"West Rand officials bulldozed our shacks in 1982 because they said we were there illegally," she said. "Rev Cecil Begbie came to our rescue and erected tents for us outside the township." But residents were by now means settled. West Rand officials erected shacks at

"Thatlanganang" and instructed them to move again. "We thought we were finally settled, but no, we were told to move again — this time to Silver City," said Sibanyoni. "Enough is enough," residents told City Press. "We are not prepared to move another inch from our homes. "The Wrab officials can't rather come and bulldoze us like they did four years ago," said one resident. He said their children no longer knew what a home is "because we have been thrown from pillar to post". Another resident said they were told new houses were being built for them when to moved to Silver City. "The new houses have been completed, and now we are told to move to Spooktown," he said. Bekkersdal Council chief executive officer C Knott said residents have to vacate the area as a new sports stadium will be erected.



# Still under a cloud

ATZ

FEATURE

Despite widely publicised statements by government that there is a fundamental rethink on black removals, and that all removals have been suspended, more than a million people in different parts of SA still live under a cloud of uncertainty about their future.

Removals have indeed been suspended: there are no official removals anywhere in the country today. Also noteworthy is the fact that further provision of housing and services to black urban communities situated in areas 50 km away from homeland boundaries — which for years was frozen — has now been unfrozen and the inhabitants granted 99-year leasehold

But, as the Black Sash and the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) point out, there are about 1 044 000 people who do not know if they will still live in their homes next month in the face of government attempts to eliminate "black spots" and consolidate the homelands. Of this figure, 540 000 are in Natal, 473 000 in the Transvaal and 31 000 in the Cape.

There is some clarity on the 265 000 people living on informal settlements countrywide. Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen has said clearance of informal settlements will continue, which means the intention is to remove them.

The future of "black spots" is less clear. There is evidence of secret moves to persuade some inhabitants to accept removal. Inhabitants are consequently hesitant about accepting government's bona fides.

They say they don't want to be removed from their ancestral homes to places either inside or near homelands, because they dread incorporation into homelands where they would lose their SA citizenship.

Acting Chief John Mathope of Mathopestad, a section of the Bakubung tribe occupying a 1 400 ha farm at Boons between Magaliesberg and Koster, tells the *FM* that Viljoen has already broken his promise that removals will be implemented only if leaders of affected communities are consulted and agree to move.

"Officials have held secret meetings with tenants in the village asking them whether or not they want to move. As a result of these secret moves, the government now says some people want to go to Onderstepoort, the new

place

"We will not stand in the way if tenants want to go away. But we, the owners of the land, members of the Bakubung tribe, belong here. This is our ancestral home and we don't want to leave, not for anything

"More than 700 of our people have signed a petition rejecting removal. We hope State President P W Botha will hear our cries and make sure we are not removed from here," says Mathope

Mathope explains that the farm was bought by his people in 1910 and they have since been resident there. There are 80 family landowners living in the village today,

ment would consider their suggestions to relocate only those families whose homes are likely to be affected by the new dam now under construction in the area and that these families be allowed to settle on an adjacent farm.

In Natal there are 189 black freehold areas which have been proclaimed "black spots" and Patti Henderson of Afra tells the *FM* that they are all threatened with removal. Besides, there are 12 "mission black spots," people living on church land

About 15 000 people today live at Matiwane's Kop near Ladysmith, she says. The place was bought by the Tshabalala clan

between 1870 and 1880. But in 1980 the government expropriated the land and wanted to relocate inhabitants at Uitvlugte in the Klip River Valley, district Klip River, in northern Natal

"These people have been threatened with removal since 1968. But they are united in their opposition to relocation. If Minister Viljoen was sincere that removals are done away with, he would reverse or rescind the expropriation process and give back the land to the people," says Henderson.

Driefontein, near Ladysmith, is a freehold complex comprising eight farms owned by a syndicate of black shareholders since 1869. A total of 70 000 people are pres-

ently resident there. According to the 1975 land consolidation plans, the complex was supposed to be incorporated into KwaZulu. However, the land has been excised by the government.

Reserve Four, a prosperous, self-sufficient settlement near Richards Bay has also been excised and the inhabitants are among those also threatened with removal.

Henderson estimates that about 600 000 people in Natal alone will be affected by removals if the 1975 land consolidation plans are implemented. "The government should show its sincerity to abandon removals by restoring all the expropriated and excised lands to the people who originally owned them," she says.

As many as 750 000 people are known to have been removed from the urban areas and resettled within homelands between 1960 and 1980. But the figure doesn't include people already removed from "black spots"



Mathopestad... will they be moved?

while another 179 family landowners are resident in the urban areas but maintain their connections with the village and their chief. Besides, 114 tenant families are also resident at Mathopestad.

The Mathope people first heard of their proposed removal when numbers were marked on the doors of their houses in 1967 and 1968. Subsequently, the Monnagotlas, a section of the Mathopestad people and also members of the Bakubung tribe, were forcibly removed in 1968 from a farm alongside the present Mathope and resettled at Ledig, a hillside settlement near Sun City.

Other threatened "black spot" settlements in the Transvaal include Motlatla in the district of Koster, Daggakraal and Driefontein and KwaNgema at Wakkerstroom in the south-eastern Transvaal. But leaders of Driefontein have said after talks with Deputy Minister Ben Wilkens that their community might be reprieved after all

Wilkens told them, they say, that govern-

# Blacks petition support of whites

(271) NM 15/15/85

## Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Howick Town Council is to consider a petition by more than 300 residents of the Mevana Township protesting against a plan to remove them to the Mpophe Township, and asking for the support of the council and the town's white community.

Howick's Town Clerk, Mr Ron Robbins, confirmed yesterday he had received the petition, together with a supporting letter by the PFP MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre

Cronje, and that Mr Cronje had discussed the matter with him, as well as with the Mayor, Mr Lance Turnbull.

Mr Robbins said the matter would be considered by the Town Council at a meeting on May 21.

A portion of the petition reads: 'We appeal earnestly to the white community, the business community and the town council of Howick to support us in this effort because we have had a working relationship with you spanning many generations.'

1488

**†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) Yes.

(a) Krugersdorp.

(b) 150.

(c) R447 000.

(2) Yes.

(a) Accommodation is planned for a further 200 patients at the Rietgat Project in Soshanguve.

(b) It is not possible to indicate a date on which this facility will be completed, but it will possibly be ready by 1989.

The national states also have institutions for such care and chronically ill Black patients are also treated in provincial hospitals at the expense of the Department of Co-operation and Development

*Howard Q. 61. 1487*

*Moutse area: consolidation*

\*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No. 845 on 26 April 1985, (a) what is the nature of the reports concerning consolidation which are being considered by the Government and (b) by whom were these reports drawn up;

(2) whether the Government has reached a decision regarding these reports; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) what is the nature of the decision and (b) (i) when and (ii) with whom will further discussions take place;

(3) whether he or any member of the Government has received any representations regarding the decision to add the district of Moutse to Kwa-Ndebele; if so (a) when, (b) from

HoA

whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

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

(1) to (4) The Proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa are under consideration, together with the representations and inputs of various bodies in respect of the District of Moutse.

The Government's decisions will be made known as soon as possible and no statement can be made in the interim.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please explain how it is possible that the proposals for KwaNdebele have been finalized but not those of Lebowa and Gazankulu? In that respect, how do these decisions affect Moutse?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Sir, as the hon member will recall, discussions were held with the State President and the people involved with Moutse. On account of that, other representations were made and the Rautenbach Commission was set up. As a result, further representations were made and those are now under discussion.

\*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons who decided to move voluntarily from any Black townships to resettlement areas are assisted in moving by his Department, if so (a) what is the nature of the assistance provided, (b) in respect of which (i) townships and (ii) resettlement areas is assistance provided, (c) what total number of persons have been provided with such assistance and (d) in respect of which dates is this information furnished?

**†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

Yes.

(a) Free transport to their new homes for themselves, their personal property and any loose building materials and goods. The provision of a serviced site to build on. The erection of core-houses. The making available of loans of up to R3 500 at low rates of interest to build or to purchase houses. The provision of building materials at cheap prices. Technical assistance with the building of houses. Compensation for improvements on the sites they leave behind. The assistance provided will differ from place to place depending on the circumstances.

(b) (i) Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, various towns in the Western Transvaal, Luckhoff, Huhudi, Valspan, Stella, Tokoza (Alberton), Tsakane (Brakpan), Davelyon (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Katlehong (Germiston), Ratanda (Heidelberg), Duduza (Nigel), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Soweto, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Duncan Village.

(ii) Seshogo, Lebowakgomo, Veyfontein, Atamelang, Itsoeng, Botshabelo, Pudimoe, Pam-pierstat, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoeck, Don Donald, Kwaggafontein, Mdurijana, Madadeni, Zweitsha, Umitara, Mata-tiele, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdantsane.

(c) 32 462

(d) The period of 5 years ending 31 December 1984.

Cape Town: English-medium schools

\*14. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

HoA

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (i) overcrowding at, and (ii) a shortage of, English-medium schools in the northern suburbs of Cape Town if so,

(2) (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(3) whether he is informed of shortages of schools in the Republic; if not, why not, if so,

(4) whether he has been informed of any shortages of English-medium schools in the Cape Town area, if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas are there shortages and (b) what is the nature of the shortages;

(5) whether he intends taking any action in regard to this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION**

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No. Such shortages should be brought to the notice of the responsible education departments.

(5) No. Steps should be considered by the responsible education departments; (a) and (b) fall away. However, I wish to add that the broader problem resulting from the backlog in respect of the provision of building space will thoroughly be taken into consideration in the determination of norms and standards for the financing of education

Dunnotter/Alberton: Water

\*15 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

HoA

(1) Whether his Department has made or will make provision to meet the increased demand for water that will result from the expected extension of the two Black townships near Dunnotar and Alberton; if so, what steps have been or will be taken in this regard;

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

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, in respect storage in the Vaal Dam. The distribution of water from the Vaal Dam in the PWV region is the responsibility of the Rand Water Board. The following steps have, *inter alia*, been taken in this regard.

(a) Raising of the Vaal Dam—completion date October 1985; and

(b) raising of the Sterkfontein Dam—completion date June 1985

(2) No

Vaal Dam

\*16. Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

(1) Whether there are any (a) leakages and/or (b) cracks in the wall of the Vaal Dam; if so, what are the implications thereof;

(2) whether it is the intention to undertake repair work in this regard; if not, why not; if so, when (a) (i) will the repair work commence and (ii) is it expected to be completed and (b) what is the estimated cost thereof;

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

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

275  
Old Crossroads  
\*17. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:  
Howard  
14/5/85

Whether any persons were killed during the unrest in and around Old Crossroads during the period 17 February 1985 to 23 February 1985; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons killed, (b) when did they die, (c) what was the cause of death given on the death certificate in each case, (d) by whom was each death certificate signed and (e) how many of the persons killed were (i) over and (ii) under the age of 18 years?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) and (b) Except to state that 18 persons were killed on 18, 19 and 20 February 1985, respectively during the unrest in and around Old Crossroads, I consider it not to be in the public interest to furnish the required information.

(c) and (d) Death certificates are issued only on conclusion of the inquests.

(e) (i) 12.

(ii) 6

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether it is now Police policy not only to keep secret the people they detain but also to keep secret people who are killed in the course of unrest; and secondly, whether in the light of his refusal to give this sort of information which enables people to pin down rumours, he can blame other people if false information is disseminated about the number of people killed in incidents?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is a pity that the hon member uses question time

to make that kind of deliberate remark just for publicity outside the House. [Interjections.] That is the only reason why it is done. He deliberately uses certain words to specifically convey that message to elements of the Press, and for no other reason. [Interjections.] The hon member knows full well that it is in the discretion of a Minister to decide to what extent he wants to answer or should answer a question. As long as I exercise that discretion to the best of my ability I do not owe the hon member any reply. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I want to point out that it is in the discretion of an hon Minister to decide whether or not a matter should be disclosed. No imputation whatsoever ought to be made when an hon Minister uses his discretion. That has always been the rule of this House.

Mr B R BAMFORD Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Is it not also a rule of the House that a Minister must not indulge in commentary?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: That is also true; the hon Chief Whip of the Official Opposition is quite correct. Question time should not be used either by the questioner or by the person replying in any manner but to ask for information and to supply information.

\*18 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:  
Howard  
14/5/85

(1) Whether (a) his Department and/or

(b) the Western Cape Development Board has received any complaints regarding defects in houses in Khayelitsha from the occupants of such houses; if so, (i) when were the complaints received and (ii) what was the (aa) nature of the defects complained of and (bb) response thereto;

(2) whether any action has been taken in connection with these complaints; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether any of the houses at Khayelitsha are under manufacturers' guarantees; if not, why not; if so, (a) when do these guarantees expire and (b) what do they cover;

(4) whether any houses at Khayelitsha have been repaired since construction was completed; if so, (a) how many houses and (b) what was the (i) nature of the repairs and (ii) total cost involved;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Yes. The Western Cape Development Board received complaints

(i) During October, November and December 1984 and February 1985

(aa) The occupant of house No A211 and the Black Sash complained about defective roofs and doors, leaks from the water systems of certain houses and the absence of walls around some of the Besterecta houses. The Black Sash also complained about high water bills.

(bb) All the complaints received the attention of the Development Board.

(2)(a) and (b) Yes. The defective roofs and doors were repaired. The asbestos roofing was left to cure. Water leaks were repaired immediately.

The Besterecta houses were provided with a minimum of protective walling and an additional R2 million were approved for the construction of extra walls to prevent wind erosion of

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: I offer my apologies, because I was under the impression that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition referred to a debate.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: That is where the information was made known.

Sandy Bay: report

\*6. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether he has received the report of the Management Committee for the Cape Peninsula Nature Area on the proposed development of Sandy Bay; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether he has taken a decision in this regard, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what (a) are the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations of the report and (b) is the nature of his decision in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes, on 23 April 1985.

(2) No. A decision will be taken as soon as practicable.

(a) (i), (ii) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Possibly in due course.

*Howard* Q 61. 1483  
Langa/Guguletu: swimming pools  
14/5/85  
\*7. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any repairs, renovations or other work has been carried out on the swimming pools in Langa and Guguletu since his reply to Question No 70 on 26 February 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified work has been undertaken, (b) on

what dates was this work carried out, (c) what work remains to be done, (d) what total amount had been spent in this regard as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (e) when is it anticipated that this work will be completed;

(2) whether any further work is to be carried out in respect of these facilities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what work and (b) what is the estimated cost of this work;

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) No. The task is complicated and the Development Board was compelled to make use of consultants. The consultants will be appointed shortly and the repairs and renovations will be effected during winter.

(2) (a) and (b) Apart from the repairs and renovation, for which R150 000 was found, no work except normal maintenance is foreseen.

*Howard* Q. 61. 1484  
14/5/85  
\*8. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether an office of the Legal Aid Board has been opened at Mitchells Plain; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what is its staff complement and (c) how many applications for legal aid were handled through this office since it was opened up to the latest specified date for which statistics are available; if not,

(2) whether there is an office of the said Board which serves the needs of the Mitchells Plain community; if so, (a) (i) which office and (ii) where is it situated, (b) what is its staff complement and (c) how many applications for legal aid were handled through this office during the latest specified period of six months for which statistics are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) I have approved the recommendation by the Legal Aid Board that certain offices be created to enable the Legal Aid Board to open an office in the Mitchells Plain area and am now in the process of consulting the Minister of Finance in terms of the Act before appointing officers. In arriving at this decision, Mr Landers MP for Mitchells Plain has played a meaningful part.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Athlone

(ii) Amelia House, Room 401, 211 Belgravia road, Athlone.

(b) 8.

(c) During 1984, 1 892 applications were received at Athlone and 417 at Cape Town from people resident at Mitchells Plain

Evasion of military service

\*9 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force is informed or keeps records of South African citizens who are liable for military service and have been evading such service by obtaining (a) citizenship of and/or (b) permanent residence status in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei while continuing to reside in the Republic of South Africa; if so, how many cases of this nature are known to the Defence Force to have occurred during the latest specified period of five years for which statistics are available?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No (a) and (b) fall away.

*Howard* Q 271  
Duncan Village  
14/5/85  
\*10. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 343 on 14 March 1985, any residents of Duncan Village remain to be resettled; if so, how many;

(2) whether he has decided to reconsider the resettlement of Black communities; if so,

(3) whether the remaining residents of Duncan Village are still to be resettled, if so, (a) why and (b) when;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes Approximately 10 000.

(2) All previous decisions regarding the resettlement of Black communities are being reviewed. No final decision has been taken regarding Duncan Village.

(3) (a) and (b) falls away

(4) No.

*Howard* Q. 271  
Chronically ill aged persons  
Q. 61. 1486  
14/5/85  
\*11. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department has any facilities for the care of chronically ill aged Black persons, if so, (a) where are they situated in each case, (b) what total number of persons can be accommodated in these facilities and (c) what amount was budgeted for the care of the chronically ill aged in the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not;

(2) whether he intends making provision for chronically ill aged Black persons; if not, why not; if so (a) what provision is to be made in this regard and (b) when?

545 000

7. Times 271  
escape

De Beers  
forced

12/5/85  
removals

**Political Correspondent**

**MORE** than half-a-million black South Africans have escaped forced removals following the Government's scrapping of plans to resettle all black areas within 50km of a homeland border.

This enormous U-turn on earlier Government policy was announced in Parliament recently by Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.

But the extent of the reprieve only became apparent this week when his department released the statistics; at least 545 000 people who have lived for years under the threat of eviction can now breathe more easily.

In the 52 black areas officially "unfrozen" — one of the resettlement areas is ironically enough called Siberia — there are 76 000 families who no longer face the prospect of relocation in nearby homelands.

Among the most controversial settlements now off the hit list are those in Bloemfontein with a population of 84 691, Durban's Chesterville township with 12 549 people, and Tanty and Fingo Villages in Grahamstown with 49 000 people.

545 000

271  
escape

S. Times  
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### Under threat

Black Vryburgers, 17 115, are also off the list. And so is Queenstown with 34 905 people and Pretoria's two townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi with nearly 200 000 residents.

But two other controversial removal spots — KwaNgema and Mathopstad — are still under threat

Independent surveys claim as many as 3,5-million South Africans — black, coloured, Indian and white — have been resettled in terms of the Government's grand designs for the racial segregation of races in South Africa.

This year the Government officially conceded the forced removals programmes were costly, created human suffering, international condemnation and added little to the viability of the homelands.

### Squatters

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced a suspension of forced removals except where infrastructural development requires it or where there is illegal squat-

us on  
herts,  
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Government's scrapping of plans to resettle all black areas within 50km of a homeland border.

This enormous U-turn on earlier Government policy was announced in Parliament recently by Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.

But the extent of the reprieve only became apparent this week when his department released the statistics: at least 545 000 people who have lived for years under the threat of eviction can now breathe more easily.

In the 52 black areas officially "unfrozen" — one of the resettlement areas is ironically enough called Siberia — there are 76 000 families who no longer face the prospect of relocation in nearby homelands.

Among the most controversial settlements now off the hit list are those in Bloemfontein with a population of 84 691, Durban's Chesterville township with 12 549 people, and Tanti and Fingo Villages in Grahamstown with 49 000 people.

### Under threat

Black Vryburgers, 17 115, are also off the list. And so is Queenstown with 34 905 people and Pretoria's two townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi with nearly 200 000 residents.

But two other controversial removal spots — KwaNgema and Mathopetad — are still under threat.

Independent surveys claim as many as 3.5-million South Africans — black, coloured, Indian and white — have been resettled in terms of the Government's grand designs for the racial segregation of races in South Africa.

This year the Government officially conceded the forced removals programmes were costly, created human suffering, international condemnation and added little to the viability of the homelands.

### Squatters

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced a suspension of forced removals except where infrastructural development requires it or where there is illegal squatting.

The 52 townships now reprieved by the Government have, during their 20 years under sentence of execution, degenerated into squalid and unproductive areas with gross overcrowding and a tremendous backlog in facilities.

A definitive study on forced removals, the Surplus People's Project published two years ago, gives an idea of the present plight of some of the reprieved victims:

• Fingo Village in Grahamstown: granted freehold rights by Queen Victoria in 1855. By the late '70s it was, through Government policies, "characterised by extreme overcrowding and squalid conditions".

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# No meeting yet held on Mathopestad

Star 8/5/85  
270 By David Braun, Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — The Government has not yet consulted the committee it requested the residents of Mathopestad to form to negotiate their resettlement on land in Bophuthatswana.

This emerged in the reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The residents of Mathopestad, near Koster, in the Transvaal are under threat of removal to land on Onderstepoort farm, near Sun City, in Bophuthatswana.

According to the Minister, all the people registered as owners of the land at Mathopestad are dead and the land has not been transferred to their successors.

"Consequently it is a very complicated matter to determine who has rights to the land," Dr Viljoen said in response to Mr Soal's question on whether the people taken to inspect the land at Onderstepoort were Mathopestad landowners.

In answer to a further question, Dr Viljoen said that no meeting had yet been held between the Mathopestad committee and officials of his department and no date had been set for such a meeting.

Mr Soal said later that the Government should settle the question of the future of Mathopestad as soon as possible.

He said it was not a complicated matter to sort out who were the rightful owners of the Mathopestad land as the local people could easily point out who were the descendants of the original owners.

Mr Soal also called on the Government to meet the committee which it had asked to be created.

20 security lifers

# Barberton jail head is demoted

Star 8/5/85  
By David Braun, Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — The former acting head of Barberton Prison Farm has been demoted and was now employed in an administrative capacity in the general stores at Maritzburg Prison Command, the House of Assembly learnt yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) that the officer, Lieutenant J W Niemand, who was convicted of assault, was found guilty of misconduct in terms of section 55 of the Prisons Act.

Mr Niemand was originally fined R900 or 360 days and sentenced to two years' jail suspended for four years, for an assault in connection with incidents in which a number of black prisoners who were made to do hard labour in severe heat conditions died.

Mr Coetsee said that as a result of his conviction, Mr Niemand was reduced in rank from lieutenant to warrant officer.

He was also transferred from Barberton Prison to Maritzburg Prison Command on January 21 1985.

Mrs Suzman said in reaction that she did not think Warrant Officer Niemand's punishment was conducive to maintaining discipline in the Prisons Service.

"The retention of this man in the Prisons Service belies the stated policy that members of the Prisons Service should at all times act in a disciplined and correct fashion and that assault is strictly prohibited," said Mrs Suzman.

# Inter-state police link nets vast drugs haul

PARLIAMENT — Co-operation between the South African Police and the police of neighbouring states resulted in the confiscation of 4 327 kg of

# Another nail in the coffin of apartheid (271)

Political Staff  
Start 9/5/85

CAPE TOWN - Another illusion of National Party grand apartheid, the separation of blacks and whites at a stroke of a pen, has been scrapped.

This time it is plans that have existed for 20 years to move "people living in townships on the outskirts of white cities and towns into homelands if they are within 50 km of a homeland boundary".

This policy affected about 52 black townships including major areas such as Mamelodi, outside Pretoria, which has a population of about 120 000, and Lamontville near Durban.

Mr Sam de Beer who last week announced the lifting of the 20-year-old development freeze on the 52 townships, said today that the Government was merely facing reality.

The removals were never really on the cards. Mr de Beer said his announcement had nothing to do with consolidation plans and would not affect plans, if any, to incorporate any of the townships such as Lamontville into a national state.

**AIRFLEX**

**MMDA**

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271  
9/15/85  
D. Dispatch

# Residents reaffirm removal decision

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Residents of Duncan Village reaffirmed their decision to oppose removal to Mdantsane at a meeting here yesterday, according to the chairman of the meeting, Mrs F. D. Mangala.

She said it was unanimously decided to fight any move by the authorities that would entail moving the residents of Duncan Village.

She said delegates at the meeting cited the case of the people of Langa and Gugulethu in Cape Town and Walmer, Port Elizabeth, who had been faced with the possibility of forced removal for years, but

were now permitted to stay in their townships.

The delegates saw no reason why they could not be allowed to stay in their township, Mrs Mangala said.

She said delegates had expressed concern that if they were sent to Mdantsane in Ciskei they would lose their urban rights and encounter difficulties when seeking jobs.

# Govt won't go on with removals

ANOTHER <sup>Sowetan 10/5/88</sup> illusion of years to move "people National Party grand living in townships on apartheid to separate the outskirts of white blacks and whites at a cities and towns" into stroke of a pen has been homelands if they were scrapped. ~~It~~ <sup>271</sup> within 50 km of a home land boundary. ~~It~~ This policy affected that have existed for 20

some 52 black townships in the country including some major areas such as Mamelodi outside Pretoria, which has a population of about 120 000, and Lamontville near Durban.

the affected townships The move confirms the reversal announced this year by President P W Botha that blacks were only "temporary sojourners" in South Africa.

Mr Sam de Beer, who last week announced the lifting of the development freeze on the 52 townships that has existed for 20 years, said yesterday the Government was merely "facing reality".

The removals of the people in the townships was never really on the cards

Mr de Beer said his announcement had nothing to do with consolidation plans and would not affect plans, if any existed, to incorporate any of the townships such as Lamontville into a national state

Altogether about 700 000 people will now be given property rights such as freehold title in

# Minister suspends eviction order on St Wendolin's family

Mercury Reporter

THE eviction of an elderly woman and her family from their home near St Wendolin's to make way for Indian housing has been suspended by the Minister of Local Government and Housing in the House of Delegates, Mr Baldeo Dookie.

But opposition Solidarity Party chairman, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said yesterday this was not enough and the family ought to be rehoused in the township being devel-

oped in the area for Indians.

Mrs Emily Sithole last week received a letter from the Department of Local Government and Housing giving her until the end of the month to move out of the house she lives in with more than 20 family members.

Mr Dookie denied reports that hundreds of black people were to be removed by his department and said only Mrs Sithole's family was involved.

'The notice of eviction

against Mrs Sithole is to be suspended and discussions will take place with the family and other authorities,' he said.

The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, said the fate of more than 1 000 people living at Savanna Park, Mariannahill One, Nazareth and Mbedula-Nsizwakazi was still uncertain.

'A clear statement that these people are not to be moved is needed from both the Department of Co-operation and Devel-

opment and the House of Delegates.'

Mr Pat Poovalingam questioned a statement by Mr Dookie that some people had already moved voluntarily from the area.

'I don't believe the people moved spontaneously because they felt like moving. They moved because they were told to.

'If Mrs Sithole's name was Mrs Naidoo would she be thrown out without being given alternative accommodation nearby.

'All the members of the House of Delegates claim to oppose the Group Areas Act and if Mr Dookie is sincere in opposing racial discrimination he should be prepared to permit non-Indians to live in the area.'

Mr Poovalingam said Mr Dookie had perhaps unwittingly allowed himself to be used as a tool in the implementation of apartheid, 'against which we have to warn ourselves constantly'

## Poovalingam rapped for remarks

Mercury Reporter

SOLIDARITY MP for Reservoir Hills, Mr Pat Poovalingam, was yesterday rapped for his reported statements on the eviction of black families from St Wendolin's near Pinetown.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, said Mr Poovalingam, in the first instance, should have

obtained the facts before attacking own affairs Minister Baldeo Dookie's Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture.

Mr Poovalingam said in a report published in the Mercury on Monday that it was 'barbaric and horrifying' for the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, to serve eviction notice on the black families when

everyone, including the Indian community, fought for St Wendolin's people to be allowed to continue staying there.

Speaking from Cape Town yesterday, Mr Rajbansi said some Press reports which stated that hundreds of families were being evicted from St Wendolin's, were not correct.

'I wish to place on record that as a result of

the initiative of Mr Manilal Naranjee, MP for the area, the National People's Party had discussions with the residents of St Wendolin's to pledge the party's support for the black community to remain in the area.

'The NPP did, in fact, give evidence in favour of the people of St Wendolin's at the Group Areas Board hearing and even discussed the matter with

the former Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

'Savannah Park is being developed and only one family, that of Mrs Emma Sithole, is on the site of development, and Mr Dookie has already announced that the notice served on Mrs Sithole is to be suspended and discussions will take place with the family and the authorities,' he said.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Statistics relating to collections from individual taxpayers in the above-mentioned categories are not available.

*(271) Hansen of Makhonyeni/Mjindi farm Q-31.1395 6/5/85*  
797. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 37 on 26 February 1985, the whole community was removed from the area where the Makhathini irrigation scheme is to be developed; if not, (a) how many residents remained there after the resettlement of the rest of the community and (b) why were these residents not moved;
- (2) whether these residents are due to be resettled; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) how many families are involved;
- (3) whether permanent housing is to be constructed for the members of the community who were resettled at Makhonyeni near Jozini and the Mjindi farm; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many houses will be provided and (c) what will be the nature of the housing provided;
- (4) whether any other (a) facilities are to be provided and/or (b) improvements to existing facilities are to be effected; if not, why not; if so, (i) what facilities and/or improvements and (ii) when in each case;
- (5) in respect of how many families was the amount of R71 886,85 paid out in compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes. All the people were, after discussions and with their full co-operation, resettled in order to sensibly carry out planning for individual

Black farmers. It was in fact not a community, but individual Black farmers who lived scattered in the area.

- (a) falls away.
- (b) falls away.
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(3) No. The Department does not provide permanent housing at rural settlements. It does, however, provide the necessary infrastructure such as roads, residential and other plots, and water as well as temporary housing until the people erect their own permanent housing.

- (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
- (4) (a) Yes.

(i) Since only livestock farmers were resettled, facilities such as planned grazing camps, fencing, watering places in the grazing camps, dipping tanks and crushes are being supplied.

- (ii) During the years 1985 and 1986.
- (b) No. There are no existing improvements. The land is undeveloped state land.
- (i) falls away.
- (ii) fall away.

- (5) 98 families.

*Hansen and Workmen's compensation Q-31.1396 6/5/85*  
805. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether workmen's compensation is administered by a body falling under his Department; if not, (a) why not, and (b) by whom or what body are

such matters administered; if so, what is the name of this body;

- (2) whether there are any representatives of the (a) Black and (b) independent trade unions on this body; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) which trade unions do they represent, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No.

(a) The Government's view is that an administering body is not desirable in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, as there is not only one insurance risk carrier that is liable for the payment of benefits. In addition to the Workmen's Compensation Fund there are also, *inter alia*, the Government departments, the South African Transport Services, the Government of the national states, the provincial authorities, a group of the larger local authorities, and the mutual associations licensed to undertake insurance in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Each of these categories of risk carriers would be justified in calling for representation on a Workmen's Compensation Board. In addition, the employer and employee organisations would have to be represented and possibly also the various industries; employers do not contribute at the same rate but each according to the accident risk of his class of business, as reflected by the claims cost of the class concerned. There is also the question of the inclusion of various specialists, and it is therefore difficult to see how a fully representative board could be constituted without its being cumbersome. In practice such a body which does not act in an advisory capacity only would make the administration of the

Act difficult without making any worthwhile contribution to the speedier and more efficient disposal of the work. It is also difficult to see how a board outside the compensation organisation would be able to ensure uniform and consistent action, which is absolutely essential especially when it comes to handling a wide variety of claims and applying a wide range of rates of assessment.

(b) The Accident Fund is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner by virtue of a power vested in him in terms of section 65 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941.

*(2) (a) and (b) fall away Hansen of Unemployment Insurance Board Q-31.1398 6/5/85*  
806. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether there are any representatives of the (a) Black and (b) independent trade unions on the unemployment Insurance Board; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) which trade unions do they represent, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Yes.

(b) No. Half of the members of the Board are appointed from a list of persons nominated by such organisations as the Minister of Manpower may deem qualified to represent the interests of contributors. Such members represent the interests of all contributors and not only the interests of the organizations which nominated them.

- (i) One.
- (ii) Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Union (affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa).

# St Wendolin's evictions slated as 'barbaric'

Mercury Reporter

THE eviction of blacks living at St Wendolin's near Pinetown to make way for Indian residential development was 'barbaric and horrifying', the chairman of the opposition Solidarity Party in the House of Delegates, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said yesterday.

People living in areas surrounding St Wendolin's Ridge, which the Government last year declared a permanent black area, were not included in the new deal for St Wendolin's and have been told to move because their land was 'urgently needed for development'.

An elderly widow who claims to have lived at St Wendolin's since the 1940s last week received a letter from the House of Delegates' Department of Local Government and Housing giving her and more than 20 family members until the end of the month to move out of their 10-roomed home.

Mr Poovalingam said he had been horrified to learn of the action and

promised to pursue the matter 'vigorously' in the House of Delegates.

'It is barbaric for the Department of Local Government and Housing to do this when everyone, including the Indian community, fought for the St Wendolin's people to be able to stay where they were.'

Mr Poovalingam said he would move 'as a matter of urgent public interest that the House is shocked and alarmed at notices of forced removals served on black South Africans living in Mariannhill, Savanna Park, Nazareth and other areas in the Pinetown district'.

The motion would call on the Minister for Local Government and Housing, Mr Baldeo Dookie, to withdraw the eviction notices and enter into negotiations with the community's leaders.

## Last flight

JOHANNESBURG—South African Airways announced yesterday that its licence to land at Houston, Texas, has not been renewed — 15—

# St Wendolin's evictions slated as 'barbaric'

Mercury Reporter

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The motion would call on the Minister for Local Government and Housing, Mr Baldeo Dookie, to withdraw the eviction notices and enter into negotiations with the community's leaders.



- (4) Yes.
- (5) (a) Africana-Afrikaner: Master Symbols in South African School Textbooks.
- (b) J M du Preez.

*Y*  
*2717* *Hansend Q. 601.1411*  
*Mathopestad community: resettlement*  
*7/5/85*

\*14. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, the 29 persons taken to see the compensatory land in the district of Rustenburg are landowners in Mathopestad; if not, how many of these persons are not landowners,
- (2) whether these non-landowners are tenants on land owned by members of the Mathopestad community; if not, what is their status within this community;
- (3) whether any other residents have been taken to see the resettlement site since 11 March 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;
- (4) whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department gave any instructions regarding taking these residents to see the compensatory land, if so, (a) who, (b) in respect of which persons were these instructions given and (c) why;
- (5) whether any meetings have been held with the residents of Mathopestad to determine a date for resettlement; if not, when will such meetings be held, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what are the ranks of the Departmental representatives who attended these meetings, (d) to whom did they speak, (e) on what date will these residents be moved and (f) what was the response of the residents of Mathopestad in this regard.

- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- †The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) The persons registered as owners are all deceased and the land has not been transferred to their successors. Consequently it is a very complicated matter to determine who has rights to the land. At this stage this is unknown.

- (2) This is unknown but they are members of the Bakubung tribe.
- (3) Yes
- (a) 152 and
- (b) 20 April 1985.
- (4) Yes.
- (a) The Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs.
- (b) Any interested member of the Mathopestad community.
- (c) To show them the compensatory land.
- (5) No No date has as yet been fixed.
- (a) to (d) fall away.
- (e) No date has as yet been fixed.
- (f) Falls away.
- (6) No.

Mathopestad community: resettlement of Mimosa No 81 J Q

\*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, the farm Mimosa No 81 J Q in the district of Rustenburg intended for the resettlement of the residents of

Mathopestad, is owned by the State; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) from whom was it acquired, (b) what was the total amount paid for this land and (c) which statutory body controls this land at present; if not, who is the present owner of this land:

- (2) whether this land is to be purchased by the State; if not, what action will be taken in regard to this land prior to the resettlement of the residents of Mathopestad; if so, (a) when will it be acquired and (b) for what total amount;
- (3) (a) when and (b) in what manner is it intended to (i) utilize or (ii) dispose of the land which is currently owned and inhabited by the Mathopestad community.
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*X*  
*(4) No*  
*Hansend Q. 601.1411*  
*Administration/Development Boards:*  
*bridging/other loans*  
*7/5/85*

\*16. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (a) bridging and (b) other loans to any Administration and/or Development Boards to finance deficits on their general or revenue accounts, if so, (i) to which Administration or Development Boards, (ii) what is the total amount of these loans and (iii) when does he anticipate that repayment will be made?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No The property belongs to the South African Development Trust.
- (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) This is public knowledge obtainable from the Deeds Office
- (c) The South African Development Trust in respect of both portions.
- (2) No. The land will be developed with regard to schools, water supply, sanitation, roads and health services (a) and (b) fall away.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (i) West Rand Development Board Western Cape Development Board.
- (ii) The loans were granted as follows:

Financial year	West Rand	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Southern Orange Free State
1977/78	—	0,50m	13,32m	2,32m
1978/79	1,50m	3,00m	13,32m	2,32m
1979/80	8,50m	5,50m	13,32m	2,32m
1980/81	14,00m	6,20m	13,32m	2,32m
1981/82	13,75m	8,50m	13,32m	2,32m
1982/83	18,50m	9,00m	13,32m	2,32m
1983/84	18,49m	6,50m	13,32m	2,32m
1984/85	18,00m	13,50m	13,32m	2,32m
	92,74m	52,70m	13,32m	2,32m

# Cape townships get resettlement reprieve

By DIRK VAN ZYL

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The threat of resettlement has been removed for more than 600 000 blacks in townships throughout South Africa — 14 in the Eastern Cape and 16 in Natal.

This was disclosed today to the Evening Post after a statement in Parliament on Friday by the Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer.

Mr De Beer told the House of Assembly the Government had decided to lift its freeze on development in 52 townships, some of which have faced the possibility of "resettlement" for 20 years.

His policy switch would save 76 000 homes in townships within 50 kilometres of homelands.

The breakdown of the 52 townships reprieved was given to the Evening Post on request today.

Eastern Cape townships are at Grahamstown (Tantyi and Fingo Village), Bathurst, East London (Duncan Village), Dordrecht, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Ugie, Sterkroom, Sluiterheim, Queenstown, Lady Grey, Maclear and Komga.

The chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) praised Mr De Beer for being "courageous and frank" and said it indicated the Government was at last

facing the true situation in the country.

Other townships reprieved from the threat of removal include those at Bloemfontein, Pretoria (Mamelodi and Ateridgeville), Vryburg, Jan Kempdorp, Cedarville, Colenso, Dundee, Durban (Chesterville and Lamontville), Glencoe, Greytown, Umzinto, Stanger, Tongaat, Mooi River, Maritzburg, Lady Smith, Matatiele, Kokstad and Vryheid.

# Elderly widow evicted for sake of development

Mercury Reporter

THE House of Delegates has ordered an elderly St Wendolin's widow out of her home to make way for Indian residential development.

A letter from the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Delegates this week gave Mrs Emma Sithole until the end of the month to move out of the 10-roomed house she lives in with more than 30 family members.

Mrs Sithole, who claims to have lived at St Wendolin's since the 1940s, lives just outside the area the Government declared a permanent black area last year.

The latest eviction order is one of many. Mrs Sithole said she had been visited several times and verbally told to move.

## Traditionally

According to a community worker with the St Wendolin's Development Project, Mr Protas Mdlala, scores of other families face the same fate.

The areas known as Savanna Park, Nazareth, Mbhedula-Nsizwakazi and Mariannahill One were traditionally part of the St Wendolin's community — using the same

church, schools, graveyard and sports facilities — but the residents still faced removal.

Last month the residents appealed in a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to reassess the future of the 'Greater St Wendolin's area' and include them in the development of the area.

The memorandum called on the minister not to make a decision about the area without consulting the residents.

## Compensation

PFP MP Roger Burrows also called on the minister to reconsider the future of the areas surrounding St Wendolin's Ridge.

The letter from the House of Delegates said compensation for Mrs Sithole's house had been arranged through the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Natalia Development Board had made alternative accommodation available.

According to a board spokesman, Mr H D van Wyk, two houses — one with three bedrooms and another with two — have been set aside for the family at KwaNdengezi township.

'The units we are offering her total 110,9 m<sup>2</sup> and the building she is in at the moment is 112 m<sup>2</sup>.'

The House of Delegates administrative head, Mr Roy Blumrich, was not available for comment.

NM

4/5/85

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Cape Times 4/5/85

Cape Times 4/5/85

# No removals for 52 townships

## Suzman: Friction caused by pass laws

### Political Staff

**PARLIAMENT** — The government has changed its resettlement policy and removed the threat of resettlement which has been hanging over the heads of thousands of black people in 52 townships in the country

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, who told Parliament the government had decided to lift its freeze on development in these townships, some of which have faced the possibility of resettlement for 20 years.

### 76 000 homes

Its policy switch would save 76 000 homes in townships which are within 50km of the homelands.

Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on Black Affairs, praised Mr De Beer for his "courageous and frank" speech and said it indicated the government was at last facing the true situation in the country

Mr De Beer, replying to criticism by Mr Ralph



Hardingham, New Republic Party MP for Mooi River, about the black housing shortage, said the government had for some time been considering the "unfreezing and development" of certain black townships

A large number had been destined for resettlement in the homelands or other black areas due to policy and other considerations

"As a result, development of the townships was frozen and no development took place at all. Only normal repairs were allowed," said Mr De Beer

He said that due largely to a shortage of funds, it was not possible to carry out the resettlement. Some townships were re-

settled but many had been under the "sword" for about 20 years

"In the course of time natural population growth led to overcrowding and living standards remained stagnant or deteriorated," he said

The previous policy had been to remove all communities which lived within 50km of the nearest national state

But circumstances had changed since the policy was formulated

Where 20 years ago 50km was regarded as a reasonable commuting distance, this was no longer the case from an economic point of view

### Rent increases

Some of the townships involved were still in good condition

Replacement costs would have meant an increase in rentals for the community or great subsidies from the state

Nobody could deny that resettlement had a tremendously negative effect on the communal and social structures of the communities

Resettlements had become seriously politicized with the attendant threats of disinvestment and boycotts

New initiatives by the government concerning the constitutional future of blacks outside of the homelands had eased the need for removal of blacks from white areas.

Mr De Beer said the unfreezing of the 52 townships was a positive development which not only addressed the realities of South Africa but would also spare many people "heart sore and pain"

### Political Correspondent

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The pass laws — under which more than half-a-million blacks had been arrested in the past two years — were the most significant cause of racial friction in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday

Since these laws applied only to blacks, they were totally discriminatory, she said during the committee stage of the Co-operation, Development and Education vote

"They bedevil the relationships between blacks and the police, jam the jails, further impoverish poverty-stricken homelands, ignore the importance of informal activity among squatters and are the antithesis of free enterprise"

### Tribute

Mrs Suzman paid tribute to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, for admitting that the urbanization of blacks was not merely inevitable but desirable

Mrs Suzman praised Dr Viljoen for some of the "very enlightened ideas" he had recently expressed on negotiation with blacks, citizenship, freehold and housing.

"What a pity he has not been in charge of this very important portfolio instead of deadbeats like De Wet Nel, M C Botha and Piet Promises, or ideologues like Dr Verwoerd who set this country on the disaster course it has been following for so many years."

## Probe into land needs

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES** — A two-man committee to investigate agricultural land requirements for Indians was announced in the House yesterday by the Own Affairs Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie

Speaking on the agriculture vote of the budget, he said he had appointed Mr P R Bodasing and Mr Y S Chinsamy, leading members of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, as members of the committee with the request that they should submit a report to him within five months

The committee's terms of reference included establishing the extent of agricultural land expropriated from Indians under the Group Areas Act and land expropriated for the consolidation of national states — Sapa

## Parliament a

# Removals

'waste' <sup>8/11</sup>

Political Reporter

THE R4,5-million allocated for the removal of blacks was a waste of money, LP black affairs spokesman Mr Tommy Abrahams (Wentworth) said yesterday.

Speaking during the co-operation and development budget vote in the House of Representatives, he said the money could be "ill afforded" under current economic conditions.

The LP opposed the homelands policy and allocation of money for consolidation.

An allocation of R820 000 for the control and management of urbanization was also unnecessary, he added.

# Minister 'sceptical' on removals issue

~~107~~

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N.M. 3/5/85

## Chief regrets poor turnout

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, says he is sceptical about an announcement earlier this year by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that there was to be a moratorium on the forced removal of black communities

Dr Madide said in his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, had been 'unable or unwilling' to give him an assurance that certain individual communities faced with removal in the region would now be spared as a result of this reprieve.

The Zulu minister met Mr Wilkens in Cape Town on February 6

Dr Madide said he had

received no follow-up reply nearly three months later.

'Why don't they want to commit themselves to say there will be no more forced removals, finished and klaar?' the minister asked

He said the recent strategy of the Department of Co-operation and Development had been to impose a veil of secrecy on such removals so they were not known in advance

By the time the KwaZulu Government learned about them, they were a *fait accompli* and it was too late to do anything

'Because of this secrecy and our inability to do anything in time, we then get accused of doing nothing about removals,' Dr Madide said.

He said KwaZulu would not allow this 'evil policy' to be perpetrated on its people

He urged the Zulu people to be vigilant.

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, expressed his regret last night that only two organisations turned up at a meeting in Johannesburg designed to stop the in-fighting between black organisations.

A call for the meeting came from Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and winner of the Nobel peace prize.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha's presence at the meeting confirmed the movement had never regarded other black organisations as its enemies.

Although the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front did not attend Wednesday night's 'peace talks' in Soweto, Bishop Desmond Tutu claimed the meeting was worthwhile

# Mathopestad: Removals soon

2-11

Sowetan 29/4/85

ON a Thursday afternoon the Nkomo family piled their meagre belongings onto a trailer and were towed by tractor to the peaceful settlement of Mathopestad.

As they perched on their mattresses and chairs, radio listeners were being told that the deputy of Co-operation and Development, Minister Ben Wilkens had confirmed the people of Mathopestad were to be moved.

"No, we don't think we'll leave," shrugged David Nkomo as he moved to his new home.

He had come to Mathopestad, he said, because he liked the place and he didn't really believe anybody would have to move.

### Angry

Earlier, acting chief John Mathope (70), had echoed similar sentiments.

"If we move from this place, that's the end of us," he said angrily. "This Government was not there when the

Bakubung (Mr Mathope's tribe) bought this land. How can they take it away now?"

As for Onderstepoort, the place in Botswana earmarked for the Bakubung, the place was "too horrible", said Mr Mathope.

### Death

"That's not a place for people. We are the Highvelders. That place is in the Bushveld. Sickness and death will follow us if we move."

When The SOWETAN visited Mathopestad Mr Mathope was confident that the scheduled removal would not take place.

In spite of the fact that the Government hinted at their removal as far back as 1967; in spite of their being told five years ago they would be moved to Onderstepoort, and in spite of this month's statement by Co-operation, Development and Education Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen that Ma-



PACK AND GO: The Nkomo family move into Mathopestad.

thopestad would be moved because "it was in the interest of all people concerned", Mr Mathope still believed he would not have to leave his home.

### School

Other Mathopestad residents shared his confidence and are continuing to plant their crops of mealies, sorghum, beans and vegetables.

Mr Mathope's son recently opened a DAP

and the building of a secondary school is almost complete.

However, field workers from the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) were less certain about the security of Mathopestad, which was visited earlier this year by US senator Edward Kennedy.

"The Government's doing another Mogopa on us," said one of the workers, in a reference to last year's gunpoint removal.

dawn removal of the people of Mogopa.

Also concerned about Mr Wilkens' radio statement on Thursday was PFP MP Peter Soal.

"The indication that they are pursuing the removal of Mathopestad is very disturbing and worrying," said Mr Soal.

It was Mr Soal's question to Dr Viljoen in Parliament this month which revealed that the removal would still take place.

According to Dr Viljoen the move would only take place after consultation with the leaders and residents of the settlement.

Yet Mr Mathope, who has acted as chief since the death of his

Both Solomon and John Mathope oppose the move, but Government officials are now claiming the son of the late chief's wife is the rightful heir.

According to the villagers, this son was born from a previous marriage and is not the son of their chief, but the Government favours him because his mother, Dorothy Mathope, is said to be willing to move.

### Problem

In an effort to counter this problem John Mathope called a mass meeting of the Mathopestad residents during which Solomon Mathope formally announced that he, John, was entitled to act on his behalf.

At the same time, Minister Viljoen was making plans to transport interested people to look at the land and rows of tin toilets set aside at Onderstepoort.

Initially these trips were to have taken place at the same time as the meeting, but Mr Viljoen later agreed to prevent a clash.

# SET TO DEFY VILJOEN



*Mathopestad sub-chief John Mathope at this week's Press conference with young chief Solomon Mathope, and a mis-spelt Black Sash poster.*

C. Press (271)  
28/4/85

## 'Only guns can make us move!'

MATHOPESTAD, a prosperous farming community 130km north of Johannesburg threatened with removal, plans to defy the Government — they say they won't move an inch.

The residents — more than 2 000 — are so defiant that they are prepared to "face Government artillery".

"The only way they will get us out of our land is to shoot us out," they declared at a Press conference in Johannesburg this week.

The Government wants to resettle the residents at Onderstepoort in Bophuthatswana

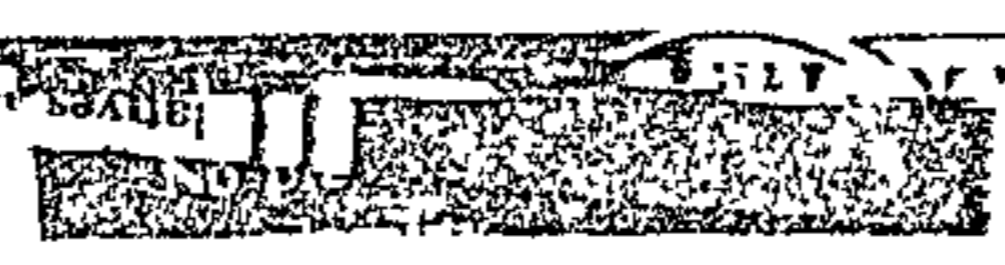
**By MUDINI MAIVHA**

"The Government at no stage received a reply from us that we are willing to move. We are not going to move — all they can do is shoot us out of the place," said land-tiller and headman Abey Rankuku.

Chief speaker, sub-chief John Mathope accused the Government of not following the procedures it had set for negotiations.

"They told us people will move only if the leaders agreed. But we have never agreed to the removal," he said.

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# 23 000 black people 'resettled' last year

CAPE TOWN 6/3/85

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## Political Staff

NEARLY 23 000 black people were resettled last year in South Africa, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said this week.

Dr Viljoen said 11 455 black people in the Cape had been resettled, 126 in Natal, 7 398 in the Orange Free State and 3 957 in

the Transvaal.

He also revealed that 1 078 people living in two "black spots" in the District of Ventersdorp were resettled last year at Pachsdrain which is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Dr Viljoen gave this information in reply to PFP questions in the House. He told Mr Ray Swart

(PFP Berea) that 22 936 black people had been resettled in the four provinces.

In the Cape, they included people who had been resettled in the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana as well as people who had been moved from Port Elizabeth to Motherwell and from Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

In Natal, people were moved from seven different areas into KwaZulu and the Bulwer district.

In the Orange Free State, people had been moved to new residential areas in Bothaville and Kroonstad, while in two cases, people had been moved to Botshabelo, which is also known as Onverwacht, from Allan-

ridge and Luckhoff.

In the Transvaal, people were resettled into Venda, Kwandabele, Kangwane, Lebowa, Gankulu and Bophuthatswana. People had also been resettled from Germiston, Soweto and Springs into the Transkei, from Springs into the Ciskei, and from Germiston,

Brakpan, Heidelberg and Soweto into KwaZulu.

He told Mr Swart and Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North) that 1 078 people at Swartland and Hartbeeslaagte in the Ventersdorp district had been resettled last year at Pachsdrain. These people had been paid R1 222 942 compen-

sation in 1983 and 1984. A further R5 690 639 had been spent on transport and development costs during the two years, Dr Viljoen said.

Dr Viljoen also told Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) that the people at Motlatla had agreed to move as soon as 800ha in compensatory land had been obtained.

# Minister declines to settle with Ngemas

271

Star  
7/3/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Minister of Co-operation and Development has turned down a judge's suggestion to allow residents of kwaNgema, a "black spot" under threat of removal, to choose their own leader.

Pretoria Supreme Court judge Mr Justice T T Spoelstra yesterday put it to legal representatives of the Minister and the Ngema Committee that the leadership dispute could best be settled out of court.

The judge warned that the court could achieve limited results. It might possibly, after referring the case for evidence and long delays, depose the present State-approved chief, Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

"But even that will not contribute to the peace and quiet of the community," he observed, suggesting that the alternative course of allowing the community to select its leader be followed.

The Ngema Committee agreed immediately to any fair canvassing of the entire community's views. But the Minister's lawyers refused to settle and the hearing resumed after a two-hour adjournment.

The action brought yesterday by Mr Moses Ngema, chairman of the Ngema Committee, was an urgent

application for an interdict preventing Mr Cuthbert Ngema from acting as chief and the authorities from recognising him as such until the legality of his position was settled in further action.

Mr Jack Unterhalter SC, appearing for the Ngema Committee, argued that the papers filed by the respondents revealed that the appointment of an acting chief related to the question of settlement not to administration of the community.

"This has occasioned grave disquiet," he said, explaining that the appointment was seen as a step towards the removal which residents opposed.

The applicant is arguing that Mr Cuthbert Ngema's appointment as acting chief is invalid as it exceeds the provisions of the Black Administration Act. The Act applies only to black tribes, it is contended, and the Ngemas have never been constituted as a tribe.

The case continues today.

Mr Jack Unterhalter SC, assisted by Mr Gilbert Marcus and instructed by Mr W Lane and Mr J Sutherland, appeared for the applicant. Mr I W de Villiers, SC, assisted by Mr S Maritz, appeared for the Minister of Co-operation and Development. Mr M Maritz represented Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

## DECONCENTRATION Question of rights

Ekangala is an unhappy place. Residents of this commuter township, rising in a bare hollow 17 km north-east of Bronkhorst-spruit, are worried about government plans to incorporate them into KwaNdebele. The township is expected, ultimately, to be as big as Soweto.

Most of the residents used to live in East Rand townships, although there are some from Pretoria. All have urban residential rights in terms of Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. They now fear being made "citizens of a foreign state" and so losing their rights.

Gillif van de Wall, Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, says they have nothing to fear — although Ekangala will indeed become part of KwaNdebele.

He says: "The government will amend relevant legislation during the present parliamentary session so that people with urban rights can retain these qualifications when they reside or work in prescribed areas such as Ekangala."

Whether that will continue to apply when KwaNdebele becomes independent remains to be seen. Much will depend on the wording of the legislation.

Most people who move to Ekangala do so because they cannot find housing in their original townships. They say families which apply for housing in Ekangala are asked by officials whether they would mind becoming citizens of KwaNdebele. If they object, their applications are refused.

Rentals at Ekangala range from R100 to R200 a month, depending on monthly earnings, and there are no 99-year leasehold rights. However, Van de Wall says the department is waiting for approval from the Minister before houses can be sold under the 99-year scheme.

Ekangala is a "deconcentration point" for the PWV area. It is intended to absorb excess population from townships within the complex. It also serves "the promotion of industrial development in the interest of KwaNdebele."

Says Van de Wall: "Ekangala has two development goals, an urban development for Ndebele and partly also as a multi-ethnic town to provide job opportunities and hous-

ing, with preference being given to Ndebele people."

Says Van der Wall: "For practical and political reasons, it is not feasible that the Ndebele component and the multi-ethnic component of Ekangala be developed and administered under two different authorities. Therefore, the town will be administered and developed as a unit and the town as a whole will in due course be included in KwaNdebele."

Ekangala residents are understandably suspicious — and will remain so until the provisions of the proposed legislation are known.

Government has never before given urban residential rights to anyone on the basis of residence in part of an independent state that was at one time part of SA.

Whether it will do so now remains to be seen. If the legislation to be introduced does not provide for people in townships like Ekangala to retain their rights after independence, the development of "deconcentration" points of this type will be seen as yet another example of influx control by sleight of hand.

# A Promised Land takes an unloved Moses to court

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

RESIDENTS of KwaNgema, an Eastern Transvaal 'black spot', went as far as the Supreme Court this week in a desperate attempt to overthrow their government-appointed leader.

In the midst of the threatened removal which has hung over the small community for years, members of the resident Ngema family now want their "acting chief" temporarily deposed from this position, until the matter is settled finally in court.

Behind their attempt lies the fear that, unlike the biblical figure Moses, Mr Cuthbert Ngema will aid the government in "leading their people out of the Promised Land", Mr Jack Unterhalter SC said in court this week.

The community-elected Ngema committee, and its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, brought an urgent application in Pretoria to prevent Mr Cuthbert Ngema from acting as chief — a position of government-imposed authority. Judgment was reserved.

The "Promised Land" of KwaNgema is a fertile farm in the Wakkerstroom district which the Ngema clan has occupied for 100 years.

Mr Unterhalter, acting for Mr Moses Ngema and the committee, said the order would prevent irreparable harm to the community, in which there was "widespread opposition to removal".

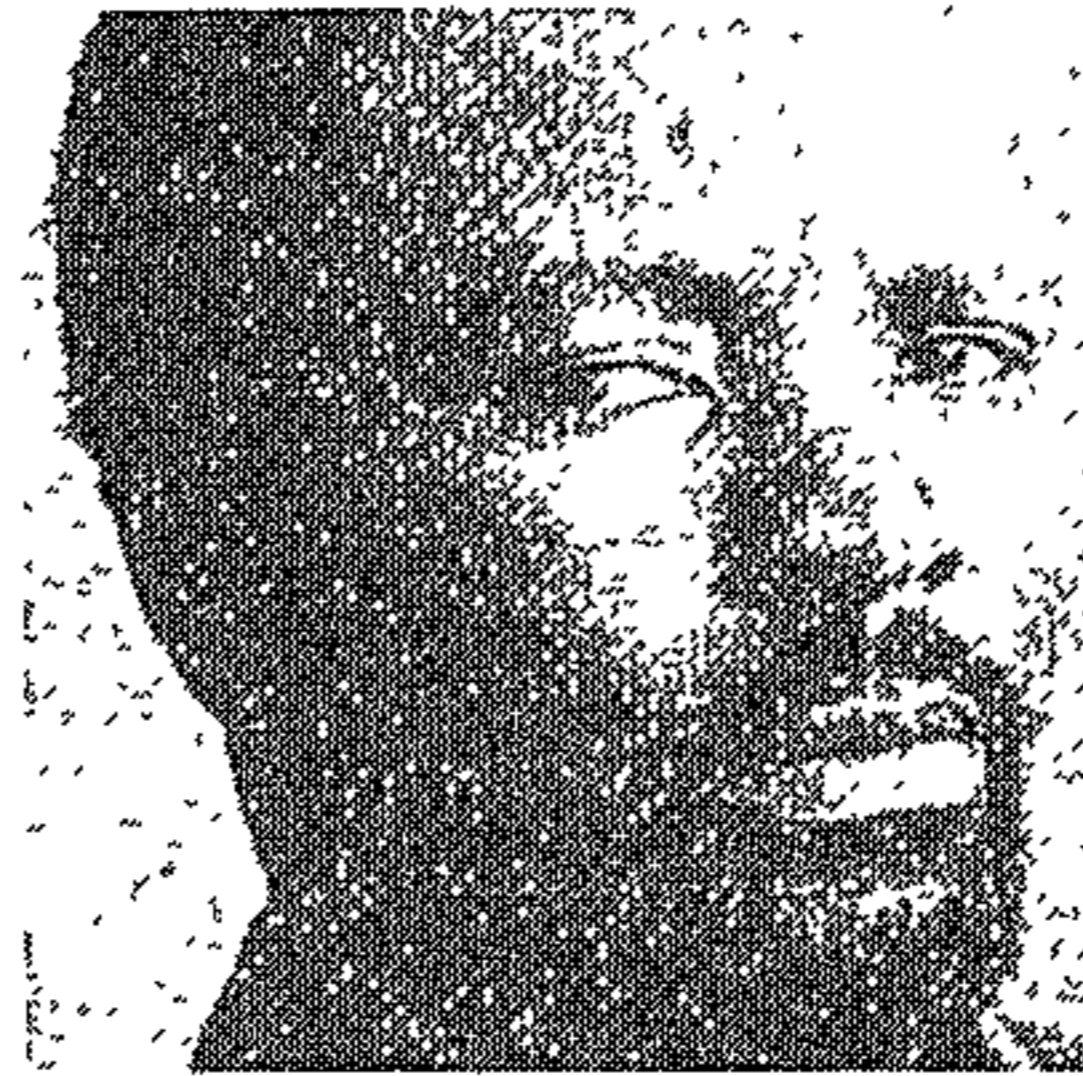
He said Mr Cuthbert Ngema, with whom the government insisted on negotiating over the proposed removal, was not the chosen representative of the people. And the Ngema people had never before had an appointed chief as they were not a tribe, but a family group.

## Opposition

"One is driven to the inevitable conclusion that (Cuthbert's) appointment was calculated to facilitate the removal in the face of opposition from Moses Ngema and his committee," Mr Unterhalter argued.

Mr Unterhalter said that since the government had failed to "convince the Ngema family of the 'wisdom' and 'beneficial effects' of removal, they have ceased to negotiate with the community, the family or the committee. Instead they have singled out one man and vested him with extraordinary powers."

Cuthbert's predecessor as



● The Moses the people DO want ... Mr Moses Ngema, their elected leader

## Chiefs chosen by genealogy

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Parliament his department determined the leaders of 'traditional' communities by means of genealogical tables. He said this in answer to a question by Mr Peter Soal of the Progressive Federal Party.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) believes the Department of Co-operation and Development "sets up certain individuals as their consulting partners" when they could find no leaders prepared to negotiate with them.

In a paper 'The Myth of Voluntary Removals', TRAC fieldworkers wrote that the state now placed emphasis on "consultation".

"It is obviously much easier for the government if their partners in consultation are friendly. To this end, in virtually every black spot removal, the person recognised by the state as 'chief' is offered all sorts of perks on condition that he co-operates."

farm, although he did not consult with us in this regard.

"As a result we stopped trusting him. We supported the Ngema committee instead."

In his argument, Mr Unterhalter said the government had refused, since 1983, to hold any form of election among the people.

And this week in court, the Minister of Co-operation and Development turned down Mr Justice T T Spoelstra's suggestion that the Ngema people be allowed to choose their leader.

The applicants' affidavits describe months of uncertainty for the people of KwaNgema, who could get no reply on their possible removal.

The community merely sought to discuss "this ma-

It stated this was the case with Mogopa, where the community voted to depose their headman, Mr Jacob More, allegedly failing to respond to tribal discipline.

Although the government held a commission of inquiry, Mr More remained and the government negotiated with him on the question of removal, the paper added. The results of the inquiry were never made known to the community.

Court actions concerning the removal of black communities are still occurring, despite Dr Viljoen's promise to suspend forced removals.

His announcement, earlier this year, was greeted by a cautious welcome from fieldworkers who document removals and advise threatened communities. Dr Piet Koornhof had made similar promises before the community of Mogopa was surrounded by police and removed to Pachsdraai last year.

Wilkins, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, wrote to Mr Peter Soal, MP, that "KwaNgema is a black area within a white area and the people residing thereon must be settled elsewhere ..."

Mr Unterhalter set out a history of meetings between the community and the department.

On January 21, 1982, Mr Louis Pretorius, the department's Director of Land Matters, told the family they should appoint a committee to deal with the department.

At a meeting on February 28, 1982, Mr Pretorius again said: "It is for the family to decide who should be their representative... We do this removal on negotiation basis."

The recently-formed com-

mittee expressed opposition

lowing the community to decide on their representatives has been replaced by threats to deal with those they deem advisable."

In two letters the department spoke of appointing Mr Gabriel Ngema as chief — a position which did not exist in the community — to "put the department in the position to deal with the Ngema tribe".

## Every right

Appearing for the Minister of Co-operation and Development and various officials, Mr I W de Villiers SC said the government had every right to appoint an acting-chief to the Ngema people.

The community definitely constituted a tribe in terms of the ordinary meaning of the word, he said.

S. EXPRESS.

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10/3/85.

family head, Mr Gabriel Ngema, had also been singled out for negotiation before his death last year.

Mr Alfred Ngema, the oldest community member, said in an affidavit: "I heard that Gabriel Ngema informed government officials that we would leave this

mentous proposed event", wrote Mr Moses Ngema. Mr Unterhalter said that when the community finally received assurances in October last year, these were "unconvincing". The committee was told the removal was still open to negotiation. But less than a month before, Mr B H

to the removal on June 24, 1982.

Mr Unterhalter said the government's attitude then changed. On November 12, 1983, the question of removal was "absolutely non-negotiable"

"At this stage, the previously stated position of al-

The applicants had failed to show that they would suffer irreparable harm if the temporary order were not granted, he argued.

Mr Cuthbert Ngema fulfilled important administrative functions. If he could not exercise them, it would seriously prejudice the community. He was the channel of communication between the government and the people.

The people had been told further negotiations on removal would be undertaken and everyone was welcome to participate.

Mr M Maritz, acting for Mr Cuthbert Ngema, said that far from preventing harm to the applicants, granting the temporary order would prejudice the section of the community he represented.

The government had never shown they would negotiate only with him and if he were prevented from taking part in discussions, it would prejudice his supporters.

Mr Cuthbert Ngema had been appointed and was accepted by the community and the government, who had officially appointed him acting chief.

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:**

(1) (a) None.

(b) Two.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two.

(b) (1) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Indigenous Timber and Blackwood in the Southern Cape and Tsitsikamma Forest Regions  
(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Crayfish and Perlemoen in South Africa.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away

(4) (1) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Indigenous Timber and Blackwood in the Southern Cape and Tsitsikamma Forest Regions. Approximately R1 500.  
(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Crayfish and Perlemoen in South Africa: Approximately R1 900.

**Commissions/departmental committees**

418. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Education and Training in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such

HoA

commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) (a) One.

(b) One.

(2) (a) Two.

(b) (i) The report by "The Commission of Inquiry into the violence that took place at the University of Zululand on 29 October 1983". It is anticipated that the report will be completed early in March 1985  
(ii) The report by the "Departmental Committee to conduct a survey of the possible reasons which could prevent the normalising of the teaching process in the Vaal Triangle from January 1985".

(3) No.

(4) (i) The Commission: R200 000,00.  
(ii) The Committee: R10 000,00.

**Commissions/departmental committees**

420. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry

were appointed in respect of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

(1) None;

(2), (3) and (4) fall away

**Currency fluctuations**

429. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services is affected by currency fluctuations; if so, what (a) was the cost to the South African Transport Services of currency fluctuations in the 1984-85 financial year as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) is the estimated additional cost of such fluctuations in respect of the balance of the said financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

Yes.

(a) Approximately R190 million up to 31 January 1985 and

(b) approximately R30 million for the balance of the financial year in respect of foreign loan commitments as well as fuel, material, and aircraft

HoA

spares purchased overseas. These figures do not include the following:

- (i) The benefit SA Airways derived from overseas ticket sales, and
- (ii) savings in expenditure due to forward cover on loans not being taken out in all cases.

*Howard*  
Road-blocks  
R. Col. 482 11/3/85  
432. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any members of the South African Railways Police Force manned any road-blocks in 1984 within the area controlled by the Port Elizabeth regional office of the South African Transport Services, other than within property owned by South African Transport Services; if so, on how many occasions?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

Yes, on 388 occasions

*(271) Howard Dannhauser 11/3/85*  
433. Mr R A F SWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

With reference to his reply to Question No 8 on 13 April 1984, how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are living on the farm Doornstuiten near Dannhauser in Natal?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(a) (i) 68.

(ii) 72

(b) 286.

*Howard*  
Cholera  
R. Col. 482 11/3/85  
437. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

*→*

- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1) (a) None.  
(b) Two.

- (2) Yes.  
(a) Two.

- (b) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Indigenous Timber and Blackwood in the Southern Cape and Tsitsikamma Forest Regions.  
(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Crayfish and Perlemoen in South Africa.

commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) One.  
(b) One.

- (2) (a) Two.

- (3) No.  
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (4) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Indigenous Timber and Blackwood in the Southern Cape and Tsitsikamma Forest Regions: Approximately R1 500.  
(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing of Crayfish and Perlemoen in South Africa: Approximately R1 900.

Commissions/departamental committees

418. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departamental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Education and Training in 1984;

- (2) whether any of the reports of such

were appointed in respect of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1984;

- (2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) None;  
(2), (3) and (4) fall away.

Currency fluctuations

429. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services is affected by currency fluctuations; if so, what (a) was the cost to the South African Transport Services of currency fluctuations in the 1984-85 financial year as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) is the estimated additional cost of such fluctuations in respect of the balance of the said financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) Approximately R190 million up to 31 January 1985 and

- (b) approximately R30 million for the balance of the financial year in respect of foreign loan commitments as well as fuel, material, and aircraft

sparcs purchased overseas. These figures do not include the following

- (i) The benefit SA Airways derived from overseas ticket sales; and  
(ii) savings in expenditure due to forward cover on loans not being taken out in all cases.

432. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any members of the South African Railways Police Force manned any road-blocks in 1984 within the area controlled by the Port Elizabeth regional office of the South African Transport Services, other than within property owned by South African Transport Services, if so, on how many occasions?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes, on 388 occasions.

433. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

With reference to his reply to Question No 8 on 13 April 1984, how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are living on the farm Doornshuis-ten near Dannhauser in Natal?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) 68

- (ii) 72.

- (b) 286.

457. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

# Community's fight for ancestral land

(271) Star 12/3/85

"Negotiated" forced removal might sound a nonsensical contradiction in terms, but it's the issue at the heart of a Pretoria Supreme Court case in which Mr Justice T T Spoelstra is expected to give judgment this week.

The applicants — the Ngema Committee and chairman Mr Moses Ngema — have said they believe an acting chief has been appointed by the Government to facilitate the removal of about 150 families from their ancestral land near Wakkerstroom.

They fear that talks might be held with this chief, Mr Cuthbert Ngema, which could pave the way for removal.

They argue that this would harm the community irreparably and that the chief should therefore be suspended as a matter of urgency until the legality of his

The tiny rural community of kwaNgema hit world headlines last year when it appealed to Queen Elizabeth to intervene and save it from removal to a homeland. The residents' battle against losing their ancestral land was carried to the Supreme Court last week when the links between chieftainship and removal were argued. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

appointment is settled in a further court action.

The question of removals dominated the case on its third and final day last week.

Counsel for the Ngema Committee, Mr Jack Unterhalter SC, told the court. "The appointment of Cuthbert Ngema as acting chief — notwithstanding the fact that there had not been an incumbent for 30 years — was calculated to facilitate the removal in the face of opposition from Mr Moses Ngema and his committee."

He argued that officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had begun talks on removal in 1981

and early 1982 on a basis of negotiation, insisting that the Ngema family determine who should represent it and suggesting it elect a committee.

When the Ngema Committee was duly formed and made clear its opposition to removal in June 1982, "the question of removal is no longer done 'on a negotiation basis' as was previously stated. Removal is now not negotiable," argued Mr Unterhalter.

By the end of 1983, continued Mr Unterhalter, from the Government point of view the question was no longer whether the community should move, but when and where to. The com-

missioner at Wakkerstroom, Mr M J Prinsloo, is quoted as saying at a meeting. "The Government has decided that the Ngemas must move. There is nothing to discuss. It also won't help to plead. The Government has already made up its mind."

Mr Prinsloo and another senior official had threatened that they would in future deal with "the head of the family" or "those they deem advisable".

It was shortly after this that the head of the family died and the Government took a series of actions culminating in the appointment of Mr Cuthbert Ngema as

chief.

Talks with the Ngema Committee about removal ceased totally. But in October 1984 the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, wrote to Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal, saying the Ngemas would be moved to Oshoek/Lochiel near kwaNgwane.

Counsel for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr I W de Villiers SC, and for Mr Cuthbert Ngema, Mr Mike Maritz, argued that the Government had no intention of removing the community without due consultation of all affected parties.

They also insist that the appointment of an acting chief is not out of keeping with the Ngema community's tradition and the suspension of Mr Cuthbert Ngema would create an administrative vacuum.



*Hayward Q. 547*  
 12/3/85  
 Work opportunities  
 77. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

we were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:					
	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	224	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	216	—	742	—	1 950	66
KwaZulu Development Corporation	349	900	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	253	3 805	—	—	236	—
Owaqwa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	—	290	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	—	134	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	197	289	49	—	878	—
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	224	3 488	66

	The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:					
	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	40 000	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	—	4 000	15 700
KwaZulu Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	—	4 240	—
Owaqwa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	—	3 572	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	—	12 556	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	—	6 249	—
Total	5 780	—	910	—	—	—

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on 1 October 1983 and started functioning on 1 February 1984.

*Hayward Q. 549*  
 12/3/85  
 Persons removed from Sandton area/Alexandra Township

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

(1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1984;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) One to KwaZulu.

(b) None

(i) One.

(ii) None.

(2) (a) None.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) One.

(iii) None.

*Hayward Q. 549*  
 12/3/85  
 Republic/National states: housing

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

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1983-84 financial year in each of the (a) nine main urban areas and (b) (i) urban and (ii) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	(b)
Pretoria	36
Witwatersrand	6 189
Bloemfontein	1 500
Pietermaritzburg	None
Cape Town	1 720
Durban	None
Kimberley	146
Port Elizabeth	2 085
Veremiging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	1 788
(i) KwaZulu	347
KaNgwane	835
Owaqwa	1 347
Lebowa	120
kwaNdebele	1 147
Gazankulu	230
South African Development Trust areas	212
(ii) Unknown	—

167. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1983-84 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The statistics relate to the period 1 March 1984 to 31 December 1984 and are not complete because ± 23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Loss	18 008	144	310
Nil	46 686	12 278	4 763
R 1 000	36 694	5 228	6 595
R 2 000	33 242	7 290	6 379
R 3 000	35 722	12 690	11 880

*Work opportunities 547*  
 77. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development: were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

(a) How many new work opportunities The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	224	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	216	—	742	—	1 950	66
KwaZulu Development Corporation	349	900	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	253	3 805	—	—	236	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	—	290	—
KaNyane Economic Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	—	134	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	197	289	49	—	878	—
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	224	3 488	66

(b)	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	40 000	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	—	4 000	15 700
KwaZulu Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	—	4 240	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	—	3 572	—
KaNyane Economic Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	—	12 556	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	—	6 249	—
Total	5 780	—	910	—	—	—

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on 1 October 1983 and started functioning on 1 February 1984.

*Howard Q. Co. 12/3/85*  
 83. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- 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 1984,
- how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) One to KwaZulu.
- (b) None.
  - One.
  - None.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	Pretoria	Witwatersrand	Bloemfontein	Pietermaritzburg	Cape Town	Durban	Kimberley	Port Elizabeth	Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg
(1)	36	6 189	1 500	None	1 720	None	146	2 085	1 788
(2)	347	835	1 347	120	1 147	230	—	—	212

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1983-84 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

The statistics relate to the period 1 March 1984 to 31 December 1984 and are not complete because ± 23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Loss	18 008	310
Nil	46 686	4 763
R 1 000	36 694	6 595
R 2 000	33 242	6 379
R 3 000	35 722	11 880

## No final decision on removals to Ciskei

EAST LONDON — Communities in black spots in the Border's "white corridor" may still face removal to Ciskei despite the government's freeze on removals.

Mr Theo Kleyn, the liaison officer for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the matter was still being discussed by South Africa and Ciskei.

No final decision had been reached, he said. Mr Kleyn was asked to comment on reports that residents of Mgwali had

been told they would no longer have to move.

Dr Viljoen announced recently that all forced removals would be suspended pending a review of policy.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, the liaison officer for the department, said no action would be taken before investigations into each case were complete.

He confirmed that the freeze applied to areas in the Border, such as Mgwali, Kwelera and Mooiplaas. He could not say exactly how the in-

vestigations would be done, or whether they had begun, except to say they would be done administratively.

Chief D M Jongilanga, Ciskeian Minister of Works and Energy and also chief of the Kwelera and Mooiplaas area, also said the matter was still being discussed.

He said residents would have a choice in the matter, but refused to say whether they might still be moved against their will. He would only say, "Nobody can be moved without being told" — DDR

# Mgwali <sup>271</sup> goes to <sup>14/3/85</sup> court

PORT ELIZABETH — Mgwali residents have lodged an application with the registrar of the Grahamstown Supreme Court for an order to the effect that Ciskei has no jurisdiction over Mgwali.

Mr Wilson Fantl said in a sworn statement that he was acting in his personal capacity and as chairman of the Mgwali Residents' Association, which is fighting the community's removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

He said he was authorised to represent 119 residents of Mgwali in the application against the Government of South Africa, the respondents in the case.

They have also asked for an order declaring that an agreement between the South African and Ciskeian Governments concluded in November 1981 be of "no force and effect". — DDC

## Sash warns on removals

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

The Black Sash has warned that a judgment against an application to prevent the recognition of a government-appointed chief of KwaNgema opened the way for forcible removals.

The Sash said in a statement that all black communities must now live in fear that the government may appoint chiefs over them at any time and negotiate whatever it liked because of the precedent of KwaNgema and Mogopa.

The Sash said that after the government had announced in February the suspension of forced removals, many South Africans relaxed and thought the removals were no longer a burning issue.

"After all the minister had said that communities would be removed only if the leaders agreed."

# Bid to remove chief dismissed

CAPE TIMES 14/3/85 271

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An application to prevent the recognition of a government-appointed chief of KwaNgema, an eastern Transvaal farm threatened with forced removal, was dismissed with costs by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice T T Spoelstra dismissed the application by the Ngema committee and its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, to have the acting chief, Mr Cuthbert Ngema, removed from his office.

Mr Moses Ngema brought the urgent application against the Chief Commissioner of the northern areas, the Commissioner/Magistrate of Wakkerstroom, Mr Cuth-

bert Ngema and the Ministers of Co-operation and Development and Water Affairs.

Mr Moses Ngema, who brought the application, said there would be no peace in KwaNgema now.

"They (the Ngema people) will never accept that the government has put a chief over us. There will be no peace. Instead we are burning in our hearts.

"What we have been trying to do is follow the law. We know that the law says that leaders are chosen by voting ... instead we are not allowed it.

"We have asked for an election so often, why is the government so scared of talking to the chosen leaders?" he said in a statement.

KwaNgema has been in the world spotlight for some time because of a campaign to stop the government forcibly removing the inhabitants to a homeland.

Mr Moses Ngema wrote to ask Queen Elizabeth and Mrs Margaret Thatcher to raise the is-

sue with the State President, Mr P W Botha, during his visit to England last year.

The community, which has occupied the land for over 80 years, is under threat because it is a "black spot" in a "white" area.

Yesterday, Judge Spoelstra said he could not see how Mr Ngema and his committee would suffer "irreparable harm" should Mr Cuthbert Ngema agree with the government to have the Ngema people removed to give way for the erection of a dam.

The judge said the removal issue would not only be decided by Mr Cuthbert Ngema alone.

The argument that the Ngema people are a community and not a tribe with a chief was dismissed by the judge.

The Ngema Committee, which is against the removal of Ngema people, came to court to interdict the appointment of Mr Cuthbert Ngema as the Acting Chief from December 1, last year.

much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

No. The subsidy scheme came into effect on 1 October 1982. Since then the subsidy had not been increased.

*Hansen Q. 61. 647*  
*14/3/85*

395. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of Black social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations;

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) Social Workers

Salary subsidy: R893,78 per month

Administrative

subsidy: R341,42 per month

Supervisors

Salary subsidy: R1 325,86 per month

Administrative

subsidy: R458,88 per month

Manager's Posts

Salary subsidy: R1 507,44 per month

Administrative

subsidy: R458,88 per month.

(2) 75%.

(3) No. Taking all into account the subsidies are considered to be fair and reasonable.

**Commissions/departmental committees**

403. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:**

(1) (a) None.

(b) Two.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two

(b) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection Policy.

(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Future of the Sishen-Saldanha Project.

(3) No. The report of the Committee of enquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection policy will be made public as soon as the English version has been printed

As regards the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Sishen-Saldanha project please see the reply to oral Question 20(2) dated 26 February 1985.

(4) R12 400 in respect of (2)(b)(i).  
R114 500 in respect of (2)(b)(ii).

Alexandra

423. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the Municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra; if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

Yes.

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102,1 hectares, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy 1R. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the West Rand Development Board on condition that it be used for education and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes. Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, a portion of Kew and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road

(c) Both these representations are being investigated in consultation with all the parties concerned.

Tax

468 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What amount in tax was collected

from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many Blacks paid tax on income during this period?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(a) R326 129 064

(b) 2 918 781.

*Hansen Q. 61. 650*  
*14/3/85*

469. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) White and (b) Black children were born in South Africa in 1983?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) 81 119

(b) 710 000 (Estimated)

Births

470 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1983?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) 87 485.

(b) 22 350 (Asians—Indians not available separately).

*Hansen Q. 61. 650*  
*14/3/85*  
Persons moved to Black states

475 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were moved from the East Rand in 1984 to (a) national

states and (b) independent Black states.

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(ii) 101

(iii) None

*Local authorities 14/3/85*

513. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

- (a) 38 as at 4 January 1985
- (b) (i) and (ii)

City Council of Soweto	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Dobsonville	Rooodepoort	23 September 1983
Town Council of Diepmeadow	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Tokoza	Alberton	16 September 1983
Town Council of Alexandra	Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of KwaGuga	Witbank	16 September 1983
Town Council of Daveyton	Benoni	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwanobuhle	Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Town Council of Thabong	Welkom	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kayamandi	Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Town Council of Lekoa	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Evaton	Germiston	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kaitleng	Springs	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Thema	Kempton Park	16 September 1983
Town Council of Tembisa	Boksburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of Vosloorus	Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Town Council of Rini	Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Town Council of Mangaung	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Mamelodi	Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Town Council of Bohlakong	Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Town Council of Atteridgeville	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Galeshewe	Kimberley	2 September 1983
Village Council of Watville	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Lingelihle	Craddock	16 September 1983
Village Council of Kagiso	Krugerdsdorp	16 September 1983
Village Council of Mhluzi	Middelburg, Tvl	16 September 1983
Village Council of Ikageng	Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Village Council of Fourberon	Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
Village Council of Wesselton	Ermetlo	21 September 1983

Village Council of Mohlakeng	Randfontein	21 September 1984
Village Council of Belabela	Warmbath	21 September 1984
Village Council of Meloding	Virginia	14 December 1984
Village Council of Phahameng	Bultfontein	4 January 1985
Village Council of Paballelo	Uppington	16 November 1984
Village Council of Nonzwakase	De Aar	16 November 1984
Village Council of Phomolong	Hennenman	28 December 1984
Village Council of Kutiwanong	Odenaalsrus	14 December 1984

**Richard's Bay harbour**

520 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.**

(a)	(b)	(c)
Revenue (RM)	Expenditure (RM)	Loss (RM)
1976-77	16,520	14,977
1977-78	4,997	20,354
1978-79	9,618	16,784
1979-80	11,895	19,946
1980-81	18,810	25,970
1981-82	23,637	22,034
1982-83	50,611	18,739
1983-84	74,213	9,990

530 Mrs H STUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

Yes

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons,

(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons, as at 5 March 1985

534 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many (a) White (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(i)	(ii)	(31/12/84)
(a)	110	121
(b)	—	—
(c)	—	—
(d)	8	7
(e)	—	—

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal

**Own Affairs**

Agricultural colleges/universities: bursaries

22. Mr P R C ROGGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agricultural college/university?

states and (b) independent Black states:

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

*How many local authorities 14/3/85*  
*513. Prof. N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:*

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

- (1) (a) 324.  
 (b) 140
- (2) (a) 363  
 (b) (i) None
- (a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?
- THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

	(i) and (ii)	(iii) None.
City Council of Soweto	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Dobsonville	Rooodepoort	23 September 1983
Town Council of Diepkopje	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Tokozo	Alberton	16 September 1983
Town Council of Alexandra	Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of KwaGugqa	Witbank	16 September 1983
Town Council of Daveyton	Benoni	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Nobuhle	Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Town Council of Thabong	Welkom	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kayamandi	Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Town Council of Lekoa	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Evaton	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Thema	Germiston	16 September 1983
Town Council of Katlehong	Springss	16 September 1983
Town Council of Tembisa	Kempton Park	16 September 1983
Town Council of Vosloorus	Boksburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of Rini	Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Town Council of Mangaung	Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Town Council of Mamelodi	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Bolekong	Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Town Council of Seisooville	Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Town Council of Ateridgewe	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Galeshewe	Kimberley	2 September 1983
Village Council of Wattville	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Lingelihle	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Kagiso	Craddock	16 September 1983
Village Council of Mhuzi	Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Village Council of Ikageng	Middelburg, Tvl	16 September 1983
Village Council of Fourberon	Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Village Council of Wesselton	Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
	Ermedo	21 September 1983

Village Council of Moflakeng	Randfontein	21 September 1984
Village Council of Belabela	Warmbath	21 September 1984
Village Council of Meloding	Virginia	14 December 1984
Village Council of Pahameng	Bultfontein	4 January 1985
Village Council of Paballelo	Uppington	16 November 1984
Village Council of Nonzwakase	De Aar	16 November 1984
Village Council of Phomolong	Hennenman	28 December 1984
Village Council of Kurwanong	Odendaalsrus	14 December 1984

Richard's Bay harbour

520. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

	(a)	(b)	(c)
1976-77	1,543	16,520	14,977
1977-78	4,997	25,351	20,354
1978-79	9,618	26,402	16,784
1979-80	11,895	31,841	19,946
1980-81	18,810	44,780	25,970
1981-82	23,637	45,671	22,034
1982-83	50,611	69,350	18,739
1983-84	74,213	84,203	9,990

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.**

530. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

Yes

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons

(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons, as at 5 March 1985

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	(i)	(ii)
(a)	110	121
(b)	—	—
(c)	—	—
(d)	8	7
(e)	—	—

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal

**Own Affairs**

Agricultural colleges/universities: bursaries

22 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agricultural college/university?



cultural college and university and (iii) what total amount was made available in each category?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes—In collaboration with the Commission for Administration and the Agricultural Marketing Boards

(i)	(aa)	(ii)*
Grootfontein		Bursaries for current year not yet allocated
Cedara		
Eisenburg		
Potchefstroom		
Glen		
	(bb)	
Pretoria		14
Stellenbosch		11
OFS		8
Natal		9
Potchefstroom		1
(iii)		
Agricultural colleges		R 5 000
Universities		R154 800

\*The bursary scheme for agricultural colleges is not similar to that in respect of the universities. Amounts allocated are actually grants

**Agricultural colleges: students**

43 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

- (1) How many (a) White and (b) Coloured students were enrolled in 1984 at each specified agricultural college falling under his Department;
- (2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1984; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case;
- (3) how many students in each race group graduated from such colleges in 1984?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

HoA

(1)	(a)	Potchefstroom	84
		Glen	76
		Cedara	82
		Grootfontein	64
		Eisenburg	100
	(b)	None.	

(2) Yes.

(a) 335.

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers

(3) Whites . . . . . 299

**Agricultural colleges**

44 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether any applications for admission to agricultural colleges falling under his Department were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

Yes

(a) 335

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers

**Extension officers**

45 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

How many extension officers (a) joined and (b) left the service of his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

(a) 5 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985).

(b) 3 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985).

Transkei in the form of (a) rates and (b) rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) Nil	
(b) East London	R905 441,81
King William's Town	R205 927,25
Stutterheim	R94 423,22
Cathcart	R69 864,61
Queenstown	R443 224,16
Komga	R50 566,26
Kei-Mouth	R6 503,00
Kei-Road	R4 649,27

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984)

271 ~~Handwritten scribble~~ Duncan Village 14/13/85  
Q. Co. 1. 643

343. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether any residents of Duncan Village have been moved, if so, (a) when in each case, (b) how many persons were moved, (c) where were they moved to and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether they were provided with houses in each case, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons were housed and (b) what was the size of the house in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1965 to 1968	29 642 persons
1969	8 364
1970	9 403
1971	6 448
1972	4 024
1973	2 600

(i) R5 297 990			
(ii) For Maintenance			R 275 000
Village Management			R 6 000
Electricity			R 182 500
Sewerage			R 4 000
Street lighting			R 190 800
Streets and reserves.			R 55 000
Water			R 275 000
Hostels			R 100 000
Dwellings			R 51 000
Community Development			R 3 158 690
For Development			R 17 000
Village Management			R 2 020 000
Electricity			R 45 000
Sewerage			R 679 665
Streets and reserves			R 308 500
Water			R 20 000
Refuse Removal			R 68 525
Community development			

Handwritten: ~~scribble~~ Q. Co. 1. 645  
Reference books/influx control

373 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1984 for offences

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)
	Reference books	Influx control
Heidelberg	34	20
Springs	454	891
Brakpan	470	886
Benoni	1 315	1 800
Delmas.	85	35
Bronkhorstspuit	18	16
Kempton Park	1 829	3 572
Alberton	1 794	2 161
Germiston	452	762
Nigel	213	250
Boksburg	698	4 140
TOTAL	7 362	14 533

These figures reflect only actions by officers of the development board

Old-age homes: subsidies

394. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education: Whether per capita subsidies paid to old-age homes for Blacks have been increased during the past five years, if not, why not; if so, (a) when did the past two increases come into effect and (b) by how

states and (b) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

*How many Local authorities 14/3/85*  
*513 Prof. N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:*

- (1) (a) 324  
 (b) 140
- (2) (a) 363  
 (b) (i) None

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) 38 as at 4 January 1985.

(b) (i) and (ii)

City Council of Soweto	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Dobsonville	Roodepoort	23 September 1983
Town Council of Diepmeadow	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Tokoza	Alberton	16 September 1983
Town Council of Alexandra	Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of KwaGuga	Witbank	16 September 1983
Town Council of Daveyton	Benoni	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwanobuhle	Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Town Council of Thabong	Welkom	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kayamandi	Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Town Council of Lekoa	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Evaton	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Katsiong	Germiston	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Thema	Springs	16 September 1983
Town Council of Vosloorus	Kempton Park	16 September 1983
Town Council of Rimi	Boksburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of Manguang	Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Town Council of Memelodi	Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Town Council of Bohlakong	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Seesoville	Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Town Council of Ateridgeville	Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Town Council of Galeshewe	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Village Council of Watville	Kimberley	2 September 1983
Village Council of Lingelhle	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Kagiso	Craddock	16 September 1983
Village Council of Mhluzi	Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Village Council of Ikageng	Middelburg, Tvi	16 September 1983
Village Council of Fourberron	Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Village Council of Wesselton	Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
	Ermelo	21 September 1983

Village Council of Mhlakeng	Randfontein	21 September 1984
Village Council of Belabela	Warmbath	21 September 1984
Village Council of Meloding	Virginia	14 December 1984
Village Council of Pahameng	Bultfontein	4 January 1985
Village Council of Paballelo	Uppington	16 November 1984
Village Council of Nonzwakasi	De Aar	16 November 1984
Village Council of Phomolong	Hennenman	28 December 1984
Village Council of Kutwanong	Odenalstrus	14 December 1984

Richard's Bay harbour

520 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

(a)	(b)	(c)
Revenue (RM)	Expenditure (RM)	Loss (RM)
1976-77	1.543	16.520
1977-78	4.997	25.351
1978-79	9.618	26.402
1979-80	11.895	31.841
1980-81	18.810	44.780
1981-82	23.637	45.671
1982-83	50.611	69.350
1983-84	74.213	84.203

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

530 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

Yes

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons	
(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons, as at 5 March 1985	

Technikons  
 534 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technician under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(i)	(ii)
(a) 110	121
(b) —	—
(c) —	—
(d) 8	7
(e) —	—

Information in respect of Technician Northern Transvaal

Own Affairs:

Agricultural colleges/universities: bursaries

22 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agricultural college and university?

cultural college and university and (iii) what total amount was made available in each category?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes—In collaboration with the Commission for Administration and the Agricultural Marketing Boards

(i)	(a)	(ii)*
Grooifontein	Bursaries for current year not yet allocated	14
Cedara		11
Eisenburg		8
Potchefstroom		9
Glen		1

(iii) Agricultural colleges R 5 000  
Universities R154 800

\*The bursary scheme for agricultural colleges is not similar to that in respect of the universities. Amounts allocated are actually grants

**Agricultural colleges: students**

43 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) How many (a) White and (b) Coloured students were enrolled in 1984 at each specified agricultural college falling under his Department,

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case,

(3) how many students in each race group graduated from such colleges in 1984?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

(1)	(a)	(b)
Potchefstroom	84	
Glen	76	
Cedara	82	
Grooifontein	64	
Eisenburg	100	

(2) Yes.

(a) 335.

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers

(3) Whites

299

**Agricultural colleges**

44 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether any applications for admission to agricultural colleges falling under his Department were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

Yes

(a) 335

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers

**Extension officers**

45 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

How many extension officers (a) joined and (b) left the service of his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

(a) 5 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985)

(b) 3 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985)

647

THURSDAY, 14 MARCH 1985

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much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

No. The subsidy scheme came into effect on 1 October 1982. Since then the subsidy had not been increased.

*Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1. 647*

395 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of Black social workers,

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations,

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) Social Workers

Salary subsidy: R893,78 per month

Administrative subsidy: R341,42 per month

Supervisors

Salary subsidy: R1 325,86 per month

Administrative subsidy: R458,88 per month

Manager's Posts

Salary subsidy: R1 507,44 per month

Administrative subsidy: R458,88 per month.

(2) 75%.

(3) No. Taking all into account the subsidies are considered to be fair and reasonable

Commissions/departamental committees

403. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) None

(b) Two

(2) Yes.

(a) Two

(b) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection Policy.

(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Future of the Sishen-Saldanha Project

(3) No. The report of the Committee of enquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection Policy will be made public as soon as the English version has been printed.

As regards the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Sishen-Saldanha project please see the reply to oral Question 20(2) dated 26 February 1985.

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THURSDAY, 14 MARCH 1985

650

(4) R12 400 in respect of (2)(b)(i) R114 500 in respect of (2)(b)(ii)

Alexandra

423 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the Municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra; if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

Yes

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102,1 hectares, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lomhardy IR. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the West Rand Development Board on condition that it be used for education and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes. Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, a portion of Kew and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road

(c) Both these representations are being investigated in consultation with all the parties concerned.

Tax

468. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What amount in tax was collected

from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many Blacks paid tax on income during this period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) R326 129 064.

(b) 2 918 781

*Handwritten: Births*

469 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many (a) White and (b) Black children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a) 81 119

(b) 710 000 (Estimated)

Births

470 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a) 87 485.

(b) 22 350 (Africans—Indians not available separately).

*Handwritten: Persons moved to black states*

471 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many persons were moved from the East Rand in 1984 to (a) national

states and (b) independent Black states:

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(ii) 101.  
 (iii) None.  
*How many Local authorities 14/3/85*  
*Q. 601. 652*  
 513 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) (a) 324.  
 (b) 140  
 (2) (a) 363  
 (b) (i) None.

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

(a) 38 as at 4 January 1985.

(b) (i) and (ii)

City Council of Soweto	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Dobsonville	Rooodepoort	23 September 1983
Town Council of Diepmeadow	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Tokoza	Alberton	16 September 1983
Town Council of Alexandra	Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of KwaGuga	Witbank	16 September 1983
Town Council of Daveyton	Benoni	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwanobuhle	Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Town Council of Thabong	Welkom	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kayamandi	Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Town Council of Lekoa	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Evaton	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kallehong	Germiston	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Thema	Springs	16 September 1983
Town Council of Tembisa	Kempton Park	16 September 1983
Town Council of Vosloorus	Boksburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of Rini	Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Town Council of Mangung	Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Town Council of Memelodi	Pretoria	16 September 1983
Town Council of Bohlakong	Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Town Council of Seesoville	Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Town Council of Atteridgeville	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Galeshewe	Kimberley	2 September 1983
Village Council of Watville	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Lingelihle	Craddock	16 September 1983
Village Council of Kagiso	Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Village Council of Mhluzi	Middelburg, Tvl	16 September 1983
Village Council of Ikageng	Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Village Council of Jouberton	Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
Village Council of Wesselton	Ermelo	21 September 1983

Village Council of Mohlakeng  
 Village Council of Belabela  
 Village Council of Meloding  
 Village Council of Pahameng  
 Village Council of Paballelo  
 Village Council of Nonzwakase  
 Village Council of Phomolong  
 Village Council of Kutwanong

Randfontein 21 September 1984  
 Warmbath 21 September 1984  
 Virginia 14 December 1984  
 Bultfontein 4 January 1985  
 Upington 16 November 1984  
 De Aar 16 November 1984  
 Hennenman 28 December 1984  
 Odendaalsrus 14 December 1984

Richard's Bay harbour  
 520 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Revenue (RM)	Expenditure (RM)	Loss (RM)	
1976-77	1,543	16,520	14,977
1977-78	4,997	25,351	20,354
1978-79	9,618	26,402	16,784
1979-80	11,895	31,841	19,946
1980-81	18,810	44,780	25,970
1981-82	23,637	45,671	22,034
1982-83	50,611	69,350	18,739
1983-84	74,213	84,203	9,990

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons  
 (b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons as at 5 March 1985  
*Technikons 14/3/85*  
*Q. 601. 653*  
 534 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	(i)	(ii)
(a)	110	121
(b)	—	—
(c)	—	—
(d)	8	7
(e)	—	—

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal

Own Affairs

Agricultural colleges/universities: bursaries

22 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agri-

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

Yes

Swartrand and Hartebeeslaagte to Pachsdraai De Beersput to Vaalbank (KwaNdebele)

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col. 355 - Soweto 4/3/85

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

- (1) How many housing schemes are at present being developed in Soweto by the (a) West Rand Development Board and (b) private sector;
- (2) (a) when (i) were such schemes initiated and (ii) is it envisaged that they will be completed and (b) how many housing units are involved in each case;
- (3) whether any housing schemes for lower-income groups are under construction in Soweto, if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) how many units are involved in each case and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) Four	(a)	(b)
(b) Six.		
(2) Schemes developed by the West Rand Development Board		
Chawelo.....	1981	1985 420
Jabulani.....	1981	1985 434
Naledi Extension II.....	1982	1985 777
ProteaNorth.....	1983	1987 3 327
Schemes developed by the private sector		
Chawelo.....	1983	1985 55
Jabulani.....	1982	1985 53
Naledi Extension II.....	1983	1986 362

	(a)	(b)
Pumville Zone 7	1983	1986 69
Moroka.....	1983	1986 53
Molapo.....	1982	1985 100

67. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the end of 1984 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABC as a result?
- (2) The estimated net loss of revenue is of the order of R15 million.
- (3) No. Unlicensed television sets

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (a) It is not possible to provide an accurate figure. However, comparing the results of a random sample undertaken by the SABC to establish an estimate of privately owned television sets with the amount of licenses issued in 1984, it would appear that there are approximately 350 000 unlicensed TV sets
- (b) The estimated net loss of revenue is of the order of R15 million.

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col. 356 4/3/85

122. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since the beginning of 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such spot resettled,
- (2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in 1983 and 1984, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) Ventersdorp—One up to 31 December 1984.
- (ii) Transvaal—One up to 31 December 1984.
- (b) (i) Swartrand/Hartebeeslaagte.
- (ii) 1 078 persons
- (c) Pachsdraai, District of Groot Marico.
- (2) (a) 1983—R1 116 610  
1984—R 106 332
- (b) 1983—R5 397 285 (transport and developing costs)  
1984—R293 354 (transport costs).

*Handwritten:* Hanover

123 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 1984 and (b) where are these 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) Two
- (ii) Four.
- (b) (i) Kareedouw—Eastern Cape; Allanridge—Orange Free State.

(ii) Jacobsdal—Southern Orange Free State;

Hanover—Eastern Cape, Christiana—Western Transvaal; Luekhoff—Southern Orange Free State.

- (2) (a) (i) None
- (ii) Jacobsdal: None.

Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families still reside on group areas permit basis in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area.

Christiana: 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township. Luekhoff: 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo.

(b) Jacobsdal: A number of people were settled in the new Urban Black Township prior to 1984.

Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families will shortly be settled in the new Urban Black Township Nompumelelo  
Christiana 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township.  
Luekhoff: 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo and 27 families (183 persons) at Luekhoff are still resident in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area.

(Figures as at 31 December 1984.)

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

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1984 or during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b)(i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col. 358 4/3/85

Black states were they moved in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) 1 078 in 1984.

(b) (i) Swarttrand and Hartbeeslaagte, District of Ventersdorp

(ii) People from Swarttrand and Hartbeeslaagte were settled at Pachsdrail, District of Groot-Marico on land that will be included in Bophuthatswana

Motlatla

166. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 13 April 1984, he or any member of his Department has consulted with the residents of Motlatla concerning (a) a date for their removal and (b) the possibility of adding 800 hectares to the compensatory land; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will they be consulted, if so, (aa) when, (bb) what was the outcome of the discussions and (cc) when are they to be moved?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) No.

(i) Because sufficient compensatory land has not yet been obtained.

(ii) As soon as finally has been reached on the further ±800 ha land.

(b) Yes.

(aa) 3 February 1984.

(bb) They agreed to move as soon as the additional compensatory land has been obtained.

(cc) A date will be determined in

consultation with those concerned as soon as the question about the additional compensatory land has been concluded.

Seats occupied on flights

173. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the average number of seats occupied per South African Airways flight between (a) Zurich and Vienna, (b) Vienna and Zurich, (c) Rome and Athens, (d) Athens and Rome, (e) Lisbon and Tel Aviv and (f) Tel Aviv and Lisbon during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

1 December 1983 to 30 November 1984

(a) 35.

(b) 39.

Flights SA 272/273 operate over the route Johannesburg/Madrid/Zurich/Vienna and return. The most important sector on this route is between Johannesburg and Madrid and return where an average number of 104 and 171 passengers per flight were carried respectively during this period.

(c) 87

(d) 114

Flights SA 262/263 operate over the route Johannesburg/Lisbon/Rome/Athens and return. The most important sector on this route is between Johannesburg and Lisbon and return where an average number of 193 and 204 passengers per flight were carried respectively during this period.

(e) 145.

(f) 161.

Flights SA 264/265 operate over the route Johannesburg/Lisbon/Rome/Tel Aviv and return. The most important sector on this route is be-

tween Johannesburg and Lisbon and return where an average number of 193 and 204 passengers per flight were carried respectively during this period.

Seats occupied on flights

174. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

What was the average number of seats occupied per South African Airways flight between (a) Frankfurt and Amsterdam, (b) Amsterdam and Frankfurt, (c) Frankfurt and Brussels and (d) Brussels and Frankfurt during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

1 December 1983 to 30 November 1984.

(a) 68

(b) 84

Flights SA 252/253 operate over the route Johannesburg/Ithala do Sal/Frankfurt/Amsterdam and return. The most important sector on this route is between Johannesburg and Frankfurt and return where an average of 185 and 193 passengers per flight were carried respectively during this period.

(c) 32.

(d) 39.

Flights SA 250/251 operate over the route Johannesburg/Frankfurt/Brussels and return. The most important sector on this route is between Johannesburg and Frankfurt and return where an average of 104 and 147 passengers per flight were carried respectively during this period.

Cape Peninsula: equestrian centre

189 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has an equestrian centre in the Cape Peninsula; if so, where is this centre situated;

(2) whether this centre (a) currently stables and/or (b) stabled any horses not belonging to the South African Defence Force or members thereof, if so, (a) why and (b) what criteria are applied in accepting such horses for stabling;

(3) how many horses belonging to (a) the South African Defence Force, (b) members of the South African Defence Force and (c) private persons were stabled at this centre as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(4) whether he will furnish the House with the names of the private persons who have horses stabled at this centre, if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(5) whether (a) members of the South African Defence Force and (b) private persons who stable horses at the centre are charged for this service, if not, why not; if so, what is the fee charged in each case;

(6) whether the terms on which privately-owned horses are stabled at this centre have changed recently, if so, (a) why and (b) what were the changes made?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

(1) Yes.

Glen Cairn Valley, Simonstown.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(a) Because the persons are active equestrians and the stabling of their horses at the Centre does not adversely affect the interests of the State.

(b) The owners must have or have had an association with the SA Defence Force



Transkei in the form of (a) rates and (b) rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(a) Nil	
(b) East London	R905 441,81
King William's Town	R205 927,25
Shutterheim	R94 423,22
Cathcart	R69 864,61
Queenstown	R443 224,16
Komga	R50 566,26
Kei-Mouth	R6 503,00
Kei-Road	R4 649,27

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984)

343 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any residents of Duncan Village have been moved, if so, (a) when in each case, (b) how many persons were moved, (c) where were they moved to and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(2) whether they were provided with houses in each case, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many persons were housed and (b) what was the size of the house in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) Yes

(a) 1965 to 1968	29 642 persons
1969	8 364
1970	9 403
1971	6 448
1972	4 024
1973	2 600

(2) Yes.

1974	3 025
1975	3 271
1976	2 748
1977	1 261
1978	3 580
1979	1 323
1980	1 993
1981	2 624
1982	2 424
1983	1 761
1984	2 566

(a) 87 057

(b) These persons were accommodated in 16 266 houses of which 16 060 were four-roomed houses and 206 two-roomed houses

(c) Mdantsane

(d) 1965 to December 1984

369 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any money has been allocated by the Western Cape Development Board in respect of the 1985-86 financial year for maintenance and development projects in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga, (c) Guguletu and (d) Crossroads; if not, why not, if so, (i) what total amount and (ii) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Yes. The townships of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Crossroads are, for administrative reasons, regarded as one and therefore separate figures are not available

(i) R5 297 990

(ii) For Maintenance	R2 139 300
Village Management	R 275 000
Electricity	R 6 000
Sewerage	R 183 500
Street lighting	R 1 000
Streets and reserves	R 100 500
Water	R 55 000
Hostels	R 275 000
Dwellings	R1 100 000
Community Development	R 51 000
For Development	R 1 58 600
Village Management	R 17 000
Electricity	R2 020 000
Sewerage	R 45 000
Streets and reserves	R 679 665
Water	R 308 500
Reluse Removal	R 20 000
Community development	R 68 525

373 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1984 for offences

(a)

	Reference books	Influx control	Reference books	Influx control
Heidelberg	34	20	5	4
Springs	454	891	113	223
Brakpan	470	886	117	221
Benoni	1 315	1 800	329	450
Delmas	85	35	3	1
Bronkhorstspuit	18	16	3	1
Kempton Park	1 829	3 572	602	795
Alberton	1 794	2 161	109	540
Germiston	452	762	127	101
Nigel	213	250	60	70
Boksburg	698	4 110	372	1 230
TOTAL	7 362	14 533	1 840	3 633

These figures reflect only actions by officers of the development board

**Old-age homes' subsidies**

304 Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether *per capita* subsidies paid to old-age homes for Blacks have been increased during the past five years, if not, why not, if so, (a) when did the past two increases come into effect and (b) by how

# Court turns down bid to oust Government-appointed chief

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge yesterday rejected with costs an urgent application to suspend a Government-appointed chief at kwaNgema, the Eastern Transvaal settlement where 2 000 people face removal.

Mr Justice T T Spoelstra found that the Ngema Committee and its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, had failed to show that the community would suffer irreparable harm if Mr Cuthbert Ngema continued to act as chief and the Minister of Co-operation and Development continued to recognise him as such.

## REMOVAL

The applicants have argued that the Government appointed Mr Cuthbert Ngema to the position of acting chief to facilitate the removal to which residents were bitterly opposed.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said the removal issue was not one which Mr Cuthbert Ngema could decide alone.

It was clear that the acting chief would be

bound to consult the governing council of the Ngema family, the Umdeni, the judge said. But he acknowledged that the composition of the Umdeni was itself a subject of dispute.

The judge also noted that representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development had given the assurance that they would consult all interested parties on the question of removal.

## VALIDITY

The fundamental issue raised in the application was the validity of the appointment of Mr Cuthbert Ngema as chief.

The applicants contended that the Ngema people were constituted as a family or a community but not as a tribe. And they maintained the existence of a tribe was the precondition for appointing a chief.

They gave notice that they intended testing this submission in a further action.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said the chance of success of such an action was in his view so slim that it did not warrant the interim suspension of

Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

● The Star's Political Correspondent reports from Cape Town that the ruling yesterday has been described as a setback and a decision which, if it results in the forced removal of the community, will cause bloodshed, according to a PFP spokesman on black affairs.

The Eastern Transvaal community which has occupied the land for more than 80 years is under threat because it is a black spot in a white area.

There has been a dispute between the Ngema Committee and Mr Cuthbert Ngema as it is feared that Mr Cuthbert Ngema would agree with the Government to have the Ngema people removed to make way for the erection of a dam.

## TRIBE

Mr Peter Soal, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, who has closely monitored the developments at kwaNgema, said today that the judgment held grave implications for all the other black spots under threat of removal.

This was because in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927 the Government could declare any group a tribe and appoint chiefs.

"The chiefs have power to do virtually anything they like, including banishing people and entering homes without permission.

"This decision therefore has far-reaching implications for many, many thousands of people and is a setback," Mr Soal said.

He called on the Government to review the Act which he said was outmoded and gave sweeping powers to the authorities.

## APPALLING

"Mr Moses Ngema has now been swept from power.

"This is appalling and I warn the Government that if it is now going to deal with Mr Cuthbert Ngema and proceed with the forced removal of the community blood will flow.

"I therefore appeal that this decision is not used to bypass Mr Moses Ngema," said Mr Soal.

one, thinks government is sincere. But there are grounds for scepticism. The concessions at Crossroads came only after violent rioting. And the removals at Vaalspan and Huhudi had run into determined resistance. Consequently, many remain wary of government's true intentions.

Association for Rural Advancement researcher Dave Walwyn points out some of the inconsistencies. He says when Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen first announced that the forced removal policy was under review, he said there were only 25 communities under threat. Walwyn says that in Natal alone there are 189 blacks spots under threat. In addition, under parliamentary questioning, Viljoen conceded that there were at least 67 communities which could be affected by the policy review.

According to Walwyn, there are as many as 622 000 blacks in Natal either directly or indirectly threatened with removal, most as a result of plans to consolidate KwaZulu.

Even on that there is no certainty, which demonstrates just how fluid the situation is. Final plans for the consolidation of KwaZulu have been drawn up and submitted to the Cabinet. But the grapevine in Cape Town has it they may be scrapped.

Assuming the consolidation plans are implemented, Walwyn says there are at least 300 000 blacks living on released land set aside for occupation by whites in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals. All face possible incorporation into KwaZulu.

Then there are about 200 000 people living in Natal's 189 black spots — areas in white Natal under black freehold ownership. They, too, are destined for incorporation, but their fate could be reconsidered in the light of any policy changes.

Even so, Walwyn believes that some will probably be forced to move. "Nobody has said removals will stop. All that has been stated is that the policy is under review."

He notes that a few communities around Ladysmith, like Matiwane's Kop, Jono's Kop, Kirkentulloch and Driefontein, are faced with imminent removal. The land they occupy was expropriated as far back as 1978, and resettlement camps have already been provided for them at Waayhoek, Vaalkop and Uitvlucht.

Finally, there are the black communities living in established townships surrounding many of the country towns in white Natal. Here Walwyn sees the most hope. He says there is large-scale acknowledgement that they should be given *de facto* urban rights. At present, they don't fall directly under any homeland government. He sees them eventually becoming black local authorities in their own right as future constitutional developments reach down to the local level.

Walwyn says there could be a reprieve for some of Natal's threatened communities, particularly if plans for consolidation are dropped. But, at the same time, he points out that consolidation, which seeks



Slabbert . . . belief in government sincerity

to solidify KwaZulu into 10 compact pieces, as opposed to 45 disparate entities, is central to government's homeland policy. "Creating a credible, viable homeland government in Natal cannot be achieved without moving people," he says.

## REMOVALS

### Government's move

Natal is waiting with some concern for the results of a government review of the resettlement and influx control policies. Few areas in the country have as many people slated for removal under existing programmes.

Thus, the province has noted with interest government's belated recognition of a form of permanence for the Crossroads squatter settlement in the Cape, the granting of new mobility to blacks who hold Section 10 rights, and the reprieve granted residents of Vaalspan and Huhudi in the western Transvaal who were slated for removal.

What remains to be assessed is whether the concessions amount to a meaningful policy shift or a political expedient. Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for

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FM 15/1/78

②5:1 FM 15/3/22

wrote to Viljoen at the beginning of the month asking for a clarification of his intentions are now threatening to move back to the towns if they are not satisfied with his reply.

reservoirs of skills, technology and energy in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev will prove a very formidable opponent for the West," said Ericson.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee, who has met Gorbachev, commented: "He is more dangerous because he is better up to the job than the old men. He is less dangerous because the Soviet Union won't blunder into danger by mistake because he will be more likely to see the implications of his actions. I think one can expect the same policies more intelligently applied."

Other Western observers say Gorbachev leads a "school" of new-generation thinkers in the middle levels of the Soviet power structure who believe in building greater détente with Western Europe. This has a dual purpose of gaining access to the technology needed to revitalise economic growth and of putting pressure on the US over arms negotiations.

No one expects any significant shift in the Soviet position at the Geneva arms talks. But at the same time Gorbachev is known to be anxious about the drain on economic resources caused by the arms race — and his technical fluency makes him better equipped than his predecessors to argue with the Soviet military establishment.

A significant clue to Gorbachev's thinking came in a speech in December to a conference on Soviet ideology. He emphasised the need for "profound transformations and creative approaches" in the economy and in "the entire sphere of social relations."

Gorbachev also called for more openness in information within the Soviet Union. Little change, however, is likely in the rigid ideological control of the Communist Party and its enforcement by the KGB. The only blot on Gorbachev's trip to Britain was his reaction to MPs who criticised Russian repression of dissident thinkers and Jews, and its actions in Afghanistan. He angrily dismissed the charges saying the UK's unemployed and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland represented "oppressed minorities."

## POPULATION

### Mass resettlement

While arguments rage about resettlement and influx control, government is quietly going ahead with the development of "deconcentration points" to house overflow population from the urban townships. Hundreds of thousands of people have already been settled in these areas.

So far, however, there has been little outcry over the policy, mainly because government has undertaken to preserve the urban residential rights of people settled in the new townships. There are, however, some doubts about the precise meaning of the undertaking

These doubts have led to a threat by some 3 000 residents of the Ekangala township that they will return to the PWV area if Ekangala is incorporated into KwaNdebele.

While most families in the "deconcentration settlements" seem to accept the government's word that their own urban qualifications will be protected, they doubt that children born in the new areas will enjoy the same legal protection.

They also point out that it seems to be the intention to incorporate many of the settlements in various homelands, and although government has said it will protect the rights of non-homeland citizens in such areas, there is no comparable undertaking about the rights of homeland residents.

#### Rights threat

Thus the wording of an undertaking given to Ekangala residents by the East Rand Development Board says that provision will be made for the protection of Section 10(1) rights of "non-Ndebeles" living in Ekangala when the area is incorporated into KwaNdebele. This implies that Ndebeles in the area could lose their rights when KwaNdebele becomes independent.

It is estimated that there are now about 325 500 people living in the "deconcentration" areas of Ekangala on the KwaNdebele border and in Soshanguve and Bochabelo near Bophuthatswana borders. Ekangala, a new area with only some 5 500 residents so far, is intended to eventually accommodate 750 000 people.

Soshanguve, situated on trust land about 40 km north of Pretoria, houses 80 000 people, most of them former residents of Pretoria's black townships. Bochabelo, which is about 65 km east of Bloemfontein, is only six years old and already has 240 000 residents. In most cases people were moved, or moved voluntarily, because of the shortage of housing in existing areas.

Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen has said: "Provision is being made for legislative amendment so that black people enjoying privileges under Section 10(1) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 will not lose such privileges if they move to a trust area of a national state." On the face of it this is an explicit promise, although it does not include the children of such people.

Referring specifically to Ekangala, Viljoen said: "Provision will be made by agreement with the KwaNdebele government for the protection of the rights of non-Ndebeles living in the town as well as for the settlement of non-Ndebeles in the multi-ethnic part of the town."

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan says she doesn't see how the government can put thousands of SA citizens into what will soon be a foreign country and still talk of protecting their rights. "This matter is serious," she says, "but it will not be possible to say what the future holds for these people until the wording of the proposed legislative amendment is known."

Ekangala residents, who, through the Ekangala Residents' Action Committee,



Viljoen ... promising to protect 'rights'

# Can State appoint the black leaders?

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15/3/37

When the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced earlier this year that South Africa had seen the last of forced removals, communities under threat of relocation looked suspiciously for the catch.

They latched on to the Minister's proviso that, where the leaders agreed to it, communities would still be moved.

Representatives of 21 communities immediately asked "What leaders is the Government talking about — the chiefs and 'leaders' they have put over us, or our real leaders?"

This possible link between government-appointed leaders and removal provoked special interest in the recent court action by residents of the "black spot" kwaNgema to suspend their acting chief.

The judgment, handed down by Mr Justice T T Spoelstra in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Wednesday, is not good news for communities fighting removal.

It suggests that, if the Government were to use appointed "leaders" to achieve removals, residents would be hard put to block this by dislodging such chiefs or headmen.

The judge dismissed, with costs, the application by the Ngema Committee for an interdict temporarily preventing Mr Cuthbert Ngema from acting as chief and government officials from recognising him as such.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said it had not been shown that the community would suffer irreparable harm if Mr Cuthbert Ngema continued in office. He argued that the chief would not be able to negotiate the removal on

**Jo-Anne Collinge examines an important court judgment handed down this week regarding the rights of tribal groups to choose their own representatives.**

his own. He would be bound to consult the family council, the "umdeni".

Further, the judge accepted that the Government fully intended discussing the removal with all interested parties, not only the acting chief it had put in office.

The applicants' argument on these two points was that:

● Mr Cuthbert Ngema and the authorities had redefined the composition of the "umdeni" to suit their purposes.

● There was extensive evidence that the Government intended the chief to play a decisive role in settling the removal issue.

Mr Justice Spoelstra also said he could not really understand the right which the applicants sought to protect — that is, to be governed by an individual or body legally endowed to do so. He said it was a right "so vague and general as to be almost non-existent".

But the Ngema Committee did not see it that way. Its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, said after judgment: "What we have been trying is to follow the law. We know that the law says that leaders are chosen by voting — this is what happens in places like Soweto and also in Parliament.

"Voting is the only fair way of choosing leaders. Instead, we are not allowed it."

He questioned especially the Government's refusal to take up the

judge's suggestion during the first day of the case, that the parties settle out of court, creating channels for the community to choose its leader democratically.

In his judgment some days later Mr Justice Spoelstra expressed the view that, if the legality of Mr Cuthbert Ngema's appointment were tested in a further court action, it was unlikely he would be ousted.

The Ngema Committee argued that an acting chief could only be appointed to govern a tribe. Since the Ngema community did not constitute a tribe it could not have a chief.

Mr Justice Spoelstra countered there was legal precedent for adopting the everyday usage of the word and excluding highly technical evidence. In such circumstances the word "tribe" would hold good for almost any group bound by common ancestry — including, probably the Ngema family.

The Black Sash has commented "If the anthropological and historical evidence about a community is regarded as irrelevant as to whether it can be defined as a tribe, very many communities are vulnerable to finding themselves with government-appointed chiefs as their representatives."

The powers of a chief over his tribe are extensive. He appoints the community authority, ensures compliance with Government orders — including those relating to the occupation of land — and determines when meetings can take place.

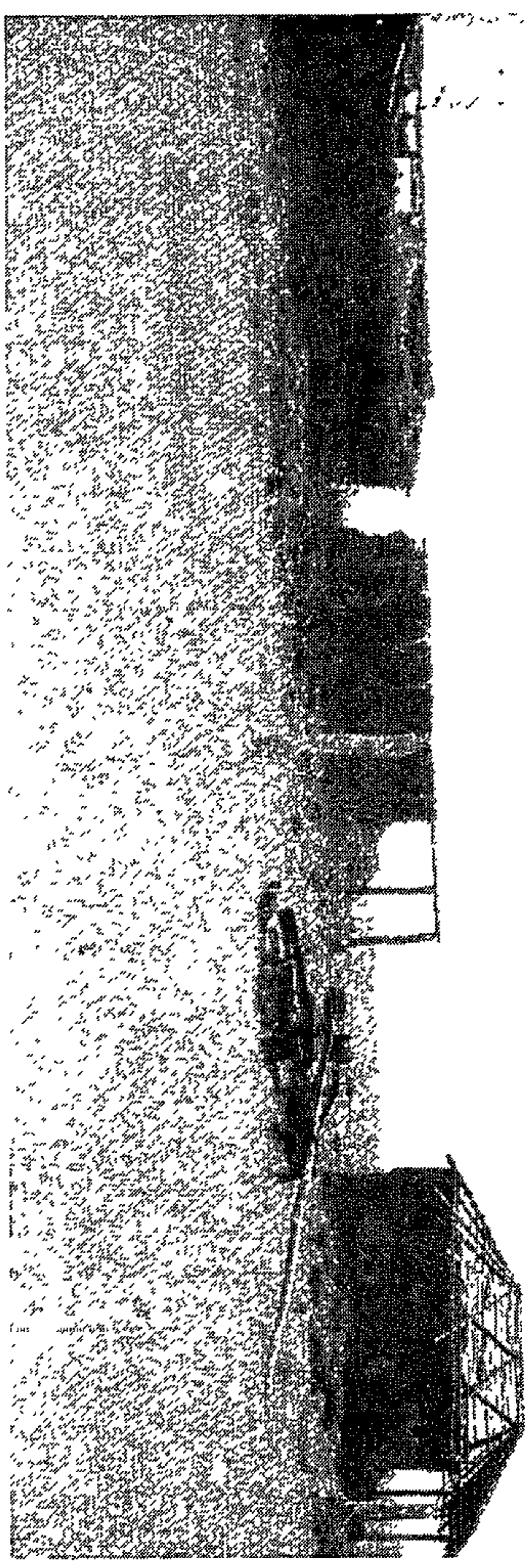
He is entitled to "the loyalty, respect and obedience of all native residents and may take such steps as to secure from them such loyalty, respect and obedience."

Whether all these powers will be used to the end of securing kwaNgema's removal remains to be seen. But the Black Sash points out: "The officials involved in the Ngema removals are the same people responsible for the removal of Mogopa last year."

In Mogopa, Mr Jacob More, a headman deposed by the tribe but still recognised by the Government, had secretly agreed to the removal — and that had contributed eventually to the total destruction of the Mogopa settlement near Ventersdorp, the Sash recalled.

S. Ex 127 17/3/85 (271)

# The implications of this week's Kwangema case . . .



Abandoned homes stand forlornly at the edge of the threatened village at Kwangema

# The tribe that isn't must follow a chief who wasn't

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

"THERE will be no peace in Kwangema. Instead we are burning in our hearts."

With this comment, Mr Moses Ngema, a community leader of the Eastern Transvaal settlement of Kwangema, expressed his community's sadness at a Supreme Court decision that affects them deeply.

Mr Justice T T Spoelstra this week rejected an application in Pretoria to depose their government-appointed chief, Mr Cuthbert Ngema, pending settlement of the dispute.

The decision is important because the Ngema family feels it takes them one step closer to the removal which has threatened them for many years.

**... WHEREVER THEY MAY NOT WANT TO GO**

Mr Moses Ngema strongly believes the government appointed Mr Cuthbert Ngema merely to set up a "friendly" negotiating partner.

"Now the government has made Cuthbert into a chief. We know exactly why they did that — because they want to move us."

"They will just negotiate with Cuthbert about the removal. They will not talk to the people because the people do not wish to go."

During the action, counsel for Mr Moses Ngema, Mr Jack Unterhalter SC, said Mr Cuthbert Ngema was not the chosen representative of the people. And the family had never

before had an appointed chief, but had made their decisions democratically.

Mr Moses Ngema is bewildered that the judgment seems to uphold the government's refusal to allow the community to choose a representative. Mr Justice Spoelstra suggested during the action that the matter be settled by election. It was better to have "one dissatisfied person than a whole community of dissatisfied people," he said.

But the Minister of Co-operation and Development refused and the case continued. Now the judgment has upheld the government claim

that Cuthbert should remain in his position of imposed power.

"We were so happy when the judge put this suggestion. We thought all our problems were solved. But then the government refused. We have asked for an election so often, why is the government so scared of talking to the chosen leaders?" Mr Moses Ngema asked.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Spoelstra said the applicants had failed to show the community would suffer irreparable harm if Cuthbert were to remain in his position.

It was clear the state wanted to consult with all the people and their fears that Cuthbert "can agree to the removal without consultation are unjustified," he said.

In response, the Black Sash has issued a statement. "We wish we could share the judge's view that no final decision will be taken without consultation. However we cannot."

These fears were based to some extent on the "track record" of the department, the statement added. In an affidavit before the court last week, Mr Modela Modiky Maseko, a 59-year-old Driefontein man, told a similar tale beginning in 1974, when department officials, "who are in charge of the removal" first spoke of their "chiefs"

## Work-seekers

"In Driefontein, it is common knowledge that they had private meetings with these chiefs." These men had no authority in the area, he added. "For a period, all work-seekers were told to get stamps from the chief in their reference books."

"Because we feared the government would turn around and say we were now his subjects and he agreed to the removal, we resisted. The practice has now been stopped."

A headman in Mogopa, who had been deposed by the community for alleged corruption, agreed to their removal to Pachsdrail in secret meetings with government officials.

When faced by the majority vote to depose the headman, the local magistrate, Mr J de Villiers, said: "I am a white man, and as magistrate of the whole district, I say Jacob More will rule until he dies."

Efforts to force Mr More to hold a public meeting were still under way when he left the area.

As the Black Sash reports: "The majority remained behind. So the government smashed their schools and churches. The people began to rebuild. On the day they had finished building their new school they were loaded up by force and moved to Pachsdrail."

"Dr G Viljoen, (Minister of Co-operation and Development) refers to Mogopa as a negotiated removal."

## Sweeteners

Since Dr Viljoen announced the end of forced removals earlier this year, members of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), stated in a paper that the government made "consultation" a lot easier by offering sweeteners to leaders. Where this failed, "new leaders were made".

"We believe that for the government to endow sweeping powers on people who have already agreed to the removal, and then 'negotiate' with these 'leaders' is an act of utmost cynicism on the government's part. If the government feels it can justify the policy of forced removal-

als, let it implement it openly, not by turning brother against brother," the Black Sash stated. In the Kwangema case, Mr Justice Spoelstra refused the applicants' claim that the family could not have an appointed chief as they did not constitute a tribe. The everyday definition, in the Oxford English Dictionary, was accepted by the court. According to an attorney, this meant that any rural "group forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor" could now be called a tribe. "Even if they have never seen themselves as a tribe and have never had a chief, they can be changed overnight into an entirely different animal, merely by government decree."

(2) whether an interim report will be issued; if not, why not, if so, when is it anticipated that the interim report will be issued;

(3) whether the report will be debated in Parliament, if not, why not?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.**

(1) Yes

(a) All activities of the first and second government levels with the object of a maximum devolution of functions. Maximum devolution is one of the principles contained in the guidelines for the establishment of structures in the new constitutional dispensation

(b) The inquiry will presumably be completed this year.

(2) No, it is a departmental inquiry about which only a final report will be submitted.

(3) No, it is a departmental inquiry and report in terms of the Civil Service Act, 1984, (Act 111 of 1984) about which the Government shall decide when considering the final report.

*271* *Hansen* *Q. Col. 751* *19/3/85*  
*Ngotshe District: resettlement*

\*38. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 7 September 1983, it is still his intention to resettle the inhabitants of (a) Kambi Reserve and (b) Mooliplats B of 181 in the Ngotshe District; if so, (i) why, (ii) when, (iii) where will they be moved to and (iv) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether he or any member of his Department held any talks with these persons concerning resettlement, if

not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the attitude of these persons concerning the proposed resettlement;

(3) whether any (a) houses and (b) other facilities have been provided for these persons at the resettlement site, if not, why not; if so, (i) how many houses and (ii) what other specified facilities?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(1) (a) and (b) As decisions about the settlement of communities are at present being reviewed by the Government and the latest consolidation proposals in respect of KwaZulu are still under consideration, a definite answer cannot be given at this stage  
The rest of the question falls away  
*Glennmore community*

\*39. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether it is the intention to re-establish the Glennmore community on a more suitable site at Glennmore, if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any progress has been made in this regard, if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether a decision has been taken on the exact location of the proposed new settlement, if so,

(4) whether this community will be offered participation in the irrigation scheme located in that area; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what terms will the community be offered such participation and (b) how far from this scheme will the new settlement be located;

(5) whether compensation will be paid in respect of improvements effected to their present dwellings; if not, why not; if so, what compensation;

(6) whether houses will be made available at the new site, if not, why not; if so, what types of houses;

(7) whether rights of tenure will be made available at this site; if not, why not; if so, what rights of tenure,

(8) whether provision is to be made for (a) schools, (b) clinics, (c) water reticulation, (d) electricity, (e) transport and (f) any other specified community services, if not, why not, if so, what provision will be made in respect of each of these categories;

(9) whether the South African Government will be responsible for the payment of pensions to existing pensioners, if not, (a) why not and (b) what government will take over this responsibility.

(10) whether those Glennmore residents who do not wish to move to the new village will be free to return to the Republic, if not, why not, if so,

(11) whether those who return will have (a) the right to employment and (b) domicile in the Republic; if not, why not?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(1) to (11) As all aspects of the resettlement of the Glennmore community are still being negotiated with the Ciskei Government replies cannot at this stage be given about possible and planned details

*Hansen* *Q. Col. 753* *19/3/85*  
*Closing of schools*

\*40. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any schools administered by his Department (a) have been closed, (b) have remained closed and (c) have suffered from stayaways and/or boycotts in 1985; if so, what total number of (i) schools and (ii) pupils have been affected?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(a) No  
(b) No  
(c) Yes.

(1) 41.  
(ii) 33 155

\*41. Mr P R C ROGERS—Defence [Reply standing over.]

*Hillbrow: Non-White persons visiting White resident* *Q. Col. 754* *19/3/85*  
\*42. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police were called to the fifteenth floor of a block of flats in Hillbrow in or about February 1985 in connection with a number of non-White persons visiting a White resident on that floor if so, (a) on what date, (b) what are the particulars of the complaint made to the police concerning these persons and (c) what action was taken by the police on this occasion

(2) whether the police ascertained the (a) identity and (b) nationality of the persons concerned, if not, why not; if so, what was the nationality.

(3) whether the police escorted these persons from the building; if so, (a) why and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions.

(4) whether any charges were laid against these persons; if so, (a) what charges and (b) why.

(5) whether any action has been taken against the White resident of the flat involved in this matter; if so (a) what action and (b) why.

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



(2) whether an interim report will be issued, if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that the interim report will be issued;

(3) whether the report will be debated in Parliament; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

(1) Yes

(a) All activities of the first and second government levels with the object of a maximum devolution of functions Maximum devolution is one of the principles contained in the guidelines for the establishment of structures in the new constitutional dispensation

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not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the attitude of these persons concerning the proposed resettlement,

(3) whether any (a) houses and (b) other facilities have been provided for these persons at the resettlement site; if not, why not, if so, (i) how many houses and (ii) what other specified facilities?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

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(5) whether compensation will be paid in respect of improvements effected to their present dwellings, if not, why not, if so, what compensation;

(6) whether houses will be made available at the new site; if not, why not; if so, what types of houses;

(7) whether rights of tenure will be made available at this site; if not, why not; if so, what rights of tenure,

(8) whether provision is to be made for (a) schools, (b) clinics, (c) water reticulation, (d) electricity, (e) transport and (f) any other specified community services; if not, why not; if so, what provision will be made in respect of each of these categories;

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(10) whether those Glennmore residents who do not wish to move to the new village will be free to return to the Republic; if not, why not, if so,

(11) whether those who return will have (a) the right to employment and (b) domicile in the Republic; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

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

Memorandum 22/3/85

# Afra fears for 22 Northern 271 Natal families

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

THE Association For Rural Advancement (Afra) fears that black landowners in Northern Natal would be used to implement the Government's policy of removal following the imminent eviction of 22 families near Dannhauser.

The affected community at Doornsluiten was informed of its fate last week after the Government gave its approval last month to the sale of white-owned land — originally earmarked for consolidation with Kwa-Zulu — to a black landowner.

A spokesman from Afra said the families were told to prepare themselves for eviction to a Government 'resettlement camp' as soon as the deeds of sale had reached the new owner, Mr Greenleave Mavimbela.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, said less than a year ago that land earmarked for

consolidation would be bought by the South African Development Trust and its inhabitants would have permanent residence.

The farm on which the 22 families are presently staying is owned by Mr Johannes van der Westhuizen and has been subdivided into three sections and is expected to be sold to black landowners.

'We are expecting the papers confirming the sale to reach Mr Mavimbela any day now and we still do not know to which relocation camp the people will be forced to go.

'It seems the Government is trying to rid themselves of the financial burden and the political embarrassment of removals by selling the land to black landowners who are prepared to evict the people to these camps,' the Afra spokesman said.

He said the people would be 'forced out of their homes' in spite of a Government undertaking last year not to do so.

# The Natal housing crises

## We're going bust - Natalia

24/3/85  
C.P. Pless

THE Natalia Development Board claims it's about to go broke.

The board's bankruptcy claim follows the revelation that it had reserves of over R20-million and has built no new homes - although it collected over R5-million from residents in rents

Natalia chief director Hennie du Plessis says the R20-million is peanuts if one takes into account that their budget is about R120-million every year.

He says the income from rents hardly covers the cost of running townships and adds that no new homes were built because of a Government "freeze".

Total administration costs for the townships

### CP Correspondent

last year was over R18-million - and the total income from rent, fines and licences still left a shortfall of nearly R7-million

"The board's position is worsening - we expect our funds to run out within the next 24 to 30 months."

Mr Du Plessis' comments follow mounting anger by township residents at what they see as mismanagement of their funds and growing calls for an investiga-

\* DURBAN'S feared "blackjacks" - who cost more than R2-million a year - may soon be handed over to the South African police or the community councils

The blackjacks are security guards for the Natalia Development Board.

Natalia chief director Hennie du Plessis says the 465 members could soon be handed over as part of the board's policy of getting rid of its "more contentious" functions.

The final decision will be taken by mid-year and will depend on how the councils and the SAP respond to the idea.

The board also wants to stop being responsible for enforcing influx control.

tion into the board's finances.

There is a backlog of over 12 000 houses in townships administered by Natalia, and they did nothing about it last year

Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen said this week the shortfall of houses estimated is 12 111.

Planning for new houses will only start after an investigation into living conditions in Natal's townships was completed, he said

# 'Now you can stay for good'

FIVE Natal townships which have been threatened with removal have been given permanent status by the Government. (27/3/85) C.P. Pless

Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced that residents will receive 99-year leasehold rights and that the development of the five areas is to be unfrozen 24/3/85

Planning and upgrading is also earmarked for all the areas

He says Steadville and Nkanyezi residents who wanted to move to KwaZulu would be given the necessary assistance to do so

The other areas are Brantville, Sibongile and Thembalihle

Anti-removal project worker Mini Shembe said the announcement - affecting over 20 000 people - was welcome as the present situation was causing a lot of suffering in the townships

The Government froze all the areas in 1968 and since then no one was allowed to extend their homes.

## Umlazi row

CONTROVERSIAL Umlazi township manager P R Viljoen, who lost a Supreme Court action recently to have six people evicted from their houses, was this week transferred to KwaMashu. The new Umlazi manager is J S de Wet.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

- (i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or
- (ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability.

Vanderbijlpark: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21.

*Howard*  
Buses: accidents  
Q. Co 1.804 25/3/85  
428. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;
- (2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not; if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;
- (3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps, if not, why not;
- (4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard, if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

(1) (a) (i) Falls away.

(ii) 46.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) 2.

381. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 31 December 1983, if so, (a) how many, (b) in which municipal areas, (c) when and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

Yes, trade areas in municipal areas have been proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(a) 7.

(b) and (c)

- Grahamstown: proclaimed on 1984-03-02
- Cape Town (Wynberg): proclaimed on 1984-05-30
- Witbank: proclaimed on 1984-09-14
- Pietermaritzburg: proclaimed on 1984-10-05
- Queenstown: proclaimed on 1984-10-05
- Volkstrust: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services.

(a) (i) and (ii) Nil.

(b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature.

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary.

(4) The National Institute for Traffic- and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies

and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered.

*Howard*  
Income tax  
Q. Co 1.806 25/3/85  
466. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (1983)	23 736,9M	1 341,6M	1 138,8M
(b) (1984)	19 555,7M	1 302,2M	994,3M
(ii)	5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

**Notes**

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because ±23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

(i) 36.

(ii) 37.

*Howard*  
Johannesburg/Soweto: removals  
Q. Co 1.805 25/3/85  
474. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(2) (a) 31.

(b) (i) 19.

(ii) 23

Motor vehicles: accidents

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;

505. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order (a) How many South African Transport

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

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*Howard Q. Co. 1.803*  
Open areas 25/3/85

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Volksrust: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

Vanderbijlpark: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21.

*Howard Q. Co. 1.804*  
Buses: accidents 25/3/85  
428. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,

(2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not, if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps; if not, why not,

(4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services

(1) (a) (i) Falls away.

(ii) 46.

(b) (i) 4

(ii) 2.

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services.

(a) (i) and (ii) Nil.

(b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature.

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary.

(4) The National Institute for Traffic- and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (1983)	23 736,9M	1 341,6M	1 138,8M
(b) (1984)	19 555,7M	1 302,2M	994,3M
	+ 5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

Notes

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because ±23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

*Howard Q. Co. 1.805*  
271 Johannesburg/Soweto: removals  
474. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states,

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order

and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered.

*Howard Q. Co. 1.806*  
Income tax 25/3/85  
466. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 40

(b) 33

(i) 36

(ii) 37

(2) (a) 31

(b) (i) 19.

(ii) 23.

(iii) None.

Motor vehicles: accidents

505 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport

Services motor vehicles were involved in accidents in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) what was the total estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 5 654 motor vehicles were involved in accidents.  
These figures include all minor accidents, scratches, etc.

(b) R3,5-million.  
*Handwritten: Houses/buildings standing empty Q. Co. 807 25/3/85*  
528 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether any (a) houses and (b) buildings belonging to the South African Transport Services are standing empty at present; if so, (i) how many in each case, (ii) why, (iii) what is the value of these (aa) houses and (bb) buildings and (iv) what does the South African Transport Services intend doing with the (aa) houses and (bb) buildings?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes

(i) 879, mostly in remote places.

(ii) For several reasons, inter alia, the closing of stations and depots which resulted in the transfer of personnel

(iii) (aa) Particulars are not readily available

(iv) (aa) Continuous endeavours are made to rent the houses privately, or to make it available to pensioners at a nominal rent, or to sell it by tender or public auction.

(b) Yes.

(i) A survey is at present being

made. Mostly this comprises station buildings, pump stations, etc

(ii) The withdrawal of uneconomical services; doubling and electrification of railway lines, etc.

(iii) (bb) A survey is at present being made.

(iv) (bb) Depending on what is determined by the survey, the possible utilization of the buildings for other purposes, the sale or demolishing thereof will have to be considered.

Johannesburg: underground transport system

535. Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) Whether his Department is at present considering an underground or similar transport system for Johannesburg, if so,

(2) whether his Department has commissioned consulting engineers to (a) carry out investigations and (b) make submissions in this regard, if so, who are these consulting engineers,

(3) whether he intends making submissions to Parliament for consideration and implementation; if so, when;

(4) (a) what is the estimated cost of the transport system and (b) in what way will such a contract be financed;

(5) whether the (a) Department of Transport Affairs, (b) Transvaal Provincial Council and (c) Johannesburg City Council will contribute to the cost of such a project; if so, what percentage of the total cost will be contributed by each?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. Different mass transit systems are being investigated.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. At the request of the National Transport Commission (NTC) a consortium of consulting engineers comprising the firms Keewe Steyn and Partners, Scott and De Waal, Stanway Edwards and Associates and Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlman have been appointed to investigate the feasibility of introducing a rail rapid transit system for Johannesburg. The investigation will be conducted in three phases whereafter findings and recommendations will be submitted to the NTC for consideration.

system has been identified and relevant costs have been determined

Apprenticeship contracts

537. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many apprenticeship contracts were in operation in 1984 in respect of White, Coloured and Indian persons, respectively and (b) how many in each race group were registered in respect of each trade?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Statistics concerning apprenticeship contracts in operation are not kept on a population groups basis and figures as requested are therefore not readily available

(b) Falls away.

*Handwritten: Poliomylitis Q. Co. 810 25/3/85*  
564 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from poliomyelitis were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from December 1983 to the latest specified month for which figures are available;

(2) what steps are being taken to combat the spread of this disease?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

As at 31 December 1984

(1) (a) Cape Province

White: 0

Coloured: 4 (2 in December 1983, 2 in April 1984)

Asian: 0

Black: 7 (1 in February 1984, 2 in April 1984, 2 in June 1984, 1 in August 1984, 1 in September 1984)

arising further out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should like to point out that in his reply there is no indication as to whether they will be repealed before the end of this session or not. Therefore I repeat the question.

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, there is a clear indication of what still has to take place before repeal can be considered. Unfortunately I cannot inform the hon member on how long that will take. He will have to ask the hon the Minister himself.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: This has been going on for four years.

Port Elizabeth Harbour: property

\*8. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services have received any application from the Port Elizabeth Municipality in connection with the transfer or lease of property adjacent to Port Elizabeth Harbour; if so, (a) what was the nature of the application, (b) when was it received and (c) what was the response thereto;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No formal application was received but during discussions held with the Municipality of Port Elizabeth in 1981, the Council indicated that they were interested in leasing a portion of erf 351 at King's Beach. Transport Services offered to sell the land to the Council.
- (2) Initially the City Council disputed Transport Services' ownership of the reclaimed area. However, Transport Services' contention that the land

forms part of erf 351 which is held by registered title, was confirmed by the Surveyor General.

Arising from a dispute as to the value of the property an independent private valuer was appointed. His valuation is expected by the end of April 1985

\*9. Mr R M BURROWS—National Education—[Reply standing over.]

\*10. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons resident in the Inanda Dam area will be resettled as a result of the construction of the dam; if so, (a) what total number of persons will be resettled, (b)(i) where and (ii) when will they be resettled in each case and (c) what specified housing and other facilities will be provided for them?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education):

- Yes.
- (a) 4 577.
- (b) (i) Some residents have indicated that they would prefer to be settled in rural areas and others have indicated that they preferred townships. Settlement in Ntuzuma, Inanda, kwadabeka and other townships, and the identification for purposes of settlement of certain land in rural areas are under consideration.
- (ii) No date has been determined. Consultations with the people have not been concluded.
- (c) These also are matters about which consultations are to take place and no decision has so far been made.

Pretoria-Marble Hall road: stone-throwing  
†11. Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any incidents of stone-throwing on the Pretoria-Marble Hall road which crosses Witnek were (a) reported to, and/or (b) brought to the attention of, the South African Police in the past six weeks; if so, what gave rise to these incidents;
- (2) whether any vehicles that used this road during the above-mentioned period were damaged; if so, what was the damage estimated to amount to;
- (3) whether the South African Police took any action in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, one incident. Alleged dissatisfaction with the increased bus tariffs.
  - (2) Estimated at R45 500. Only busses and police vehicles were involved.
  - (3) Yes, a case of public violence is being investigated. Eighteen persons have already been apprehended in this regard.
  - (4) No.
- Private schools
- \*12. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education:
- (1) Whether any progress is being made in regard to the formulation of an overall policy relating to the recognition and subsidization of private schools; if so, what progress,
  - (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes. The report of an investigation into a co-ordinated policy for the recognition of and the granting of financial support to private schools by the executive education departments concerned, is being considered according to the procedure prescribed by Act 76 of 1984
- (2) Yes. As soon as the general policy on the matter is finalised

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us the assurance that no private schools will be in a worse position when this matter is co-ordinated?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the policy decided upon will be announced when that policy is finalized

Mr D J DALLING. Mr Speaker, arising further out of the hon the Minister's reply, and I hope probably in the knowledge that the schools, certainly the private schools, are facing some very severe restrictions and financially are struggling at the moment, will the hon the Minister give us the assurance that he will expedite the finalization of the announcement of Government policy on this matter?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I will not only give the hon member that assurance but I want also to inform him that I have already instituted steps to expedite

Port Alfred: acts of violence  
\*13. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any acts of violence involving Whites and Blacks which allegedly occurred on beaches at or near Port Alfred in December 1984 and January 1985 (a) were reported to, and/or (b) brought to the attention of, the South African Police; if so, (i)(aa) where and (bb) when did these acts of violence occur and (ii)

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**Uniforms**

552. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether it is intended to change any uniforms of the South African Transport Services staff; if so, (a) which uniforms, (b) when were the old uniforms introduced in each case and (c) when will or has the change become effective;
- (2) whether the introduction of the new uniforms will result in the employees concerned having to adjust or acquire certain personal items of clothing; if so, (a) which items will have to be (i) adjusted and (ii) acquired and (b) what will be the approximate cost in respect of each item;
- (3) whether any allowance is payable to the staff concerned; if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the amount of the allowance and (b) for what purposes is it to be used?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes	(a)	(b)	(c)
Catering personnel	1983	June 1985	
Cabin Attendants (SAA)	1973 (Male)	May 1985	
Ground Hostesses (SAA)	1979 (Female)	October 1985	
Some members of the clerical staff (SAA)	1982	January 1986 new summer dress to be introduced for first time	February 1985
Technicians (SAA)	1970	December 1985	
Labourers at check-in counters (SAA)	1973	July 1985	

(2) No, but all employees except the labourers have to acquire their own shoes the cost of which will be determined by personal taste.

(3) No, the uniform provides for all basics.

*Howard Q-61/903 27/3/85*  
Ciskei/Transkei townships in corridor between 556 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What were the administration costs in respect of each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board situated within the corridor between the borders of the Republic of

Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei during the latest period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Administration costs for the period 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984.

Queenstown	R235 336
Cathcart	R 25 536
Stutterheim	R 23 284
Kei Road	R 1 389
Kei Mouth	R 6 048
King William's Town	R 44 356
Komga	R 14 489
East-London	R280 165

The concept "administration costs" was

HOA

interpreted to include only administrative costs and not the total expenditure in respect of management and the rendering of services.

*Howard Q-61/905*  
Prisoners: mental institutions  
614 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1984? The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Thirty one (31) This figure includes six (6) prisoners who were admitted to hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973)

Members of Parliament/President's Council: housing

652. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) (a) How many State-owned houses are there for (i) Cabinet Ministers, (ii) members of the three Ministers' Councils and (iii) members of the President's Council in (aa) Cape Town and (bb) Pretoria and (b) what is the value of each house:

(2) whether these houses are furnished, if so, what was the original purchase value of the furniture;

(3) whether these houses are staffed at State expense; if so, what is the total cost in respect of such staff per annum.

(4) whether any rentals are charged; if so, what rental in each case?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

	Cape Town	Pretoria
(1) (a)	(i) 14 and 1 (ii) 8 and 4 (iii) 2	(bb) 4 None

(b) The Department does not have valuations of the houses and flats at its disposal

(2) YES Although all the furniture is on record, many of the items have been in the homes for decades and it would be an extensive task to determine the original purchase prices

(3) YES, approximately R84 000 per annum in Cape Town and approximately R57 000 per annum in Pretoria

(4) NO  
*Howard Q-61/906*  
Development Boards  
27/3/85  
657 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education:

(a) What are the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of the members of each Development board and (b) who is the chairman in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Names of members of development boards

- Wes Rand Development Board*
- Mr J C Knoetze
- Mr F J Beylveveldt
- Mr J W du Toit
- Mr O A W van Zyl
- Mr J C Fick
- Mr J Korff
- Mr C P Venter

- East Rand Development Board*
- Mr A D Niemandt
- Mr A J Nel
- Mr R S Gosse
- Dr M P Cilliers
- Mrs M P Wartfemius MPC
- Mr J Korff
- Mr H C Immelman
- Orange Vaal Development Board*
- Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen

HOA

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes
  - (a) Catering personnel
  - Cabin Attendants (SAA)
  - Ground Hostesses (SAA)
  - Some members of the clerical staff (SAA)
  - Technicians (SAA)
  - Labourers at check-in counters (SAA)
- (b) 1983
  - 1973 (Male)
  - 1979 (Female)
- (c) June 1985
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  - January 1986 new summer dress to be introduced for first time
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- (2) No, but all employees except the labourers have to acquire their own shoes the cost of which will be determined by personal taste
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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

Handwritten: *Handwritten*

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- (2) whether these houses are furnished; if so, what was the original purchase value of the furniture;
- (3) whether these houses are staffed at State expense; if so, what is the total cost in respect of such staff *per annum*.
- (4) whether any rentals are charged; if so, what rental in each case?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Cape Town	Pretoria
flats	(bb)
(aa)	

- (1) (a) (i) 14 and 1
- (ii) 8 and 4
- (iii) 2
- (b) 17
- 4
- None

HOA

(b) The Department does not have valuations of the houses and flats at its disposal.

(2) YES. Although all the furniture is on record, many of the items have been in the homes for decades and it would be an extensive task to determine the original purchase prices.

(3) YES, approximately R84 000 per annum in Cape Town and approximately R57 000 per annum in Pretoria.

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*Orange Vaal Development Board*

- Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen

HOA

RESETTLEMENT

(271) (359)

## By sleight of hand

Opposition to government's low-key, but hitherto effective, "deconcentration" policy is building up in the wake of revelations that children born in deconcentration areas will not gain urban residential rights (*Current affairs, March 22*).

Black Sash president Sheena Duncan says the failure to protect the rights of children born in deconcentration areas means that "only a limited number of people will enjoy these rights. And such people will eventually die." Government has been persuading people to move on the promise of special legislation to protect their urban rights.

Says Duncan "Government is attempting with all these arrangements to defuse the anger of Lamontville (in Durban), where residents based their resistance to incorporation into KwaZulu mainly on the question of Section 10 rights.

"In the case of Ekangala (near KwaNdebele), thousands of people are to be made foreigners when the area is incorporated into KwaNdebele. It is also rumoured that So-shanguve, which today houses 80 000 people, is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. It is evil that any government could resettle its people into foreign countries."

Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, agrees: "This is an evil policy that must be abolished. We are pressing demands for the abolition of influx control and passes so that our people can live in any place of their choice in the land of their birth and work wherever jobs are available. My own grandchildren, who live with me in Soweto, cannot obtain Section 10 rights be-

Financial Mail March 29 1985

(271) (359) Fm  
29/3/85



### Motlana... my grandchildren can't have urban rights

cause they were born in some nonsense called a homeland."

There has also been strong reaction at the Ekangala deconcentration point which is designed to eventually house 750 000 people.

#### Shot dead

Following a weekend meeting of some 3 000 people opposing incorporation, a riot took place and a youth was shot dead — seemingly by police. Residents are threatening to withhold house rents if government does not abandon incorporation plans.

The scope of government's deconcentration plans suggests that, when it talks of "orderly urbanisation," it does not mean urbanisation within the existing metropolitan areas. What it does mean is urbanisation within new "deconcentration" cities, most of which will eventually be incorporated into homelands and whose residents will be "aliens" under SA law. ■

# Mixed reception for Driefontein pledge

*Sweet*  
11/4/85  
271

THE Government's pledge to suspend forced removals has had mixed results for two of the country's most well-known "black spots".

For the threatened community of Driefontein, the Government announcement had its sequel in the "best meet-

ing ever" between Driefontein residents and deputy Land Affairs Minister, Ben Wilkens.

Although neighbouring Kwa Ngema is still uncertain about its fate, the people of Driefontein are jubilant about the Government's partial acceptance of their proposals to allocate extra land to people whose homes will be flooded

by a dam under construction.

"For the first time the Government is listening to our words," said a statement by the Driefontein Council board of directors after their meeting with Mr Wilkens on Wednesday.

"For the first time we are sure that Driefontein won't be moved."

A total of 84 Driefon-

teins plots, 27 percent of the land — which fell within the line marking the 100-year flood level of the Heyshope Dam — were affected by Wednesday's meeting.

Residents of those plots were finally told they would receive land next to Driefontein instead of financial compensation which could not have been used to buy more land.

The main snag, said the statement, was Mr Wilkens' statement that there was not enough empty land for both the people of Driefontein and the still-threatened Kwa Ngema. Another problem was Mr Wilkens' suggestion that those in the flood

areas move to a small piece of land temporarily.

"Our people don't like temporary things, too often they stay forever," said the Driefontein representatives.

"But we think we have ways of solving these problems."

The board intends discussing these proposals with the residents of Driefontein before it resumes talks with government officials. Driefontein became internationally known two years ago when leader Saul Mkhize was fatally shot by a young policeman as he was about to address a meeting.

**SCHOOL  
WORLD  
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YOU  
DECIDE  
WHAT YOU  
PAY**

S10103

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S9996

(274) P. Aspatit 8/4/85  
**Resettlement problems reviewed**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Despite great achievements, Ciskei was still faced with a number of outstanding problems most of which had been the subject of continuous discussion and debate with the South African Government for many years, President Lennox Sebe said.

He was speaking at the annual congress of his ruling Ciskei National Independence Party at the weekend.

The outstanding problems of their long-suffering communities at Ntabethemba and Zweledinga lay heavily on the conscience of the nation.

A working group appointed by the South African and Ciskei bilateral ministerial committee had visited both communities and produced a comprehensive report detailing the additional facilities and needs in terms of infrastructure, health, education and urban development required to successfully rehabilitate these immigrant communities after their nine long years in the wilderness. Nothing had as yet been agreed, he said.

The question of the Berlin farms as well as the proposed Berlin industrial area within Ciskei had been the subject of discussion with the South African Government from before independence. No finality was ever reached on these matters and in the case of the Berlin industrial area, the delay

in finalising the issue would undoubtedly have serious repercussions on Ciskei's industrial expansion programme.

Ciskei had all but exhausted the available development industrial estate at Fort Jackson and Dimbaza and to create the necessary physical infrastructure in a new industrial estate at Berlin would take time and so cause delay. This would put a serious break on the impetus of their industrial revolution.

President Sebe said farmers in the Newlands location had their lands flooded out with the impounding of water in the Nahoon Dam. This problem had been identified for many years, but no compensation had ever been paid to the affected land owners or compensatory land identified and transferred to them. This sort of treatment would never be acceptable to the South African community.

He said the poor, unfortunate people of Glenmore who were rounded up and endorsed out of the Alexandria district had been existing in their transitory camps for more than seven years. Only now was some positive action to be taken to provide them with a permanent rural settlement in association with irrigated allotments on a selected site on the Glenmore farm. — DDR.

now sit here, 15 months later, and it still has not happened

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is impossible to provide for all problems, but I can assure the hon member that the officials concerned work very hard, that the Department does not drag its feet, but that there are many procedures which have to be followed. In addition certain technical points have to be finalized. We are, however, doing everything in our power to open the areas concerned in September 1985

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us what the motives on the part of the Government are that the legislation which was passed in 1984 has not yet been promulgated? In the second instance, does the hon the Deputy Minister not think that there is an unnecessary waste of time in that the Group Areas Board has to do two investigations, namely an investigation into the deproclamation of the old areas, and thereafter, in terms of the legislation of 1984, into the proclamation of the new areas? In other words, I want to enquire whether the whole process could not be expedited and the Group Areas Board be instructed to complete the two investigations simultaneously

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can assure hon members that time is not being wasted. At present that we are dealing with two kinds of areas. For that reason we have decided to first deproclaim, so that we can then have absolutely similar areas and will not have to deal with two kinds of areas. Consequently there is no dragging of feet or time wasted. We are busy working every day to complete it.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I want to ask him whether provision will also be made in these central business areas so that they will be grey areas where there are also open residential areas? [Interruptions.]

Pension schemes: investigation  
\*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

HSA

#### Civil Pensions Stabilizing Account

\*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether the reduction in the bonuses paid to public servants will affect their contributions to the Civil Pensions Stabilizing Account; if so, by what percentage will their contribution be reduced;
- (2) whether the Stabilization Account has been actuarially satisfied; if not, why not;
- (3) when was the Stabilization Account last actuarially assessed;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes—33,9%
- (2) No. Shortfalls in the Civil Pensions' Stabilization Account are met from the State Revenue Fund.
- (3) It is an account, not a fund and therefore not subject to actuarial evaluation
- (4) No

271 *Heenan*  
St Wendolin's 9/4/85  
\*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 12 February 1985, any houses in the portion of St Wendolin's named Savannah Park have been numbered, if so, (a) when, (b) which houses and (c) why;
- (2) whether any action is to be taken in regard to those houses which (a) have and (b) have not been numbered; if

HSA

so (i) what action, (ii) when and (iii) why in each case;

- (3) whether the residents of these houses are to be moved, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to, (d) how many persons will be moved and (e) what steps are to be taken in respect of this land;
- (4) whether these persons are moving voluntarily; if not, why not; if so,
- (5) whether representatives of these persons were consulted in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are the names of these representatives;
- (6) whether any additional land adjoining St Wendolin's will be made available to the residents of this area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified land and (b) when will it be made available;
- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) As was stated in the reply to item 5 of Question No 20 on 12 February 1985, Savannah Park is not part of St Wendolin's Ridge Structures in Savannah Park were, however, numbered.
  - (a) During 1971/72.
  - (b) Squatter structures.
  - (c) For control purposes.
- (2) and (3) The area has been set aside for occupation by members of the Indian group. The *dominium* in this land consequently does not rest in my Department.

(4) (5) (6) and (7) fall away.

*Heenan*  
Peninsula townships: sporting facilities  
\*7. Mr R M ANDREW asked the Minister

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(iv) To the farm Mimosa No. 81 J.O. district of Rustenburg.

(1) Yes

(v) R1 364,86.

(a) It is not the policy of the University's Council to furnish reasons for non-admission of applicants.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes, in conjunction with the residents.

(b) Falls away.

(a) Because it is in the interest of all parties concerned

(2) Yes, all together 112 applicants were not admitted.

(a) and (b) See (1)(a).

(b) The date will be determined in conjunction with the residents of Mathopistad

(3) No.

Technikons: diplomas in tourism

\*21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether (a) his Department or (b) any body attached to his Department was concerned with organizing any transport for residents of Mathopistad to visit any township or resettlement area in Onderstepoort in March 1985; if so, (i) why, (ii) on what date, (iii) how many persons were involved, (iv) where were they taken and (v) what was the total cost involved,

\*22 Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(2) whether it is the intention to resettle the residents of Mathopistad in this area, if so, (a) why and (b) when,

Whether his Department has any information about persons who obtain diplomas in tourism at technikons; if so, (a) how many persons who have obtained such diplomas have accepted positions in the tourist industry and (b) what estimated number of persons who are expected to obtain such diplomas in 1985 will it be possible to appoint in positions in this industry?

\*The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM.

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

Yes, according to the best available information the reply is as follows:

(a) Nine.

(b) Ten.

Uitenhage: children in police cells

\*23. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) Yes

(i) To show interested residents of Mathopistad compensation

(ii) 11 March 1985.

(iii) 29 persons were transported

(1) What total number of children aged 18 years and younger were being held in police cells in Uitenhage (a) on 16 March 1985 and (b) as at the latest

specified date for which figures are available;

Assault of person in Uitenhage police station: Complaints Howard

(2) whether any of these children have been charged; if so, what are the charges in each case;

\*24. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(3) whether he or any member of the South African Police has received any representations concerning these children; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police received any complaints from members of the Black Sash concerning the alleged assault of a person in the Uitenhage police station on or about 17 March 1985; if so, (a) on what date, (b) who received the complaints and (c) what was the nature of the complaints;

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

(2) whether these allegations have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, (a) who was in charge, (b) what was the nature, and (c) what were the findings, of this investigation.

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 31.

(b) 39 on 29 March 1985

(2) Yes, murder . . . . . 2 attempted murder . . . . . 3 robbery . . . . . 4 attempted robbery . . . . . 2 public violence . . . . . 18 serious assault . . . . . 4 rape . . . . . 1 intimidation . . . . . 1 housebreaking and theft . . . . . 15 theft of motor vehicle . . . . . 1 shoplifting . . . . . 1 theft . . . . . 4 attempted arson . . . . . 1

(3) whether any action has been taken against any members of the South African Police as a result; if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,

(4) whether he will furnish the names of the policemen against whom action was taken; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

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

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) On 17 March 1985.

(b) The District Commandant, Uitenhage

(c) Alleged assault.

(2) Yes.

(a) A detective warrant officer of the murder and robbery branch of Port Elizabeth

contract is terminated by effluxion of time on completion of the five year prescribed period of apprenticeship. The question of the position of person who fail a qualifying trade test is dealt with in the report and recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Training of Artisans

Government Notices R 1461 on 16 July 1982, R 252 on 11 February 1983 and R 1696 of 10 August 1984. An amendment relating to wages was published recently and a change to certain practical training schedules is in the process of finalization

(b) Falls away

(3) It is anticipated that the Cabinet will authorize the issuing of a general press statement upon the release of the report

*Hansen of Motor mechanics 9/4/85*  
11 Dr A L BORLAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether any changes are contemplated in the qualification requirements of motor mechanics, if not, why not, if so, (a) what changes and (b) when will they be implemented,

(2) whether consideration will be given to including more practical training in the courses for apprentice motor mechanics at technical colleges, if not, why not, if so, when will this be implemented,

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

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER**

(1) The Department of Manpower is not aware of any changes being contemplated to the qualifying entry requirements for apprentice motor mechanics. The national Manpower Training Committee for the Motor Industry is representative of employers organizations and trade unions in this industry and that body is primarily responsible for suggesting changes to the conditions of apprenticeship, which include entry qualifications

(a) Revised conditions of apprenticeship were published under

what was the total cost involved in developing the area for resettlement;

(2) whether these communities were consulted on the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, when in each case, (a) were they consulted and (b) are they due to be moved,

(3) whether these communities expressed any objections to being moved, if so, what were their objections?

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

(1) Yes.

(a) A closer settlement of 3 447 sites in total has been planned of which 1 800 sites are at present being developed

(b) Illegal squatters residing on White owned farms who are required to vacate the farms on which they reside.

(c) They have no right to reside on these farms. Therefore the Department of Co-operation and Development is making preparations to provide accommodation for them elsewhere

(d) The development has not yet been completed. The estimated total cost is R8 600 000 of which R1 000 000 has already been spent

(2) and (3) Squatter families, when they are required to vacate these farms, are informed of this place of settlement and, if they agree to move there and require help, it is rendered to them

*Hansen of Control boards 9/4/85*  
\*14 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether the national Marketing Council has investigated or is investi-

gating the operation of the control boards; if so,

(2) whether the Council has submitted a report on its investigation, if so, when will this report be made public; if not, when is it anticipated that the report will be available?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:**

(1) Yes

(2) Yes. Priority was given to the Dairy Scheme and the National Marketing Council's report on this scheme has already been finalized and made available to the interested parties. The remaining schemes are being investigated simultaneously by the National Marketing Council and it is anticipated that the investigation will be completed within the next 18 months.

**Conveyance of money between banks: security measures**

\*15. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Communications.

Whether any special security measures are taken regarding the conveyance of money between banks via the postal system, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of these security measures?

**†THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

Yes. The further information required by the hon member cannot unfortunately be furnished as the whole object of the security measures that are being applied will be defeated if details thereof were to be publicised.

*Hansen of Death of M Tyuka 9/4/85*  
\*16. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 12 February





192. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many applications by students for admission to the first-year course in the faculties of (a) medicine, (b) dentistry and (c) veterinary science have been (i) received and (ii) accepted at the Medical University of Southern Africa in respect of 1985?

- (ii) 42
- (c) (i) 105.
- (ii) 51.

First-year students

199. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education.

(a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of, first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1984 (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

	Fort Hare	The North	Zululand	Medunsa	Vista
(a) (i)	3	176	69	3	67
(ii)	293	145	294	27	64
(b) (i)	0,23%	10,1%	4,1%	0,99%	7,2%
(ii)	22,4%	8,3%	17,3%	8,9%	6,9%

Additional Information

The figures for the University of Zululand are for the first semester only. Classes were suspended during the second semester. The figures given for Vista University are in respect of full-time students only.

Johannesburg-North constituency: telephone services/post boxes

209. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest

- (i)
- (ii)

partly during the second half of 1985 when 1 670 exchange lines will be provided (in order to deload the existing exchanges all the lines will not be allocated) and fully during the first half of 1986 with the addition of a further 10 392 lines;

During the first quarter of 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 754 line extension of the exchange;\*

During the first half of 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 1 840 line extension of the exchange;\*

During the first quarter of 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 3 328 line extension of the exchange (in the previous reply referred to as separate 2 300 and 900 line extensions)

(b) (i) yes 401 as at 11 February 1985.

The hired premises housing these offices are unfortunately structurally unsuitable for the installation of additional private boxes, and

Owing to structural difficulties, additional private boxes cannot be installed in the existing hired premises. The possibility of erecting a separate loggia with 1 100 private boxes on the adjacent parking area, is now being investigated in conjunction with the owners of the premises. A completion date is not known at this stage; and

Owing to structural difficulties, additional boxes cannot be installed in the existing hired premises. Other short-term arrangements are also not possible. A state-owned building, containing 2 000 private boxes, has already been planned for erection on Erf 2073. The building is scheduled for completion by March 1987, subject to the availability of funds

\* It was necessary to postpone the completion dates envisaged in the reply to the previous question in this regard (question No 500 of 1984-03-20) as a result of the extensive tests that had to be conducted on the electronic equipment involved

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

- (1) (a) What are the latest population figures for Onverwacht and (b) in respect of what date are such figures given;
- (2) whether there are any (a) hospitals, (b) hospital beds and (c) community health centres at Onverwacht at present; if so, how many in each case, if
- (3) how many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) community health workers and (d) social welfare workers are there at Onverwacht at present.
- (4) how many taps are there in this area;
- (5) whether a water-borne sewerage system has been installed at Onverwacht, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be installed?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

(1) (a) Approximately 240 000.

(b) 31 January 1985

(2) (a) No. A hospital (800 beds) is under construction.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Yes. There are one 23 bed clinic and 2 day clinics.

(3) (a) A total of thirteen medical practitioners serve the area.

(b) None Dentists do however visit the town regularly.

(c) None There are however 42 qualified nurses, 13 staff nurses, 6 assistant nurses, 22 family planning officers, and 2 health inspectors active in the area.

(d) 3.

(4) 2 000.

(5) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

*9/4/85*  
*Surplus products: welfare organizations*  
*Howard Q. Co. 9/3*  
 253. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether any surplus (a) dairy and (b) meat products produced in the Republic and marketed through control boards were distributed to (i) the underprivileged and (ii) welfare organizations in 1984, if so,

(2) what (a) were the quantities and (b) was the estimated total value of the (i) dairy and (ii) meat products so distributed?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:**

(1) (a) No, but during the period 1 March 1984 until 31 January

HOA

1985 the Dairy Board sold milk powder to welfare organizations at an average of R1,47 per kg below the normal selling price.

(b) No, but during the period 1 January 1984 until 31 December 1984 the Meat Board sold meat at reduced prices to homes for the aged, orphanages and institutions for the disabled.

(2) (a) (i) 110 653 kg.

(ii) 162 041 kg.

(b) (i) R162 856.

(ii) R84 796.

*Howard Q. Co. 9/4/85*  
*Internal Security Act*  
 330 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances for detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances; if not, why not; if so, how many in each specified year for which figures are available;

(3) Whether any allowances are being paid to detainees; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) Yes, since the commencement of the Act to 1985-02-27 representations were received from 12 persons.

(2) Yes. In respect of one person an amount of R5,00 per day was paid for the period 1984-07-01 to 1984-10-10. Representations from three persons

were received after they had been released, while the representations of seven persons were still being considered when they were released, consequently it could not in terms of the Act be considered favourably. The application of the other person was after thorough consideration refused, as I was satisfied that no need existed for the payment of such an allowance

(3) No

*Howard Q. Co. 9/4/85*  
 321. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1984 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.**

(a) 304. Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total.

(b) An amount of R2 044 888,14 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund

**Public telephones**

387. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1984;

(2) whether any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to prevent or reduce vandalism in respect of public telephones; if so, (a) what

steps and (b) what is the estimated cost involved?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS**

(1) R495 000

(2) (a) and (b) yes;

(a) the application of the latest technologies in order to improve the standard of the coin telephone service, the development of coin telephones that are more vandal-proof, the strategic siting of coin telephones, eg in well-lit positions such as shopping centres, and the use of monitoring equipment in conjunction with the services of departmental investigating officers in problem areas with a view to bringing vandals to justice; and

(b) the steps referred to are taken in conjunction with other activities not related to the combating of vandalism and the costs involved cannot unfortunately be calculated separately

**Commissions/departmental committees**

402. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees.

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relat-

HOA

Shell SA (Pty) Ltd furnished returns on regular basis to the Registrar regarding the supply of dieldrin to each distribution point.

The Departmental Inspectors controlled all sales and records during periodic inspections.

The City Health Officer of Port Elizabeth monitored milk from the East London area for dieldrin residues on a regular basis.

After the withdrawal of dieldrin in East London, pineapple plants and peels were analysed by the University of Port Elizabeth at the request of the Registrar.

(d) No irregularities were found and the analyses of the pineapple plants and peels for dieldrin residues were negative.

**Management cadre: course in public administration**

\*18. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the Commission for Administration requires persons entering the management cadre to have completed successfully a certain course in public administration offered at the University of Pretoria, if so, (a) how many persons will attend each course and (b) on what basis are they selected.

(2) whether the course is open to public servants of all population groups, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, as from 1 April 1985.

(a) 50.

(b) Efficiency assessment and nomination by relevant department

(2) Yes

*Huwanaid*  
Congress of South African Students/Azanian Students' Organization  
23/4/85

\*19. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has held official meetings with representatives of the (a) Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and (b) Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso); if so, (i) when were these meetings held, and (ii) what matters were discussed, in each case; if not, why not?

(2) Whether he has attempted to set up official meetings with representatives of (a) Cosas and (b) Azaso; if not, why not; if so, with what result in each case;

(3) Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No, no request for such meetings were received

(3) Falls away.

*Huwanaid 23/4/85*  
*Magopa Q-61, 1228*  
\*20. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 17 February 1984, (a) what total amount was paid in compensation to persons moved from Magopa, (b) in respect of how many families was this money paid out and (c) (i) on what date and (ii) when was it paid to these persons;

(2) whether any of these persons expressed dissatisfaction at the compensation offered to them, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons;

(3) whether his Department has taken any steps as a result of the dissatisfaction so expressed; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R1 222 932.

(b) 420 families.

(c) (i) and (ii) July 1983 to February 1984.

(2) Yes.

(a) 4.

(b) and (3) The matter is *sub judice* and these questions therefore cannot be replied to now.

Vaal Triangle: report on unrest

\*21. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 5 March 1985, he has received the final report of Prof Tjaart van der Walt on the unrest in townships in the Vaal Triangle; if so, when;

(2) whether he intends publishing (a) this report and (b) a White Paper on the matter; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, on 12 April 1985

(2) The report is still being studied and a *response* not possible at this stage

(3) Falls away.

*Huwanaid Q. 61. 1229*  
*Mathopistad 23/4/85*  
\*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply

to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, his Department held any talks with the (a) residents and (b) leaders of the community of Mathopistad regarding their resettlement, if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) where in each case, (iii) what are the names of the leaders consulted, (iv) what was discussed at each meeting and (v) what was the response of the residents and their leaders in each case,

(2) whether all the residents of Mathopistad have expressed themselves willing to (a) sell their land and (b) move from this area; if not,

(3) whether the residents concerned will be allowed to remain in Mathopistad; if not, why not, if so, under what circumstances,

(4) what is the total (a) population and (b) area of land owned by the residents of Mathopistad.

(5) whether the residents of Mathopistad have at any time applied for the establishment of any (a) health services, including clinics, and (b) schools in this community, if so, on what dates in each case;

(6) whether these applications were granted; if so, (a) what specified health facilities and schools were provided and (b) when in each case, if not, why not, in each case.

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1)(a) and (b)(i)-(v) The proposed settlement of the Bakubung Tribe as well as the constitution of a Planning Committee were discussed with different delegations of the Tribe on 10 December 1980, 19 March 1982, 1 December 1982 and 21 May 1983 at Mathopistad and Pretoria. Due to the fact that further negotiations will be

now sit here, 15 months later, and it still has not happened.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is impossible to provide for all problems, but I can assure the hon member that the officials concerned work very hard, that the Department does not drag its feet, but that there are many procedures which have to be followed. In addition certain technical points have to be finalized. We are, however, doing everything in our power to open the areas concerned in September 1985.

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us what the motives on the part of the Government are that the legislation which was passed in 1984 has not yet been promulgated? In the second instance, does the hon the Deputy Minister not think that there is an unnecessary waste of time in that the Group Areas Board has to do two investigations, namely an investigation into the deproclamation of the old areas, and thereafter, in terms of the legislation of 1984, into the proclamation of the new areas? In other words, I want to enquire whether the whole process could not be expedited and the Group Areas Board be instructed to complete the two investigations simultaneously.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can assure hon members that time is not being wasted. At present that we are dealing with two kinds of areas. For that reason we have decided to first deproclaim, so that we can then have absolutely similar areas and will not have to deal with two kinds of areas. Consequently there is no dragging of feet or time wasted. We are busy working every day to complete it.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I want to ask him whether provision will also be made in these central business areas so that they will be grey areas where there are also open residential areas? [Interjections]

**Pension schemes: investigation**

\*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(1) Whether he has appointed or intends to appoint any persons or group of persons to investigate all or some aspects of all or some of the pension schemes administered by the State; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schemes are being or are to be investigated, (b) which aspects of each scheme are being or are to be considered and (c) when was each scheme last actuarially assessed;

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

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:**

(1) No. The Director-General of Health and Welfare has already arranged for the actuarial evaluation of the pension funds administered by the Department of Health and Welfare.

(a) Government Service Pension Fund  
Associated Institutions Pension Fund  
Temporary Employee's Pension Fund.

(b) Each fund will be subjected to an actuarial evaluation.

(c) The present pension funds consist mostly of various previous funds which were evaluated as follows:

Public Service Pension Fund on 31/3/68  
South African Permanent Force Pension Fund on 31/3/68  
South African Police and Prisons Service Pension Fund on 31/3/68  
Provincial and the Territory Service Pension Fund on 31/3/67  
Government Service Widows' Pension Fund on 31/3/68  
Government non-White Employees Pension Fund on 31/3/72  
Associated Institutions Pension Fund on 31/3/71.

(2) No.

**Civil Pensions Stabilizing Account**

\*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether the reduction in the bonuses paid to public servants will affect their contributions to the Civil Pensions Stabilizing Account; if so, by what percentage will their contribution be reduced;

(2) whether the Stabilization Account has been actuarially satisfied that this reduction can be carried; if not, why not;

(3) when was the Stabilization Account last actuarially assessed;

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

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes—33,9%.

(2) No. Shortfalls in the Civil Pensions' Stabilization Account are met from the State Revenue Fund.

(3) It is an account, not a fund and therefore not subject to actuarial evaluation.

(4) No.

271 *Hansen*  
St Wendolin's 9/4/85  
\*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 12 February 1985, any houses in the portion of St Wendolin's named Savannah Park have been numbered; if so, (a) when, (b) which houses and (c) why;

(2) whether any action is to be taken in regard to those houses which (a) have and (b) have not been numbered; if

so (i) what action, (ii) when and (iii) why in each case;

(3) whether the residents of these houses are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to, (d) how many persons will be moved and (e) what steps are to be taken in respect of this land;

(4) whether these persons are moving voluntarily; if not, why not; if so,

(5) whether representatives of these persons were consulted in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are the names of these representatives;

(6) whether any additional land adjoining St Wendolin's will be made available to the residents of this area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified land and (b) when will it be made available;

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION:**

(1) As was stated in the reply to item 5 of Question No 20 on 12 February 1985, Savannah Park is not part of St Wendolin's Ridge. Structures in Savannah Park were, however, numbered

(a) During 1971/72.

(b) Squatter structures.

(c) For control purposes.

(2) and (3) The area has been set aside for occupation by members of the Indian group. The *dominium* in this land consequently does not rest in my Department

(4), (5), (6) and (7) fall away

*Hansen*  
Peninsula townships: sporting facilities  
\*7. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister

contract is terminated by effluxion of time on completion of the five year prescribed period of apprenticeship. The question of the position of person who fail a qualifying trade test is dealt with in the report and recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Training of Artisans.

- (3) It is anticipated that the Cabinet will authorize the issuing of a general press statement upon the release of the report.

*Hawesnd*  
*Motor mechanics 9/14/85*  
*R. Col. 935*  
11. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower.

- (1) Whether any changes are contemplated in the qualification requirements of motor mechanics; if not, why not; if so, (a) what changes and (b) when will they be implemented;

- (2) whether consideration will be given to including more practical training in the courses for apprentice motor mechanics at technical colleges; if not, why not; if so, when will this be implemented;

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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

- (1) The Department of Manpower is not aware of any changes being contemplated to the qualifying entry requirements for apprentice motor mechanics. The national Manpower Training Committee for the Motor Industry is representative of employers organizations and trade unions in this industry and that body is primarily responsible for suggesting changes to the conditions of apprenticeship, which include entry qualifications.

- (a) Revised conditions of apprenticeship were published under

Government Notices R.1461 on 16 July 1982, R.252 on 11 February 1983 and R.1696 of 10 August 1984. An amendment relating to wages was published recently and a change to certain practical training schedules is in the process of finalization.

- (b) Falls away.

- (2) The Department of Manpower is aware that at selected Technical Colleges an integrated motor/diesel theory course for the National Technical Certificate Parts I and II is conducted during which the theory of the trade is supplemented by practical demonstrations. Since the contents of theoretical courses fall outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Manpower, enquires thereabout should be directed to the Department of National Education and the various Departments of Education and Culture as well as the Department of Education and Training.

- (3) A comprehensive report—with recommendations—by the Human Sciences Research Council and the National Training Board into the Training of Apprentices and Artisans has been submitted to the Cabinet for approval of its tabling in Parliament for general information and with a view to certain follow-up action and it is anticipated that the Cabinet will authorize the issuing of a general press statement upon the release of the report

*Hawesnd*  
*271 Waahhoek Natal 9/14/85*  
*R. Col. 936*  
\*13. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether Waahhoek near Ladysmith in Natal has been or is being developed as a resettlement area; if so, (a) how many sites have been completed in this area, (b) what specified communities are to be resettled there, (c) why are they being moved and (d)

what was the total cost involved in developing the area for resettlement;

- (2) whether these communities were consulted on the proposed move, if not, why not; if so, when in each case, (a) were they consulted and (b) are they due to be moved;

- (3) whether these communities expressed any objections to being moved, if so, what were their objections?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes.

(a) A closer settlement of 3 447 sites in total has been planned of which 1 800 sites are at present being developed.

(b) Illegal squatters residing on White owned farms who are required to vacate the farms on which they reside

(c) They have no right to reside on these farms. Therefore the Department of Co-operation and Development is making preparations to provide accommodation for them elsewhere

(d) The development has not yet been completed. The estimated total cost is R8 600 000 of which R1 000 000 has already been spent.

- (2) and (3) Squatter families, when they are required to vacate these farms, are informed of this place of settlement and, if they agree to move there and require help, it is rendered to them.

*Control boards 9/14/85*  
*R. Col. 937*  
\*14. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics.

- (1) Whether the national Marketing Council has investigated or is investi-

gating the operation of the control boards; if so,

- (2) whether the Council has submitted a report on its investigation, if so, when will this report be made public; if not, when is it anticipated that the report will be available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

- (1) Yes

(2) Yes. Priority was given to the Dairy Scheme and the National Marketing Council's report on this scheme has already been finalized and made available to the interested parties. The remaining schemes are being investigated simultaneously by the National Marketing Council and it is anticipated that the investigation will be completed within the next 18 months

Conveyance of money between banks: security measures

\*15. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Communications.

Whether any special security measures are taken regarding the conveyance of money between banks via the postal system, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of these security measures?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Yes. The further information required by the hon member cannot unfortunately be furnished as the whole object of the security measures that are being applied will be defeated if details thereof were to be published.

*Death of M Tyuka 9/14/85*  
*R. Col. 938*  
\*16. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 12 February

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) It is not the policy of the University's Council to furnish reasons for non-admission of applicants.
- (b) Falls away.

- (2) Yes, all together 112 applicants were not admitted.
- (a) and (b) See (1)(a).

271  
Howard Q. 61.943  
Mathopistad 9/4/85

\*21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether (a) his Department or (b) any body attached to his Department was concerned with organizing any transport for residents of Mathopistad to visit any township or resettlement area in Onderstepoort in March 1985; if so, (i) why, (ii) on what date, (iii) how many persons were involved, (iv) where were they taken and (v) what was the total cost involved,
- (2) whether it is the intention to resettle the residents of Mathopistad in this area, if so, (a) why and (b) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Yes
  - (i) To show interested residents of Mathopistad compensation land.
  - (ii) 11 March 1985.
  - (iii) 29 persons were transported.

HCA

(iv) To the farm Mimosa No. 81 J.O. district of Rustenburg.

(v) R1 364,86.

- (2) Yes, in conjunction with the residents.
- (a) Because it is in the interest of all parties concerned.
- (b) The date will be determined in conjunction with the residents of Mathopistad

(3) No.

Technikons: diplomas in tourism

\*22. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:†

Whether his Department has any information about persons who obtain diplomas in tourism at technikons; if so, (a) how many persons who have obtained such diplomas have accepted positions in the tourist industry and (b) what estimated number of persons who are expected to obtain such diplomas in 1985 will it be possible to appoint in positions in this industry?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

Yes, according to the best available information the reply is as follows:

- (a) Nine.
- (b) Ten.

Uitenhage: children in police cells  
Howard Q. 61.944 9/4/85  
\*23 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) What total number of children aged 18 years and younger were being held in police cells in Uitenhage (a) on 16 March 1985 and (b) as at the latest

specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) whether any of these children have been charged; if so, what are the charges in each case;
- (3) whether he or any member of the South African Police has received any representations concerning these children; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 31.
- (b) 39 on 29 March 1985.
- (2) Yes, murder . . . . . 2  
attempted murder . . . . . 3  
robbery . . . . . 4  
attempted robbery . . . . . 4  
public violence . . . . . 18  
serious assault . . . . . 4  
rape . . . . . 1  
intimidation . . . . . 1  
housebreaking and theft . . . . . 15  
theft of motor vehicle . . . . . 1  
shoplifting . . . . . 1  
theft . . . . . 4  
attempted arson . . . . . 1

Assault of person in Uitenhage police station: complaints Howard

\*24. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police received any complaints from members of the Black Sash concerning the alleged assault of a person in the Uitenhage police station on or about 17 March 1985; if so, (a) on what date, (b) who received the complaints and (c) what was the nature of the complaints,
- (2) whether these allegations have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, (a) who was in charge, (b) what was the nature, and (c) what were the findings, of this investigation;
- (3) whether any action has been taken against any members of the South African Police as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,
- (4) whether he will furnish the names of the policemen against whom action was taken; if not, why not, if so, what are their names;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) On 17 March 1985
- (b) The District Commandant, Uitenhage
- (c) Alleged assault.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us whether the parents of these children under the age of 18 were informed of their arrest and where they were being held?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot say categorically that this was done in the case of all the children, but this is standard practice in the SA Police and I accept that they did just that I cannot, however, give that assurance.

HCA

- (2) Yes
- (a) A detective warrant officer of the murder and robbery branch of Port Elizabeth

(b) and (c) The investigation has not yet been concluded.

(3) Yes.

(a) Two Black detective constables have been suspended from duty

(b) On 20 March 1985

(4) No, not at this stage as I deem it inexpedient

(5) No

*Howard Q. 61.947*  
Housing subsidies/pension funds  
9/4/85

\*25. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) What total amount was expended by the Post Office on (i) housing subsidies and (ii) State pension funds in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what are the names of the State pension funds concerned?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) The final figures are not yet available, but the amount expended on housing subsidies is estimated at R46 000 000 and that on State pension funds at R163 900 000; and

(b) the Government Service Pension Fund, and the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply, I should like to ask the hon Minister what chance he thinks Durbanville High School, which is in his constituency, has of winning when they meet Helpmekaar High School on Monday? [Interjections]

*346*  
*Howard Khayelitsha*  
9/4/85  
\*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many core houses at Khayelitsha were (a) completed and (b) oc-

cupied as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether the announced service sites at Khayelitsha have been completed; if so, on what date; if not, when are they due to be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 4 705

(b) 1 704 as at 22 March 1985.

(2) 15 April 1985 according to expectations.

Khayelitsha

\*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What is the total land area, including internal streets and sidewalks, to be used for the (a) first 5 000 core-house sites and (b) 7 000 to 8 000 serviced sites being developed at Khayelitsha;

(2) whether each of the above areas is (a) bigger or (b) smaller than the land area available at (i) Old Crossroads, (ii) KTC and (iii) the Old Crossroads and KTC sites combined?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 286,5 ha.

(b) 185,3 ha

(2) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes

(iii) Yes.

(b) Falls away

Renamo organization: financial support

\*28. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of financial support being provided by persons resident in South Africa for the Renamo organization in Mozambique, if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

My Department has no knowledge of any financial support received by the Renamo organization. In terms of the exchange control regulations no funds were transferred to the organization

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

\*29 Mr C W EGLIN—Defence [Reply standing over]

Heyshope Dam

\*30. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) Whether construction on the Heyshope Dam has been completed, if not, when is it due to be completed, if so, when was it completed.

(2) what was the water level of the Heyshope Dam as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether the dam has reached its highest level, if not, when is it anticipated that it will reach (a) its highest level and (b) the (i) houses and (ii) graves at (aa) kwaNgema and (bb) Driefontein?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS.

(1) No, March 1986

(2) On 1 April 1985 the Heyshope Dam had 86,7 million cubic metres of water in storage which represents 19 per cent of its full storage capacity.

(3) No

(a) It is impossible to predict when

the dam will reach its highest level since it depends entirely on rainfall and the subsequent inflow into the dam

(b) (i)(a) and (b) and (b)(ii)(aa) and (bb) Fall away

\*31. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 5 February 1985, he still intends to remove the community of kwaNgema; if so, (a) why and (b) when, if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of this community.

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has (a) met and (b) held any discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of the kwaNgema community concerning the proposed removal; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when does he intend consulting them in regard to the removal; if so,

(3) (a) on what dates did he meet and hold discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of this community, (b) where were the meetings and discussions held, (c) what are the names of the (i) leaders of the kwaNgema community and (ii) representatives of his Department involved in (aa) each specified meeting and/or (bb) discussions and (d) what was discussed in each case.

(4) whether all members of the kwaNgema community will be consulted regarding their willingness to move before the removal will take place, if not, (a) why not and (b) what conditions are required to constitute a voluntary removal, if so, in what manner will they be consulted.

(5) whether the kwaNgema community will be allowed to organize and hold elections to choose the leader of their community, if not (a) why not and

(b) how will the leaders of the community be chosen; if so, when will the elections take place;

(6) whether his Department will consult these elected leaders prior to any removals; if not, why not;

(7) whether officials of his Department intend holding any meetings with the whole community prior to any removals, if not, (a) why not and (b) how will he determine whether or not the community is willing to move; if so, (1) on what dates, (ii) where and (iii)(a) how many days' notice of the meeting will he give the members of this community and (bb) in what manner will they be given notice of the meetings.

(8) whether his Department has prepared or intends to prepare any contingency plans for action to be taken in the event of a section or sections of this community refusing to move; if so, (a) why and (b) what action will be taken in the event of (i) the majority and (ii) any part of this community refusing to move from kwaNgema;

(9) whether the graves at kwaNgema are to be moved, if so, (a) when and (b) where will they be moved to;

(10) whether the whole community will be consulted prior to the removal of these graves; if not, why not, if so, in what manner will they be consulted;

(11) whether the agreement of the community will be gained before moving the graves; if not, why not;

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

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) to (4) As decisions on the settlement of communities are currently being reviewed by the Government, de-

finite replies cannot be furnished at this stage.

(5) The Department does not determine the manner in which tribes designate their leaders. The position of the traditional leader of the Ngema Tribe was determined genealogically according to tribal law and custom and he is assisted by advisers whose positions are also determined on genealogical grounds. It is customary for tribal heads and their councils to call other persons of merit to their ranks, often after consultation with the Tribe.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(6) to (8) Fall away.

(9) (10) and (11) The removal of the graves from the basin of the Heyshope dam is not the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development. The Department is however prepared to render any assistance that may be required in this respect.

(12) No

#### Epilepsy

\*32. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) What is the policy of the Commission for Administration in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy,

(2) whether any persons in Government Departments falling under the Commission have been discharged following their disclosing that they were epileptic; if so, how many during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available;

(3) Whether the Commission or the Government Departments concerned assist such persons in obtaining alter-

native employment; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total number of persons were so assisted during the above-mentioned period and (b) what is the nature of the assistance rendered?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) With due consideration to the duties and responsibilities attached to some posts epileptics can be employed in a temporary capacity. In deserving cases departments may submit requests to the Commission for Administration, for the permanent appointment of such candidates after the Department of Health and Welfare's opinion with regard to their capability has been obtained.

(2) The Commission has in exercising its authority not recommended any such dismissal.

(3) Falls away in the light of the answer in 2 above.

#### Epilepsy

\*33. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What is the policy of his Department in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy;

(2) whether there have been cases of persons in his Department being discharged following their disclosing that they are epileptic; if so, how many during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available;

(3) whether his Department assist such persons in obtaining alternative employment; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons were so assisted during the above-mentioned period and (b) what is the nature of the assistance rendered?

\*The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) As a stable working force is essential for the rendition of efficient services, the Department gives preference to the appointment of persons in its service who meet the health requirements for permanent appointment. Persons suffering from disabilities such as epilepsy do not normally qualify for permanent appointment on health grounds—the advice of the Department of Health and Welfare is sought in this regard—and they are consequently only considered for appointment if medically fit candidates are not available. Such appointments are made in a temporary capacity, due regard being had to the particular duties and responsibilities attached to the post to be filled. If it is found after a reasonable time that the disorder is fully under control, the Department of Health and Welfare is again consulted and if a favourable recommendation is received, consideration is given to the person's appointment in a permanent capacity.

(2) Yes; 5 during the five years that ended on 31 March 1985, on account of the degree of their disability; and

(3) No. As is the case with most other employers, the Department is not geared to find work for persons leaving its service

#### Epilepsy

\*34. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What is the policy of the South African Transport Services in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy;

(2) whether there have been any cases of persons in the South African Transport Services being discharged following their disclosing that they are epileptic; if so, how many during the



*Hansen* Q. Col 979  
 Medical University of Southern Africa  
 9/4/85  
 192 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many applications by students for admission to the first-year course in the faculties of (a) medicine, (b) dentistry and (c) veterinary science have been (i) received and (ii) accepted at the Medical University of Southern Africa in respect of 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION**

- (a) (i) 1 495.  
 (ii) 180.  
 (b) (i) 293

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:**

	Fort Hare	The North	Zululand	Medunsa	Vista
(a) (i)	3	176	69	3	67
(ii)	293	145	294	27	64
(b) (i)	0,23%	10,1%	4,1%	0,99%	7,2%
(ii)	22,4%	8,3%	17,3%	8,9%	6,9%

**Additional Information**  
 The figures for the University of Zululand are for the first semester only. Classes were suspended during the second semester. The figures given for Vista University are in respect of full-time students only.

Johannesburg-North constituency: telephone services/post boxes

209 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest

- (i) partly during the second half of 1985 when 1 670 exchange lines will be provided (in order to deload the existing exchanges all the lines will not be allocated) and fully during the first half of 1986 with the addition of a further 10 392 lines;

HOA

- Linden 89 During the first quarter of 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 754 line extension of the exchange.\*  
 782-exchange  
 Randburg 167 During the first half of 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 1 840 line extension of the exchanges.\*  
 787- and  
 789-exchange  
 Rosebank 449 During the first quarter of 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of a 3 328 line extension of the exchange (in the previous reply referred to as separate 2 300 and 900 line extensions)  
 442-, 447-,  
 788- and 880-  
 exchanges  
 (b) (i) yes 401 as at 11 February 1985

- (i) 113 The hired premises housing these offices are unfortunately structurally unsuitable for the installation of additional private boxes, and  
 10  
 255 Owing to structural difficulties, additional private boxes cannot be installed in the existing hired premises. The possibility of erecting a separate loggia with 1 100 private boxes on the adjacent parking area, is now being investigated in conjunction with the owners of the premises. A completion date is not known at this stage; and

23 Owing to structural difficulties, additional boxes cannot be installed in the existing hired premises. Other short-term arrangements are also not possible. A state-owned building, containing 2 000 private boxes, has already been planned for erection on Erf 2073. The building is scheduled for completion by March 1987, subject to the availability of funds.

\* It was necessary to postpone the completion dates envisaged in the reply to the previous question in this regard (question No. 500 of 1984-03-20) as a result of the extensive tests that had to be conducted on the electronic equipment involved.

*Hansen*  
 Onverwacht 271  
 Q. Col 981 9/4/85  
 227 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) What are the latest population figures for Onverwacht and (b) in respect of what date are such figures given;  
 (2) whether there are any (a) hospitals, (b) hospital beds and (c) community health centres at Onverwacht at present; if so, how many in each case; if  
 (3) how many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) community health workers and (d) social welfare workers are there at Onverwacht at present;  
 (4) how many taps are there in this area;  
 (5) whether a water-borne sewerage system has been installed at Onverwacht, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be installed?

HOA

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Approximately 240 000.

(b) 31 January 1985.

(2) (a) No. A hospital (800 beds) is under construction.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Yes. There are one 23 bed clinic and 2 day clinics.

(3) (a) A total of thirteen medical practitioners serve the area.

(b) None. Dentists do however visit the town regularly.

(c) None. There are however 42 qualified nurses, 13 staff nurses, 6 assistant nurses, 22 family planning officers, and 2 health inspectors active in the area.

(d) 3.

(4) 2 000

(5) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away.

Surplus products: welfare organizations  
~~Handwritten~~ *Handwritten* *9/4/85*  
 353. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether any surplus (a) dairy and (b) meat products produced in the Republic and marketed through control boards were distributed to (i) the underprivileged and (ii) welfare organizations in 1984; if so,

(2) what (a) were the quantities and (b) was the estimated total value of the (i) dairy and (ii) meat products so distributed?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) (a) No, but during the period 1 March 1984 until 31 January

1985 the Dairy Board sold milk powder to welfare organizations at an average of R1,47 per kg below the normal selling price.

(b) No, but during the period 1 January 1984 until 31 December 1984 the Meat Board sold meat at reduced prices to homes for the aged, orphanages and institutions for the disabled.

(2) (a) (i) 110 653 kg

(ii) 162 041 kg.

(b) (i) R162 856

(ii) R84 796

*Handwritten* *Internal Security Act 9/4/85*  
 350. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances to detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances; if not, why not; if so, how many in each specified year for which figures are available;

(3) Whether any allowances are being paid to detainees; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, since the commencement of the Act to 1985-02-27 representations were received from 12 persons

(2) Yes. In respect of one person an amount of R5,00 per day was paid for the period 1984-07-01 to 1984-10-10. Representations from three persons

were received after they had been released, while the representations of seven persons were still being considered when they were released, consequently it could not in terms of the Act be considered favourably. The application of the other person was after thorough consideration refused, as I was satisfied that no need existed for the payment of such an allowance.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

steps and (b) what is the estimated cost involved?

(1) R495 000;

(2) (a) and (b) yes;

(a) the application of the latest technologies in order to improve the standard of the coin telephone service, the development of coin telephones that are more vandal-proof, the strategic siting of coin telephones, eg in well-lit positions such as shopping centres, and the use of monitoring equipment in conjunction with the services of departmental investigating officers in problem areas with a view to bringing vandals to justice; and

(b) the steps referred to are taken in conjunction with other activities not related to the combating of vandalism and the costs involved cannot unfortunately be calculated separately.

Commissions/departmental committees

402. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984.

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relat-

*Handwritten* *Prisoners: work-days 9/4/85*  
 371. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1984 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 304 Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total.

(b) An amount of R2 044 888,14 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund.

Public telephones

387. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1984;

(2) whether any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to prevent or reduce vandalism in respect of public telephones, if so, (a) what

(b) and (c) The investigation has not yet been concluded

(3) Yes

(a) Two Black detective constables have been suspended from duty.

(b) On 20 March 1985.

(4) No, not at this stage as I deem it inexpedient

(5) No

*Handwritten:* Q. 61 947  
Housing subsidies/pension funds  
9/4/85

\*25 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Communications

(a) What total amount was expended by the Post Office on (i) housing subsidies and (ii) State pension funds in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what are the names of the State pension funds concerned?

†THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The final figures are not yet available, but the amount expended on housing subsidies is estimated at R46 000 000 and that on State pension funds at R163 900 000, and

(b) the Government Service Pension Fund, and the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply, I should like to ask the hon Minister what chance he thinks Durbanville High School, which is in his constituency, has of winning when they meet Helpmekaar High School on Monday? [Interjections]

*Handwritten:* Q. 61 947  
*Handwritten:* Khayelitsha 9/4/85

\*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

cupied as at the latest specified date for which information is available,  
(2) whether the announced service sites at Khayelitsha have been completed, if so, on what date, if not, when are they due to be completed?  
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:  
(1) (a) 4 705  
(b) 1 704 as at 22 March 1985  
(2) 15 April 1985 according to expectations  
*Handwritten:* Khayelitsha

\*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) What is the total land area, including internal streets and sidewalks, to be used for the (a) first 5 000 core-house sites and (b) 7 000 to 8 000 serviced sites being developed at Khayelitsha,

(2) whether each of the above areas is (a) bigger or (b) smaller than the land area available at (i) Old Crossroads, (ii) KTC and (iii) the Old Crossroads and KTC sites combined?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 286,5 ha

(b) 185,3 ha

(2) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes

(iii) Yes

(b) Falls away

Renamo organization: financial support

\*28 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Finance.

Whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of financial support being provided by persons resident in South Africa for the Renamo organization in Mozambique, if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

My Department has no knowledge of any financial support received by the Renamo organization. In terms of the exchange control regulations no funds were transferred to the organization.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

\*29 Mr C W EGLIN—Defence. [Reply standing over.]

Heyshope Dam

\*30 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) Whether construction on the Heyshope Dam has been completed, if not, when is it due to be completed, if so, when was it completed,

(2) what was the water level of the Heyshope Dam as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(3) whether the dam has reached its highest level, if not, when is it anticipated that it will reach (a) its highest level and (b) the (i) houses and (ii) graves at (aa) kwaNqema and (bb) Driefontein?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) No, March 1986.

(2) On 1 April 1985 the Heyshope Dam had 86,7 million cubic metres of water in storage which represents 19 per cent of its full storage capacity.

(3) No

(a) It is impossible to predict when

the dam will reach its highest level since it depends entirely on rainfall and the subsequent inflow into the dam

(b) (i)(aa) and (bb) and (b)(ii)(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

*Handwritten:* 271  
*Handwritten:* KwaNqema  
*Handwritten:* Q. 61 950 9/4/85

\*31. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 5 February 1985, he still intends to remove the community of kwaNqema; if so, (a) why and (b) when; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of this community,

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has (a) met and (b) held any discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of the kwaNqema community concerning the proposed removal, if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when does he intend consulting them in regard to the removal, if so,

(3) (a) on what dates did he meet and hold discussions with the (i) leaders and (ii) members of this community, (b) where were the meetings and discussions held, (c) what are the names of the (i) leaders of the kwaNqema community and (ii) representatives of his Department involved in (aa) each specified meeting and/or (bb) discussions and (d) what was discussed in each case,

(4) whether all members of the kwaNqema community will be consulted regarding their willingness to move before the removal will take place, if not, (a) why not and (b) what conditions are required to constitute a voluntary removal; if so, in what manner will they be consulted,

(5) whether the kwaNqema community will be allowed to organize and hold elections to choose the leader of their community, if not, (a) why not and

- (b) how will the leaders of the community be chosen, if so, when will the elections take place;
- (6) whether his Department will consult these elected leaders prior to any removals; if not, why not;
- (7) whether officials of his Department intend holding any meetings with the whole community prior to any removals, if not, (a) why not and (b) how will he determine whether or not the community is willing to move, if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) where and (iii)(aa) how many days' notice of the meeting will he give the members of this community and (bb) in what manner will they be given notice of the meetings;
- (8) whether his Department has prepared or intends to prepare any contingency plans for action to be taken in the event of a section or sections of this community refusing to move, if so, (a) why and (b) what action will be taken in the event of (i) the majority and (ii) any part of this community refusing to move from kwanNgema;
- (9) whether the graves at kwanNgema are to be moved; if so, (a) when and (b) where will they be moved to;
- (10) whether the whole community will be consulted prior to the removal of these graves, if not, why not, if so, in what manner will they be consulted;
- (11) whether the agreement of the community will be gained before moving the graves; if not, why not;
- (12) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- †The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.
- (1) to (4) As decisions on the settlement of communities are currently being reviewed by the Government, de-

finite replies cannot be furnished at this stage

- (5) The Department does not determine the manner in which tribes designate their leaders. The position of the traditional leader of the Nngema Tribe was determined genealogically according to tribal law and custom and he is assisted by advisers whose positions are also determined on genealogical grounds. It is customary for tribal heads and their councils to call other persons of merit to their ranks, often after consultation with the Tribe.

- (a) Falls away  
(b) Falls away

- (6) to (8) Fall away

- (9) (10) and (11) The removal of the graves from the basin of the Heyshope dam is not the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development. The Department is however prepared to render any assistance that may be required in this respect

- (12) No

#### Epilepsy

\*32 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) What is the policy of the Commission for Administration in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy;
- (2) whether any persons in Government Departments falling under the Commission have been discharged following their disclosing that they were epileptic; if so, how many during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available;
- (3) Whether the Commission or the Government Departments concerned assist such persons in obtaining alter-

native employment; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total number of persons were so assisted during the above-mentioned period and (b) what is the nature of the assistance rendered?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) With due consideration to the duties and responsibilities attached to some posts epileptics can be employed in a temporary capacity. In deserving cases departments may submit requests to the Commission for Administration, for the permanent appointment of such candidates after the Department of Health and Welfare's opinion with regard to their capability has been obtained.

- (2) The Commission has in exercising its authority not recommended any such dismissal.

- (3) Falls away in the light of the answer in 2 above

#### Epilepsy

\*33. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) What is the policy of his Department in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy;
- (2) whether there have been cases of persons in his Department being discharged following their disclosing that they are epileptic; if so, how many during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available;
- (3) whether his Department assist such persons in obtaining alternative employment, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons were so assisted during the above-mentioned period and (b) what is the nature of the assistance rendered?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) As a stable working force is essential for the rendition of efficient services, the Department gives preference to the appointment of persons in its service who meet the health requirements for permanent appointment. Persons suffering from disabilities such as epilepsy do not normally qualify for permanent appointment on health grounds—the advice of the Department of Health and Welfare is sought in this regard—and they are consequently only considered for appointment if medically fit candidates are not available. Such appointments are made in a temporary capacity, due regard being had to the particular duties and responsibilities attached to the post to be filled. If it is found after a reasonable time that the disorder is fully under control, the Department of Health and Welfare is again consulted and if a favourable recommendation is received, consideration is given to the person's appointment in a permanent capacity;

- (2) Yes; 5 during the five years that ended on 31 March 1985, on account of the degree of their disability; and

- (3) No. As is the case with most other employers, the Department is not geared to find work for persons leaving its service.

#### Epilepsy

\*34. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) What is the policy of the South African Transport Services in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy;
- (2) whether there have been any cases of persons in the South African Transport Services being discharged following their disclosing that they are epileptic; if so, how many during the

**Yesterday in Parliament****Govt going ahead with  
N.M. 10/4/85 (271)  
Ladysmith resettlement**

Ormande Pollok  
Political Correspondent

THE Government is going ahead with the Waaihoek resettlement area for illegal squatters near Ladysmith and 1 800 sites are already being prepared.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Parliament yesterday the scheme, which will ultimately cost about R8 600 000, is being developed for 'illegal squatters residing on white-owned farms'.

He told Mr Mike Tarr, PFP MP for Pietermaritzburg South, that 3 447 housing sites were being prepared.

'Squatter families, when they are required to vacate these farms, are informed of this place of settlement and, if they agree to move there and require help, it is rendered to them,' he said.

Cape Times  
11/4/85  
271

## Hospital for camp

Political Staff

THE Onverwacht resettlement camp, where a cabinet minister once compared health facilities with those in upper-class Houghton, is finally going to get a hospital — to serve a quarter-of-a-million people.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Parliament on Tuesday that an 800-bed hospital was under construction at Onverwacht, which is now called Botshabelo.

Dr Viljoen said in reply to a question tabled by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown) that there were "approximately 240 000" people at Onverwacht on January 31 this year.

Although there were no hospitals, he said one was "under construction".

There were at present a 23-bed clinic and two day clinics at Onverwacht.

Dr Viljoen said "a total of 13 medical practitioners serve the area" but there were no dentists although dentists did visit the town "regularly".

Water-borne sewerage had been installed and there was now one tap for every 120 people at Onverwacht.

# Residents warn: 'We will resist removal'

By Jo Anne Collinge

Residents of Mathopestad are to resist removal from their freehold farm near Derby, in the Western Transvaal.

The Government's plan to remove them was announced this week in Parliament — the first confirmed removal plan since the suspension of resettlements by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in February.

Community spokesman Mr John Mathope pointed out that the Minister had promised earlier this year that there would be no removals unless the leaders agreed.

"With whom did he talk at Mathopestad? With whom did he settle this removal?" Mr Mathope asked today. "As the owners of Mathopestad, we are innocent of this."

## 'WE WILL DIE'

Mr Mathope said they had learnt that they were to be moved from newspaper reports. "Why didn't Dr Viljoen come to us before he wrote our name in the papers?"

Mr Mathope asserted: "We will not move from our land. If we move we will lose our farming and be poor. There will be no progress.

"We will die at the removal camp."

Mr John Mathope is not chief of the Bakubung at Mathopestad — a community of 2 000 to 3 000 — but he is the acknowledged leader and has chaired all recent mass meetings, including those in which senior government officials have participated.

● See Page 9.



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## Driefontein saved?

It has taken riots, unrest and at least one killing, but the Driefontein community in the south-eastern Transvaal seems to have won its fight for existence.

Driefontein representative Pickson Mkhize, whose brother Saul was shot dead by police during a removals protest two years ago, tells the *FM* that Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens has allayed fears that the government will destroy the village.

He says at a recent meeting — “the best ever held with government representatives” — Wilkens accepted suggestions that only families on 84 plots likely to be flooded by the new Heyshope Dam should be moved.

Originally government wanted to move the entire community. Some were to be resettled at Babanango in KwaZulu and some in KaNgwane. The removal plan met opposition from villagers.

Asked for comment on the new mood at



### Mkhize's funeral . . . his death was not all in vain

Driefontein, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said. “It is all in line with the Minister’s efforts to stop removals.”

Says Mkhize. “The things Mr Wilkens said give hope to all our brothers and sisters in black spots. He suggested that the people on the plots which will be flooded be moved temporarily.

“Our people don’t like temporary things, too often they stay forever. We want everything to be finished and signed for before we leave our houses. But we think we have ways of solving these problems,” he adds.

Mkhize also says his people in Driefontein will now discuss the matter and then get back to the government. “For the first time we are sure that Driefontein won’t be removed and we are delighted in no small way.” ■



# Mathopestad protest

*Sowetan* By SELLO RABOTHATA (271)

THE Black Sash yesterday sent telegrams to the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, the State President and Cabinet ministers, protesting against the forced removal of the Mathopestad community.

12/4/85  
Leading campaigner, Mrs Joyce Harris, said a telegram has been addressed to Dr Gerrit Viljoen reading: "You stated on February 1 all forced removals would be suspended. Now you tell Parliament Mathopestad will be removed. You misled South Africa and the world. Again you promised you withdraw you inflame peaceful people."

Mrs Harris said a similar telegram has been addressed to Mr P W Botha and all Cabinet ministers. In this one there is an addition that cabinet shares responsibility for "scandalous breach of faith." The national president of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said the Government's action now appears to be "totally irrational."

The Black Sash's action of sending telegrams follows Dr Viljoen's announcement in Parliament that Mathopestad, a "black spot" in the Western Transvaal, would be moved in consultation with its approximately 2 000 residents because "it is in the interest of all concerned." Residents in the area have always said they were opposed to the move and this was again made clear during Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to the area during his South African tour.

The Government plans to relocate the Mathopestad community at Onderstepoort near Sun City. Residents said the place is not suitable for agricultural purposes and when offered a bus ride to see the place first hand, only 29 of them boarded the buses.

# The new removal threat in the area Kennedy saw

271 S. Stew  
12/11/85

Wirry and worldly-wise, Mr Abie Rankoko squints over the fields at the slowly-moving line of 30 bean-picking figures.

"They are all from Mafikeng," he says.

"We provide jobs on our land for people from the homeland.

"But the Government still wants to pack us up and send us to Bophuthatswana, where there is no work."

The land is the black freehold farm Mathopestad near Derby in the heart of the Western Transvaal mealie belt.

This week in Parliament Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced that the Government intended removing the people from this fertile land because, he said, it was in the best interests of all concerned.

But the landowners of Mathopestad and most of their tenants do not consider it in their best interests to move.

They told America's Senator Edward Kennedy so in no uncertain terms when he visited them in January.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

And they loudly applauded his declaration that a policy of removing people purely because of their skin colour was morally wrong and indecent.

Shortly afterwards Dr Viljoen announced there would be no more forced removals... that only where the leaders of communities consented would resettlement take place.

But two events in March caused the leadership of Mathopestad to suspect that in their case this promise would not be kept.

The first was a Government-arranged visit to the resettlement area of Onderstepoort near Sun City for those interested in moving.

Mr John Mathope, widely regarded as the community's spokesman, says there was no coercion and a mere 29 people boarded the buses.

What bothered him and other elders was the clandestine manner in which the visit was arranged.

Volunteers were ferried from Mathopestad in a truck belonging to a local farmer to buses waiting in the nearby white settlement of Booms.

"Nobody gave us any information whatever about the visit," says Mr Mathope.

"And what surprises us most is that this lorry came into the village without reporting to us."

Some weeks later local officials made determined efforts to persuade Mr Mathope to accompany them to visit the removal camp at Onderstepoort.

The people of Mathopestad have tried to combat their uncertainty by a positive programme of community development.

They are in the process of building four new classrooms for their school so that children may be comfortably accommodated up to Junior Certificate level.

"We raised the money from the Bakubung tribe," says Mr Mathope.

"The landowners and the

tenants are together in the school.

"It was R50 per family and those that couldn't pay immediately are still paying little by little."

New shops have opened despite the fact that traders who have been repeatedly refused licences on the ground that removal is imminent face possible prosecution for trading illegally.

And residents have sought to improve the cash yield of their crops by introducing sunflower seed and increasing the proportion of drought-resistant sorghum.

"We would like to invite white people and people from the homelands to come here," said Mr Rankoko.

"It would please their eyes to see the agriculture done by the Bakubung of Mathopestad."

"Despite the expenses of diesel and fertiliser we have found ways to compete with the white farmers."

"We market our crops at the local co-operative."

The land is farmed by complicated share-cropping arrangements, with older landowners letting their land to younger tenants.

Local white farmers lend or rent tractors and implements which are beyond the buying power of the Bakubung.

And some white farmers are involved in share-cropping arrangements on this black-owned land.

"It is all because our pieces of land are large and the soil and climate are good," says Mr Rankoko.

As a pensioner who makes ends meet by renting his land to tenants the future looks uncertain to Mr Rankoko.

He thinks nostalgically of the days when as a young boy he worked in the fields for a tick-every day and black and white shared one blanket.

Since then he has seen black landowners driven from the face of the Western Transvaal, from the neighbouring farm of the Monnakhotla, from Omega, Tsetse, Pufontein, Mogopa...

The leader... John Mathope surveys his threatened village

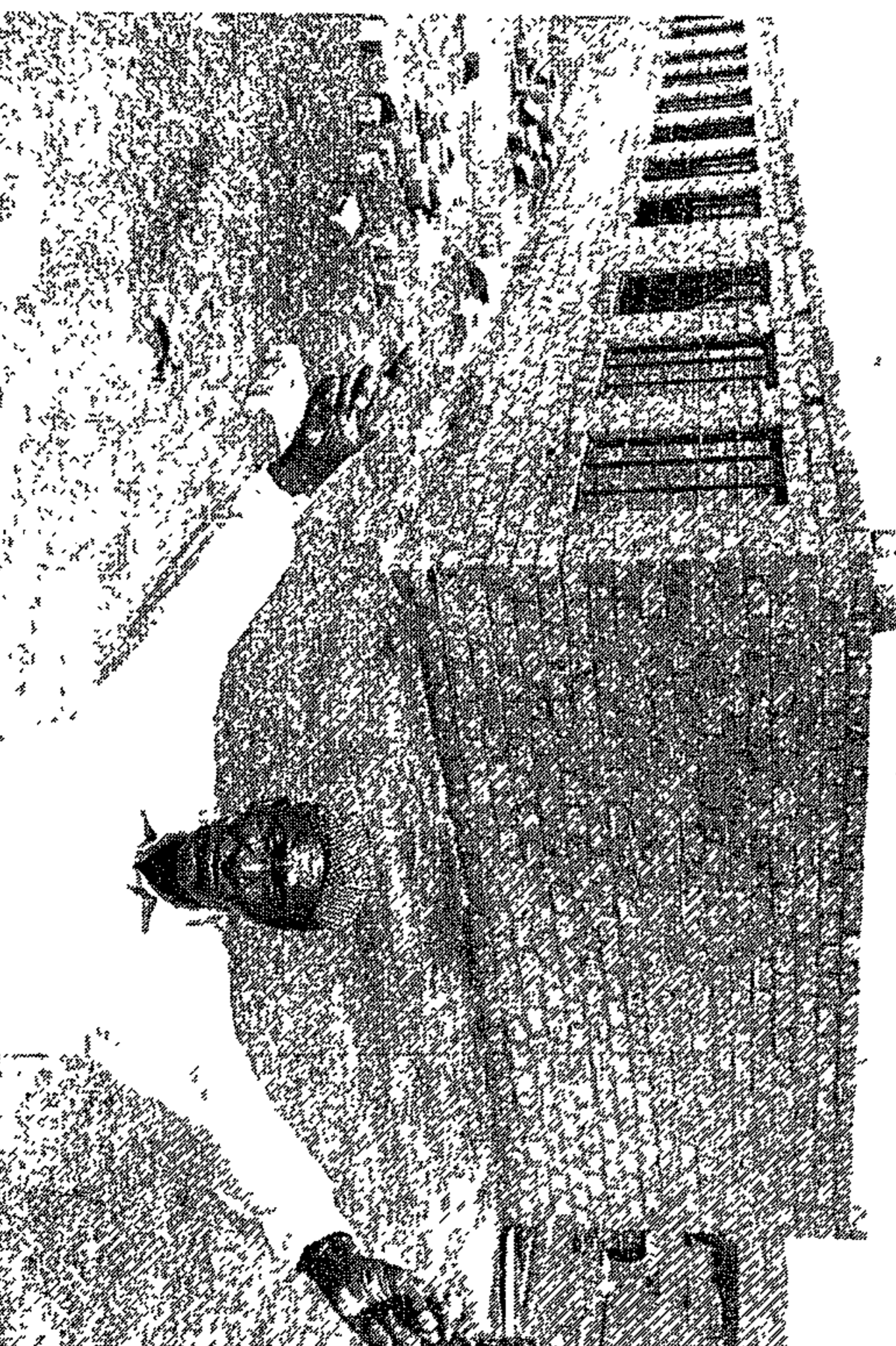


# A land rich in mealies, rich in build-it-yourselfers

~~12/11/85~~  
12/11/85  
SNAK  
271



The harvest . . . Mr Rankoko says it would please the people.



The classrooms . . . Mr Rankoko holds up the arms of achievement.

# The land that is an inheritance

By Jo-Anne Collinge

15/4/85 Star 271

The land of Mathopestad is an inheritance which the people will not allow to be taken away by any other man under the sun without a struggle, says Mr Samuel Mathope, grandson of the chief who bought the Western Transvaal farm 75 years ago.

He was responding to the Government's announcement last week that Mathopestad is to be removed.

Mr Mathope told a Johannesburg meeting his grandfather had bought the land for his children and his children's children up to the last generation of men on earth.

He said the Government had not talked to the community about removal since May 1983, when it warned residents against politicising the issue.

Mr Mathope added that the Government had now politicised the issue and he gave notice that his community had every intention of calling on outside help and internationalising the matter.

Mr Mathope was speaking during a focus on removals at the Women's Festival of the Arts after a drama presentation by the women of Driefontein, another black spot threatened by removal.

The women depicted their resistance to removal, their suspicion of Government ploys to persuade a resistant community to move and their

determination that they will die at Driefontein.

Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan said the latest announcement that Mathopestad was to be removed should be seen in the light of the huge gap between what the Government said and what it did.

While the Government and others, including the Press, spoke endlessly of reform, grand apartheid had remained totally intact.

The changes which had occurred had been merely social...

- Desegregation of some recreational amenities and business areas.

- Admitting coloureds and Indians to what she called "That mockery of a democratic Parliament."

- Improving the quality of life in some townships, for instance the electrification of Soweto, for which residents (and not the tax-paying public) had footed the bill.

Mrs Duncan proposed that the central purpose of apartheid was the exclusion of the African population from common society.

She claimed there had been no movement away from denationalising millions of people by the policy of independent homelands and that influx control measures had become tighter in recent years.

It is reliable information that there is no evidence to...  
A peaceful start to move

RDM 16/4/85  
270  
**Crossroads move starts peacefully**

**Mail Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — Thousands of people gathered at Crossroads yesterday to watch the first of anything up to 80 000 squatters being moved to Khayelitsha.

Foreign television crews and other journalists also closely monitored events as the first shacks were dismantled and the materials and their occupants removed to "Site C", the huge new site-and-service scheme between Khayelitsha proper and Crossroads.

Despite continued opposition to the move among some squatter groups, there were no incidents and the removals took place in a peaceful atmosphere.

By late afternoon about 30 families had been moved. For reasons that could not be established, hundreds more had dismantled their shacks and it seemed as if they would

have to spend the night in the open.

Early yesterday morning, squatters started dismantling shacks in an area near Mahobe Drive falling under the control of the Cathedral group, the largest thus far to have accepted the move.

Later, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, arrived with a contingent of officials, Mr Mah Hoza, leader of the Cathedral group, and other members of his committee who had been supplied with plastic name tags.

TV crews crowded in as Mr Bezuidenhoud explained the removal scheme to foreign journalists and congratulated a Mr William Ngxabane on being the first squatter to be moved to "Site C".

"You will have a better life there," he said.

**Shocked at city graffiti**

By ANTON HARBER

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) have both denied responsibility for graffiti on four major Johannesburg buildings purporting to come from them.

The graffiti were burnt on to walls over the weekend.

The buildings hit were the Catholic Cathedral in Saratoga Avenue, the SACC headquarters in Khotso House, the TIC offices in Fordsburg, and Freeway House, which houses a number of UDF-associated organisations.

The graffiti said "Stop the call-up", "No to the SADF", "End conscription" and was signed ECC and Jodac.

Ms Joanne Yawitch, Jodac publicity secretary, and Ms Benita Pavlicevic, ECC chairman, said in a statement they were shocked to discover the graffiti and see their names appended to it.

RDM 18/4/85 (271)

### Families moved

CAPE TOWN.— More than 900 people, representing 254 families, have been assisted since Monday by the Department of Co-operation and Development in their voluntary move from Crossroads to a site-and-service scheme adjacent to Khayelitsha, it was announced in Cape Town yesterday.

KDM 19/4/85  
Reaction  
(27)  
to land  
rumour

Pretoria Bureau

A SPOKESMAN of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Steenkamp, yesterday squashed rumours that Soshanguve, the black township north of Pretoria, would fall under the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

Mr Steenkamp said Soshanguve was a trust land falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The area had been apportioned to residents of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville for resettling those who could not get housing accommodation in their respective townships.

Mr Steenkamp could not say whether Enkangala, near Bronkhorstspuit, would form part of KwaNdebele in the future.

1227

TUESDAY, 23 APRIL 1985

1228

Shell SA (Pty) Ltd furnished returns on regular basis to the Registrar regarding the supply of dieldrin to each distribution point.

The Departmental Inspectors controlled all sales and records during periodic inspections.

The City Health Officer of Port Elizabeth monitored milk from the East London area for dieldrin residues on a regular basis.

After the withdrawal of dieldrin in East London, pineapple plants and peels were analysed by the University of Port Elizabeth at the request of the Registrar.

(d) No irregularities were found and the analyses of the pineapple plants and peels for dieldrin residues were negative.

**Management cadre: course in public administration**

\*18. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the Commission for Administration requires persons entering the management cadre to have completed successfully a certain course in public administration offered at the University of Pretoria; if so, (a) how many persons will attend each course and (b) on what basis are they selected;

(2) whether the course is open to public servants of all population groups; if not, why not?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(1) Yes, as from 1 April 1985.

(a) 50.

(b) Efficiency assessment and nomination by relevant department.

(2) Yes.

*Howard*  
Congress of South African Students/Azanian Students' Organization

\*19. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

1229

TUESDAY, 23 APRIL 1985

1230

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

(1) (a) R1 222 932.

(b) 420 families.

(c) (i) and (ii) July 1983 to February 1984.

(2) Yes.

(a) 4

(b) and (3) The matter is *sub judice* and these questions therefore cannot be replied to now

**Vaal Triangle: report on unrest**

\*21. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 5 March 1985, he has received the final report of Prof Tjaart van der Walt on the unrest in townships in the Vaal Triangle; if so, when,

(2) whether he intends publishing (a) this report and (b) a White Paper on the matter; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

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

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

(1) Yes, on 12 April 1985.

(2) The report is still being studied and a answer is not possible at this stage.

(3) Falls away.

\*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply

to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, his Department held any talks with the (a) residents and (b) leaders of the community of Mathopistad regarding their resettlement; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) where in each case, (iii) what are the names of the leaders consulted, (iv) what was discussed at each meeting and (v) what was the response of the residents and their leaders in each case,

(2) whether all the residents of Mathopistad have expressed themselves willing to (a) sell their land and (b) move from this area, if not,

(3) whether the residents concerned will be allowed to remain in Mathopistad, if not, why not, if so, under what circumstances;

(4) what is the total (a) population and (b) area of land owned by the residents of Mathopistad,

(5) whether the residents of Mathopistad have at any time applied for the establishment of any (a) health services, including clinics, and (b) schools in this community; if so, on what dates in each case,

(6) whether these applications were granted, if so, (a) what specified health facilities and schools were provided and (b) when in each case, if not, why not, in each case,

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

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

(1)(a) and (b)(i)-(v) The proposed settlement of the Bakubung Tribe as well as the constitution of a Planning Committee were discussed with different delegations of the Tribe on 10 December 1980, 19 March 1982, 1 December 1982 and 21 May 1983 at Mathopistad and Pretoria. Due to the fact that further negotiations will be



conducted, no further particulars can be furnished at this stage except that as a result of the discussions mentioned above, confirmation has been received on 18 July 1983 that a Planning Committee for the settlement of the Makubung Tribe was constituted.

(2)(a) and (b) No.

(3) Further negotiations in this respect will be conducted with the community.

(4) (a) 1 293 persons (1980 Census).

(b) 1 253 hectares.

(5) and (6) No formal application in this respect can be traced.

(7) The Government stands by its undertaking that no resettlement of Black communities will take place without their co-operation, until the Government has had the opportunity to consider its existing policy and decisions in this regard.

#### Western Cape: traffic control/education

\*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether (a) the Western Cape Development Board provides or (b) his Department has instructed the Western Cape Development Board to provide (i) traffic control and (ii) traffic education in the areas falling under its jurisdiction; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in what areas, (bb) what do these services comprise and (cc) what funds are allocated annually towards the implementation of traffic control?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) No.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) No.

The Western Cape Development Board has no legal authority to provide traffic control and traffic education.

(aa), (bb) and (cc) fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell me who it is that is supposed to provide traffic control in Black townships, or is nobody supposed to do so?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I request the hon member to please table the question because that function is not delegated to me.

Amount spent by South African tourists

\*24. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his Department keeps any statistics on the amount spent by South African tourists abroad; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was spent by such tourists in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism):

No. It is not possible to obtain reliable statistics in this regard with the available means.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, what necessity is there then to fill in a form at immigration when one returns to South Africa stating how much money one spent while one was abroad?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to put this question to the Minister, and I am sure he will then take the matter up.

Harward  
Telephone tapping  
Q. 61. 1233

\*25. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications:

With reference to his reply to Question

No 35 on 19 March 1985, (a) from what date has his Department kept the register of telephones tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1985, and (b) why was it decided to start keeping this register at that time?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Since July 1984 when information that is necessary from an administration point of view was extracted from the files that were still valid at that stage and taken up in a newly established register; and

(b) for administrative purposes but mainly to facilitate control over the expiry dates.

\*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he has met with leaders of the various groups at Old Crossroads; if so, (a) what were the names of the (i) leaders (ii) groups of which they were leaders, (b) on what dates did he meet with them in each case, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome of these discussions in each case; if not, why not;

(2) whether he gave any undertakings in February 1985 to meet with these leaders; if so, (a) when does he intend to meet with them and (b) with which leaders will he meet; if not,

(3) whether he intends meeting with any of these leaders; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which leaders and (b) when in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No, not myself. Negotiations were so far conducted at departmental level.

(a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

(2) Yes.

(a) As soon as my direct involvement is necessary or desirable

(b) With any leader who really represents a group of people

(3) Falls away

Harward Q. 61. 1234  
Thabo High School: matric examination scripts  
23/4/85

\*27. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts of certain matric pupils from the Thabo High School in Soweto were handed to independent persons for scrutiny and assessment, if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the persons to whom these scripts were handed, (b) (i) when and (ii) on whose authority were they handed over, (c) what is the name of the departmental official responsible for identifying the scripts to be handed over to those persons, (d) why were they handed over and (e) what were the findings of these independent assessors in respect of the (i) accountancy and (ii) mathematics scripts;

(3) whether these independent assessors were given the correct (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts; if not, (i) why not and (ii) (aa) what scripts were they given and (bb) who was responsible for handing over these scripts;

(4) whether any action has been taken to (a) remedy this matter and (b) prevent a recurrence; if not, why not; if so, what action in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

# Govt to push on with Mathopestad tribal removals 271

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In the face of tribal resistance, the Government is to push ahead with the removal of the Western Transvaal "black spot" Mathopestad, starting with about 125 households — mostly tenants, not landowners — who are prepared to move.

Department of Co-operation and Development liaison officer Mr Johan Oosthuizen could not say what would happen to the resistant section of the community, which includes the tribal leadership of the Bakubung under Chief Solomon Mathope.

Since the weekend, more than 290 adult residents have signed a petition indicating opposition to the move and more signatures are still being collected. Support for the chief was demonstrated at a mass meeting on Saturday.

At the same time a section of the community visited the Government removals camp at Onderstepoort, near Sun City. Mr Oosthuizen said yesterday that 153 residents had boarded buses to visit the camp and all were prepared to move there.

No date has been set for the removal.

The resistant section of the community has been further angered by the fact that the department has made no improvements to the land it proposes to give the owners of Mathopestad in compensation for the property from which they are to be removed. Tenants are not entitled to compensatory land.

The compensatory farmland, also at Onderstepoort, had earlier been presumed to include the removals camp, which contains over 1 000 serviced stands and a school.

CAPE TOWN 24/4/85 (271)  
**No decision on Mathopestat**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — No decision has been taken yet about the proposed resettlement of the Mathopestat community in the Western Transvaal to Onderstepoort near Sun City in Bophuthatswana, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, revealed yesterday.

Dr Viljoen said that no further particulars could be provided because further negotiations would be held.

But he admitted that not all the residents of Mathopestat had expressed themselves willing to sell their land and move from the area.

Asked by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North), whether residents who did not want to move would be allowed to remain at Mathopestat, Dr Viljoen replied: "Further negotiations in this respect will be conducted with the community."

# 500 resist (271) removal *Star*

Resistance to the threatened removal of the Mathopestad people is growing;

More than 500 residents have signed a petition against the move and the Minister of Cooperation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is being challenged to leave his ivory tower and confer personally with the community.

The entire leadership of the Western Transvaal "black spot" — Chief Solomon Mathope, Sub-Chief John Mathope and the headmen of all six clans — held a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday to declare their opposition.

*24/4/85*

CAPE TIMES 25/4/85

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## Mathopestad fears govt eviction

JOHANNESBURG. — Community leaders at the Mathopestad settlement believe that the government is about to evict the people living there.

The community is 130 km north of Johannesburg.

The government said earlier this year that removals of "black spot" communities from areas designated white had been suspended while the policy was reviewed.

Earlier this month the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told Parliament the people of Mathopestad would be resettled "in conjunction with the residents, because it is in

the interests of all parties".

But Mathopestad's chiefs and headmen told a press conference in Johannesburg this week that they had not agreed to leave the land, whose title deed their family had acquired in 1910. They said they feared the government was trying to split the community to force it to go.

Miss Marjorie Brown, a member of the Black Sash, said: "There have been very disturbing events and it looks as if the removal of Mathopestad is imminent."

"We did not make a pact with the government," sub-chief Mr John Mathope said. "The government representatives

came to us many times to hold meetings and to agree with us to move, but to that we did not give any promise and we told them that the land was ours, the land was our forefathers'."

The 2 000 people of Mathopestad could be moved to a resettlement camp at Onderstepoort, 100 km away, which is due to become part of Bophuthatswana.

Mathopestad leaders say the river at the camp has dried up and the land is arid, compared with their fertile farm which has a river running through it.

They alleged that the government had sought to win over people among the 500 tenants in

the community to the idea of removal, having failed to win support among the 1 500 landowners.

Senator Mr Edward Kennedy visited Mathopestad during his tour of South Africa in January and condemned such relocations as "an inhumane and indecent policy".

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, with whom Mr Kennedy discussed the issue, said later: "I said to him the South African government is against the forceful removal of people and that must not be confused with removals that take place... for hygienic or medical reasons." — Sapa-Reuter

26/4/85 (271)  
**Removal appeal**

THE National Council of Women has appealed to the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Gerit Viljoen, to prevent the removal of thousands of people at St Wendolin's, near Pinetown. A letter to the Minister expressing concern about the effects of removals, was written by the NCW's national president Mrs Else Schreiner.

Sowetan April 1985

THE announcement by the Government last week to press ahead with the removal of Mathopestad is to be discussed by the residents this Saturday at a meeting called by the Chief of the Bakubung, Chief Mathope.

271  
A source close to the chief told THE SOWETAN yesterday that all people that have ties with the area are invited to attend the crucial meeting starting at 8am in Mathopestad.

Mathopestad is a "black spot" in the Western Transvaal maize belt with approximately 2 000 residents opposed to being resettled.

### Farm

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Training, announced last Tuesday in Parliament that Mathopestad would be moved in consultation with the residents because "it is in the interest of all concerned".

Mathopestad residents have repeatedly made known their opposition to the move — most notably during the visit to their farm by Senator Edward Kennedy in January.

They claim that the removals camp earmarked for them — a place known as Onderstepoort near Sun City — is bushveld unsuited to agriculture practised by the com-

# Mathopestad talks

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

munity.

When the Government provided buses last month for the interested residents of Mathopestad to view the compensatory land at Onderstepoort, only 29 people boarded the buses.

And last Wednesday the Black Sash sent telegrams to the Minister, the State President and

Cabinet Ministers protesting against the forced removal of the Mathopestad community.

According to Mrs Joyce Harris of the Black Sash, a telegram sent to the Minister read: "You stated on February 1 all forced removals would be suspended. Now you tell Parliament Mathope-

stad will be removed. You misled South Africa and the world."

Black Sash president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said at the time, her organisation was not surprised by the announcement "because we have had reason to doubt Dr Viljoen's promise that removals would be reassessed". She added: "The Government's action now appears to be totally irrational."

## 'Protest against removals'

NATIONAL president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said the South African business community must remain true to the statement it made to Senator Kennedy when he was in the country, and make "strong protest" against forced removals.

Mrs Duncan said the business community had assured Senator Kennedy that it was opposed to forced removals. Now that the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Training Dr Gerrit Viljoen has announced removals at Mathopestad, she said, the business community should make "strong protest as opposed to silent representation".

Mrs Duncan was speaking after a performance by women from Driefontein that was held at the Market Theatre on Sunday as part of the ongoing

Women's Festival of Arts. She appealed to the public, especially the white community, to write letters to newspapers, including overseas papers, protesting against the removals.

Before Mrs Duncan spoke, a representative of Mathopestad, Mr Sam Mathope, told the audience that the removals were "not negotiated" and assured them that the people of Mathopestad would not leave "without a struggle".

There was warm applause for Mr Mathope's speech from the 90 per cent white audience, and a swell of donations were made after his speech.

The audience — many it appeared removals were at best remote issues — was visibly moved by the speakers to take an abiding interest in the plight of people faced by forced removals. Request for further such gatherings were made by the audience.

# Removal fear: Chief asks Shultz for help

CAPL Trails 27/4/85 (271)

Political Staff

THE government was still prepared to negotiate with the people of Mathopestat, the black farming area visited by Senator Edward Kennedy in January, who are due to be moved to south of Sun City in Bophuthatswana, the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, said yesterday.

But the people of Mathopestat have written to the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who recently said there would be no more forced removals in South Africa, saying they were not prepared to move.

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, who is in close contact with the people of Mathopestat, yesterday described Mr Wilkens's statement as "ominous".

He urged Mr Wilkens to "come clean".

Mr Soal said. "Why does he not say that the people who want to stay should be allowed to stay?"

In his statement, Mr Wilkens said. "No official discussion with Mathope community has as yet taken place this year, but the Department of Co-operation and Development has already undertaken to negotiate with the planning committee of Mathopestat, which was appointed by the community, the tribal authority and the community of Mathopestat."

The department had also received "numerous inquiries" from interested members, of the community in the recent past to inspect the proposed compensatory land at Onderstepoort.

On March 11, 29 members of the community had visited the area and on April 20 a further 152 people had visited the area

"The land at Onderstepoort is approximately 2 000 hectares in extent compared to the 1 253 hectares at Mathopestat," Mr Wilkens said.

"There are three equipped boreholes with standpipes every 250 metres. There are weirs in the river with enough water for irrigation.

"A residential area of 174 hectares was planned with a school that has already been erected."

In the letter to Mr Shultz, the sub-chief of the Bakubung tribe, Mr John Mathope, acting for Chief Solomon Mathope, said it seemed the government said one thing to the US Government and altogether different things to the people of Mathopestat.

## 'Our land'

"We have always said we are not prepared to move," he said.

"It is our land and we farm it well. It is our only home."

But the government was doing everything to persuade them to move.

On April 20 a tribal meeting had been held and the chief, the headmen of all the clans, the landowners and all the people present had signed a petition saying they did not want to move.

"What will the government do if we still refuse? We are very much afraid that the police will come in the night with guns and force us out," he said.



# Glenmore: (271) no move to Peddie — MP

EAST LONDON — The community at Glenmore, near Committee's Drift on the Fish River, will no longer have to move to Peddie.

Mr Errol Moorcroft, the PFP MP for Albany, yesterday released the contents of a letter written to him by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Education, Mr Sam de Beer, which contained the assurance.

In the letter, Mr De Beer said: "Although the independence agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Ciskei provides for township development at Peddie for the families from Glenmore, the two governments are negotiating a new site approximately 4 km from the present settlement at Glenmore.

"The people will then, inter alia, still be able to work at the Tyefu irrigation scheme."

Mr De Beer also said that "in deserving cases" the department would continue to supply rations and nobody would be deprived of pensions.

The Glenmore community — about 4 300 people — were originally settled at Glenmore in April and May 1979. They came from various places in the Eastern Cape, including Klipfontein, Kenton Emergency Camp, Colchester and Grahamstown.

Mr Moorcroft said he had tabled a series of further questions on the matter in Parliament.

He had asked whether the plans to re-establish the community on the new site had made progress, whether the exact locality had been decided on, what terms would be offered for participation in the irrigation scheme and how far the new settlement was from the existing settlement.

He also wanted to know whether the people would be paid compensation for improvements they had made, what sort of housing and what sort of tenure would be available at the new site and what provisions would be made for essential community services such as schools, a clinic, water reticulation and transport.

Finally, Mr Moorcroft had asked whether South Africa or Ciskei would take responsibility for the pensions of those receiving pensions, and whether those people not wanting to move would be allowed to return to South Africa and have the right to employment and domicile there.

When the community was resettled at Glenmore in 1979, the land they lived on was trust land. It was incorporated into Ciskei on independence in December 1981.

Originally, the government planned a model settlement to cost R26 million for the community at Glenmore, but this plan was dropped later during 1979.

It was then declared a transit camp and South Africa undertook to move the community to Peddie. This plan was reiterated in Parliament as recently as June 1984.

— DDR

- (1) Whether his Department intends establishing a single registering authority for teachers; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the structure of such a single registering authority has been devised; if not, why not; if so, when is this registering authority due to come into existence;
- (3) whether all recognized teacher organizations have been consulted on the proposed establishment of this registering authority; if not, (a) why not and (b) which organizations (i) have and (ii) have not been consulted; if so,
- (4) whether these teacher organizations have agreed to the proposed structure of the registering authority; if not, what were their objections;
- (5) whether this registering authority will be a statutory body?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The Government supported the establishment of a central registration body for all categories of teaching staff up to the secondary level in paragraph 4.5.2 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA. In the light thereof my predecessor appointed a working party to investigate the formulation of legislation for the establishment, constitution and functions of such a registration body.
- (2) No. The working group has not yet completed its task.
- (3) Yes.  
(a) and (b) Fall away.
- (4) The teacher organizations have not yet taken a final viewpoint on this matter.
- (5) As the working party is still busy with

its investigation, finality has not been reached in this respect.

*R. G. 2671 Howard 26/2/85*  
\*27. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether a telephone service has been provided in Khayelitsha; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such a service will be provided; if so, how many public telephones (i) had been installed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) are to be installed in 1985?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes;

(a) and (b) fall away;

(i) 3 as at 1985-02-15; and

(ii) 10.

Kyammandi Town Council

\*28. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether any members of the Kyamandi Town Council receive financial assistance from any official source to purchase or rent their homes; if so, (a) why, (b) how many councillors receive such assistance, (c) what form does the assistance take and (d) what are the financial terms of the assistance;
- (2) whether a limit has been imposed in respect of such financial assistance; if not, why not; if so, what is the limit?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) No. (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.  
(2) Falls away.

HOA

DDT

Natalia Development Board

\*29. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

\*31. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

Whether his Department monitors the level of environmental contamination by DDT; if not, why not; if so, what procedure is followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

What is the anticipated additional cost involved in providing office accommodation for the Natalia Development Board as a result of the amalgamation of the Port Natal and Drakensberg Administration Boards?

No. No statutory responsibility in this regard has been allocated to the Department of Environment Affairs.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

For the information of the honourable member: Various monitoring actions of DDT and other pesticides are conducted by or in collaboration with the Department of Health and Welfare.

DDT

None. If the market value of the buildings in Durban and Pietermaritzburg is realized by way of sale it should result in a surplus after a new head office building has been purchased or erected in Pietermaritzburg. Staff who will have to remain in Durban can be accommodated in other offices of the Development Board in Durban.

\*30. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Cordless telephones

\*32. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications.

- (1) Whether his Department was involved in the importation of DDT into the Republic for use by health authorities in 1984; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what quantities were imported and (c) (i) where and (ii) for what purpose was the DDT used;
- (2) whether his Department has received any reports of human beings suffering from DDT contamination, if so, what was the purport of these reports?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) Coordination of quality, packaging and price.  
(b) 128,25 ton.  
(c) (1) malaria endemic areas.  
(2) malaria mosquito control.
- (2) No.

- (1) (a) and (b) No, because in terms of the Telephone Regulations it is not permissible to connect private apparatus of any nature in whatever manner to telecommunications lines without the authority of the Postmaster General and such authority has up to now not been granted in respect of the use of any cordless telephones;

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has to have telephone service in the interests of the Department. In the case of married women the concessions are restricted to those who are the breadwinners of families while single officials should live on their own in order to qualify for the concession. The Postmaster General and Deputy Postmasters General are provided with official telephone service for which no costs are recovered from them; and

(c) 19 343.

*Howard Q. G. 275*  
Makhonyeni/Mjindi farm: resettlement

\*37. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether his Department or any body attached to his Department resettled any persons at Makhonyeni near Jozini and the Mjindi farm in 1984; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) when, (c) why and (d) from where were they resettled,
- (2) whether any (a) houses and (b) other facilities were provided for these people; if not, why not, if so, (i) what was the nature of the houses provided and (ii) what specified facilities were provided,
- (3) whether these persons were paid compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was paid in compensation;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 98 families.
  - (b) 1981-1984.
- (c) To develop the first phase of the Makhahini irrigation scheme.

(d) From the portion of the irrigable State and where the first phase of irrigation development was to be undertaken.

- (2) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

(i) Temporary corrugated huts.

(ii) An agricultural residential area consisting of 0,25 ha sites, laid on water and toilets.

- (3) Yes. R71 886,85.

- (4) No.

Mostert's Mill/Die Meule, Mowbray

\*38. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether any (a) walls, (b) gates, (c) railings and/or (d) any other specified structures were built on, or near the boundary of, the properties known as Mostert's Mill and Die Meule in Mowbray in 1984 and 1985; if so, (i) what structures, (ii) when was the decision taken to proceed with construction and (iii) who carried out the construction work;
- (2) whether the (a) City Council of Cape Town, (b) University of Cape Town and (c) Historical Society of Cape Town were consulted before the decision was taken to proceed with construction; if not, why not; if so, when was each consulted;
- (3) whether any environmental impact study was undertaken by any independent person or organization prior to deciding to proceed with construction; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) by whom and (ii) when was the study undertaken and (b) what were the findings;
- (4) whether this construction project was put to tender; if not, why not; if so,

(a) when and (b) in what manner were tenders called for;

- (5) whether any independent person or organization was appointed to monitor the building operations in order to protect and/or preserve any possibly historic artefacts or other items; if not, why not; if so, who;
- (6) whether any of the contractors displayed their names on boards on or near the properties; if so, what are the names of the contractors and (b) for what period were these names displayed;
- (7) whether the construction work has been completed; if so, what was the total cost of such construction; if not, (a) what was the total cost as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of completing the project?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

- (1) Yes

(i) Security wall and fence, trellis, gates and a guard hut.

(ii) 3 February 1984.

(iii) Messrs Gordon Verhoef and Krause.

- (2) (a), (b) and (c).

No.

The National Monuments Council was consulted. Consultation with other instances was not considered necessary.

- (3) Yes.

(a) (i) The architectural firm Warren and Simpson.

(ii) During 1983.

(b) The architectural firm undertook an impact study of what the con-

sequences of the security measures on the environment would be as part of its commission regarding the safeguarding of the ministerial residence.

- (4) Yes

(a) April 1984.

(b) Local building contractors on the department's approved list were contacted directly for the submission of tenders with the consent of the Tender Board.

- (5) Yes.

The architectural firm Warren and Simpson was appointed for the normal supervision of the building work. It is not standard practise to appoint an independent person or instance to monitor operations in order to protect and/or preserve any possible historic artefacts or other items.

- (6) No

- (7) Yes

The estimated completed cost is R153 370. Quantity surveyors are drawing up the final account for the project whereafter the actual costs will be known.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

*26/2/85*  
Internal Security Act/Criminal Procedure Act  
\*39. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were being detained in terms of (a) section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act and (b) section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 26.
- (b) None.

(2) the possibility of allowing the use of cordless telephones has been considered on several occasions, but the matter could not be taken further as field tests carried out on several available models, all of which operate in frequency bands below 100 MHz, were disappointing. It was namely found that poor transmission performance, the occurrence of blind spots within a dwelling, noise interference and limited range restrict the general use of this generation of cordless telephones and it was consequently not considered in the interests of the Post Office's clients to expose them to a service that does not operate satisfactorily. A recent innovation is the development of cordless telephones that operate in the 900 MHz band. This development is being watched closely and should it be found that these cordless telephones prove to be of satisfactory quality, further consideration will be given to the matter.

271 *HPA* *Howard*  
 Q. Co-operation, Development and Education.  
 \*33. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether his Department has devised a procedure for determining who the representative leaders of Black communities are; if so, (a) what is the nature of this procedure and (b) in respect of which communities will it be employed; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will consider devising such procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) In communities with traditional leadership succession takes place according to genealogical rank. In communities without traditional leadership leaders are elected in a democratic manner or appointed in a manner determined by the community itself.

HoA



(a) In cases of communities with traditional leadership the successor is determined by means of genealogical tables and in consultation with the elders concerned. In case of communities without traditional leadership election or appointment takes place by ballot, the showing of hands or in a manner determined by the community itself.

(b) The first-mentioned procedure is followed in all communities with traditional authorities, or where an authority similar to the traditional exists. In other communities one of the other procedures is followed.

(2) Other procedures will be considered if and when any such need should arise.

271 *Howard* *Q. 61. 272*  
 Black spots *26/2/85*  
 \*34. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many Black spots remained to be removed as at 31 December 1984;

(2) whether he is reconsidering the decision to remove Black spots; if not, why not; if so, which Black spots are being reconsidered?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) 67.

(2) Yes. All 67 are being reconsidered.

*26/2/85*  
 Banning of members of organizations from townships/refusal of permits  
 \*35. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he and/or the Deputy Minister of Co-operation issued any instructions in 1984 regarding the (a) banning of members of any organiza-

tions from any Black townships and (b) refusal of permits to any persons; if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) to whom and (cc) why were these instructions issued, (ii) which organizations were included in this ban, (iii) (aa) what are the names of the persons to whom permits were to be refused and (bb) for what reasons were they to be refused permits in each case, (iv) in respect of which townships were these instructions issued and (v) in terms of what statutory provisions was this action taken;

(2) whether the persons affected by these instructions were notified of the instructions; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner were they informed in each case;

(3) whether he will make a statement on this matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) (aa) On 21 August 1984.

(bb) The East Cape Development Board.

(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

(ii) No organization was affected.

(iii) (aa) Mrs Molly Blackburn MPC and Mrs Di Bishop MPC.

(bb) Security reasons in the particular circumstances that prevailed at the time justified it.

(iv) Lingelthle, Cradock

HoA

(v) The Development Board was requested to take steps in terms of Regulation 19 of Chapter II of the regulations promulgated by GN R1036 of 1968.

(2) No, because applications to enter urban Black townships are considered by the local authorities concerned on merits pertaining to each application.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Concessions to personnel

\*36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any personnel of his Department receive any concessions in regard to telephone services, if so, (a) what is the nature of such concessions and (b) which personnel members qualify for, and (c) how many personnel members benefit from, such concessions?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes;

(a) exemption from the payment of—

- installation and transfer costs;
- monthly rental; and

— of a number of metered call units varying from 50 to 300 per month depending on salary level of the official;

(b) all officials in promotion grades regardless of period of service, other staff members occupying posts on the fixed establishment with at least 5 years government service (employees on contract inclusive), security personnel, and any other member of the staff who in the opinion of the Regional Director or Deputy Postmaster General under whom he or she serves

Sowetan 26/2/85

# Ekangala residents in protest threat

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By MZIKAYISE EDM

**RESIDENTS** in Ekangala, near Bronkhorst-spruit, have threatened to stop paying their monthly house rents as from Friday, if the Government goes ahead with its plans of incorporating the township into the KwaNdebele homeland.

Residents took this decision at a meeting held at the weekend, following the Government's announcement two weeks ago that the whole of Ekangala will be incorporated into the tiny homeland.

Initially, when the township was erected last year it was divided into two parts; one part for Ndebele speaking families and the other for non-Ndebeles.

At the time, Mr F E Marx, the chief director of the East Rand Development Board (Era-depo), said only the sec-

tion where Ndebeles were staying would be incorporated in KwaNdebele.

But the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced two weeks ago that the Government has decided to incorporate the whole township into KwaNdebele. He assured non-Ndebeles that their urban rights would not be affected by this move.

A spokesman for the Ekangala Civic Association told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that it

was decided at the meeting to stop paying rent until the Government reviewed its earlier plans of incorporating the whole of the township into KwaNdebele.

He said: "When we came to Ekangala we were assured that only the section housing Ndebeles would be incorporated into the homeland. This is news to us that the whole of the township will now fall under the homeland and by refusing to pay rent we will be showing our feelings and protest against the Government decision."

# R9,4m for 'orderly squatting'

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PARLIAMENT. — The Government intended to spend R9 400 000 on the development of the site for "orderly squatting" at Khayelitsha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the committee stage of the Additional Appropriation Bill.

Answering questions from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) and Dr Nic Olivier (PFP Nominated), Dr Viljoen said the R9 400 000 was in addition to the R89 500 000 which he announced earlier this month would be needed for the rest of Khayelitsha.

The development of the site for "orderly squatting" would provide 8 000 stands where people who were not able, or were not prepared, to build on to core houses would be able to build unconventional housing.

The labourers who arrived recently at the site from the Transvaal had been brought to help with the final preparation of the site and services "and to help with the transport of those people who want to move from Crossroads to Khayelitsha".

Dr Viljoen also said that

amounts of R2 300 000 and R13 300 000 were needed to finance budgetary deficiencies in the Free State and Eastern Cape development boards respectively.

In an explanatory memorandum tabled in the House, he said financial problems had been experienced since the establishment of both boards.

"The stage has now been reached where the boards are not able to finance their services from their own sources and bridging finance has to be provided to enable them to continue their functions, specifically the rendering of services to the communities in the black townships within their jurisdiction."

Dr Viljoen told the House his department required an additional R16 200 000 to help with repairs of flood damage wrought by cyclone Demoina.

An amount of R15 896 000 had been given for this to KwaZulu and R400 000 to KaNgwane.

The transfer of the responsibility for several magazines from the Department of Foreign Affairs to his department had incurred expenses of R555 000. These included "Informa" and six-monthly magazines in African languages. — Sapa

ARGUS 26/2/85

# Crossroads unrest like 'a civil war'

Staff Reporter

THE experiences at Crossroads last week "was like a civil war going on around us", said Dr Ivan Toms of the South African Christian Leadership Assembly clinic in the squatter camp.

Speaking at a UDF meeting in Claremont last night, attended by more than 700 people, Dr Toms said the clinic treated more than 192 injuries in two days.

"Someone was shot with buckshot in the groin — and we had to watch the confusion and fear as he bled to death in the clinic."

As soon as a person died the bed had to be used for another, he said. At one stage the clinic was unable to keep records because the floor was covered "with the bleeding and the injured".

Most injuries were "injuries in the back".

Dr Toms said "illegal" squatters could not be separated from "legals", and husbands could not be separated from their wives — "it is inhuman".

"Crossroads is a community with a really strong spirit — we salute them for their strength and determination to stand against the Government."

has to have telephone service in the interests of the Department. In the case of married women the concessions are restricted to those who are the breadwinners of families while single officials should live on their own in order to qualify for the concession. The Postmaster General and Deputy Postmasters General are provided with official telephone service for which no costs are recovered from them; and

(c) 19 343

*Harward Q. G. 1. 275*  
Makhonyeni/Mjindi farm: resettlement  
*26/2/85*

\*37. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department or any body attached to his Department resettled any persons at Makhonyeni near Jozini and the Mjindi farm in 1984; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) when, (c) why and (d) from where were they resettled;

(2) whether any (a) houses and (b) other facilities were provided for these people; if not, why not; if so, (i) what was the nature of the houses provided and (ii) what specified facilities were provided;

(3) whether these persons were paid compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was paid in compensation;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 98 families.

(b) 1981-1984.

(c) To develop the first phase of the Makhathini irrigation scheme.

(d) From the portion of the irrigable State and where the first phase of irrigation development was to be undertaken.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) Temporary corrugated huts.

(ii) An agricultural residential area consisting of 0,25 hectares, laid on water and toilets.

(3) Yes. R71 886,85.

(4) No

Mostert's Mill/Die Meule, Mowbray

\*38. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any (a) walls, (b) gates, (c) railings and/or (d) any other specified structures were built on, or near the boundary of, the properties known as Mostert's Mill and Die Meule in Mowbray in 1984 and 1985; if so, (i) what structures, (ii) when was the decision taken to proceed with construction and (iii) who carried out the construction work;

(2) whether the (a) City Council of Cape Town, (b) University of Cape Town and (c) Historical Society of Cape Town were consulted before the decision was taken to proceed with construction; if not, why not; if so, when was each consulted;

(3) whether any environmental impact study was undertaken by any independent person or organization prior to deciding to proceed with construction; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) by whom and (ii) when was the study undertaken and (b) what were the findings;

(4) whether this construction project was put to tender; if not, why not; if so,

(a) when and (b) in what manner were tenders called for;

(5) whether any independent person or organization was appointed to monitor the building operations in order to protect and/or preserve any possibly historic artefacts or other items; if not, why not; if so, who;

(6) whether any of the contractors displayed their names on boards on or near the properties; if so, what are the names of the contractors and (b) for what period were these names displayed;

(7) whether the construction work has been completed; if so, what was the total cost of such construction; if not, (a) what was the total cost as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of completing the project?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes.

(i) Security wall and fence, trellis, gates and a guard hut.

(ii) 3 February 1984.

(iii) Messrs Gordon Verhoef and Krause.

(2) (a), (b) and (c).

No.

The National Monuments Council was consulted. Consultation with other instances was not considered necessary.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) The architectural firm Warren and Simpson.

(ii) During 1983.

(b) The architectural firm undertook an impact study of what the con-

sequences of the security measures on the environment would be as part of its commission regarding the safeguarding of the ministerial residence.

(4) Yes.

(a) April 1984.

(b) Local building contractors on the department's approved list were contacted directly for the submission of tenders with the consent of the Tender Board

(5) Yes.

The architectural firm Warren and Simpson was appointed for the normal supervision of the building work. It is not standard practise to appoint an independent person or instance to monitor operations in order to protect and/or preserve any possibly historic artefacts or other items

(6) No.

(7) Yes

The estimated completed cost is R153 370. Quantity surveyors are drawing up the final account for the project whereafter the actual costs will be known.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

Internal Security Act/Criminal Procedure

\*39. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were being detained in terms of (a) section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act and (b) section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(a) 26.

(b) None



(2) the possibility of allowing the use of cordless telephones has been considered on several occasions, but the matter could not be taken further as field tests carried out on several available models, all of which operate in frequency bands below 100 MHz, were disappointing. It was namely found that poor transmission performance, the occurrence of blind spots within a dwelling, noise interference and limited range restrict the general use of this generation of cordless telephones and it was consequently not considered in the interests of the Post Office's clients to expose them to a service that does not operate satisfactorily. A recent innovation is the development of cordless telephones that operate in the 900 MHz band. This development is being watched closely and should it be found that these cordless telephones prove to be of satisfactory quality, further consideration will be given to the matter.

*Leaders of communities.*  
*Q. Co 1. 271 26/2/85*  
*Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.*

- (1) Whether his Department has devised a procedure for determining who the representative leaders of Black communities are; if so, (a) what is the nature of this procedure and (b) in respect of which communities will it be employed; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will consider devising such procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) In communities with traditional leadership succession takes place according to genealogical rank. In communities without traditional leadership leaders are elected in a democratic manner or appointed in a manner determined by the community itself.

(a) In cases of communities with traditional leadership the successor is determined by means of genealogical tables and in consultation with the elders concerned. In case of communities without traditional leadership election or appointment takes place by ballot, the showing of hands or in a manner determined by the community itself.

(b) The first-mentioned procedure is followed in all communities with traditional authorities, or where an authority similar to the traditional exists. In other communities one of the other procedures is followed.

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*(271) Howard Q. 61. 272*  
*Black spots 26/2/85*  
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- (1) How many Black spots remained to be removed as at 31 December 1984,
- (2) whether he is reconsidering the decision to remove Black spots; if not, why not; if so, which Black spots are being reconsidered?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) 67.

(2) Yes. All 67 are being reconsidered.

*Banning of members of organizations from townships/refusal of permits*  
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- (1) Whether he and/or the Deputy Minister of Co-operation issued any instructions in 1984 regarding the (a) banning of members of any organiza-

tions from any Black townships and (b) refusal of permits to any persons, if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) to whom and (cc) why were these instructions issued, (ii) which organizations were included in this ban, (iii) (aa) what are the names of the persons to whom permits were to be refused and (bb) for what reasons were they to be refused permits in each case, (iv) in respect of which townships were these instructions issued and (v) in terms of what statutory provisions was this action taken;

- (2) whether the persons affected by these instructions were notified of the instructions; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner were they informed in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) (aa) On 21 August 1984

(bb) The East Cape Development Board.

(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

(ii) No organization was affected.

(iii) (aa) Mrs Molly Blackbuth MPC and Mrs Di Bishop MPC.

(bb) Security reasons in the particular circumstances that prevailed at the time justified it.

(iv) Lingelihle, Cradock

(v) The Development Board was requested to take steps in terms of Regulation 19 of Chapter II of the regulations promulgated by GN R1036 of 1968

- (2) No, because applications to enter ban Black townships are considered by the local authorities concerned merits pertaining to each application (a) and (b) Fall away
- (3) No.

**Concessions to personnel**

\*36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any personnel of his Department receive any concessions in regard to telephone services; if so, (a) what is the nature of such concessions and (b) which personnel members qualify for, and (c) how many personnel members benefit from, such concessions?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

Yes;

(a) exemption from the payment of -

- installation and transfer costs,
- monthly rental; and
- of a number of metered call units varying from 50 to 300 per month depending on salary level of the official;

(b) all officials in promotion grades regardless of period of service, other staff members occupying posts on the fixed establishment with at least years government service (employees on contract inclusive), security personnel, and any other member of the staff who in the opinion of the Principal Director or Deputy Principal Director under whom he or she



26/2/85  
271 Stan

## Housing for low-income whites in Krugersdorp

The Krugersdorp Town Council last night approved a motion to establish a township for low-income white residents, using funds set aside in 1978 for the resettlement of the town's black township, Munsieville

Presenting his motion, Mr Sakkie Nel said the council had unsuccessfully negotiated for more than 20 years with the State to resettle Munsieville residents. He recommended that the council revert to the establishment of a white township, using the R1,2 million set aside for the Munsieville project. — West Rand Bureau.

(2) the possibility of allowing the use of cordless telephones has been considered on several occasions, but the matter could not be taken further as field tests carried out on several available models, all of which operate in frequency bands below 100 MHz, were disappointing. It was namely found that poor transmission performance, the occurrence of blind spots within a dwelling, noise interference and limited range restrict the general use of this generation of cordless telephones and it was consequently not considered in the interests of the Post Office's clients to expose them to a service that does not operate satisfactorily. A recent innovation is the development of cordless telephones that operate in the 900 MHz band. This development is being watched closely and should it be found that these cordless telephones prove to be of satisfactory quality, further consideration will be given to the matter.

271  
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 Leaders of communities.  
 26/2/85

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(2) whether he will consider devising such procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) In communities with traditional leadership succession takes place according to genealogical rank. In communities without traditional leadership leaders are elected in a democratic manner or appointed in a manner determined by the community itself.

HoA

tions from any Black townships and (b) refusal of permits to any persons; if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) to whom and (cc) why were these instructions issued, (ii) which organizations were included in this ban, (iii) (aa) what are the names of the persons to whom permits were to be refused and (bb) for what reasons were they to be refused permits in each case, (iv) in respect of which townships were these instructions issued and (v) in terms of what statutory provisions was this action taken;

(2) whether the persons affected by these instructions were notified of the instructions; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner were they informed in each case;

(3) whether he will make a statement on this matter?

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(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) (aa) On 21 August 1984.

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(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

(ii) No organization was affected.

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(a) and (b) Fall away.

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Whether any personnel of his Department receive any concessions in regard to telephone services; if so, (a) what is the nature of such concessions and (b) which personnel members qualify for, and (c) how many personnel members benefit from, such concessions?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

Yes;

(a) exemption from the payment of—

— installation and transfer costs

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— of a number of metered units varying from 50 to 300 per month depending on salary level of the official;

(b) all officials in promotion grades regardless of period of service, other staff members occupying posts on the fixed establishment with at least 5 years government service (employees on contract inclusive), security personnel, and any other member of the staff who in the opinion of the Regional Director or Deputy Postmaster General under whom he or she serves

HoA

# Black spots, reconsidered — Viljoen

CME T195, 27/12/85

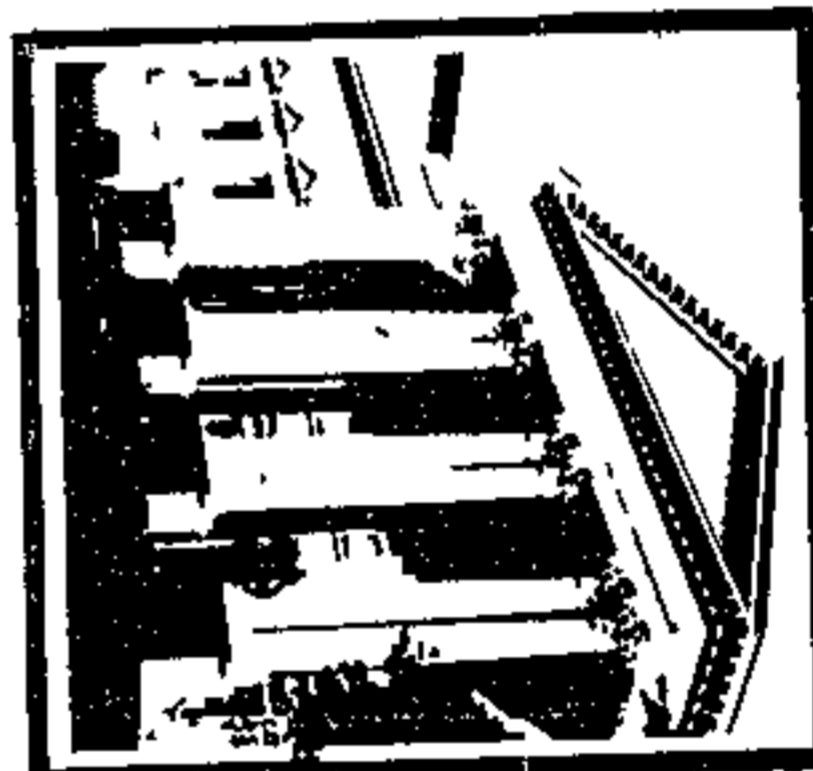
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Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**—All 67 of the remaining "black spots" in South Africa were being reconsidered, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday. Dr Viljoen confirmed that he had reconsidered the decision to remove the existing black spots when he replied to a question which had been tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFPP). Mr Soal said afterwards: "Good. I hope the government now abandons

the programme altogether and grants a reprieve to all those who have already been forcibly removed."

In reply to another question tabled by Mr Soal, Dr Viljoen outlined the procedure adopted by the government for determining who the representative leaders of black communities were. Dr Viljoen said that "in communities with traditional leadership, succession takes place according to genealogical rank". "In communities without traditional



leadership, leaders are elected in a democratic manner or appointed by the community itself."

Mr Soal said afterwards that in terms of Dr Viljoen's reply he could see no reason why the government still refused to talk to Mr Moses Ngema, the elected leader of the KwaNgema people.

"Instead of talking to Moses Ngema, they continue talking to their own appointed puppet," he said. Dr Viljoen also said in reply to a ques-

tion tabled by Mr Ray Swart (PFPP, Be-  
rea) that 98 families had been resettled from Makhonveni near Jozini and the Mjini farm in Natal between 1981 and 1984 "to develop the first phase of the Makhatini irrigation scheme".

These families had been provided with temporary corrugated huts and they were provided with an agricultural residential area consisting of 0,25 ha sites, with laid-on water and toilets. They were paid R71 886,85 in compensation, Dr Viljoen said.

CAN TIMES 27/2/85

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271

# Confusion as reasons for eruption sought

By MARTINE BARKER

UNCERTAINTY and confusion reigned in the Crossroads squatter camp yesterday as residents attempted to explain why violence and destruction erupted at the camp for four days last week.

The camp has been quiet this week and no incidents of stone-throwing or other violence have been reported. But suspicion of government assurances and about the intentions of the authorities remains despite official promises that nobody will be moved to Khayelitsha before squatter leaders are consulted.

"People are suspicious," said Mr Samuel Langa, spokesman for the Crossroads Committee, "because the government has shown them promises before and has taken them away from in front of them."

## 'Talking bad'

"I cannot say that no more trouble will occur. People have not said what they will do if the government's promises are not carried out but they have said they will not believe the government unless the government makes its promises in writing."

"People see the government talking good one day and talking bad the next day. People become confused and they do the wrong thing."

Referring to the 1979 moratorium on Old Crossroads announced by the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, Mr Langa said: "This situation in Crossroads is the government's fault because it has taken so long to carry out its promises to build phases 2 and 3 of New Crossroads."

"The people did not want to live like this, over-crowded and in houses like these. This is the government's fault. The government made promises and the people



The aftermath of violence at the Crossroads squatter camp where 18 people died and 250 were injured last week in clashes between rioters and police.

are clutching on to these promises and they will not let them go.

If the government wanted to solve its problems it should make good on the promises it had made, he said.

Spokesmen for the other groups which arrived in the area after the 1979 moratorium for Old Crossroads was announced say their communities hold the government to its various promises to "fix up" their legal position.

They say they would be willing to move to Khayelitsha but the government has an obligation first to legalise the "illegals" among them and to provide the "legals" with proper documents.

Spokesmen have said

they have tried over several years to get clarity on what the authorities intend for them. "Now we want to meet with the government, not with people who cannot make decisions," said one spokesman.

## Resolve

While all described last week's unrest as an angry response to the government's intentions to move squatters to Khayelitsha, an earlier claim that all groups had held a meeting last Sunday to plan and prepare their defences against the arrival of government vehicles appeared to be untrue.

Crossroads residents said yesterday that a meeting had been held but not all groups living

at the camp had agreed to attend. The meeting had been called by the Crossroads Committee in an effort to resolve internal conflicts at the camp.

Despite efforts to bury them in the face of the problems that have beset squatters from all groups, those conflicts and rivalries continue to run deep.

In the past few days all groups have articulated the need to shelve their differences to fight issues together but the conflicts that persist will probably prevent them from being able to do so.

## Not tolerate

Spokesmen for various of the groups said in interviews this week they believed the statement released by Dr Gerrit

Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, last weekend had been the primary cause of the unrest which erupted at the camp.

The statement had warned squatters that the government would not tolerate the continued existence of Crossroads.

Coming after deep suspicion had been aroused at the arrival of the 600 black Transvaal government employees in Khayelitsha the week before, residents apparently interpreted Dr Viljoen's statement as an indication that removals were imminent. Anger was expressed that he had not informed squatter leaders that the move was imminent.

None of the spokesmen could say where residents might have heard that removals would begin last Monday, however, when squatters had set up burning barricades around the camp and began stoning vehicles.

The violence which continued for four days left at least 18 dead and 250 injured.

## Postponement

● Crossroads squatters have postponed a meeting with Dr Viljoen, because Crossroads residents have refused to give the committee a mandate to negotiate without the committee's chairman, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, who is presently in jail, spokesman for the Crossroads Committee said yesterday.

Denying a report which claimed they had refused to meet Dr Viljoen, members of the committee said they had merely asked for a postponement of the meeting to mid-March.

Spokesmen said Mr Ngxobongwana was due to appear in court on March 8 when residents hoped he would be granted bail to be able to negotiate with the authorities.

# Crossroads, KTC to be redeveloped

CAPE TIMES 27/2/88

971

## Political Staff

**IN THE** second major policy shift in less than a week, the government announced yesterday that the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps outside Cape Town would be redeveloped.

But the possibility exists that some residents of the sprawling camps will still be forced to move.

The announcement was made in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in a debate called by the Progressive Federal Party on last week's violence at Crossroads which left at least 18 people dead and 228 injured

### Forced removal

The unrest was sparked by fears that the government was about to forcibly move the squatters to Khayelitsha

Yesterday's announcement followed the reversal last week of a decision to move residents of three other Cape Town townships, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, to Khayelitsha

Dr Viljoen said the upgrading of Crossroads

and KTC would be negotiated with representatives of the squatters

The Crossroads and KTC areas could provide about 3 000 sites. There were an estimated 10 000 housing units presently in the camps. Between a quarter and a third of the residents would have to be settled elsewhere.

### Quality of life

He could not therefore give a categorical assurance that people would not be forced to move, particularly if a minority threatened to spoil the opportunities of others to have their quality of life upgraded, he said

Dr Viljoen said he was also prepared to negotiate the position of the tens of thousands of so-called "illegals" in Crossroads, and also to look at the possibility of creating job opportunities for unemployed squatters, although not necessarily in the Cape

Town area

In an interview last night, the PFP spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, welcomed the announcement

"While I regret that the steps were not taken earlier, Dr Viljoen's response to the Crossroads situation is reasonable and his commitment to negotiation with the residents is pleasing"

Mr Swart urged all parties concerned to involve themselves in the government's proposed consultations

Earlier in yesterday's debate, senior PFP MPs slammed the government's handling of the Crossroads situation and unrest in other black areas

Mrs Helen Suzman of Houghton said she was deeply concerned at the loss of life and injuries caused in township unrest and urged the police to stop shooting people.

The SAP should be

kept out of townships as far as possible and should be kept away from townships and off school premises

Dr Alex Boraine of Pinelands asked why the government repeatedly waited for the situations to deteriorate before taking action.

### Force

The government's response to the Crossroads situation led to the perception among residents that force and pressure was the only language the government understood, he said.

Mr Swart said Crossroads was a single and dramatic manifestation of the desperate need in South Africa for a realistic policy of orderly urbanization to cope with the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.

● More Crossroads reports, pages 4 and 11

Mercury 27/2/85 (271)

## No pledge on forced removals

CAPE TOWN—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that he was unable to give an assurance that there would be no more forced removals from Crossroads.

Dr Viljoen said, however, that he was prepared to allow the 'orderly upgrading' of the areas on which the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps are now situated.

Speaking during a special debate called for by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) to discuss the recent violence at Crossroads, Dr Viljoen said he was willing to negotiate with the Crossroads committee and other organisations representative of people living in the area to find a way to improve their quality of life.

'I appeal to, and invite, the representatives of Crossroads to participate in these negotiations.'

He said there were issues which were still in dispute but by negotiation, solutions to these problems could be found.

'I am prepared to allow the upgrading and development of the areas on

which the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps are situated, provided the masses of squatters cooperate in the renewal of these areas.'

### Obstructed

Dr Viljoen said, however, that on the calculations of his predecessor, there were 3 000 sites available in the area and more than 10 000 dwellings. He said it was therefore clear that the area was not able to house all the people staying there at present.

He said he could not give an assurance that people would not be resettled by compulsion if they refused to move to places which offered more reasonable living conditions. No responsible government would allow the process of urban renewal to be obstructed by a handful of people.

Earlier Dr Viljoen said that while he felt sympathy for the plight of the people in the township, it was the duty of the Government to maintain law and order. He expressed his appreciation to the police in their efforts in preventing the violence from spreading. — (Sapa)

28/2/85  
Stew

# 'Decide on removals quickly'

271

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

The Progressive Federal Party today urged the Government to finalise as soon as possible its decisions on remaining communities earmarked for resettlement.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said this week he was re-considering all 67 remaining "black spots" designated for removal.

He also said the Government was prepared to allow Crossroads to become a permanent settlement if it could be upgraded, and had decided that the residents at Valspan in the Northern Cape would not all have to be removed.

Mr Peter Soal, a PFP spokesman on black affairs, today welcomed the developments and said they indicated a shift from the Government's ideological base.

But he called on Dr Viljoen to not make "piecemeal" decisions and to end the uncertainty about the removal of other communities.



CAPE TIMES 28/2/85

# No removals at Valspan

271  
~~240~~

### Political Staff

THE residents of Valspan in the Northern Cape would not be moved, the Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer, announced yesterday in a statement released in Cape Town.

He said the upgrading of existing facilities would be considered, but extensions to the township, near Jan Kempdorp, would not be undertaken.

The announcement yesterday was seen as a further relaxation of the government's policy of removing black communities from "white" areas and follows the announcement earlier this week that the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps would be redeveloped.

"Due to well-motivated representations to the government by the community council of Val-

span, and after negotiations with various interested bodies, it was decided that the residents of Valspan would not be removed," the statement said.

Residents who freely chose to move to Pamierstad in Bophuthatswana would receive help and encouragement from the State.

"Future development planning for Valspan is receiving attention at present and will take place in consultation with black inhabitants and the white local community."

The planning and upgrading of the township for residents who were "at present employed locally" would be done in consultation with employers and other bodies who have indicated that they were prepared to contribute financially towards development

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Cape Times 28/2/85 (271) 273

# Hout Bay 'resettlement' frozen

Municipal Reporter  
and Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Council has agreed to stop its controversial squatter resettlement programme in Hout Bay until it has consulted representatives of the Hout Bay harbour community over the matter.

The Hout Bay Action Committee, representing squatters and harbour residents, has accused the council of failing to consult the people affected and has demanded that all removals cease until proper housing has been provided.

The council had planned to move 53 squat-

ter families from white areas into an "emergency" camp at Hangberg.

Divco chairman Mr G M Basson said in a press statement this week that a liaison committee would be established which would include "leaders representative of the Hout Bay Harbour community".

The council has also agreed to conduct a socio-economic survey of the harbour area to establish the extent of overcrowding in the existing housing estate, the need for schools and other amenities and the opportunities for employment and social upliftment.



The council will also investigate finding an alternative site where squatters could be housed on a "site and service" basis, and will look for other land in the Hout Bay area which could be reproclaimed a coloured group area.

● The Divisional Council's works committee has approved plans for

the Hout Bay Country Club.

Shareholders gathered at the site on Tuesday night were delighted.

Earlier Gary Player, who is to design the club's golf course, teed off at the clubhouse site to mark the official launching of the course.

Reacting to claims that the golf course would mar the natural beauty of Hout Bay Valley when large tracts of forest were cleared, Gary Player said: "As a farmer and lover of the soil I would never put my name to a scheme which would rape the countryside."

Mr Fred Blomkamp,

marketing director of AY Investments, which is marketing 40 time-sharing cottages to be built on the site, said cabins would be constructed of timber and would "as far as possible try to blend with the natural surroundings".

Besides the 18-hole golf course the club will offer an equestrian centre managed by WP show jumper Jenny Haytread, entertainment facilities, tennis courts and a swimming club.

Shares may be bought at R15 each, as well as 15 shares thereafter at R7,50 each. The club is open to all races.

## Removal reprieve

*Search* By LEN MASEKO 28/2/85 (27)

THE 2 000 Munsieville residents, whose township faced removal by the Government, have been granted a reprieve.

This move follows the recent statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, suspending removals throughout the country pending the Government's review of the controversial resettlement policy.

"This news will be a great relief for the local community, who over the years have watched in shock and dismay as Government vehicles trucked away hundreds of families from the area to Kagiso township. Munsieville is situated on the northern side of Krugersdorp.

A spokesman for the Kagiso Town Council said yesterday: "Resolution of this matter now enables the council to plan the upgrading of the infrastructure and the existing housing stock of Munsieville."

### Houses

The reprieve also meant that 1 025 serviced stands in Kagiso, initially set aside for the resettlement of the Munsieville families, will now be allocated to the private sector to build houses.

Contractors are expected to develop the stands next month.

# Govt relents over

# Valspan removal

271 E. Post 28/2/85

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — Another black community has been reprieved from the threat of removal.

Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation Sam de Beer announced yesterday that the Government had decided after consultation with the community council of Valspan at Jan Kempdorp in the Northern Cape that the residents would not be removed.

This follows the announcement on Tuesday by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit

Viljoen, that residents of Crossroads and the KTC squatter settlements could remain there in upgraded conditions.

The residents of Valspan have been fighting a long and hard battle to stay in their familiar, tree-lined township.

During an investigation in 1980, I found widespread fear and resentment at what most residents saw as a forced removal to Pampierstad, 60 kilometres away in Bophuthatswana.

The leader of the community, a wizened old man with sad eyes, told me impassionately then that he would rather die

than leave the place of his birth.

At Pampierstad I found rows and rows of asbestos-roofed concrete houses, with old women and children totally dependent on money sent home by men working elsewhere.

Mr De Beer said yesterday that "well-motivated representations" had been received from the Valspan Community Council.

Inhabitants who, however, chose to move to Pampierstad of their own free will would receive "all possible assistance and encouragement" from the State.

# 'Removal squad' still in Khayelitsha

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

MEMBERS OF a special government "removal squad" — whose arrival in the Cape was partly responsible for triggering off the violent protest against forcible removal in Crossroads last week — were still in their compound in Khayelitsha yesterday.

Officials could not be reached for comment on their continued presence and it is not known whether the government will press ahead with plans to use them to assist with removals.

Scores of men sat idle inside the high barbed wire surrounding the compound. Others were painting the roofs of their corrugated iron living units.

Several men sitting inside the gate acknowledged that they were from the Transvaal but refused to say anything more and called their "induna".

When questioned about their situation, the "induna" became abusive. "You must go away — we have no

words for newspaper people," he said. The men appeared to be under strict instructions to avoid any contact with the press.

Scores ducked away as a photograph was taken and the "induna" issued several threats.

Mr Tino Bezuidenhout, top black affairs official in the Western Cape, could not be reached for comment on the future of the "removal squad", thought to consist of about

600 Tsawanas.

Their arrival in the Cape about two weeks ago triggered off rumours that large-scale forcible removals of squatters in the Crossroads complex were imminent.

Initially, black affairs officials denied any knowledge of the presence of the "removal squad".

These rumours, as well as a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that "illegal or disorderly" squatting could not be tolerated, are thought to have led to the violent protest which erupted in Crossroads last week.

Following Dr Viljoen's announcement in the wake of the violence that Crossroads will be upgraded, further removal plans to Khayelitsha are clouded in uncertainty and it is not known whether the "removal squad" will remain on hand.

## SAP reply on arrest charges

Staff Reporter

POLICE said yesterday that it was normal procedure for members of the force to question people who arrived in hospital with bullet wounds.

A senior spokesman at police headquarters was commenting on reports which alleged that because people had been arrested on arriving at hospital during the

# Jannie le Roux quits SARB post

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Deposed Transvaal rugby boss Mr Jannie le Roux lost his last toe-hold of power yesterday when he resigned his position on the South African Rugby Board (SARB). The disgraced former

committee and a member of the finance committee. Last September he resigned as TRFU president but has refused to quit his honorary life membership of the provincial union, although he was urged to do so by Dr Luyt a fortnight ago.

However, five years later Professor Fritze Eloff of Northern Transvaal ousted him. The TRFU said it had taken "some of the best legal advice in the country" before asking Mr Le Roux to resign his honorary life membership of the provincial body.



Members of the government's special "removal squad" in their compound in Khayelitsha yesterday.

83 Ford Corina 16 Cl.  
83 Renault 5 Soleil, convertible  
83 Golf GT

79 VW Kombi Bus  
79 BMW 518  
79 Alfa Giuliana

DN 00

019 00

Swartrand and Hartbeeslaagte to Pachsdrara De Beersput to Vaalbank (KwaNdebele).

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col. 355 - Soweto 4/3/85

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

(1) How many housing schemes are at present being developed in Soweto by the (a) West Rand Development Board and (b) private sector,

(2) (a) when (i) were such schemes initiated and (ii) is it envisaged that they will be completed and (b) how many housing units are involved in each case,

(3) whether any housing schemes for lower-income groups are under construction in Soweto; if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) how many units are involved in each case and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Four

(b) Six.

(2) Schemes developed by the West Rand Development Board

	(i)	(ii)
Chawelo.....	1981	1985
Jabulani.....	1981	1985
Naledi Extension	1982	1985
II.....	1983	1987
Protea North.....	1983	1987
Schemes developed by the private sector		
Chawelo.....	1983	1985
Jabulani.....	1982	1985
Naledi Extension	1983	1986
II.....	1983	1986

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) Ventersdorp—One up to 31 December 1984.

(ii) Transvaal—One up to 31 December 1984.

(b) (i) Swartrand/Hartbeeslaagte.

(ii) 1 078 persons.

(c) Pachsdrara, District of Groot Marico.

(2) (a) 1983—R1 116 610. 1984—R 106 332.

(b) 1983—R5 397 285 (transport and developing costs). 1984—R293 354 (transport costs).

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col. 357 4/3/85

123. 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 1984 and (b) where are these 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) Two.

(ii) Four.

(b) (i) Kareedouw—Eastern Cape; Allanridge—Orange Free State.

(ii) Jacobsdal—Southern Orange Free State, Hanover—Eastern Cape; Christiana—Western Transvaal; Luckhoff—Southern Orange Free State.

(2) (a) (i) None. (ii) Jacobsdal: None.

Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families still reside on group areas permit basis in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area.

Christiana: 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township Luckhoff. 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo.

Jacobsdal: A number of people were settled in the new Urban Black Township prior to 1984. Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families will shortly be settled in the new Urban Black Township Nompumelelo.

Christiana. 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township Luckhoff. 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo and 27 families (183 persons) at Luckhoff are still resident in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area. (Figures as at 31 December 1984.)

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col. 358 4/3/85

128. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development: (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black states in 1984 or during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b)(i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which

MONDAY, 4 MARCH 1985

*Orange Free State*

Bothaville—Old residential area to new residential area  
 Kroonstad—Old residential area to new residential area  
 Allanridge to Botshabelo  
 Luchhoff to Botshabelo

*Transvaal*

Louis Trichardt to Vleeyfontein (Venda)

Pretoria to KwaNdebele

Witbank to KwaNdebele

Witbank to KaNgwane

Witbank to Lebowa

Witbank to Gazankulu

Sannieshof to Atamelang (Bophutha-

tswana)

Sulfontein to Atamelang (Bophutha-

tswana)

Klerksdorp to Atamelang (Bophutha-

tswana)

Germiston-district to KwaZulu

Germiston-district to KaNgwane

Germiston-district to KwaNdebele

Germiston-district to Transkei

Germiston-district to Bophuthatswana

Brakpan to Lebowa

Brakpan to KaNgwane

Brakpan to OwaOwa

Brakpan to KwaZulu

Brakpan to KwaNdebele

Boksburg to KwaNdebele

Benoni to KwaNdebele

Delmas to KwaNdebele

Heidelberg to KwaZulu

Krugersdorp to KwaNdebele

Nigel to KwaZulu

Nigel to KwaNdebele

Nigel to KaNgwane

Nigel to Bophuthatswana

Rodepoort to Bophuthatswana

Soweto to OwaOwa

Soweto to KwaZulu

Soweto to Transkei

Soweto to KaNgwane

Springs to Transkei

Springs to Bophuthatswana

Springs to Lebowa

Springs to KwaNdebele

Springs to KaNgwane

Springs to Owaqwa

Springs to Ciskei

Vaal Triangle to Owaqwa

Vaal Triangle to Lebowa

Grasmere to Evaton (Vanderhijlpark)

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

*General Affairs*

*Hansen and Q.61.*

*Resettlements*

*413/85 353*

*57 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister*

of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What was the total number of Black persons from each province who were resettled in 1984 and (b)(i) from what specified places were they removed and (ii) in what specified places were they resettled in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Cape Province . . . . . 11 455  
 Natal . . . . . 126  
 Orange Free State . . . . . 7 398  
 Transvaal . . . . . 3 957

(b) (i) and (ii)

*Cape Province*

East London (Duncan Village) to

Mdantsane (Ciskei)

Port Elizabeth to Motherwell

Kruispad to Khayelitsha

Valspan (Jan Kempdorp) to Pam-

pierstad (Bophuthatswana)

Barkly-West to Shaleng (Bophutha-

tswana)

Delpoortshoop to Shaleng (Bophutha-

tswana)

Delpoortshoop to Rietfontein (Bophu-

thatswana)

*Natal*

Pinetown to KwaNdengezi (Kwa-

Zulu)

Howick to Mpophamem (KwaZulu)

Salt Rock to Bulwer

Darnall to Bulwer

Umlahl to Bulwer

Sinkhazi to Reserve 7A (KwaZulu)

Hluhluwe to Reserve 3 (KwaZulu)

Swartland and Hartbeeslaagte to  
Pachsdraai  
De Beersput to Vaalbank (KwaNde-  
bele).

*Howard*  
*Q. Col. 355*  
*Soweto 4/3/85*  
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**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) Four.

(b) Six.

(2) Schemes developed by the West Rand Development Board

	(a)	(b)
Chuwelo.....	1981	1985
Jabulani.....	1981	1985
Naledi Extension	1982	1985
II.....	1983	1987
Protrea North....	1983	3 327

Schemes developed by the private sector

	1983	1985	1986
Chiawelo.....	55	53	
Jabulani.....	53		
Naledi Extension II.....	362		

HOA

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(ii) Transvaal—One up to 31 December 1984.

(b) (i) Swartland/Hartbeeslaagte.

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(c) Pachsdraai, District of Groot Marico.

(2) (a) 1983—R1 116 610.  
1984—R 106 332.

(b) 1983—R5 397 285 (transport and developing costs)  
1984—R293 354 (transport costs).

*Howards*  
*Townships proclaimed/deproclaimed*  
*Q. Col. 357 4/3/85*  
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HOA

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Hanover—Eastern Cape;  
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(b) Jacobsdal: A number of people were settled in the new Urban Black Township prior to 1984.  
Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families will shortly be settled in the new Urban Black Township Nompumelo.  
Christiana: 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township.  
Luchhoff: 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo and 27 families (183 persons) at Luchhoff are still resident in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area.  
(Figures as at 31 December 1984.)

*Howards*  
*Black spots*  
*Q. Col. 358 4/3/85*  
128. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1984 or during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b)(i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which

HOA



# Stay on Walmer removal

~~271~~  
271

25/2/85  
E-Post

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is re-considering its earlier decision to move the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth's Walmer black township.

This was disclosed today by a senior official of the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education in Pretoria.

The move has been welcomed by Opposition spokesmen and must be seen against the background of dramatic new thinking by the Government on the constitutional position of blacks outside the homelands.

In recent years the Government has decided to allow urban blacks 99-year leasehold, and it extended this last week to established townships in the Cape Peninsula, which had once been the "bottom line" beyond which Nationalist ideologies were not prepared to budge.

And the Staté President, Mr P W Botha, announced at the start of his year's parliamentary session that freehold rights could, after negotiation with the people concerned, be considered for urban blacks.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, a senior liaison officer for the department, told the Evening Post the department's Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had instructed that the removal of Walmer township and that of other similar townships be reconsidered.

A cloud has been hanging over the position of Walmer township's residents for some time and this was brought to the fore again last week by the troubles at Crossroads, near D F Malan Airport in Cape Town.

The Government had decided, as a long-term project, that Walmer township should be relocated, among other reasons because of "problems" arising from its proximity to H F Verwoerd Airport.

"But now Dr Viljoen has ordered that we look again at Walmer township and similar places so as to cut such removals to an absolute minimum," Mr Oosthuizen said.

An investigation would again be instituted and all those involved would be consulted, he said.

Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage — in whose constituency the township falls — said today he was "obviously pleased that they are reconsidering the removal."

The township had lived on "borrowed time" for some years and this had been "terribly destructive" to community life.

Mr Savage said that "from all points of view" handling of the situation by the authorities had been unsatisfactory.

Money had been spent on patch-up jobs such work as improvements in electricity reticulation while essential community services had largely been allowed to lapse, he said.

*CAT Times 20/2/85*

# Riots are front page news in US

*271*

## Clinic staff stay in Crossroads

Staff Reporter

DOCTORS and staff of the South African Christian Leadership Assembly (Sacla) Clinic at Crossroads spent last night and Monday night on the premises to prevent being cut off from the clinic by a police cordon.

By late yesterday afternoon there had been two deaths at the clinic and staff had treated about 60 injured.

On Monday morning the clinic's three doctors and several members of staff walked through the undergrowth from the national road to open the clinic after the area had been cordoned off.

One of the doctors — the three preferred not to be named — said police had warned them that violence had erupted at Crossroads and that they would be in danger if they attended work.

The clinic has a full staff of 22, who all attended work yesterday after spending the night there.

● The City Tramways service to the outskirts of Crossroads was restored yesterday morning.

*CAT Times 20/2/85*

NEW YORK — The violence at Crossroads — and the arrest of anti-government militants — made front page news in America yesterday.

Sapa reports that it was the news lead on several front pages, and on television and news broadcasts.

In the New York Times, Johannesburg correspondent Alan Cowell noted that the proposed removals from Crossroads raised "the prospect of Africa's biggest enforced population shift since Nigeria expelled hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians and other foreigners early in 1983".

He said that according to South African church

groups, over the past two decades more than 3.5 million black people in South Africa had been moved from their homes against their will.

● John Battersby reports from London that there was widespread condemnation here of the arrest yesterday of leading members of the United Democratic Front

### 'Concerned'

Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour Party's front-bench spokesman on Southern Africa, said the pre-dawn swoop by the security police had further frustrated hopes of a dialogue between the government and the "extra-parliamentary opposition".

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said the government was "naturally concerned at reports of the arrests".

But the spokesman noted that those arrested would have a chance to defend themselves in a

court of law.

"We would not want to prejudge that situation," the spokesman said.

Reacting to violence at Crossroads on Monday and yesterday the Foreign Office spokesman pointed to the British Government's consistent opposition to the policy of forced removals and its condemnation of violence from whichever quarter it came.

And the Anti-Apartheid Movement said the swoop indicated that President P W Botha had followed the path of his predecessors by resorting to "the detention cell, the teargas grenade and the bullet in order to protect white privilege and power".

"We call for worldwide protest action as never before to make clear to the Pretoria regime that if it does not release these leaders the international community will intensify its action against apartheid," the AAM statement said.

*Alexander Jobs*  
**Oriental Rugs**  
 Expertly

CARE TIME 20/2/85

# Police face petrol bombs

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

A POLICE liaison officer, Captain Jan Calitz, said last night that police did not view the unrest at Crossroads over the past two days as a clash with blacks but as a clash with lawless elements.

"Petrol bombs have been thrown at the police and bullets fired at them. Several policemen have been injured and police vehicles damaged. Apart from this, private vehicles have been damaged," Captain Calitz said.

"Fortunately, no greater damage has been caused to private property because police were able to close down access roads to the area," he said.

Captain Calitz said late last night that the riot death toll in the area stood at 13 and that more than 200 people had been injured.

## Held for looting

Five policemen had been injured during the unrest, Captain Calitz said. Four people had been arrested for looting and a number of people for public violence.

By 4pm yesterday, 16 police vehicles and 12 private vehicles had been damaged. Of those, four had been set alight. Two Administration Board vehicles had also been damaged.

Captain Calitz said a person had been killed about 12.45pm in Mohobe Drive during police action.

Another liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said a youth had died about 2.50pm. He estimated the youth's age as between 12 and 15 but he did not know how he had died.

Another victim, no name or age given, died at the Sacla clinic at 3.25pm, he said.

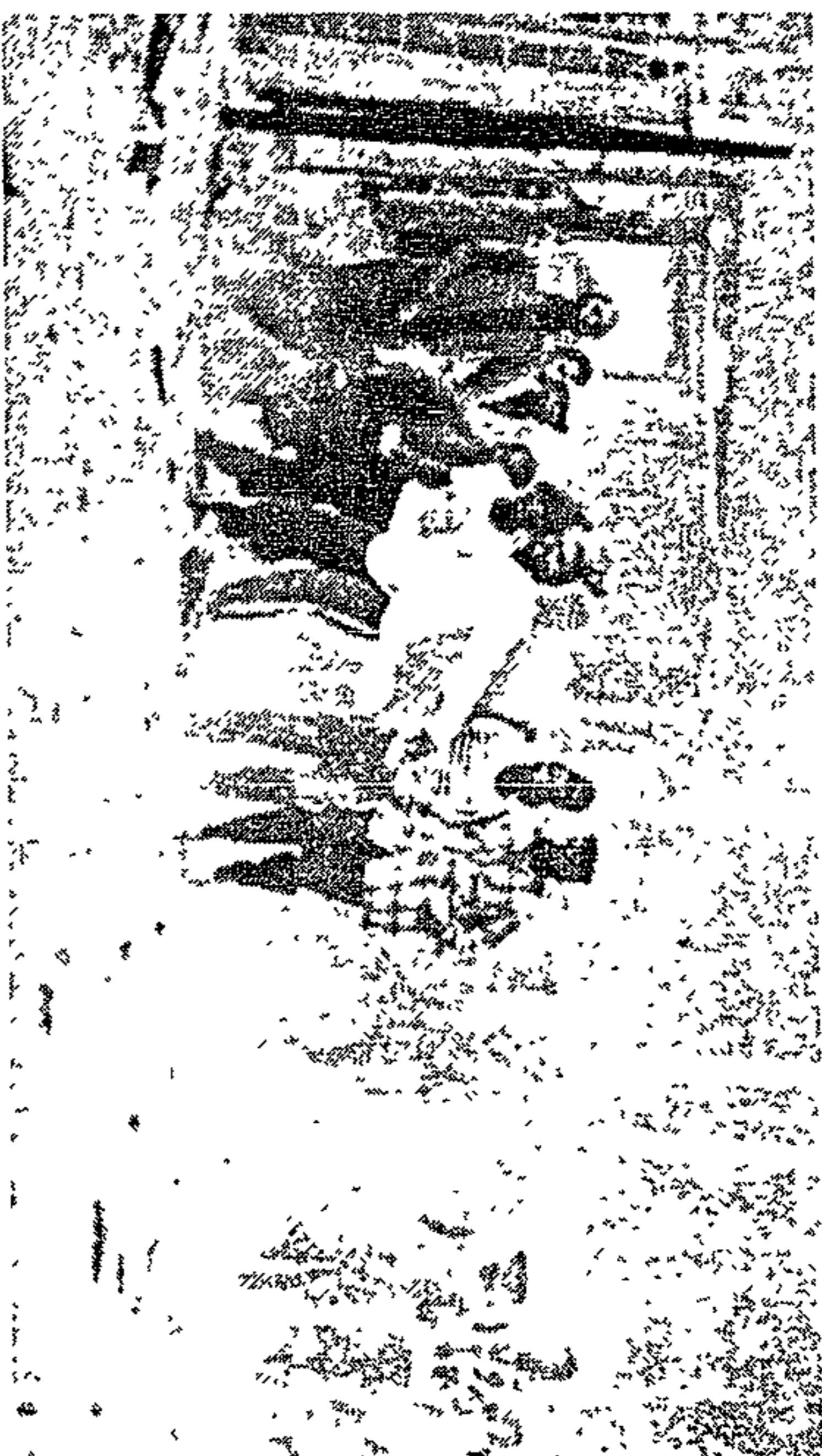
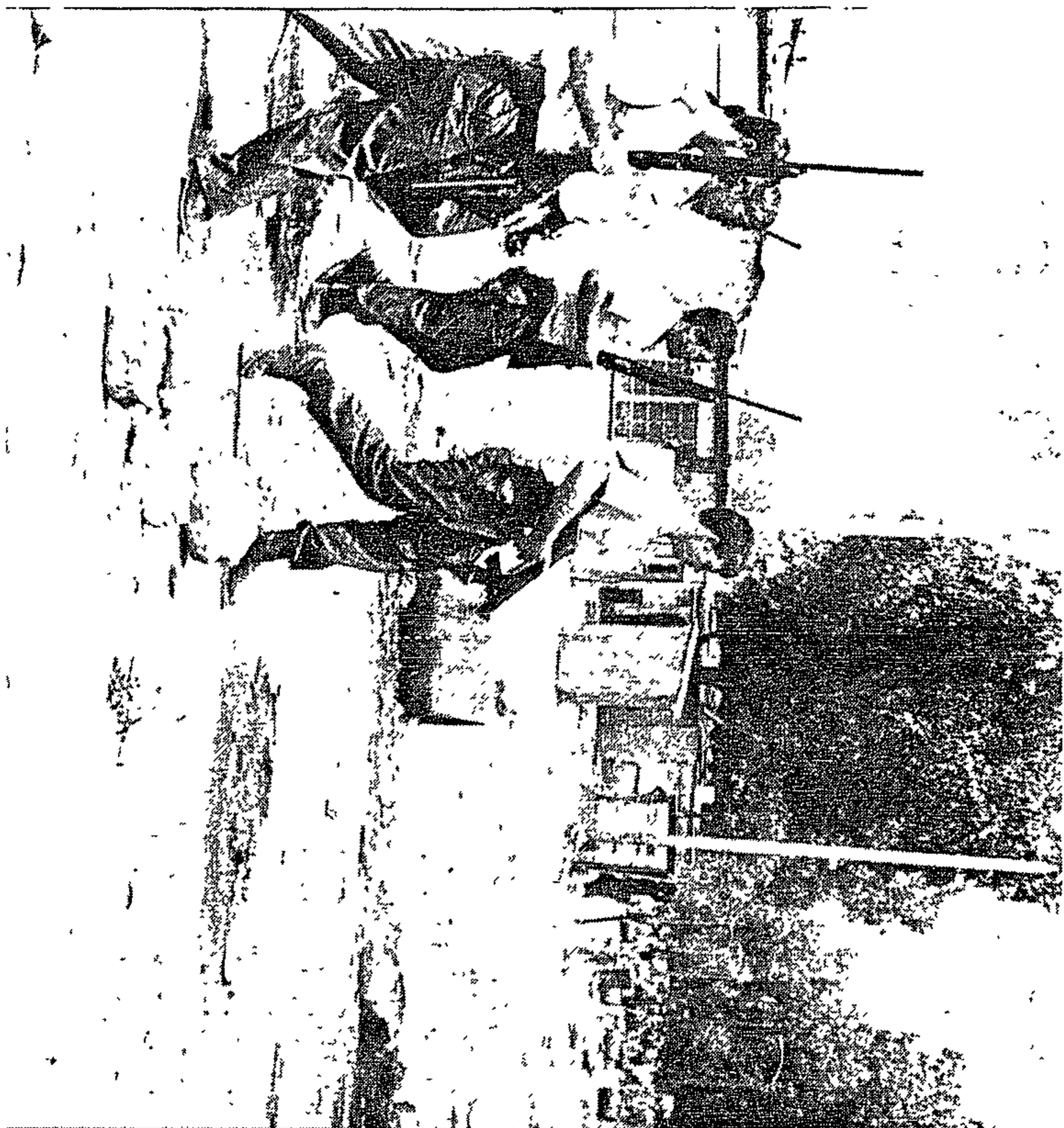
Captain Calitz was unable to give details on the other deaths.

Captain Calitz said a senior member of the Reaction Unit, Captain Dolf Odendaal, had attempted to defuse the situation "on a number of occasions" but his attempts had proved fruitless.

Police received several reports of crimes committed during the unrest yesterday which were not directly connected to it.

"The rioting has not spread from the Mohobe Drive, Nyanga East/Crossroads area," Captain Calitz said.

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## Crossroads in camera

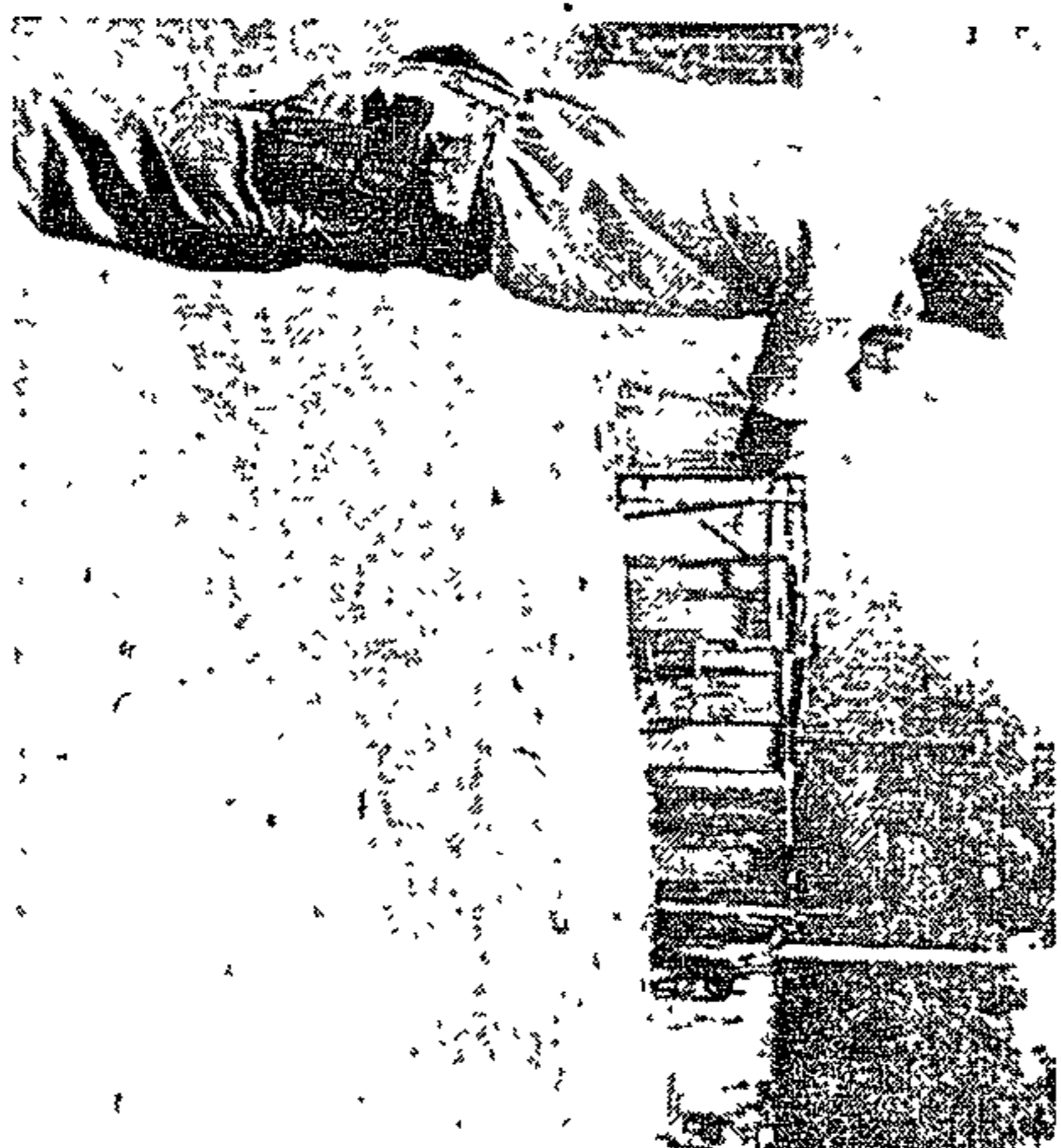
UNREST flared at Crossroads squatter camp on Monday. Cape Times chief photographer **DAN BOSMAN** took these pictures:

**LEFT:** Police on the outskirts of Crossroads on Monday.

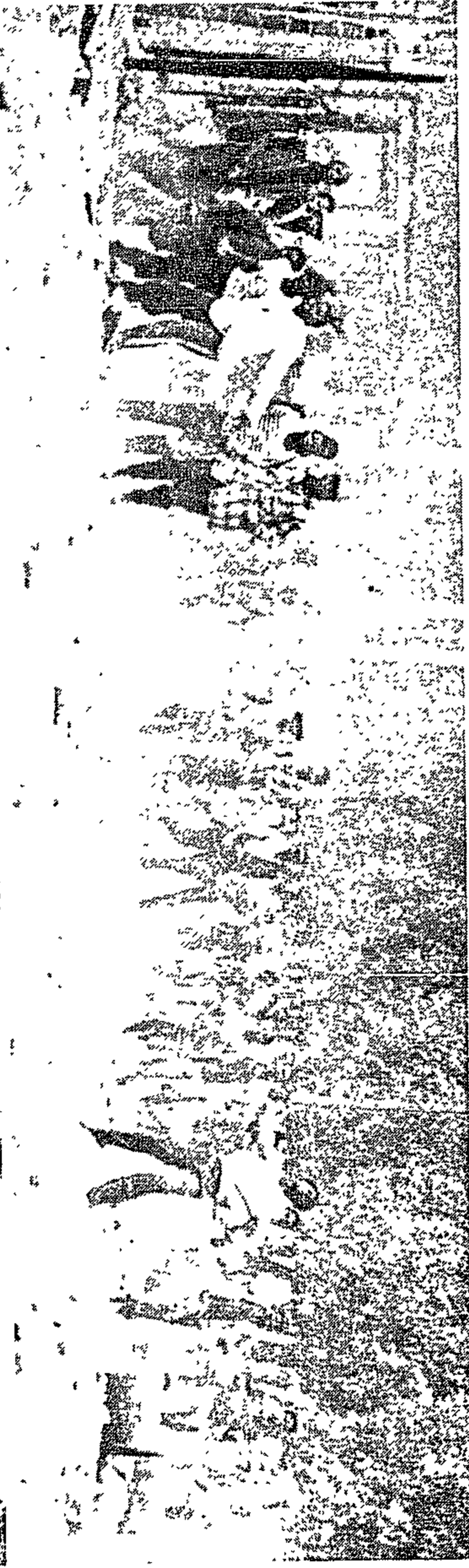
**ABOVE:** A crowd of rioters hurl stones at the police.

**FAR RIGHT:** A man herds cattle across a debris-covered road during a lull in the unrest.

**RIGHT:** A policeman fires at a group of demonstrators.



Shinnano



## Crossroads in camera

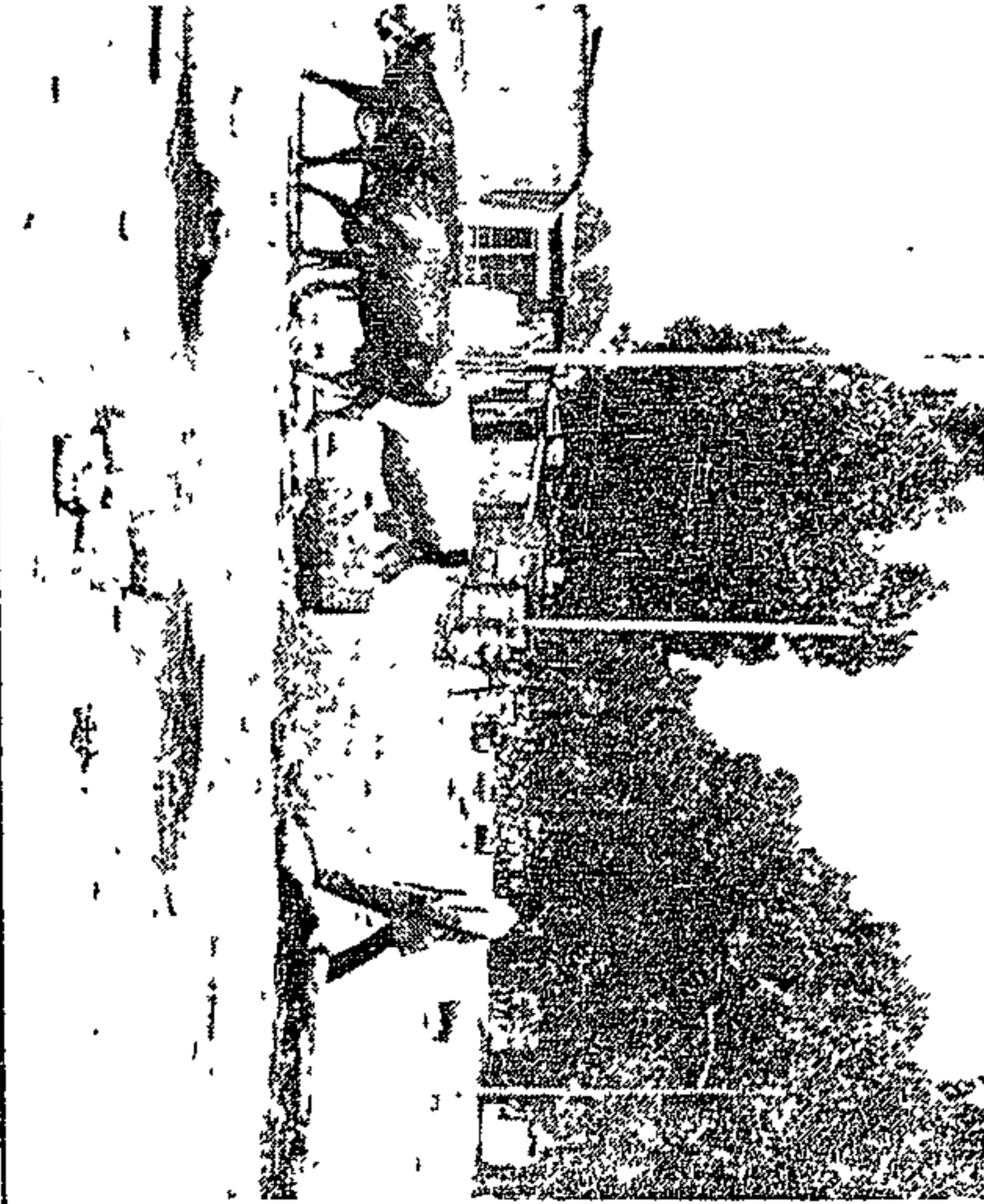
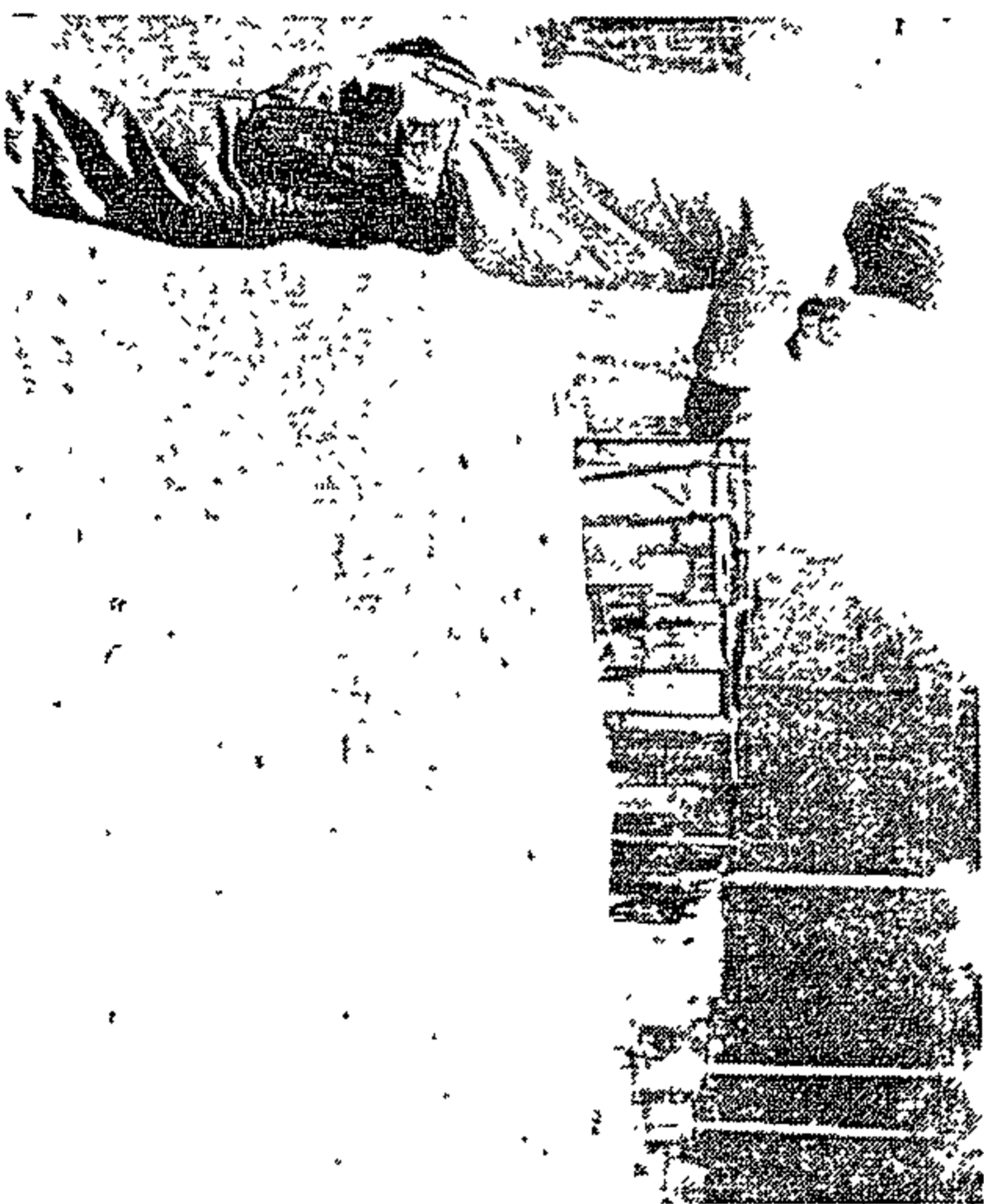
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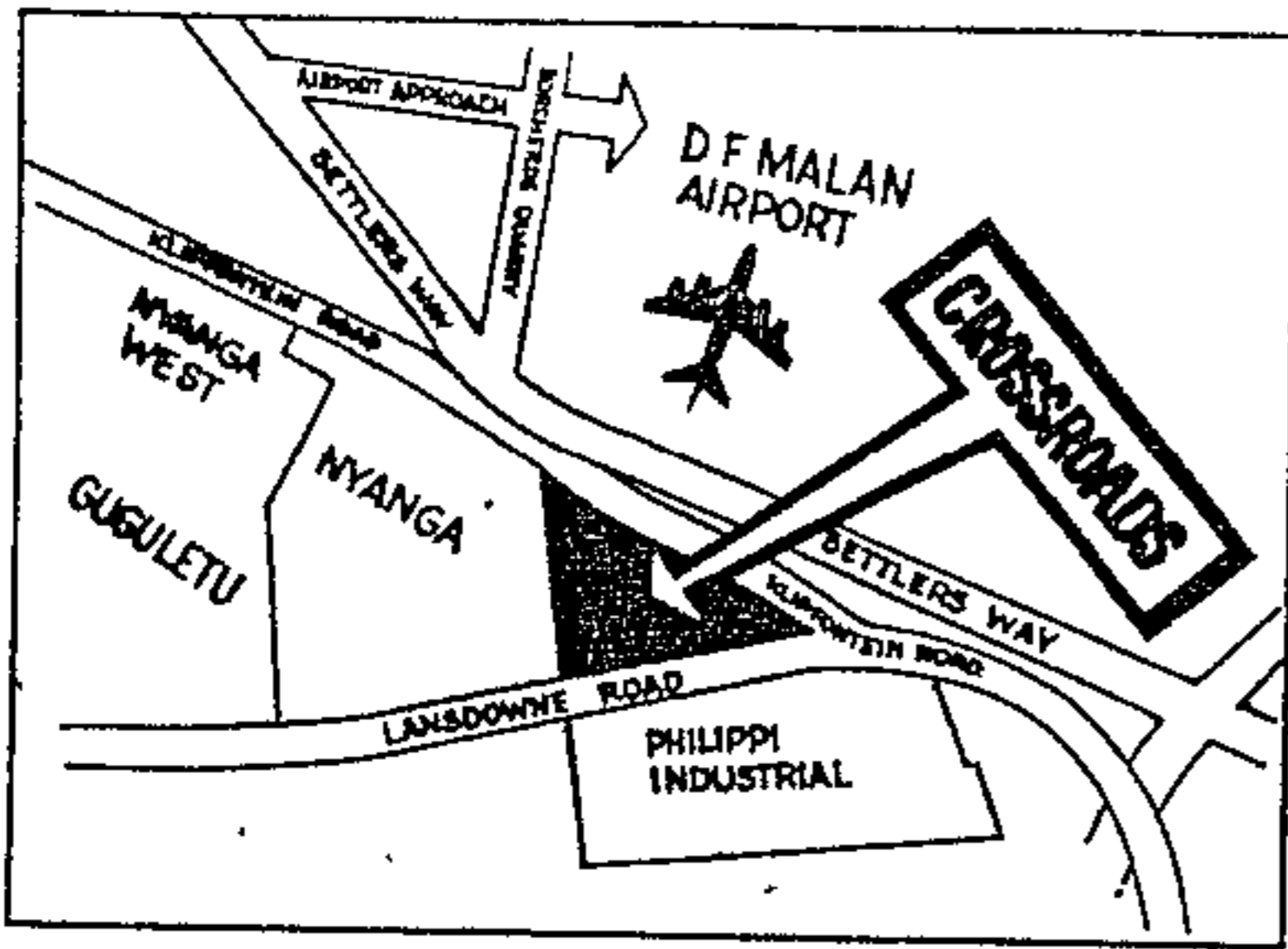
**LEFT:** Police on the outskirts of Crossroads on Monday.

**ABOVE:** A crowd of rioters hurl stones at the police.

**FAR RIGHT:** A man herds cattle across a debris-covered road during a lull in the unrest.

**RIGHT:** A policeman fires at a group of demonstrators.





# Disease threatening Crossroads, MOH warns

ARGUS

20/2/85

(3/11/85) (271)

By ROBYN GREEN and GAYE DAVIS  
Staff Reporters

WORRIED health authorities have warned of an outbreak of disease in the crowded Crossroads complex if the situation continues to hamper the daily collection of latrine buckets.

Dr L Tibbit, medical officer of health of the Divisional Council, warned today that the situation could generate an outbreak of gastro-enteritis and spread measles.

He has withdrawn his health department staff from the unstable area — where 16 people have been killed in two days — until it is safe for them to return.

Health conditions became a new concern today, after two days of enforced isolation.

With police checkpoints barring access roads to Crossroads and Nyanga East and crude barricades and debris littering township streets, buckets used as toilets in the settlement have not been collected by divisional council vehicles.

Dr Tibbit said there was a danger of gastro-enteritis related illnesses appearing if the pails were not removed soon.

An "unusually high" number of measles cases had been reported to the Nyanga and Crossroads clinics. Last month medical staff treated between 60 and 70 cases.

## INOCULATION CAMPAIGN

A huge inoculation campaign — involving 20 000 children — was necessary to combat the diseases, Dr Tibbit said.

"If we don't get in there soon it could become serious," he said. "In November we inoculated 3 000 children, but there is such a tremendous turnover of population that numbers are increasing all the time."

He said that with the help of ancillary health services such as the Department of Health, inoculations could be done in a week.

The regional representative of the department, Dr Hans Steyn, said responsibility for controlling infectious diseases lay with local authorities, in this case the divisional council.

But Government resources were available on request.

An Escom spokesman, Mr Andre van Heerden, said power had been restored to the Nyanga/Crossroads area about 2.30pm yesterday, but Escom did not know what had caused the original blackout.

## Death toll 16: Food scarce

By NEVILLE SPILLMAN  
and GAYE DAVIS,  
Staff Reporters

LIFE at Old Crossroads squatter camp seemed to be returning to normal, but food supplies are scarce.

Sporadic stone-throwing was reported during the night and a man shot dead about midnight became the 16th fatality reported since Monday.

More than 230 people have been injured, including six policemen.

This morning, for the first time in three days, people moved about more freely and groups of squatters who gathered earlier today had almost dispersed.

Police reopened all roads leading to Crossroads and the cordon round the area was lifted this morning, said Captain Jan Calitz, police liaison officer.

Soon after 9.30am a police convoy made a trouble-free circuit of the debris-littered streets.

Captain Calitz said the number of people injured "could be far higher as police continue to find bodies".

The 16 people found dead had all died of "wounds sustained during police action".

Six private vehicles have been destroyed by fire, 10 damaged by stone-throwing and 28 police vehicles damaged, he said.



Squatters shelter behind pieces of corrugated iron while they confront police in M

CAPE TIMES 20/2/85 2711 2400

# Unrest toll rises

By MARTINE BARKER

**VIOLENCE** flared again in Crossroads yesterday afternoon as hundreds of squatters advanced on police lines behind shields of corrugated iron, showering them with stones and disregarding a hail of police birdshot.

In a second day of unrest in the area that pushed the death toll up to 13 and the number of injured to more than 200, police and squatters clashed less often but more fiercely than on Monday. A mid-morning truce attempt between demonstrating squatters and police failed.

## N2 closed

Waves of car-stoning were reported in Nyanga East, Guguletu and Philippi and access roads to these areas were sealed off by police. Police said 29 vehicles, including 16 police vans, had been damaged — at least four had been set alight.

In the early evening police dispersed groups of youths with teargas and birdshot in Nyanga East.



Police fire on a stone-throwing crowd in Mohobe Drive yesterday. Picture Alan Taylor

At rush-hour a section of the N2 freeway was closed because cars were being stoned. Homeward-bound bus commuters were told to walk from the outskirts of Nyanga and Guguletu as buses stopped servicing these areas.

A bus driver was injured when his bus was stoned in Lansdowne Road late last night.

After a meeting between the top black-affairs official for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, and members of the Crossroads Committee yesterday, it appeared that the violence — sparked on Monday by fears that Crossroads residents were about to be removed forcibly to Khay-

litsha — might subside.

In terms of a joint statement released after the meeting, the committee undertook to convey to its constituency a truce plan in which Crossroads residents would have to agree not to hold large gatherings and would have to clear the roads around the camp of stones, trees and other debris.

In return the police would withdraw to a position at the Nyanga offices of the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB).

The front line of police has been at the WCDB offices since Monday. Asked in the light of this to explain how police could be said to be withdrawing, Mr Bezuiden-

houd said that in terms of the truce proposal, police would not venture beyond this point into Crossroads unless asked to by residents.

Mr Bezuidenhoud gave an undertaking at the meeting that no removals would take place without further discussions with squatter leaders.

No plan has been proposed to ease the situation in the other areas to which violence spread yesterday.

The Crossroads Committee represents the majority of squatters in the area and has undertaken to convey Mr Bezuidenhoud's truce proposal to its constituency.

## 'Untrue'

In a statement to Sapa in Johannesburg last night the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said WCDB officials had given an untrue impression in their statements that the police would withdraw from Crossroads.

General Coetzee said the police force was continuing in its lawful task. Police had merely stated that "if Crossroads residents confined their activities to within the law there would no longer be the necessity for the police to act

to 13

CAPL TITLS 20/2/85 (771)

# Boesak: 'Basic rights' denied

Staff Reporter

**DR ALLAN BOESAK**, head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Front, has accused the government of being prepared "to turn Crossroads into a bloodbath" in order to execute its policies.

Dr Boesak said last night the government had come up against "the determination of people

to make their own decisions about their lives in the Western Cape".

"The government will always run into this kind of resistance while it continues to pursue policies which deny the people of South Africa their basic rights."

Dr Boesak said he was "shocked but not surprised" at the action of police at Crossroads.

"The international

community will judge the government accordingly."

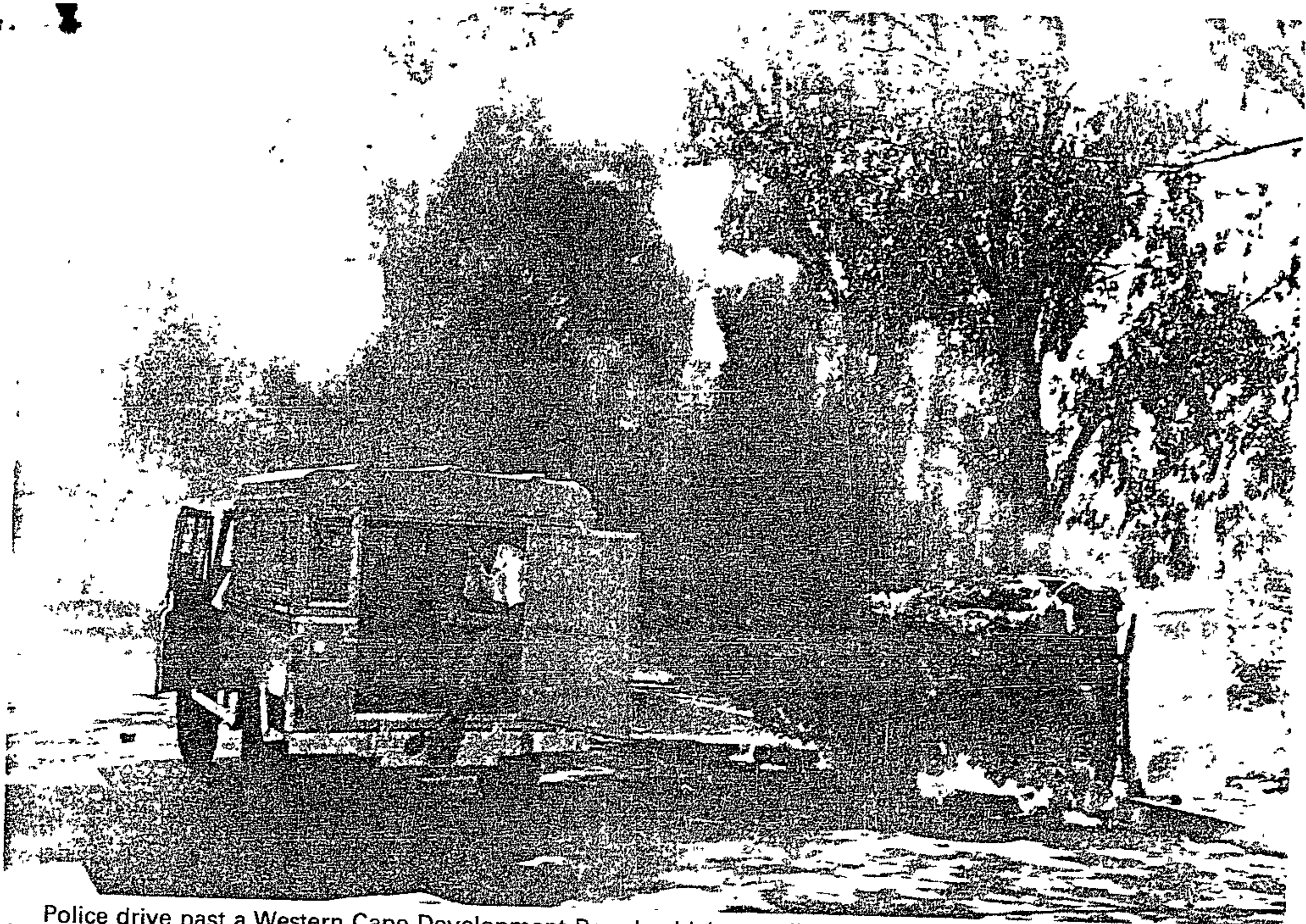
● Dr Boesak slammed the arrest yesterday of UDF leaders and accused the government of "trying to shift attention away from its own obvious inability to control the situation in this country and from the growing protest against its policies abroad".

"In the face of continued resistance to its poli-

cies, and the growing respect for the UDF in South Africa and in the international community, the government is responding in the way most natural to it — namely with repression and violence."

The UDF leaders had done nothing more than resist and challenge; the government to change fundamentally the disastrous policies which it continued to follow.





Police drive past a Western Cape Development Board vehicle set alight by rioters in Nyanga yesterday. Cape Times Newscolour: Dan Bosman

*Cape Times 20/2/85 (271) 270*

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# UDF warns of worse conflict

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — The United Democratic Front (UDF) warned yesterday that the widespread police raids and the arrests of a number of its prominent members would plunge the country into a deeper and more violent conflict.

The UDF warning was one of a number of strong reactions to the police action from black political organizations.

Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, the UDF publicity secretary whose home was one of those raided, said this wave of repression gave the lie to the State President's "pretensions of a search for consultation with extra-parliamentary opposition groups".

"The State is determined to smash the people's organizations before it sets in motion its proposed informal forum for blacks.

"The fragile image of reasonableness created by the offer to release imprisoned leaders has already been cracked," he said.

The Transvaal Indian Congress, whose mem-

bers were particularly hard hit by the raids, said Mr Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leaders of the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament, bore responsibility for the raids and arrests as members of the cabinet.

- At least 13 held in raids, pictures, page 15
- Other reports on the raids, page 4

The TIC added that the arrests made a mockery

of the State President's offer to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. The SRC at Wits University said it was clear that the government was "attempting to use a wide

range of unjust so-called security laws to silence and intimidate genuine opponents of apartheid"

It called for an immediate and unconditional release of all those held yesterday.

A spokesman for the South African Allied Workers' Union — which was hit by 10 simulta-

neous raids on its offices throughout the country — said the union "abhorred" the police actions.

"They clearly show that there has been a coordinated effort to disorganize Saawu and intimidate our members"

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches — three of whose staff members were among those held — said it deplored the detention and arrests.

"Against the background of the manifest hostility of the State toward the UDF, heightened by constant attacks on this body by SABC-TV and accepting the general support given to the UDF by a large section of the black community, the current raids, detention and arrests can only make worse the already alarming level of tension in this country"

## Roads closed

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL roads in the vicinity of the strife-torn Crossroads and Nyanga East townships have been blocked by the Divisional Council Traffic Department and motorists have been advised to take care when planning trips in the area.

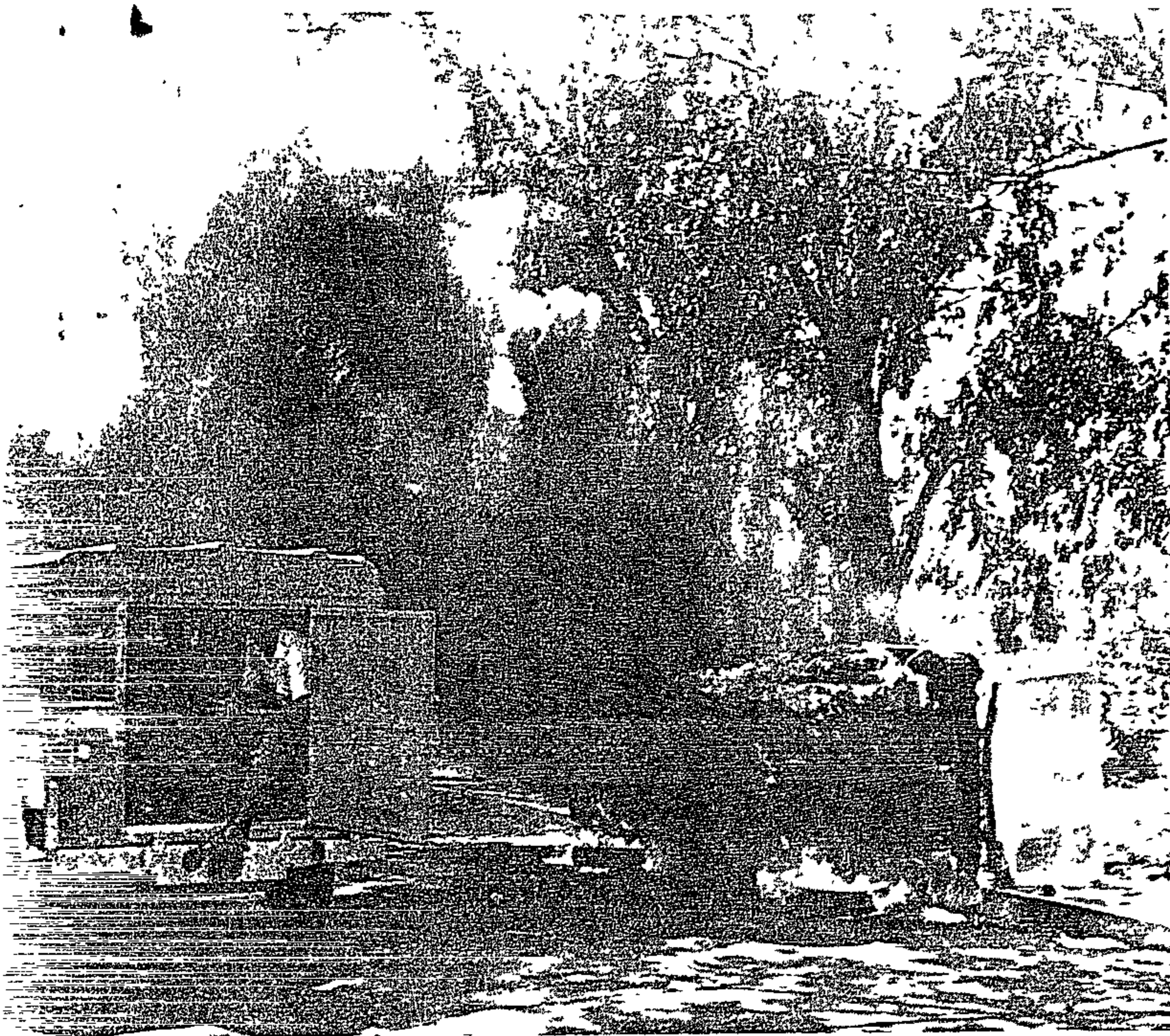
The following four main points are presently manned to prevent access to the townships:

● The intersection of Borchers Quarry and Klipfontein roads (Motorists must turn right into Klipfontein Road)

● The intersection of Stock and Lanzerac roads (Motorists must turn left into Stock Road)

● The intersection of Sheffield and New Eisleben roads (Motorists must turn left into New Eisleben Road)

● The intersection of Duinefontein and Lansdowne roads (No traffic beyond Duinefontein Road in an easterly direction except into the Monwood Industrial Area "when conditions permit".)



Western Cape Development Board vehicle set alight by rioters in Nyanga yesterday. Cape Times Newscolour Dan Bosman

CAPE Times 26/2/85 (75) (27) (200)

## UDF warns of worse conflict

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The SRC at Wits University said it was clear that the government was "attempting to use a wide

range of unjust so-called security laws to silence and intimidate genuine opponents of apartheid".

It called for an immediate and unconditional release of all those held yesterday.

A spokesman for the South African Allied Workers' Union — which was hit by 19 simultaneous raids on its offices throughout the country — said the union "abhorred" the police actions.

"They clearly show that there has been a coordinated effort to disorganize Saawu and intimidate our members." The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches — three of whose staff members were among those held — said it deplored the detention and arrests.

● At least 13 held in raids, pictures, page 15

● Other reports on the raids, page 4

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**POLICE and black affairs representatives met Crossroads leaders yesterday as the tense strife-torn community began mopping up after two days of unrest which left 16 people dead and 230 injured.**

The top local black affairs official, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said after a meeting with five squatter leaders at the Nyanga office of the Western Cape Development Board yesterday. "They assure me that their people will not get mixed up in any further rioting — I'm much more optimistic now."

A police liaison officer said they had no com-

vaal had fuelled rumours that the removal of residents to Khayelitsha was imminent

Yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, confirmed for the first time that the 600 men were to assist with removals.

He said the men were in Cape Town to provide transport for people who wished to make use of the

● House debate on Crossroads, page 4

● 'Police action health threat', page 6

ment on the meeting but confirmed that police had been there

Asked what demands the leaders had made, Mr Bezuidenhoud initially said "none" but later added: "They'd like to be granted legal status"

The squatter leaders said Mr Bezuidenhoud had quizzed them on "who started it all".

"We said we had told our people to stay in their homes but that they had just been shot — we didn't know for what reason," said Mr Melford Yamile, leader of the Nyanga Bush squatter community

Another member of the Nyanga Bush delegation, Mr Simo Menziwa, said squatters had received no warning that the shooting was going to start.

**Refusal**

"When we asked the police at the meeting they refused to give us any reasons," he said

All squatter leaders said they would continue to refuse any removals to Khayelitsha until their communities had been granted legal residential status

Mr Amos Mtingi of Thembaletu claimed that about midnight on Monday four Thembaletu homes had been set alight by police gunfire.

"I just heard shooting and the next thing four houses were hit and caught alight Everything was burnt away and the people lost it all," he said

The squatter leaders said they had had nothing to do with large-scale violence in Crossroads.

**Removal**

Violence erupted at Crossroads on Monday after the arrival in Khayelitsha of about 600 black government employees from the Trans-

department's "offers of assistance" in moving to Khayelitsha

A report-back meeting between Mr Bezuidenhoud and the Crossroads Committee, which repre-

sents the remainder of Crossroads, failed to materialize yesterday morning after the committee had asked for more time to consult residents on the truce plan proposed on Tuesday.

In terms of the plan, squatters would have to clear the roads surrounding the camp of debris and would have to agree not to hold large

gatherings In return the police would withdraw to the Nyanga offices of the Development Board

Yesterday youths gathered in Mohobe Drive said they would have nothing to do with the truce offer. They said their demand was for an assurance that they would not be forced to move to Khayelitsha.

Asked at a press conference yesterday whether this assurance could be given, Mr Bezuidenhoud said: "Let me put it this way — there will be no removals without discussions first being held with all the groups."

**More bodies**

So far both Dr Viljoen and Mr Bezuidenhoud have repeatedly stated that no removals would take place without further discussion with squatter leaders — but neither has been able to give the undertaking that no removals would take place against the will of those being moved.

The unrest death toll, which stood at 13 on Tuesday, rose to 16 yesterday morning when police discovered three more bodies. About 50 of

the 230 injured are believed to be in a serious condition

**Stoned**

The area was quiet until about 7pm yesterday when sporadic stone-throwing occurred again and two vehicles were set alight in Lansdowne Road Road blockages cleared by police were put back in place as soon as the police left, police liaison officer Captain Jan Calitz said last night.

Captain Calitz said two men had been driving in Lansdowne Road near the intersection of Ems Drive, Nyanga East, about 5.50pm when their car was stoned. Both received head injuries and fled their car to hide in bushes where they were later found by police and transferred to hospital. One of them has been identified as Mr WM Helfrich, 46, of Plumstead

About ten minutes later, at the corner of Borchards Quarry Road and Klipfontein Road, a car was stoned and the driver lost control. He swerved, hit a pedestrian and then drove off. The pedestrian was hospitalized

Two vehicles were also

◆◆◆◆ A  
To page 2

BY MARTINE BARKER and CHRIS BATEMAN

**Police, Squatters meet**

CAPL 7/10/75 21/2/75

set alight last night in Lansdowne Road

Captain Calitz said at 8pm that police had not taken any action

**Le Grange**

● Our Political Staff report that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a statement yesterday that the government was not prepared to let the maintenance of law and order be undermined

"It is the duty of the police, not only in South Africa but in every civilized country in the world, to maintain law and order in the interests of all residents, and the South African Police have been given firm instructions to carry out their task effectively, but with the minimum loss of life and injury

"Certain unscrupulous people do not have any respect for this and incite peaceful communities to unnecessary violent confrontation with the police

**'Duty'**

"The government is not under any circumstances prepared to let law and order be undermined in this manner and I want to give the assurance to the public that the police will do their duty under all circumstances in the interests of all South Africa's people and that law and order will be maintained

"I want to again make a serious call to all communities involved to act responsibly and not be misled by perpetrators of violence or irresponsible individuals and organizations," Mr Le Grange said.

SEE 21

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271

# 'Police action health threat'

By CHRIS ERASMUS and HILARY VENABLES

POLICE action is more of a health threat to the Crossroads community than measles or gastro-enteritis, doctors and staff at the only clinic still operating in the squatter camp believe. The doctors, from the SA Christian Leadership Assembly (Sacla) clinic, were reacting to yesterday's statement by Dr L.R. Tibbit, Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health, in which he claimed that the isolation of the squatter camp increased the risk of a measles epidemic and a possibility of an outbreak of gastro-enteritis.

### Singled out

Diveco health workers were withdrawn from the area at the start of this week's unrest during which 16 people died and more than 230 were injured. The Sacla doctors said in their statement that the increased incidence of measles in the camp over the past few weeks was "disturbing", but this health problem should not be singled out as they believed that police action in the area was the major health problem at present. "Our clinic has been open 24 hours a day since Monday morning at the request of the Crossroads community," a spokesman for Sacla said.

### Restored

"Water on the Lansdowne side of the camp has been cut off since Tuesday, but other parts of the camp still have fresh running water. Queues have been forming at available water sources." According to a staff member at the clinic, the Lansdowne water supply was restored last night. The Sacla statement said there was no immediate

### Food supply

Yesterday Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud confirmed that some water supplies had been cut. He said he had told youths he had spoken to that unless trouble in the area ceased, Divisional Council vehicles would be unable to enter the area to remove nightsoil or to fix broken water taps. The food supply to the area also would continue to fail as vehicles would not venture into these areas. Squatters have said the problem with the water supply has not been broken taps but rather that the supply has been stopped from outside the area.

### 'Safe'

Dr Coogan said the number of measles cases in his area had been extremely low since 1983, largely as a result of the City's extensive inoculation programme in which 36 000 inoculations were being given annually. "Over the last two or three months we have noticed an increase in measles cases all over the City, including the black areas under Cape Town municipal control. "However, the phenomenon is cyclical — the incidence of measles increases in a two-yearly cycle — and the increase is not large, with about 20 cases being reported in the Cape Town area last month. This is about double the normal incidence in the City."

### Food supply

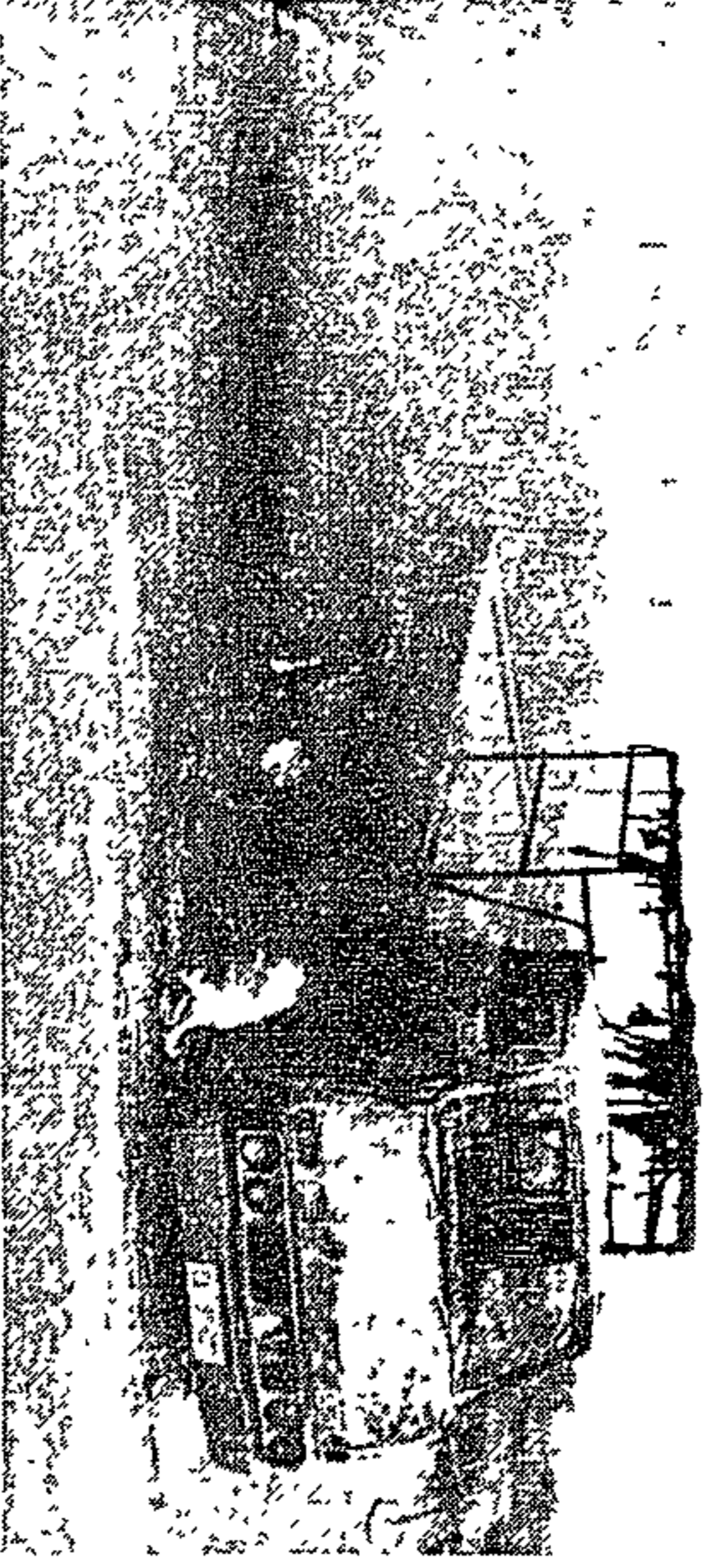
Dr Tibbit said the council's engineering department, which is responsible for sanitary services in the camp, had made contact with "one of the community leaders" who had promised to guide health workers into the camp when the situation had become calmer. He was "very worried" about deteriorating health conditions in the camp since the area was sealed off at the beginning of the week. The council's plan to begin inoculating some 20 000 Crossroads children against measles this week had had to be abandoned and this was likely to affect seriously the already high incidence of the disease in the area, he said.

### Food supply

The interruption in health services could also seriously affect the incidence of TB in Crossroads, but the chances of cholera occurring were "remote" and it was "unlikely" that infectious diseases would spread beyond Crossroads' boundaries. Dr Tibbit said the effects on the health of the community if the water supply was cut off would be "very serious". "But so far I have had no official confirmation of such a step being taken, so I am reluctant to comment," he said.

### Food supply

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This truck, in Lansdowne Road, was stoned then set alight in one of the two minor incidents of violence at Crossroads last night.

date food shortage, apart from fresh and perishable foods, since the staple diet of the people in the affected area was samp. The statement also said the people of Crossroads were scared of being forcibly removed and the authorities were unwilling to assure them that forced removals would not take place. Dr Reg Coogan, Cape Town's MOH, said he was very worried about the possibility of infectious diseases spreading from Crossroads to neighbouring Langa and Guguletu. "The situation will require close watching to ensure that infectious diseases do not spread," he said.

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Cape Times  
21/2/85  
Unrest  
spreads  
to Paarl

Staff Reporter

UNREST spread to the Paarl township of Mbekweni yesterday after residents held all-night meetings to discuss government plans to move the township forcibly to Khayelitsha.

While police said the township was calm apart from isolated incidents, residents said the meetings, attended by people from all sections of the community, had decided that any government vehicle entering the township would be "demolished". They had also decided actively to prevent beer purchases from the township beerhall, one resident told the Cape Times.

A police spokesman said one Western Cape Development Board vehicle was set alight.

No arrests had been made, he said.

Residents said yesterday that Tuesday night's meetings had been called in response to the fear expressed by Crossroads squatters that they were about to be moved to Khayelitsha. They said Mbekweni residents were determined not to move to the controversial new township.

In terms of the government's overall plans for Khayelitsha, Mbekweni is one of the townships to be moved.

Mr. Tutu 2/12/81  
Failed

# Promises blamed

BY HILARY VENABLES

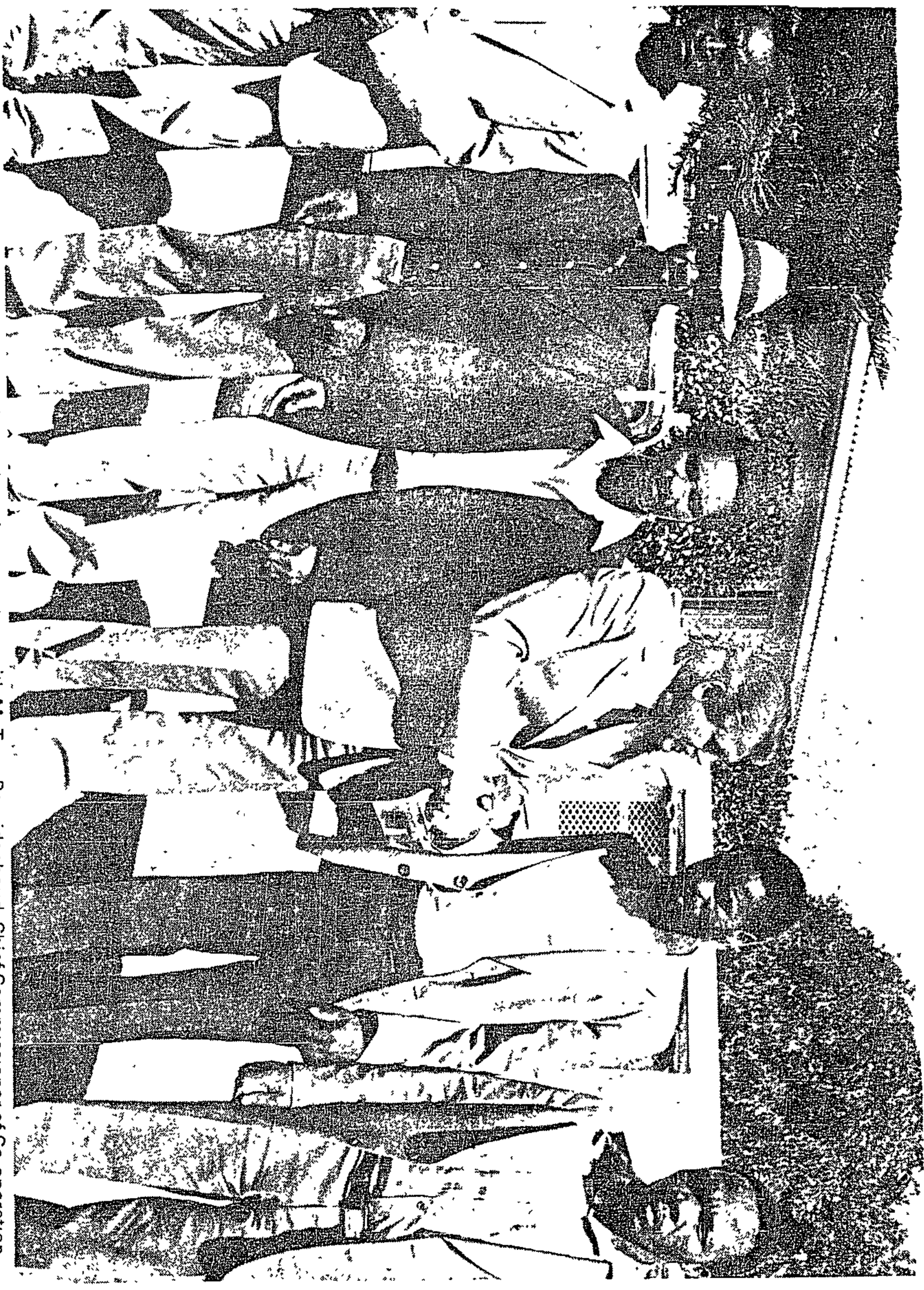
BISHOP Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, last night blamed "the government's failure to honour the promises it made to the people of Crossroads" for this week's violence at the squatter camp.

He appealed to the people of Crossroads to be calm, however, and accept that one of their main objectives had been attained in having stalled, even if temporarily, their forced removal to Khayelitsha.

After a meeting in Woodstock with the leaders of all 12 squatter groups in the Crossroads area, Bishop Tutu toured the squatter camp and addressed local residents at a hastily convened public meeting.

He told journalists at a press conference held at a house in the camp that the government's failure to extend employment rights to squatters or to build even one of its promised 3 000 houses at Crossroads had been cited by squatter leaders as major grievances in the community.

"The withdrawal of the police, the release of Mr Johnson Nxobongwana and an undertaking from the police not to arrest those injured in the unrest are subsidiary demands," he said.



Leaders of Crossroads squatter camps after an hour-long meeting with Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, at the Mohobe Drive development board offices yesterday morning. From left are Mr J Vanto, Mr Mali Hoza (both of the Cathedral squatter group), Mr Jerry Tutu (Niswimpa squatter group), Mr Simo Menziwa of Nyanga Bush squatters (shaking hands with Mr Bezuidenhoud) and Mr Melford Yamile (Nyanga Bush squatters).

Cape Times 21/2/85  
Archbishop's  
call for talks

Staff Reporter

THE Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town has called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development to consult immediately with the people of Crossroads and publicly declare that they will not be forcibly removed to Khayelitsha.

In a statement following two days of violence in which 16 died and 230 were injured, the Most Rev Phillip Russell said: "Any attempt, or even the threat, forcibly to remove people leads to uncertainty and confusion, which will inevitably produce violence."

Dr Gerrit Viljoen should accept "his share of responsibility for violence which arises from any unjust treatment of citizens of our country", he said.

Dr Viljoen had not met the people of Crossroads to explain the government's position, nor had he consulted with them. They had repeatedly asked for a consultation with the Minister, the archbishop said. He urged Dr Viljoen to declare publicly that the people would not forcibly be removed, and to take immediate steps to consult with the people of Crossroads about their future to "remove all uncertainty and defuse tension in the area".

#### 'Deep lack of social justice'

The chairman of the Cape of Good Hope Synod of the Methodist Church, the Rev Abel Hendricks, yesterday said: "As long as women, men and children are insecure, as long as people are deprived of living where they desire to, we are sowing the seeds of violence. These threats to peace grow out of a deep lack of social justice.

"I also believe that the government ought to take immediate steps to listen to the real leaders in that situation and agree to enter into dialogue how best their needs can be met."

The present flare-up must not be seen as an isolated happening but as "part of the whole apartheid structure" in South Africa.

Mr Hendricks said being a peacemaker implied action, breaking down barriers that divide people, bringing pressure to bear on decision-makers to end racism and other unjust practices, and to seek a more fair distribution of the earth's riches.

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev Don Dowie, expressed his concern and said the cause of the violence should be dealt with.

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Crossroads residents scatter to avoid teargas during their march down

# Police fire teargas at Crossroads protesters

*CAPT Tomic 22/2/85*  
*271*

By CHRIS BATEMAN  
 POLICE yesterday fired teargas into a crowd of about 400 protesters at Crossroads after about 1 000 residents, mainly youths, had marched 2km from the Mahobe Drive rent offices towards Cape Town.

The leading protesters — who carried placards demanding the immediate release from Pollsmoor Prison of Crossroads community leader Mr Johnson Nxobongwana and ANC leader Nelson Mandela — sat or crouched in Lansdowne Road when 10 police vans confronted them just beyond the New Eisleben/Lansdowne Road intersection at 3.45pm.

The singing crowd then turned into Zwelitsha Drive in Crossroads where three police vans drove through their ranks and confronted

them near the Linge Lower Primary School, issuing a three-minute dispersal warning.

The protesters, who initially numbered over 1 000, began dispersing but a group of about 400 youths remained to be met with a volley of tear-

It did not explode and a 19-year-old man was arrested soon afterwards.

Captain Calitz said the police had used teargas after the marchers had been warned "several times" to disperse.

Earlier a crowd of about 1 500 residents met

at Tygerberg Hospital and an unidentified 16-year-old girl, who died at Groote Schuur Hospital.

The official number of injured is 228, 48 of whom are believed to be in a serious condition.

● Police last night named three of the 18 people killed during the unrest this week.

They were Mr Nakeko Nlonyeme, 37, of 175A Crossroads, Mr Buntubakhe Rasimeni, 20, of Lansdowne Road, Nyanga, and Mr Mbonjeni Maqungu, 28, of no fixed abode.

The names were released by Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, who said the names of the other 15 would be released when their next of kin, who live in Transkei, had been informed.

## More reports on the situation at Crossroads, pages 2 and 6

gas canisters and teargas grenades. A police officer shouted to his men: "No rubber, just gas."

Three police vans then sped off behind the fleeing residents.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said last night that after the marchers had been dispersed, a petrol bomb had been thrown at a police vehicle.

near the Empilsweni Saela clinic in Klipfontein Road and were addressed by a succession of community leaders.

The death toll since Monday, when violence, sparked by fears of imminent forced removal to Khayelitsha, erupted, yesterday rose to 18.

A police spokesman said the two latest fatalities were an unidentified 16-year-old boy who died



Demonstrators in Lansdowne Road confronted police. They were marched to the hospital.



# Most Crossroads victims 'shot in back'

Staff Reporter

THE MAJORITY of gunshot injuries treated at the South African Christian Leadership Assembly Clinic (SACLAC) since violence erupted at Crossroads on Monday had been back wounds.

In an interview at the Emplisweni (SACLAC) clinic in Crossroads, two workers, Dr Diana Hewitson and nursing sister Ms Jill Rheeler, said most gunshot wounds among the 178 residents treated so far had been

"across their backs".

"I couldn't put a percentage on it, but back gunshot wounds were in the majority," said Ms Rheeler.

The clinic's medical staff of three doctors and five nurses have referred 20 seriously injured patients to Peninsula hospitals since the violence began.

On Tuesday, described by the women as "the worst day by far", one resident died from "massive internal bleeding" and another two

bodies were carried in by grief-stricken relatives.

On Wednesday the body of a fourth man, who had arrived for treatment the previous day, was brought in.

"We're still trying to compile a list of who they all are. Many we had to send back still need monitoring," the women said.

Ms Rheeler said hospital referrals had been made "extremely difficult" by police placing patients under hospital guard.

"How can we send our patients out if we know that they'll immediately be placed under police guard?" she asked.

A police spokesman, Lieutenant Attle Laubscher, confirmed that 35 patients who had arrived at hospitals from Crossroads had been charged with public violence and put under police guard. He declined to comment on back injuries.

Dr Hewitson and Ms

Rheeler said that on Tuesday that three patients had arrived in a state of "severe shock" with shotgun pellets in their eyes.

Tuesday's wounded had received much deeper pellet wounds in contrast to Monday, when patients had been "peppered" with birdshot.

"We've since had repeated visits by people whose pellet wounds have gone septic," Dr Hewitson said. Lieutenant Laubscher ad-

mitted last night that the police had used buckshot as well as the lighter birdshot, but said this was done "only at a later stage".

Many of the patients had suffered severe bruising, "obviously from rubber bullets", Dr Hewitson said.

The two workers praised the SA Red Cross Society and members of the Crossroads Executive Committee for help in securing medical supplies, food and bedding during the unrest.



QUIRTER... and SI... Mrs... guirp...  
Mrs... guirp...

By BARRY STREEK

**THE** government yesterday officially backed down from a decision to move all African people in Cape Town to Khayelitsha, the bleak new township near Mitchells Plain.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced in a statement that "qualifying" black people would in future be able to obtain 99-year leases in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

"I anticipate that these decisions will contribute to a sense of purpose and security among the residents of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu," Dr Viljoen said.

He emphasized that the new deal would apply to "qualifying black persons" and did not cover the position of so-called illegal black people in Cape Town, many of whom are resident in Crossroads and other squatter camps.

Yesterday's statement does not, therefore, constitute a reprieve for the many thousands of people in the squatter camps and the government still hopes that these people will eventually move to Khayelitsha, where 5 000 core houses are being constructed and between 2 400 and 8 000 service sites prepared.

In his statement, Dr Viljoen said that after considering strong appeals from the Cape Town Community Council and other interested bodies, "the government has now approved the introduction of 99-year leasehold rights in respect of qualifying black persons in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu".

Further development and upgrading of facilities and infrastructure would be undertaken there.

#### 'Strategy for orderly urbanization'

"This decision, together with the earlier announcement introducing 99-year leasehold for Khayelitsha, should supply a sound basis for developing a strategy for orderly urbanization of black people in the Cape Town area."

Dr Viljoen called on the private sector, employers and financial institutions to make possible meaningful progress in home-ownership and the development of facilities and infrastructure.

"It has also been decided, in response to requests by spokesmen of the groups involved, that the accommodation just completed at Khayelitsha will also be made available for qualifying residents who have long been on the waiting lists for a house."

Dr Viljoen also said he had arranged to meet "within the next days representatives of the different squatter groups in the Crossroads area in order to seek their co-operation for a programme of urban renewal and improvement of their quality of life."

Dr Viljoen's statement, and his reply in Parliament this week that no more core houses would be built at Khayelitsha this year after the first 5 000 were completed, indicates that the original plan to consolidate the housing of all African people at Khayelitsha has been abandoned.

The government's move was welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party, whose spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MP, said it was "a move in the direction of reality".

Mr Swart said: "It will at least give some hope of security and stability in these townships."

"It is hoped that this move will be followed by similar steps to bring security to the people in the squatter camps."

● Reaction to the leasehold plan, page 2

# Govt backs down on Khayelitsha

# NEW rights for

CT: 22/2/85 (271)

legals

Raids, arrests will aggravate violence — PFP

# Govt guarantee sought on removals

(271) Star 20/2/85

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent  
The Progressive Federal  
Party today called on the  
Government to make a  
firm statement that it had  
no intention to move peo-  
ple by force from Cross-  
roads to Khayelitsha.

Reacting to the unrest at  
Crossroads this week — 16  
people have been killed and  
230 injured in violence which  
flared after rumours that  
forced removal was immi-  
nent — the PFP spokesman  
on law and order, Mrs Helen  
Suzman, accused the Govern-  
ment of being totally insensi-  
tive to the mood of the peo-  
ple.

She warned that the police  
raids, arrests and detentions  
would aggravate the violence.

She said the handling of the  
upheaval was typical of the  
Government's lack of judgment.

## Reassurance

"A firm and unambiguous  
statement that there is no inten-  
tion, now or in the future, to  
move people by force to Khaye-  
litsha is urgently required — but  
no such reassurance is as yet  
forthcoming. Meanwhile, the  
death toll rises."

Sapa reports that the Minister  
of Co-operation and Develop-  
ment, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, said  
yesterday that no steps would  
be taken on removals until there  
had been further consultations.

"I also regret that unrest and  
disorder have even the loss of  
lives happened as a result of  
false rumours of an imminent  
large-scale removal of black  
people from Crossroads to  
Khayelitsha."

He said timeous notice would  
be given of any steps envisaged  
in this regard.

He said it was his endeavour  
to obtain, through negotiations,  
the understanding and co-opera-  
tion of the people concerned —

especially the black leaders.

"I invite the residents of  
Crossroads to avail themselves  
of the assistance of the Depart-  
ment of Co-operation and De-  
velopment to move voluntarily  
to much better circumstances of  
life which are available in  
Khayelitsha."

"It is the Government's desire  
to address the essential process  
of urban renewal in respect of  
the squatter conditions of Cross-  
roads as part of a comprehen-  
sive approach to the orderly ur-  
banisation of black people in the  
Western Cape."

Meanwhile, Crossroads com-  
munity leaders have agreed to  
urge their people to calm down  
after a meeting with the chief  
commissioner of the Western  
Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud.

They met in Cape Town late  
yesterday. The community lead-  
ers agreed to call for cooler  
heads in exchange for a promise  
that no removals would be car-  
ried out before discussions, and  
a conditional guarantee of po-  
lice withdrawal from the area,  
said a statement released by Mr  
Bezuidenhoud.

It said the conditions for a po-  
lice withdrawal were that there  
were no mass gatherings and  
that Crossroads residents under-  
took to clear rubble from the  
area.

But a police spokesman later  
said officials had given a wrong  
impression.

The announcement from the  
Commissioner of Police, General  
Johan Coetzee, said the police  
were continuing in their lawful  
task and had merely stated that  
"if Crossroads residents con-  
fined their activities to within  
the law, there would no longer  
be the necessity for the police to  
act".

Meanwhile, *The Star's* corre-  
spondents write that health  
authorities have warned of an  
outbreak of disease at Cross-  
roads if rioting continues to  
hamper the daily collection of  
latrine buckets.

# Squatters want meeting with Viljoen

12/6 AR645 16/2/88  
Weekend Argus  
Reporters

ROSSROADS squatters have called for a meeting with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education following his statement that the transfer of illegal squatters from Crossroads to Khayelitsha was a high priority.

Mr Samuel Langa, a member of the Crossroads executive committee, said today the committee objected to the fact that the Crossroads community had to learn of the Government's plans from newspapers.

Dr Viljoen must come and talk to us," he said

## Broken promises

Mr Langa said a decision had been taken at a meeting last night "to oppose Dr Viljoen's plans to move the

squatter community to Khayelitsha, because the Government has not kept its promise to build phases two and three of New Crossroads".

Another broken promise, he said, was that all matters concerning squatters would be decided by negotiation between the executive committee and the Western Cape Development Board.

In the statement, Dr Viljoen said "unacceptable social conditions" threatened "the health and safety of the community".

## 11 years

"But the people have been living under the same conditions in Crossroads for 11 years," Mr Langa said.

He said Dr Viljoen's request that employers of Crossroads residents should encourage their employees to

move to Khayelitsha could be a veiled suggestion that squatters should be threatened with unemployment.

"We warn employers not to take any action because they have nothing to do with the forced removals to Khayelitsha," Mr Langa said.

## "Like baboons"

"Dr Viljoen thinks he can move the people of Crossroads to Khayelitsha like baboons on a mountain," he said

Meanwhile, secrecy surrounds the arrival of about 400 to 600 men in Government transport at Khayelitsha since Wednesday.

Approached by reporters yesterday, the men were reluctant to answer questions. A man referred to as the "foreman" said the group was from Inanda near Durban. He

said they were there "to wait for goods arriving from overseas at the harbour".

Efforts to obtain official information were futile.

Commenting on this, Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, warned the Government not to try to remove the squatters forcibly.

He said it was of the utmost importance to race relations and to South Africa's international reputation that the problem of Crossroads be resolved peaceably.

"If the Government plans to try to move Crossroads by force, they may as well tear up and burn the State President's opening speech to Parliament in terms of the effect it will have both locally and internationally."

# 'Illegal' squatters warned on move

CAPG Times 16/2/85

37  
38  
39  
771

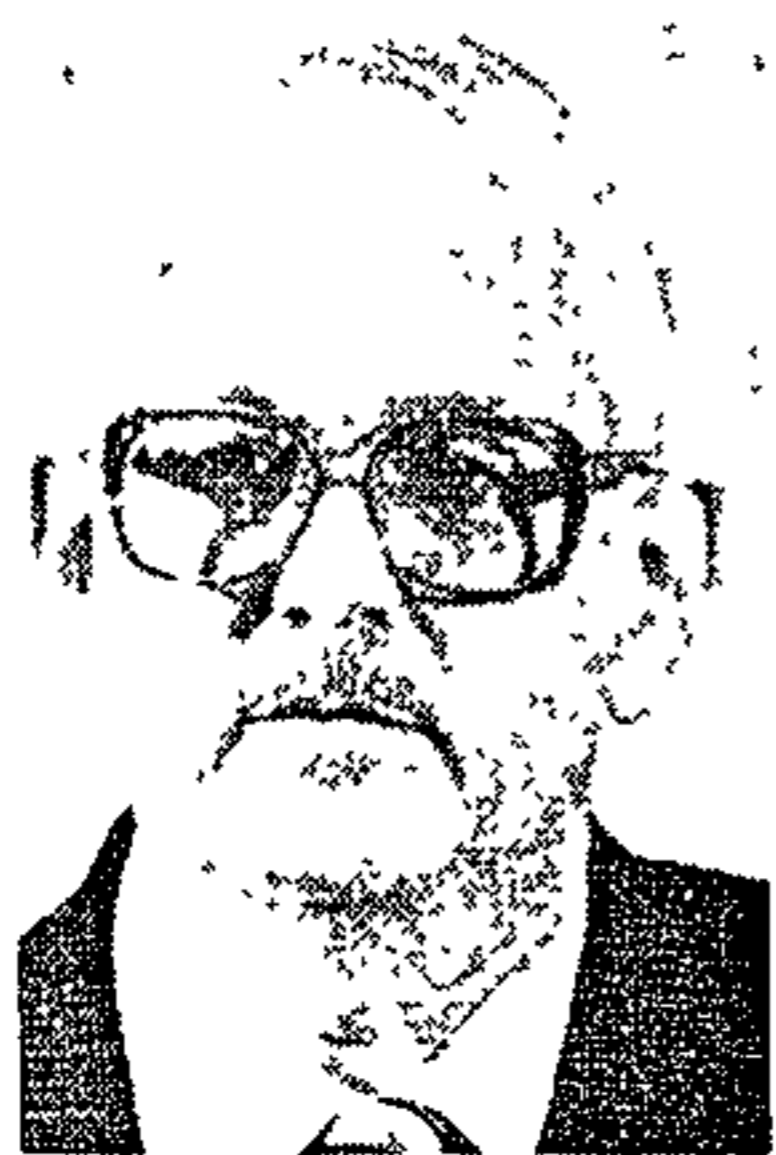
By MARTINE BARKER and ANTHONY JOHNSON  
AMID persistent rumours that a "removals squad" had arrived in Cape Town to move Crossroads residents to Khayelitsha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday warned that "illegal and disorderly" squatting could not be tolerated.

In what appeared to be an attempt to quash rumours that a surprise move was imminent, Dr Viljoen emphasized that Crossroads inhabitants would be given advance notice of when facilities at Khayelitsha would be ready.

Details would also be made available then of how they would be "assisted" to move to the controversial new township.

Earlier this month Dr Viljoen announced that all forced removals had been suspended until the government had reviewed its resettlement policy.

At the time he made it clear, however, that in urban areas, the clearing of squatter settlements would continue. Those communities whose leaders agreed to be moved would also continue to be moved, he said.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen

CAPG Times 16/2/85  
A From page 1

move to Port Elizabeth goods which had arrived from England. Others said they had no idea what work they would do in Cape Town.

All those interviewed said they were here to do government work.

Some Crossroads residents, who fear such a "squad" would be used to force them to move to Khayelitsha, said they had been to Khayelitsha this week when the first of the men arrived. They said the men at that stage had said they were in Cape Town to move people to the new township.

In "black spot" removals in other parts of the country, people moved to resettlement camps have claimed previously that men speaking a different language to theirs have been used by the authorities to dismantle their homes and to move them to new areas against their will.

ban renewal project at Khayelitsha".

While he did not specify what action would be taken against those who resisted "voluntary removal", his statement made it clear that Crossroads would have to go.

He said 5 000 core-houses and the necessary community services were nearing completion at the township. Only 650-odd of these are at present occupied.

In addition, a serviced site was being prepared where unconventional housing could be erected "on an orderly and controlled basis".

Dr Viljoen characterized the move as being necessary to improve the quality of life of Crossroads residents and said the government could not allow "unacceptable" social conditions which threatened the health and safety of the community to continue.

### Speed-up

Dr Viljoen said additional staff and transport were being supplied to speed up the preparation of the two sites.

Fears were aroused this week when a group of about 600 Tswana men from the Transvaal arrived at Khayelitsha in government vehicles and were installed in corrugated iron labourers' shacks.

Approached for an explanation of their presence, some claimed to be in Cape Town to help

♦♦♦♦  
To page 4



### Seeking work

The PFP's spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ken Andrew, said it was imperative that the minister make it quite clear why hundreds of black male government employees had been brought to Khayelitsha while thousands of locals people were desperately seeking work.

He also called on the government to state unequivocally that there would be no forced removals and that the existing townships would be developed along with Khayelitsha.

• Crossroads residents are due to hold a meeting this weekend to discuss their predicament.

upst  
atch

# Police say 7 women among hurt

By CHRIS BATEMAN  
and STEPHEN  
WROTTESELEY

AT least five people were killed and 33 injured as police using tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot battled with several thousand stone-throwing rioters in the vicinity of Crossroads yesterday

No names were available but 26 of the injured were men and seven were women, a police spokesman, Captain Jan Calitz, said. He added that all 33 had been arrested on charges of public violence.

He said the injury figures related to reported cases at hospitals and could not confirm whether there had been any other injuries.

A spokesman for the South African Christian Leadership Assembly Clinic at Crossroads said last night that 110 people had been treated at the clinic for injuries.

There had been a "big rush" of injured people between 6pm and 8pm, he said

The majority had birdshot and rubber bullet wounds, but one person

had a wound that appeared to be from a rifle bullet.

Late in the afternoon and in the early evening, sporadic incidents of unrest were still occurring. About 6 25pm police were allegedly shot at in Klipfontein Road — the first time this had occurred in a local riot situation, it is understood

Police had retaliated using an R1 rifle, but it was not known whether anyone was hit, Captain Calitz said.

About 6.50pm in Klipfontein Road, police were again shot at while clearing obstructions set up by the crowds earlier. This time police retaliated with birdshot. Three people were later found dead, he said.

One man had died in Mahobe Drive about 11am and another man had also died that morning of serious head injuries.

Captain Calitz said late last night that police actions were still continuing and stones were being thrown

During the day six police vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing and three private vehicles were gutted by fire, he added. Three other vehicles were damaged. Four policemen received slight injuries

A Nyanga East bottle store was ransacked and a high school extensively damaged.

About 12 30pm police fired birdshot at four youths allegedly plundering the Nyanga East bottle store.

According to Captain Calitz all four youths, aged between 16 and 24, were hit in the buttocks and taken to Tygerberg Hospital under guard

# PFP warns of escalating violence

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION political groups yesterday warned that unless the government gave an unambiguous assurance that nobody would be forced to move from Crossroads, violence was bound to escalate

The PFP's chief spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday's statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that a large-scale moving of squatters to Khayelitsha would not take place "immediately" was both ambiguous and inadequate.

Mr Swart, who led a five-person PFP delegation on an inspection tour of the area yesterday, said it was clear that a critical situation had developed because of the uncertainty on the future of Crossroads

The publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Jonathan de Vries, said "the situation in Cape Town's black townships is going to approach civil war unless the government withdraws its forces and cancels immediately its plans to remove people from Crossroads"

The media convener of the Cape Action League, Mr Arminen Abrahams, said CAL "expresses its immovable support for the people of Crossroads and those other victims of forced removals in South Africa"

● The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, has urged the government to defuse the situation in Crossroads by declaring publicly that people would not be forcibly moved from the area.

## TODAY

TELEVISION SETS  
& VIDEO CASSETTES

TO BE  
AUCTIONED

TURN TO THE  
AUCTION PAGES  
IN TIMES  
CLASSIFIED

AR64 19/2/85 (271) 2-2-85

# Fresh violence at Crossroads before 'peace' talks begin

Staff Reporters

VIOLENCE broke out again at midday today between squatters and police near Old Crossroads shortly before black affairs officials met squatter community leaders in a conciliation bid.

Officials hoped to defuse a situation which has exploded into the worst Western Cape disorder since the nationwide black upheaval of 1976.

So far six people have been killed and more than 140 injured, among them five policemen.

## STONE-THROWING

After a morning of relative quiet on the barricaded and littered streets of Old Crossroads and Nyanga East, people began throwing stones at police vehicles shortly after midday as patrols passed.

Police retaliated with rubber bullets, birdshot and tearsmoke.

Squatters raised a yellow flag at the start of Mahobe Drive — a main thoroughfare past Old Crossroads — before the trouble started.

Escom officials were checking powerlines near Crossroads to find a fault that cut electricity.

Escom spokesman Mr André van Heerden confirmed the power-cut and said officials were patrolling the lines to find out what caused the fault.

"A line could be down or a transformer could be damaged. We do not know what has caused the power failure at this stage," he said.

Earlier today a bakkie of the Western Cape Development Board was overturned and set alight and a petrol station in Philippi was stoned and looted.

## ROADS CLOSED

Police have made numerous arrests and all roads leading into Old Crossroads have been closed by police and traffic officials. Police said access roads would remain closed until fur-

ther notice.

He reacted sharply to rumours that a mass removal of the squatter communities was imminent.

"It's a lot of nonsense, these rumours of moving people yesterday and of moving on the 25th, before anything has been said by the Government. It's very unfair of people to act in this manner and for organisations just to anticipate like this."

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he would probably issue a statement after today's meeting.

In sporadic incidents during a tense night a petrol bomb was flung at a petrol station and windows were broken at a number of businesses.

Some firms in the Philippi industrial area remained closed. Police were guarding access roads, but some business managers said their vehicles were using back roads without difficulty.

The Crossroads executive committee was negotiating the delivery of 4 000 loaves of bread to the settlement after yesterday's unrest cut off food deliveries.

## VAN OVERTURNED

Dr Ivan Toms of the SA Christian Leadership Assembly clinic said a bakery delivery van had been overturned about 6am and no other delivery vehicles were going in.

It was not clear whether most of Old Crossroads residents had returned to work or stayed at home as they did yesterday, apparently fearing removal of their families to the new black settlement at Khayelitsha.

The fear of sudden removal was widespread and probably a major reason for the explosion of violence yesterday, according to residents and community workers.

In running battles with mobs yesterday police fired birdshot, rubber bullets and tearsmoke and moved cautiously in armoured vehicles.

## NO IDENTITIES

ther notice.

Many Old Crossroads residents appeared to returning to work today after yesterday's widespread stayaway and some primary schoolchildren were back in classrooms in Crossroads.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, had scheduled a meeting with squatter representatives at 1pm.

## REMOVALS

Asked this morning if a rethink was likely on projected removals of the Crossroads community to Khayelitsha, he said: "No — I don't think it's a question of re-thinking. It's a question of talking to people before any decisions are made."

No identities of the dead have yet been provided and the tally of injured is not precise. Police said this morning that 137 had been injured, but many people with birdshot wounds were treated at a clinic in Crossroads and may not have been listed by police.

● Police are investigating two incidents of live ammunition being fired at police patrols yesterday, according to liaison officer Captain Jan Caltz. He said police had retaliated by firing an R-1 rifle.

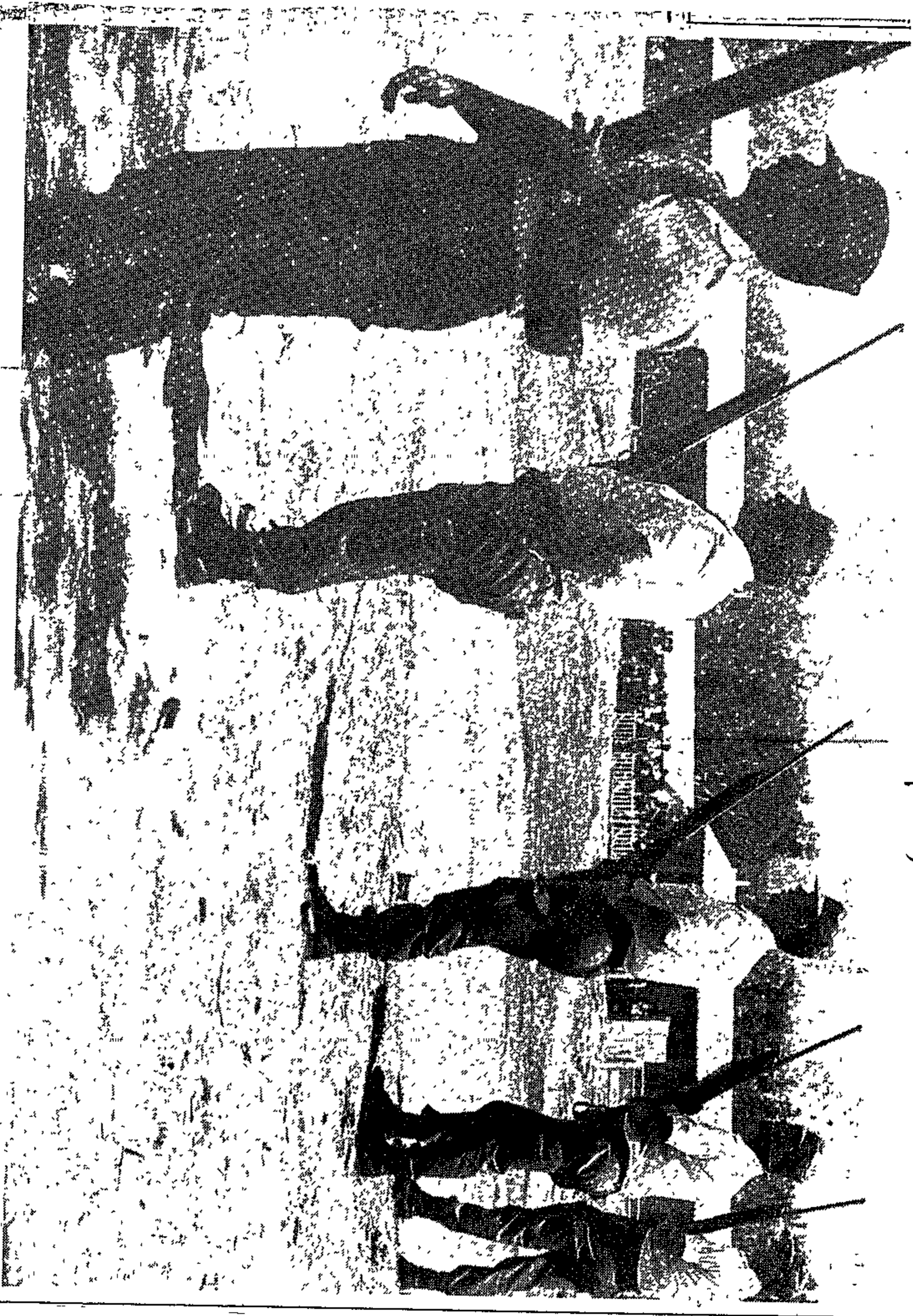
The Argus Political Correspondent reports that a group of Progressive Federal Party MPs, led by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, had talks this morning with the Minister of

(Turn to Page 3, col 5)

ARGUS

19/2/85

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Members of the police anti-riot unit, armed with shotguns loaded with bird shot, keep a close watch in Crossroads today. Violence broke again this afternoon.

Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus



# Crossroads blacked out by power-cut

Cont. from Page 1

Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on the unrest.

## RUMOURS

Five MPs, including Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, went to Crossroads yesterday. Mr Andrew said today they had also spoken to some of the several hundred black people at Khayelitsha who have been a

major cause of rumours of Government plans for removals.

He said they had been vague about what they were doing there but the impression had been given that they were a construction team to prepare a site at Khayelitsha.

It was essential that effective communication should be developed between the Government and the communities and

that there should be contact between the Minister and leaders to try to establish some degree of trust and to attempt to negotiate a peaceful solution.

## DEFINITIVE

Mrs Helen Suzman, who also visited Crossroads, said the trouble would continue unless the Government made a really definitive statement reassuring people that forced removals were not intended.

The Government should concentrate on those who wanted to leave Crossroads voluntarily. Persuasive methods should be used for the rest.

It was unfortunate that Dr Viljoen had inherited broken promises over which people felt very strongly.

She wondered how Dr Viljoen could be unaware of the intensity of the feelings of Crossroads residents and how he could not have anticipated the unrest after the warnings he had been given.

## Man who lost all blames 'illegals'

Staff Reporter

A MAN who lost all his possessions when his Crossroads house was burnt down in yesterday's violence has blamed "illegal" residents for instigating the unrest.

In a telephone call to The Argus today, the man claimed he and many other residents with valid permits wanted to move to Khayelitsha but said they were being intimidated by "illegals" who had initiated yesterday's violence.

The man declined to give his name for fear of intimidation.

"Yesterday they were making the fighting and burning houses," he said. "The people who have no passes don't want to move to Khayelitsha because they want to stay together."

The man is employed as a gardener in Bishopscourt. His employer, who identified himself, said the man had arrived "panicky" at work this morning asking "to speak to somebody".

ARGUS 19/2/85 (271) ~~271~~

# Archbishop calls for statement to 'defuse tension'

Staff Reporters

THE Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town today called on the Government to declare publicly that people would not be forcibly moved to Khayelitsha.

The Most Rev Philip Russell, urged the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to "remove all uncertainty and defuse tension" by making a public statement.

A number of other organisations in Cape Town issued statements opposing forced movement of people from Crossroads.

## VIOLENCE

The UDF said that unless the Government immediately cancelled plans for removals in Crossroads, the situation in Cape Town's black townships would "approach civil war".

Archbishop Russell said the threat of removals was "a matter of grave concern" to all churches in South Africa.

"Any attempt, or even threat, forcibly to remove people leads to uncertainty and

confusion, which will inevitably produce violence," his statement said.

Dr Viljoen "should accept his share of responsibility for violence which arises from any unjust treatment of citizens of our country".

The archbishop said Dr Viljoen had not met Crossroads residents to explain the Government's position nor had he consulted them. "The people of Crossroads have repeatedly asked for a consultation with the Minister," he said.

Mrs Sue Williamson of the Women's Movement for Peace said: "Nothing could demonstrate to the Government more clearly than the events of yesterday that the people of Crossroads are utterly determined not to move to Khayelitsha. They will not go.

"Force will lead to violence beyond anything yet seen. We call on the Government to abandon this insane policy of forced removal right now before more people die."

## "CIVIL WAR"

Mr Michael Evans, chairman of the End Conscription Committee, said: "The committee urges the Government to halt immediately plans to move the people of Crossroads to Khayelitsha.

"The continued presence of the police can only provoke more violence and intensify the growing civil war."

In a statement UDF publicity secretary Mr Jonathan de Vries said "rumours of imminent removals" and "the presence of Government employees from the Transvaal currently housed in Khayelitsha" had created fear in the townships.

He said: "The responsibility for the ensuing loss of life and injury will lie at the door of the Government. Every voice of reason and humanity has called on the Government to shelve these senseless plans."

# Police drag bodies to trucks

By CHRIS BATEMAN

**JOURNALISTS** watched in horror yesterday as riot policemen loaded at least seven inert and bleeding Crossroads residents into two armoured Caspir vehicles as their colleagues fired at other residents behind the Rent Board offices in Mahobe Drive.

It could not be ascertained last night whether the people were dead or just wounded.

An angry crowd of some 3 000 residents massed less than a kilometre from the scene, stoning all media vehicles within range.

The firing began about 7pm in a road behind the Western Cape Development Board's rent offices. Journalists who ventured down the road came across two Caspir armoured vehicles parked across the road with platoons of police ducking from tree to tree and firing shotguns.

A policeman emerged from the bushes dragging a blood-smearred body, while others followed, dragging more.

At least three of the bodies were totally inert and one man had obviously received a serious head-wound.

All were swung without ceremony into the Caspirs, which sped back to an open area where about 20 police vans stood by, some filled with ammunition boxes.

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# Violence at Crossroads

ARGUS 271 ~~272~~ 19/2/85

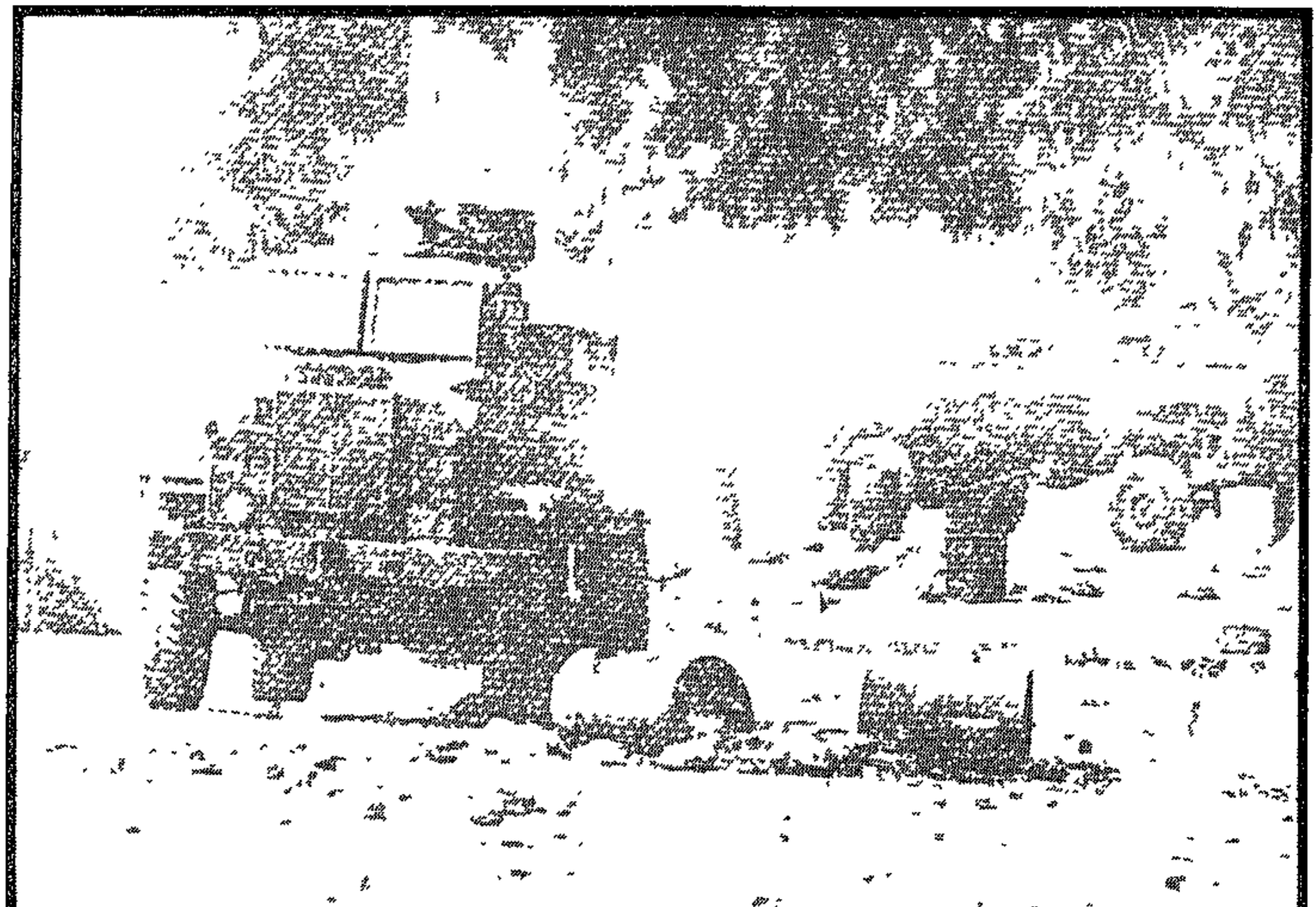


Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK and DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

A policeman fires an anti-riot weapon over the rooftops of the sprawling Crossroads settlement. The maze of tin shanties made curtailing of yesterday's violence difficult, said police.



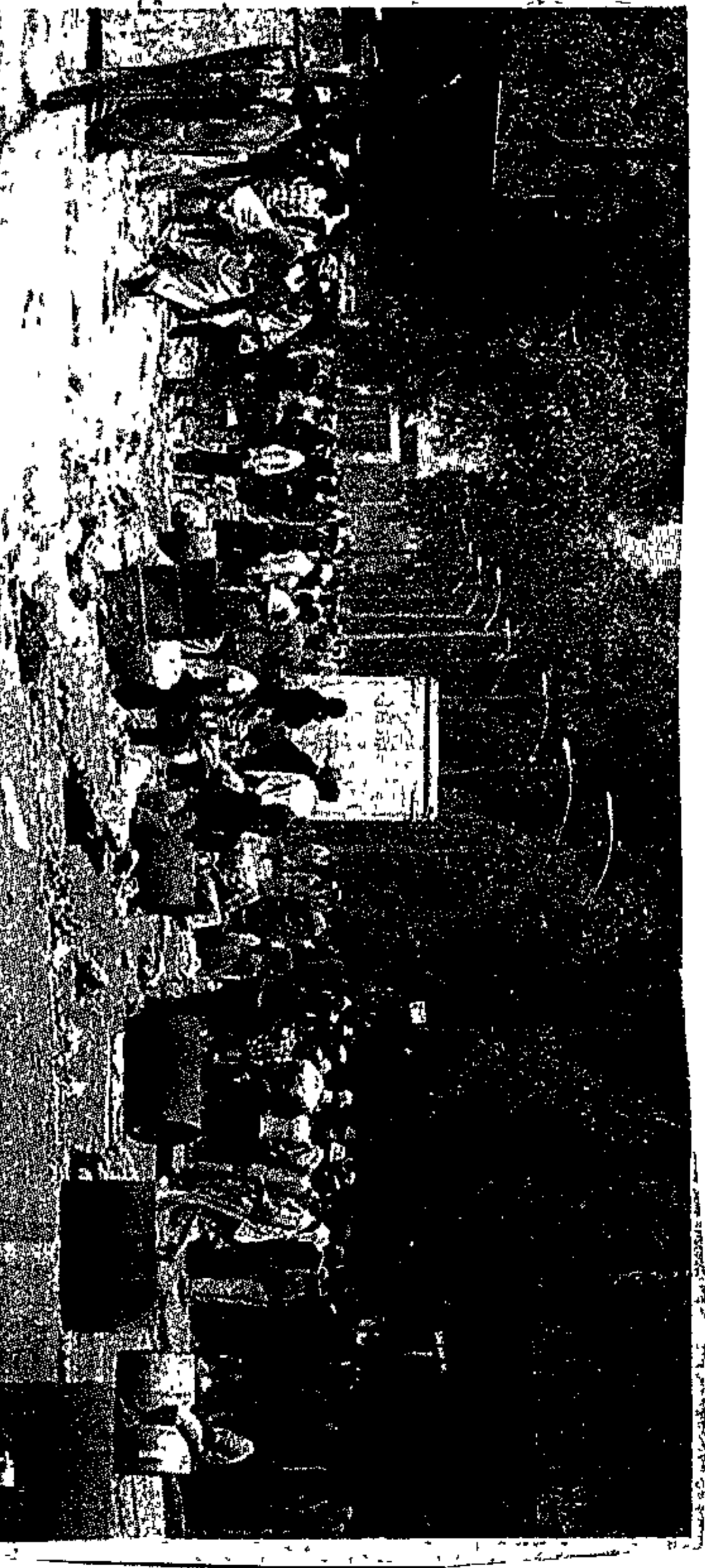
Shoes in hand, a Crossroads resident strolls among the debris left in the wake of yesterday's violence.



Police anti-riot units patrol the rubble-strewn streets of the township in armoured vehicles. Many of the stones littering the scene were used as missiles.



A policeman accepts extra ammunition from a colleague as an angry crowd of Crossroads squatters hurls stones at them.



An angry crowd fills a street in one of the areas hit by unrest yesterday. Colour pictures by DAN BOSMAN. More reports, page 2. Another picture, page 3.

Cape Times

19/2/85

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A policeman crouches as he fires rubber bullets into a crowd of stone-throwing Crossroads residents yesterday.

# Five die

19/2/85  
CAPT. TIM K

# in violent

# squatter

# protesters

BY MARTINE BARKER

CROSSROADS became the scene of fierce battles between police and residents yesterday as stone-throwing squatters took to the streets in their thousands to demonstrate their determination not to be moved to Khayelitsha.

In a day that left at least five people dead and 33 injured, police fired rubber bullets and birdshot into crowds which had gathered in the camp and from early in the day were stoning vehicles and people and throwing petrol-bombs.

An attempt by about 600 squatters to call a truce at 1.30pm failed as a stone lobbed by one of the crowd at a retreating policeman was met instantly by police fire.

There was more trouble last night.

Violence was sparked yesterday morning when fears that the authorities would try to move squatters to Khayelitsha this week appeared valid in the light of a rumour that a fleet of Western Cape Development Board vehicles had been seen arriving in Langa.

### Advance warning

On Friday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen warned

Throughout the day all access roads to Crossroads and Nyanga East were cordoned off. Youths stoned and petrol-bombed vehicles.

Crowds gathered and dispersed as police vans made their rounds.

At 1.30pm 3 000 voted to seek a truce. A large number approached police waving white shirts. A squatter leader drew a chalk line across Mohobe Drive and while the squatters stood behind the line two police-



A Crossroads resident who gave his name as Bennett was among those wounded by birdshot at Crossroads yesterday

Cape Times

19/2/85

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government would not tolerate the continued existence of Crossroads.

He said that squatters would be given advance warning of when facilities at Khayelitsha would be ready for them.

Yesterday Dr Viljoen denied "in the strongest terms" the rumours "that a large-scale moving of black people from Crossroads to Khayelitsha will take place immediately".

All squatter groups in the area met on Sunday to bury their differences and decide how best to cope with the possibility of being removed.

Squatter spokesmen said groups met through the night and all decided to stay away from work yesterday, as they feared removals might begin while they were away.

From before 6am yesterday squatters lined the roads circling the camp and erected burning barricades. By about 6.30am the first reports of vehicles being stoned had been received.

### Single stone

As the two men were retreating a single stone was thrown from the crowd. A police back-up unit standing by to protect the men opened fire with birdshot.

Thereafter, violence flared repeatedly.

Yesterday afternoon the Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said he had sent messages to squatter leaders calling them to a meeting with him this morning which he hoped would clarify matters and end the unrest.

Rumours that board vehicles had been on stand-by in Langa were "absolutely untrue", he said.

● City Tramways suspended its service to Crossroads after several buses had been stoned and passengers harassed early yesterday morning.

● PFP warns of escalating violence, page 2; leading article, page 10

CADG TALK 20/2/85  
Riot toll  
on hours  
at work

Staff Reporter

A SURVEY of Peninsula companies yesterday showed that most workers living in the strife-torn Crossroads/Nyanga East areas left work or failed to arrive at work on Monday, with workers slowly "filtering back" to their jobs yesterday.

Mr David Page, managing director of a major construction company's Bellville South factory, said 36 of his 120 workers had asked for Monday afternoon off, "to go home and see what was happening".

Yesterday 19 of these workers had failed to report for work, he said.

A major brick-manufacturing company spokesman said about 40 percent of his workforce had stayed away on Monday but most returned to their jobs yesterday.

A spokesman for a major construction company which completed a contract at Khayelitsha last week said 100 of its 135 workers living at Crossroads had stayed away from work yesterday and Monday.



# Uncertainty hangs over Walmer township people

271

E. Post

16/2/85

By PETER LEE  
THE uncertain plight of the people of Walmer Township continues even though the Government has suspended forced removals.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has announced that population removals would be suspended pending a review of the population register.

The assistant chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Eastern Cape, Mr H C Scholtz, said the people of Walmer Township could not buy properties or their homes on 99-year-lease or freehold.

The measuring of properties for sale had not been done and there were no title deeds for the plots.

Mr Scholtz said he could not say if there were any

plans to survey the township in the future. "The Minister has said that every township would be considered on its own.

"He has not indicated what locations will be removed. The situation is still being investigated and there has been no indication of what will happen to Walmer.

"We have requested the department to indicate what the position will be but we have received no official reply," Mr Scholtz said.

Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, said the authorities had been "very quiet about Walmer for a long time.

"The reason the plots have not been surveyed is because the authorities do not want the expense if the people are to be moved.

"It appears as if the op-

tion is being left open to move the people of Walmer Location. The situation is made so difficult that it is almost impossible for people to stay.

"The fact that the officials do not know is symptomatic of the confusion reigning in all departments at the moment. The Government does not know its own policy.

"A number of families in Walmer have lived there for generations. I believe they have the right to call the properties their own.

"This type of confusion is very unsettling and grossly unfair.

"About two years ago I asked for an investigation into the electricity of the township. The system was condemned and approximately R145 000 was spent on new electrification.

"The then Deputy Minis-

ter of Co-operation and Development, Dr Morrison, made a lot of noise about removing the people of Walmer Township but nobody paid any attention to him and nothing was done."

The Rev A W Kani, of Saint Peter's Church, said the people of Walmer Township were frustrated.

"The authorities are not going to improve services, facilities and transport. Nothing at all is being done for Walmer.

"For a long time the authorities have been taking money without offering services," he said.

The Urban Foundation and a few private individuals had contributed facilities and services to Walmer Township but the water reticulation and the drainage system were in a poor condition and this was becoming a health hazard.

Mr Kani said There were few taps in the area and the water was often stagnant.

He felt the people in the ABC shack area should be helped or "the private sector should initiate self-help schemes".

Nothing was being done by the authorities to improve the lot of the shack people, Mr Kani said. The official figures for the number of people living in the shack area was 10 000 although the correct number was probably a lot higher.

He said 50% to 60% of the residents in the township lived in shacks and, although they paid the authorities, they had built their homes themselves. Nothing was being done to upgrade the living standards of these people, Mr Kani said.

He did not think the people of the township

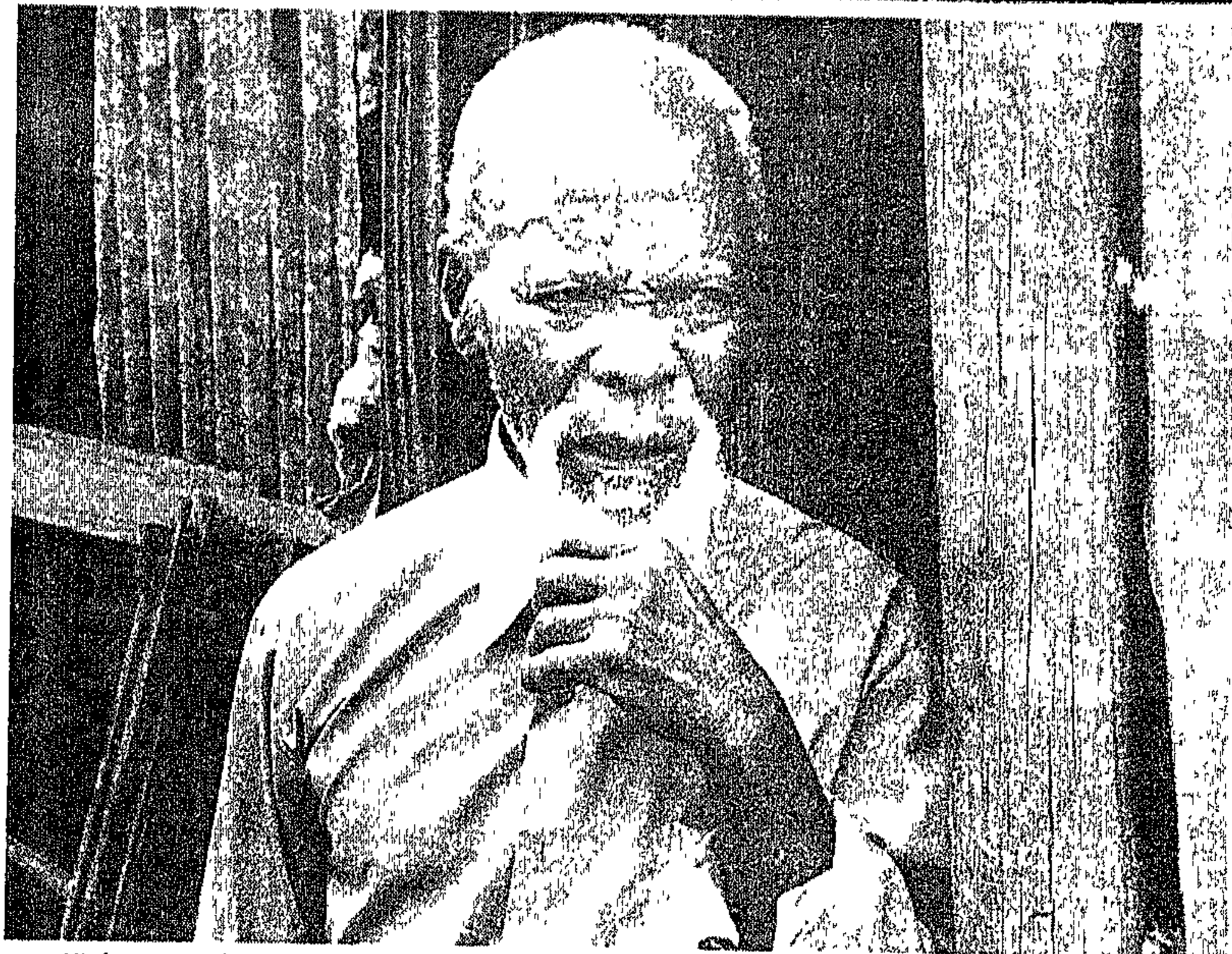
would be removed but it was possible they could become frustrated to the extent that they left the area.

"This is the fear with Walmer," Mr Kani said. "If the doors could be opened, Walmer could be made a model for elsewhere."

There is only one school in Walmer Township, a primary school, which has to hold classes in two sessions to accommodate all the pupils. The school was built by the Urban Foundation at a cost of about R20 000.

Older children must travel considerable distances from Walmer to New Brighton, Kwazakhele and Zwijde to attend school. This often involves catching three buses.

Mr Kani said that in rainy weather the township roads — he called them tracks — were in very bad condition.



His home is a shanty. He's getting on in years. But Herman Tlape of Bethanie hopes for a proper home.

# Their Valentine's Day

271 Slaw  
14/2/85

St Valentine's Day. It is exactly a year since police descended in the dark on the resistant people of Mogopa and forcibly removed them from their ancestral land near Ventersdorp to a resettlement camp at Pachsdraai near Zeerust.

It will be remembered that the resisters, numbering some 120 families, immediately left Pachsdraai and cast themselves as refugees on Chief Leratodi Mamogale, who granted them land near Brits.

With Pachsdraai miles and months behind the uprooted landowners, have wounds healed?

While there are signs of amazing growth and recovery in some quarters, a clear deterioration in spiritual and physical well-being has taken place in others.

Most markedly, a huge gash has been opened up on the body of Mogopa.

Its people have been physically separated into three settlements: Bethanie, Modikwe, Berseba.

And their fortunes in these settlements have been worlds apart.

At Bethanie many plot-owners have built or begun to build substantial brick homes as good as any they had at Mogopa.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It seems many families in this area have substantial income from migrant workers and they have been least affected by the loss of agricultural land.

Headman Shadrack More, who works in Soweto, has the slab and the beginnings of a red face-brick home in place and a small but sturdy set of outbuildings as a temporary home.

Exactly a year ago he had a deserted house at Mogopa, a daughter forced into a bus to Pachsdraai in her night clothes and a jumble of household belongings outside a tin hut in the bushveld removals camp.

Mr Philip More, whose large brick home dominated Mogopa, has built an equally good home at Bethanie.

★ ★ ★

His mother, Mrs Lydia More, admits: "When we came here a year ago we didn't expect a house like this again."

She recalls the night of prayer and vigil that churchmen such as Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak held at Mogopa a few months before the removal.

"Because God heard their prayers," she says,

"we have been helped."

Mrs More feels it is futile to think of Mogopa as home now.

"Maybe there are some who think that," she says.

"But here we have been accepted. The chief slaughtered cattle for us."

It's not quite so hopeful for everyone at Bethanie.

For instance, Mrs Stephina Pooe lives in a large zinc shack and has no hope of building a sturdier house.

"What little money we have we eat," she says.

The Department of Co-operation and Development compensated people in cash for houses destroyed at Mogopa.

But Mrs Pooe and her brother shared their parents' old stone house and only her brother got compensated.

Mrs Pooe's circumstances are reproduced far more starkly and on a large scale at Berseba where people still speak of Mogopa as home.

"I am not a lady of this place although I live here," explains Mrs Nellie Rampou.

Her neighbours in the tatty shack settlement agree. From home to home one hears the same heavy reflection "Life is hard."

It is hard because many people who ended up in Berseba lived off the land at Mogopa. They have no land to plough in the Brits area.

It is hard because the pensions of the old and sick stopped short when they moved.

"We were told we must go back to Ventersdorp to get our pensions," explains 84-year-old Mr John Ramatlotlo.

It is hard because there are no wells, no pumps, no piped water.

"We drink from a place where the water comes up from the ground into something like a tank," says Mrs Rampou.

"Where we drink the goats and the donkeys and the dogs also drink. The children are sick all the time with tummy problems."

★ ★ ★

Residents say the old people have died off rapidly in the last year.

People feel powerless. "Nobody will even listen to us," they say.

And they have become dependent.

Nobody begged from visitors back at Mogopa. But today's visitor may hear in parting: "Please, do you have some money for bread?"

Mosiny 5/2/85 (197) (271)

# Call to scrap consolidation of KwaZulu

5/2/85

African Affairs Correspondent

**THE Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, and a spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement have called for consolidation proposals for KwaZulu to be scrapped.**

At the same time, the association has revealed that 545 000 black people in Natal are under threat of removal.

The call for scrapping consolidation follows last week's announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the forced removal of black people was to be suspended until the Government reviews the policy.

Dr David Walwyn, a field worker for the association, revealed that some 300 000 black people were in danger of removal because of the 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu.

He said Dr Viljoen had mentioned that the proposed Government review would examine 25 to 30 rural 'black spot' villages in white areas.

## Question

In fact, there were 189 'black spots' under threat of removal in Natal with an estimated population of 245 000.

Mr Swart, who is also PFP spokesman on black affairs, said he intended to table a question to Dr Viljoen in Parliament asking the Government to 'come clean' on its consolidation proposals.

Mr Swart said the consolidation of KwaZulu was not practicable.

Dr Walwyn referred to Dr Viljoen's statement that the Government would continue to resettle black communities if their leaders agreed.

'We have contacted the majority of those people and in no case have we found a single community which has indicated any willingness to be moved,' he said.

Dr Walwyn urged Dr Viljoen to list all areas to be reprieved.

He also appealed to him to obtain parliamentary confirmation for the scrapping of Government notices about impending removals.

# Minister gives assurance on Glenmore resettlement

By KIN BENTLEY

THE Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said today he had received an assurance from the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the community at Glenmore would not be resettled at Peddie.

Mr Moorcroft, who is the PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Eastern Cape, said he had taken up the issue of Glenmore with Dr Viljoen and last week received a letter from him saying the community would only be moved 4km to a better situated area and would be allowed to work at the Tyefu and Glenmore irrigation schemes.

Mr Moorcroft said the community was in an "ambivalent" position because, although they were living in Ciskei, they were still under the jurisdiction of the having been resettled at Glenmore from areas around Grahamstown and elsewhere in South Africa.

He said he had also been assured that "deserving cases" would continue to receive rations from South Africa.

Referring to Dr Viljoen's recent announcement concerning the suspension of forced removals in certain unspecified areas, Mr Moorcroft said it was a "significant move which will do a great deal to restore good relations between black and white".

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the information of the hon member  
to add that realized gross income so  
exceeds original projected gross in-  
come by 40 per cent which implies that  
revenue instead of R690 000 will be  
needed during the first year of operation  
of the facility. Should this trend continue  
it will be redeemed in 14 years as  
opposed to the 20 years originally antici-

ated. Hon member for Port Elizabeth  
Asks: How long will it take to build  
the toll-gate will remain there. All I  
want is that we will not "throw an-  
other" that toll-gate will, however,  
be there in [Interjections]

5/2/85  
Smuts Airport: detention of American  
professor

Howard Q. 601. 3  
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
and Order.

Whether a visiting American profes-  
sor, whose name has been furnished  
to the South African Police for the  
purpose of the Minister's reply, was  
detained by members of the Security  
Branch at Jan Smuts Airport on or  
about 18 January 1985, if so, (a) what  
is the name of this person and (b)  
why was she detained,

whether her belongings were  
searched by the said members, if so,  
if why, (b) on whose authority and  
(c) in terms of what statutory provi-  
sion,

whether any other steps were taken  
in respect of these belongings, if so,  
what steps, (b) in respect of what  
seized items and (c) why in each  
case?

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW  
AND ORDER

(b) Professor G M Carter was  
detained but on request accompa-  
nyed by members of the Security Branch  
to other offices

(2) Yes

(a) Because it was on reasonable  
grounds suspected that she was  
in possession of an article which  
may afford evidence of the com-  
mission or suspected commission  
of an offence

(b) and (c) In terms of section 22 of  
the Criminal Procedure Act, No  
51 of 1977

(3) No

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(4) No, except to state that her compan-  
ion's belongings were also searched,  
and publications of which the distri-  
bution in the Republic are illegal in  
terms of section 47(2)(e), of the Pub-  
lications Act No 42 of 1974 were con-  
fiscated. These publications have,  
however, in the particular situation  
been handed back to the companion  
except for one publication which has  
been referred to the Director of Pub-  
lications

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Chairman, arising  
out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Min-  
ister, I should like to ask him whether he is  
aware of the fact that prof Carter's compan-  
ion was stripped and searched during this  
exercise. Secondly, is he aware of the fact  
that prof Carter is a very well-known aca-  
demic in the USA and that this sort of action  
does South Africa no good whatsoever?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chair-  
man, I was not aware of the fact that prof  
Carter's companion was stripped during the  
search. I am well aware of the fact that prof  
Carter is a well-known personality, that is  
why the Professor was treated with the  
necessary respect and dignity

House of Delegates: returning officers

\*8 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the  
Minister of Home Affairs

How many returning officers appointed  
for the election of members to the House

of Delegates on 28 August 1984 were  
members of the Indian population group?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS

Two. For the information of the hon  
member I should like to say that only two  
persons acted as returning officers in the  
40 constituencies because they were the  
only members of the Indian population  
group with enough experience of elec-  
tions. Members of the Indian population  
group were, however, used for training  
purposes as presiding officers and polling  
officers

House of Representatives: returning officers

\*9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Home Affairs

How many returning officers appointed  
for the election of members to the House  
of Representatives on 22 August 1984  
were members of the Coloured population  
group?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS

Two

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chair-  
man, arising out of the reply of the hon the  
Deputy Minister, I want to ask him if he  
does not agree that this is a reflection on the  
situation that exists in the Civil Service. Will  
he be prepared to take steps to ensure that  
members of other population groups are  
taken up in the Civil Service in sufficient  
numbers so that this type of ridiculous situ-  
ation will not occur again in the future?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chair-  
man, I should like to point out to the hon  
member that this is not a reflection on the  
affairs of the Civil Service. It is only because  
of a lack of education and experience that  
this situation has developed. The hon mem-  
ber will of course know that we find our-  
selves in a situation which requires new abili-  
ties and training. As we develop con-  
ditionally this experience and training will

therefore be acquired by people of these  
population groups.

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Arising  
out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Min-  
ister, I want to ask him if he will tell us what  
exactly the problem is in regard to the edu-  
cation of the population groups concerned  
[Interjections]

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The Question  
is not permitted

277 Howard 5/2/85  
KwaNgema: resettlement of residents  
Q. 68, 6

\*11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of  
Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply  
to Question No 23 on 13 June 1984, it  
is still the intention of his Depart-  
ment to resettle the residents of  
kwaNgema in the Eastern Transvaal,  
if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether he or any member of his De-  
partment has received any represen-  
tations concerning the kwaNgema  
community, if so, (a) when, (b) from  
whom and (c) what was his response  
thereto;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVEL-  
OPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) to (3) Negotiations with the commu-  
nity and other parties concerned in connec-  
tion with various matters were to have  
been conducted on 3 January 1985 but the  
meeting was postponed because legal ac-  
tion had been instituted. The matter is  
consequently *sub judice*.

Duduza Township: representations

\*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of  
Co-operation and Development.

(1) Whether he received any representa-  
tions in 1984 from elected representa-  
tives of Duduza Township concerning  
officials of his Department and/or the

# Removals: <sup>(271)</sup> Mgwali to <sup>D. Inpetch</sup> be reviewed <sup>6/2/85</sup>

EAST LONDON — All areas that might be affected by removals and the resettlement of their residents would be reviewed before any decision was made. Mr Johan Oosthuizen, the liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

Mr Oosthuizen was asked to comment on whether Border areas such as Mgwali and Mooiplaas, which have been the scene of legal wrangles between South Africa and Ciskei, would be affected by an announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, promising a "freeze" on removals.

Mr Oosthuizen said he was not in a position to say when the review would take place, but that every place would be treated according to its merits.

Meanwhile, the Eastern Cape commissioner's office said it was waiting for instructions from Pretoria before taking any action concerning the Minister's statement.

Mr Wessel van Wyk, the director of communication in Ciskei reiterated his government's stand on removals and resettlements. He said Ciskei was opposed to forced removals and that it was not the policy of his government to handle removals.

The South African Government should solve its own removals and resettlement problems, he said.

A spokesman for the Mgwali Residents Association, Mr Mike Gija,

said while his association was encouraged by the announcement, he feared the qualification which stated that communities whose leaders were willing to be moved would be moved.

He said the government had told them to co-operate with the Mgwali Planning Committee (MPC), which was in favour of removal.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party's MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, announced yesterday that he had been given an assurance by Dr Viljoen that the people of Glenmore would not be moved to Peddie.

The chairman of the Grahamstown Rural Committee, Mr Don Pinnock, expressed skepticism about the Minister's announcement. — DDR.

## 5 children orphaned

JOHANNESBURG — Five Krugersdorp children were orphaned when their parents and a brother were killed in an accident. The driver of the other car involved also died.

Mr Marius Bester, 30, his wife, Susan, 35, of Krugersdorp, and Mrs Bester's eldest son, Gerhard Roodt, 12, were killed instantly when their car was involved in a collision with another vehicle on the Magaliesburg road. Mr J. P. Lamb of Randburg was also killed in the accident.

The Krugersdorp fire brigade had to use "jaws of life" to remove the bodies from the wreckage. — SAPA.

271  
D. Prakash  
6/2/85

# Removals could spark disinvestment — director

EAST LONDON — Just one more major forced removal scandal in South Africa may be enough to turn disinvestment from being a serious threat against this country into reality.

This was the warning to the branch of the SA Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) here last night by the institute's director of programmes, Mr Michael Spicer.

Addressing the branch's annual meeting on the topic, "Disinvestment: How real is the threat?", Mr Spicer predicted that this year disinvestment would be the burning issue in South Africa's foreign and domestic affairs.

He said it was still possible for South Africa to get through the year relatively unscathed by the disinvestment campaign in the United States.

"But I feel that we just need one spark to set it off.

"We just need one major forced removal scandal to hit the front page of the New York Times to put the final nail in the coffin."

Mr Spicer said it was not generally appreciated in this country that news reports of forced removals evoked "the strongest emotional response in the US".

Outlining the campaign, Mr Spicer said disinvestment was not a new idea. It had been bubbling away since 1982

"But it is a combination of factors during the past year that has brought the issue to the fore."

These included:

- A spate of reports in the US media on resettlements in SA.

- The elections for the new houses of Delegates and Representatives in SA which were accompanied by violence and detentions.

- The overwhelming election victory for President Ronald Reagan which shattered the Democratic Party and left a number of frustrated Democrats seeking an issue with which to berate Reagan ... "they latched onto South Africa".

- Protests outside the SA Embassy in Washington and other consular buildings elsewhere with the public spectacle of hundreds of prominent Americans being arrested as a result.

- The Nobel Peace Prize award to Bishop Desmond Tutu which consolidated SA's position high on the "international agenda".

Mr Spicer said South Africans who thought it would not matter if the US withdrew because another power would jump in to fill the vacuum were being naive.

"I can't see Japan or any other major industrial power readily stepping in."

He said it had to be clearly understood that the core issue was South Africa's domestic policies.

He said the recent "concessions" announced by President P. W. Botha and some of his ministers had had little impact in the US.

"They have been vague outlines and all have very precise conditions, and this is certainly appreciated in the US.



MR MICHAEL SPICER

"What is really needed is a clear, unconditional concession from South Africa that can be implemented."

Mr Spicer said the most serious disinvestment threats against South Africa would not come out of the US Congress or Senate, but out of state legislatures where minority groups had stronger representations.

He believed some of the state legislatures would press for withdrawing their pension fund investments in companies with South African links, although this could be resisted because of the practical difficulties involved.

"But do not underestimate the threat. There

are three pension funds in New York worth a total of 30 billion dollars and a sizeable portion is invested in companies involved with South Africa."

A more serious threat, he said, was the threat by individual states or cities not to award contracts to companies with South African connections.

"Some of these are very big contracts, and given the size of a US company's SA investment vis-a-vis its total profit position, this could be a very serious threat indeed."

He said he believed it was likely that during this year certain disinvestment packages would be put together by various legislatures.

"They may even be quite moderate, but we could see one or two companies pulling out of South Africa and that could have quite a serious impact on South Africa

"The danger is that disinvestment feeds on itself, such as by undermining business confidence, and given our present unhappy economic situation, we can ill afford that.

"We need investment to pay for reform. Any reform is going to be very costly and it has to be paid for somehow." — DDR

7/2/85

# Tucsa blasts Govt policies

THE TRADE Union Council of South Africa has condemned the policy of forced removals, disinvestment and the proposed 20 percent increase in Escom's electricity tariffs.

Tucsa, one of the country's biggest trade union federations, has also expressed concern at the large number of retrenchments taking place and appealed to employers to "exercise the greatest possible restraint".

In a statement Tusca says forced removals violate the fundamental human rights, they are economically indefensible and are the source of much suffering and frustration.

## Policy

Tusca believes that the Government's policy of forced removals is one of the major contributing factors towards South Africa's racial conflict and makes hypocrisy of the Government's claim to support the principles of free enterprise.

Referring to retrenchments, the federation says that it viewed with alarm, the growing number of worker dismissals that are taking place as a result of the current economic recession.

The hardship and suffering caused by growing unemployment as a result of the recession, is massive and the council recommends that — wherever remotely possible — workers should be placed on short time, instead of being laid-off or dismissed.

## Tariffs

Tusca condemned Escom's proposed 20 percent — plus increase in electricity tariffs. Both the timing and the magnitude of the proposed increase are seen as potentially disastrous and dangerous way to fuel inflation.

Referring to disinvestment, Tusca says it reiterates its opposition to the policy of encouraging foreign companies to divest their South African interests as action of this nature harms the very people it is supposed to be assisting.



# Mgwali people<sup>(27)</sup> reject village<sup>post</sup> bodies<sup>7/2/85</sup>

A MEETING attended by 400 people held at Mgwali, an area near Stutterheim threatened with resettlement, this week voted to reject the appointment by the headman, Mr R A Dyosi, of new committees in the seven villages at the settlement.

A spokesman for the anti-removal Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA), Mr Mike Gija, said the meeting was attended by "about 400 people", including members of the MRA, the Mgwali Planning Committee (in favour of resettlement) and "neutral" squatters and tenants.

He said the meeting voted not to recognise the newly-appointed committees and to recognise the "popularly elected committees" — which the new ones supplanted — until entirely new committees had been democratically elected.

Mr Gija said the appointed committees were in favour of expediting the planned resettlement of Mgwali's approximately 11 000 people at Frankfort in the Ciskei.

Mr Gija said Mr Dyosi "admitted he used the wrong procedure in appointing the committees" and was persuaded to call another public meeting where new committees could be elected.

He said the date of the meeting would be decided by Mr Dyosi. Attempts to contact Mr Dyosi failed.

financial year, if so, (a) what was the amount of such profit or loss and (b)(i) in which areas and (ii) in respect of which services was the profit made or loss sustained the highest?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

A loss was sustained

- (a) R472 million  
(b) (i) All areas.  
(ii) Third Class.

Mr A SAVAGE: Mr chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is that before or after the State subsidy?

The MINISTER: The losses in respect of commuters and ordinary passengers combined amount to almost R900 million. The State subsidy is R405 million. If you still want to know anything, old chap, just ask. I know everything [Interjections.]

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he seek to infer that some Cabinet Ministers know more than others?

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, perhaps he could tell us how many shares the State holds in Sasol.

The MINISTER: 52 per cent.

†Mr P C CRONJÉ: Mr Chairman, arising out of what the hon member has said, namely that the loss before the deduction of the State subsidy was R900 million, I have here a letter from the Minister with today's date on it in which he says that it was R777 million. What must I believe at this stage?

†The MINISTER: The question of the hon member for Walmer refers to last year's figures, but the figure of almost R900 million refers to this year. I have furnished last year's figures to the hon member for Greytown.

*Howard*

271

St Wendolin's 12/2/85

\*20. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any persons who have moved from the township of St Wendolin's will be allowed to return; if not, why not; if so, when will they be able to return;

- (2) whether the development plans for this township will allow for housing schemes; if not, why not; if so, (a) what type or types of housing are envisaged and (b) what degree of latitude will be allowed in this regard,

- (3) whether outside agencies will be allowed to contribute to the planning of this township; if not, why not;

- (4) whether rentable houses will be allowed to be built, if not, why not;

- (5) whether the Savannah Park area previously formed part of this township; if so,

- (6) whether this area will again form part of the township of St Wendolin's; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) for what purpose will it be used?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. When the town developer makes sites available for this purpose.

- (2) Because the town is being developed by a private developer housing schemes financed by the National Housing Commission will not be applicable.

- (a) and (b), (3) and (4) This rests with the town developer.

- (5) No.

- (6) Falls away.

Hilton: car accident

\*21. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether an investigation has been held into a car accident at Hilton, Natal, on or about 24 December 1984, in which a Black male pedestrian was killed; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

- (2) whether any charges have been laid in this connection; if so, (a) what charges and (b) against whom?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, the investigation has been concluded and the case docket referred to the senior public prosecutor for a decision

- (2) Yes  
(a) A charge of culpable homicide.

(b) A sergeant in the South African Police

Sea Point: TV2/TV3/TV4

\*22. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the SABC is taking any steps in respect of enabling television licence holders in the Sea Point area to view TV2, TV3 and TV4 programmes; if so, (a) what steps and (b) on what date is it anticipated that these licence holders will be able to commence viewing the above programmes;

- (2) whether the SABC is taking similar steps in respect of any other areas; if so, in respect of what other areas?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. (a) and (b). TV2 has been re-

ceived in Sea Point since 1 February 1985 and TV4 will be received on TV2's channel as from 30 March 1985.

- (2) The transmitters of TV2 and TV3 which will also carry TV4, will be supplemented by erecting sixteen gap fillers at various places in the country as well as thirteen additional main transmitters.

The areas where the gap fillers are being erected, are as follows:

Simonstown, Hout Bay, Welgemoed, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Franschoek, Bezuidenhouts Valley, Mondeor, Menlo Park, Overport, Port Elizabeth City, Kroonstad, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Heidelberg (TV1) and Nylstroom.

The areas where the main transmitters are being erected, are as follows:

Potgietersrus, Rustenburg, Grahams-town, Port Shepstone, Donnybrook, Christiana, Eshowe, Queenstown, Schweizer-Re-neke, Zeerust, Bethlehem, Kumanan and Nelspruit.

Mozambique: renting of state-owned property

\*23. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any representatives of the South African Government have held talks with representatives of the Mozambique Government concerning the renting of state-owned land in Mozambique to South African farmers; if so, (a) when, (b) where is the land situated, (c) what area of land is involved and (d) what are the details of the proposals;

- (2) whether any agreement has been reached; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the nature of the agreement?

financial year; if so, (a) what was the amount of such profit or loss and (b)(i) in which areas and (ii) in respect of which services was the profit made or loss sustained the highest?

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- (a) R472 million.  
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- (2) whether any agreement has been reached; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the nature of the agreement?

CAPE Times 13/2/85

# Removals: UDF challenges govt

Staff Reporter

MR TREVOR Manuel, regional secretary for the United Democratic Front, yesterday warned the government against the forcible removal of Crossroads residents to Khayelitsha.

Mr Manuel was addressing a UDF lunchtime meeting at St George's Cathedral attended by about 350 people to object to rising rents at New Crossroads.

He said he had heard from "reliable sources" that the trucks would move into Crossroads on Monday, February 25, to forcibly move people to Khayelitsha.

"We challenge them to touch our people's

homes at Crossroads," Mr Manuel said.

Earlier Mrs Florence Ndimangele, a pensioner from New Crossroads said she was arrested and questioned by the police for her part in demonstrations there.

She said she had been born in the Western Cape after her parents had come here in 1902.

"The reason I am here is that I am not going to any homeland. I am going to die in the Western Cape," she said.

● The Cape Youth Congress yesterday called for the release of its president, Mr Rose Sonto, who was arrested on January 21, and expressed support for the people of New Crossroads.

# Mgwali residents fear removal

By KIN BENTLEY  
RESIDENTS at Mgwali, near Stutterheim, are sceptical about the recent announcement by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that forced population removals are to be suspended and have called for concrete assurance that they will not be resettled at Frankfort in Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Mgwali Residents Association (MRA), Mr Mike Gija, said while the association was encouraged by the announcement, he feared the qualification in the announcement that those communities whose leaders were in favour of resettlement would move, meant they might still be resettled.

"The Government told us to co-operate with the Mgwali Planning Committee (MPC), which they recognise and which is in favour of removal," he said.

"The MRA subsequently wrote to the Government telling them the MPC was not representative of the majority of people and particularly of the land owners at Mgwali."

Mr Gija said since 1978 the headman at Mgwali had been an appointee of the Ciskeian tribal authority. He was Mr R. A. Dyosi and was in favour of removal.

He said recently Mr Dyosi had appointed committees in each of the seven villages at Mgwali, over and above the already elected residents' committees, because these committees were loyal to the MRA and not in favour of removal.

He said the issue nearly resulted in public violence on Friday when irate residents moved in on Mr Dyosi's house. The South African Police, he said, had intervened and appealed to the community to sort out their problems peacefully.

Mr Gija said a public meeting would be held this week to confront Mr Dyosi with the community's rejection of his appointed committees.

"His action in appointing these pro-removal committees has created friction in Mgwali," Mr Gija said.

He said a Ciskeian National Independence Party rally, attended by members of the Mgwali Planning Committee, had recently been addressed by officials of President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei.

"Four years after he told us we were to be removed, his officials apparently told the meeting that President Sebe had helped avoid the removal," he said.

Mr Gija said despite this, the current moves to appoint pro-removal committees looked ominous.

He said about half of the squatters and tenants at Mgwali favoured resettlement at Frankfort, where they stood to get their own land. Mr Dyosi was one of those who stood to benefit.

Those in favour of resettlement should be allowed to go, he said.

The land owners, whose families had lived there for nearly two centuries, and those tenants with long ties, were strongly opposed to removal and should be allowed to stay, Mr Gija said. Between 11 000 and 12 000 people live at Mgwali.

For the information of the hon member I wish to add that realized gross income so far exceeds original projected gross income by 46 per cent which implies that R1 010 000 instead of R690 000 will be collected during the first year of operation of the facility. Should this trend continue the loan will be redeemed in 14 years as opposed to the 20 years originally anticipated.

The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central keeps on nagging about this toll-gate. The toll-gate will remain there. All I have said is that we will not "throw another party". That toll-gate will, however, stay just where it is. [Interjections.]

Jan Smuts Airport: detention of American professor  
*5/2/85*  
*Henward Q. Col. 3*  
 \*5 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether a visiting American professor, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by members of the Security Branch at Jan Smuts Airport on or about 18 January 1985; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) why was she detained;
- (2) whether her belongings were searched by the said members; if so, (a) why, (b) on whose authority and (c) in terms of what statutory provision;
- (3) whether any other steps were taken in respect of these belongings; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of what specified items and (c) why in each case;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1)(a) and (b) Professor G M Carter was not detained but on request accompanied members of the Security Branch to their offices.

(2) Yes.

(a) Because it was on reasonable grounds suspected that she was in possession of an article which may afford evidence of the commission or suspected commission of an offence.

(b) and (c) In terms of section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977.

(3) No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(4) No, except to state that her companion's belongings were also searched, and publications of which the distribution in the Republic are illegal in terms of section 47(2)(e), of the Publications Act No 42 of 1974 were confiscated. These publications have, however in the particular situation been handed back to the companion except for one publication which has been referred to the Director of Publications.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that prof Carter's companion was stripped and searched during this exercise. Secondly, is he aware of the fact that prof Carter is a very well-known academic in the USA and that this sort of action does South Africa no good whatsoever?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I was not aware of the fact that prof Carter's companion was stripped during the search. I am well aware of the fact that prof Carter is a well-known personality; that is why the Professor was treated with the necessary respect and dignity.

House of Delegates: returning officers

\*8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many returning officers appointed for the election of members to the House

of Delegates on 28 August 1984 were members of the Indian population group?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Two. For the information of the hon member I should like to say that only two persons acted as returning officers in the 40 constituencies because they were the only members of the Indian population group with enough experience of elections. Members of the Indian population group were, however, used for training purposes as presiding officers and polling officers.

House of Representatives: returning officers

\*9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many returning officers appointed for the election of members to the House of Representatives on 22 August 1984 were members of the Coloured population group?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Two.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I want to ask him if he does not agree that this is a reflection on the situation that exists in the Civil Service. Will he be prepared to take steps to ensure that members of other population groups are taken up in the Civil Service in sufficient numbers so that this type of ridiculous situation will not occur again in the future?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I should like to point out to the hon member that this is not a reflection on the affairs of the Civil Service. It is only because of a lack of education and experience that this situation has developed. The hon member will of course know that we find ourselves in a situation which requires new abilities and training. As we develop constitutionally this experience and training will

therefore be acquired by people of these population groups.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I want to ask him if he will tell us what exactly the problem is in regard to the education of the population groups concerned. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN. Order! The Question is not permitted  
*27* *Henward 5/2/85*  
*Q - Col. 6*  
 KwanaNgema: resettlement of residents

\*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 13 June 1984, it is still the intention of his Department to resettle the residents of kwanaNgema in the Eastern Transvaal if so, (a) why and (b) when.

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning the kwanaNgema community, if so, (a) when (b) from whom and (c) what was his response thereto.

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) to (3) Negotiations with the community and other parties concerned in connection with various matters were to have been conducted on 3 January 1985 but the meeting was postponed because legal action had been instituted. The matter is consequently *sub judice*.

Duduzza Township: representations

\*12 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether he received any representations in 1984 from elected representatives of Duduzza Township concerning officials of his Department and/or the



Mercury 4/2/85

271

# Welcome for suspension of removals

## Mercury Reporter

THE Government's decision last week to suspend forced removals until the policy has been reviewed was welcomed by the National Council of Women yesterday.

The director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, also voiced his support for the move, saying he was 'cautiously optimistic' about the policy review.

It was gladdening to know that the Government was sensitive to the distress and anger caused by the removals policy, the national president of the NCW, Mrs Else Schreiner, said.

'On behalf of all those thousands of people living in fear and insecurity,

the council welcomes the minister's statement that removals are to be suspended,' she added.'

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, announced the removals suspension and the impending policy review on Friday.

The move affects blacks threatened with resettlement from land set aside for whites, to black homelands.

## Warned

Prof Schlemmer said: 'I welcome any reduction in the amount of forced removals, but we must wait for two things. Firstly the new policy: I assume there will be some modification; and secondly the policy should be constructively applied by

particular authorities.'

He warned that there was evidence that forced removals led to increased urbanisation.

The NCW was pleased to know that many years of 'angry and anguished protest' had produced results.

Mrs Schreiner said: 'We hope people of these communities can now return in peace to farming and development of their homes.'

She added: 'We believe the present Minister of Co-operation and Development is sincere when he talks of consulting with "the real leaders of black communities".'

Dr Viljoen had indicated that the Government would continue to resettle black communities if their leaders agreed.'

Cape Times 30/1/85 (271)

# Forced removals 'could wreck' plan

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The government's new deal for urban blacks was welcome, but urgent attention should also be given to the rural areas, Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said in the no-confidence debate here yesterday.

The countryside in the homelands was groaning under massive over-population and subsistence farming was breaking down.

Debate on an urbanization strategy for blacks had to include discussion on land reform.

"Continued forced removals for ideological reasons could wreck the plans for reform that the State President has put forward," he said.

The new Constitution was merely an interim mea-

sure to buy time. It would have to be amended and built upon to achieve the just society that all expected.

It was clear that participation by the coloured and Indian communities was an act of faith, and that faith should not be broken.

It was only through participation by all groups that South Africa would achieve peace, stability and progress. The alternative was "indescribable suffering".

The NRP welcomed the State President's opening address as a fundamental change in posture.

"It embodied a fundamental difference in approach to black leaders, and local authorities in particular.

"It is not only right that they should participate," said Mr Rogers. "The truth is that we need them." — Sapa



● Project engineer believes in scheme

● 'It should never have been built'

RIAAAN DE VILLIERS reports on Khayelitsha

PAGE 13

# Press witness raid in govt bungle

CAPE TIMES 31/1/85 277 2771

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION of the Daily Telegraph

SOUTH AFRICA'S uneasy attempts to cope with its massive black-squatter problem were not helped yesterday when government officials inadvertently led a group of foreign journalists into the middle of a demolition raid on squatter shacks.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, an official of the Western Cape Administration Board, was taking more than 40 foreign journalists, guests of the Department of Foreign Affairs, on a conducted tour of Crossroads.

The trip was arranged to show foreign journalists the

squalid conditions people there lived under in contrast to the relative comfort of the resettlement housing project at Khayelitsha about 10km away.

The foreign press have been largely sympathetic to the resistance of Crossroads residents to being moved to Khayelitsha.

To Mr Bezuidenhoud's embarrassment, the convoy drove past a collection of tin-and-timber shacks on the outskirts of Crossroads which were being demolished under the supervision of some 30 armed policemen.

"We can't stop here," said an alarmed official, suddenly real-

izing what was going on. But it was to no avail as photographers and reporters swarmed towards the sounds of sledgehammers and axes demolishing the makeshift homes.

An astonished policeman reached for his radio to tell headquarters that the press, *en masse*, were invading his raid.

"Leave it to Timo Bezuidenhoud... He invited them... It's his problem," he was told.

Mr Bezuidenhoud, who has the difficult task of coping with the legions of blacks deserting the Transkei and Ciskei homelands to seek work in the affluent Cape Town area, gamefully

came to grips with the situation.

He confronted Mr Jerry Tutu, leader of the squatter group housed in the 300 makeshift dwellings which were being demolished, who was telling reporters that they had been given no warning of the raid.

Mr Bezuidenhoud sought and obtained from Mr Tutu an admission that his people knew they were not supposed to build shelters in that particular spot as it was at a road junction and therefore dangerous.

Mr Tutu asked what he and his followers were supposed to do, and a conciliatory Mr Bezui-

denhoud suggested that a more suitable site would be found, deeper in the Crossroads camp.

He said the squatters could retrieve their building materials from a depot later and build their shacks on the new site.

For most of Mr Tutu's people, including many mothers with babies, it meant at least a night huddled in the scrub in the dunes of the Cape Flats.

Later at Khayelitsha, Mr Bezuidenhoud told the reporters: "You have seen the degradation at Crossroads... here we are building a city which will improve the quality of the lives of these people (the squatters) and their families."



of Foreign Affairs at Crossroads yesterday while an official raid on the camp is in

Cape Times Newscolour, John Rubython

Project engineer believes in scheme  
 ● 'It should never have been built'  
 RIAAN DE VILLIERS reports on Khayelitsha  
 PAGE 13

# Press witness raid in govt bungle

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31/1/88

571

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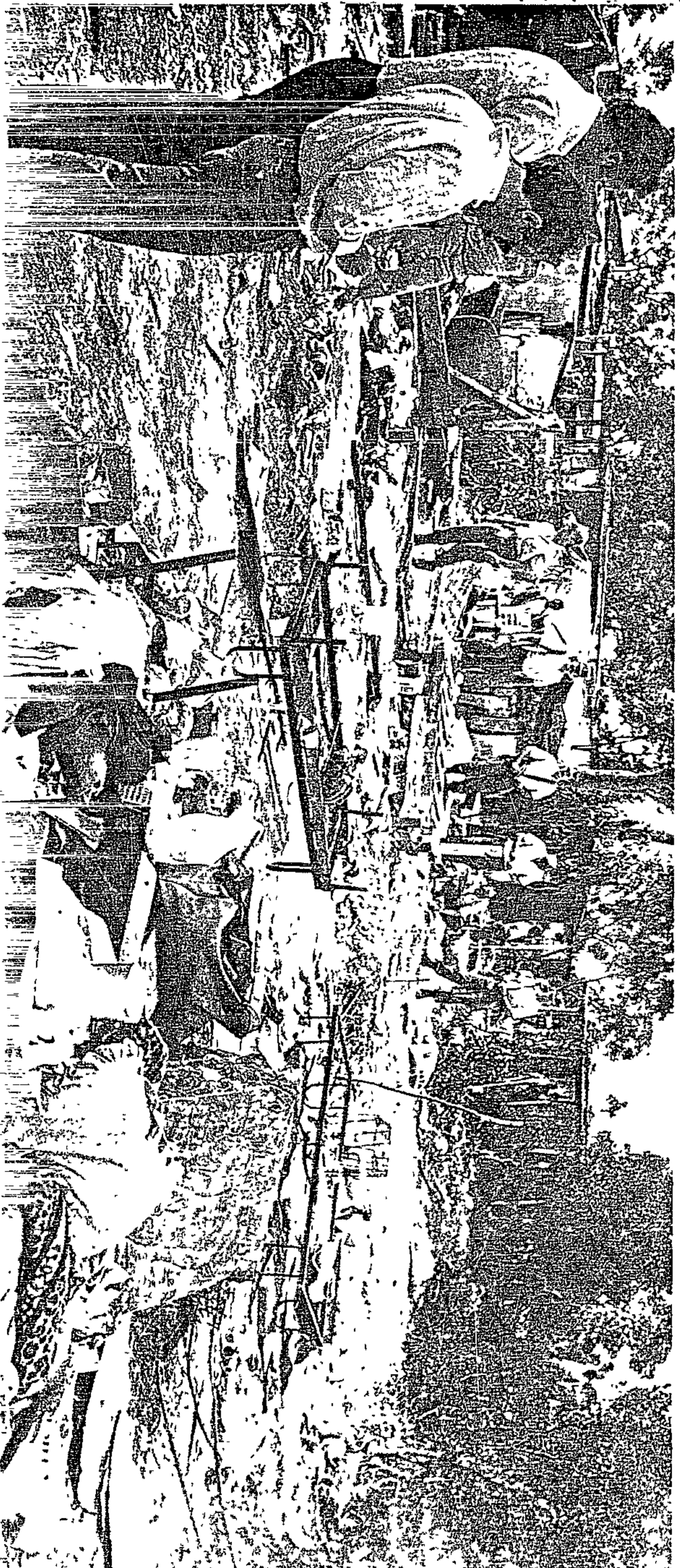
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(271)

# Freeze on resettlement welcomed

w/f ALG 2/2/68  
Political Staff

THE freezing by the Government of its resettlement programme has been welcomed as another sign that it is prepared to change its policies.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, confirmed yesterday that the resettlement programme had been

suspended until the outcome of an urgent investigation.

However, the reprieve applies only to black spots and not to people squatting illegally in rural or urban areas. Removals will also take place where people are prepared to move voluntarily.

Dr Viljoen said that no time scale had been

set for the investigation.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP welcomed the announcement as "good news" and hoped the suspension would become permanent.

The suspension of the resettlement programme comes after a week in which major changes have been announced in Government policy for blacks.

Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition's black affairs spokesman, said the move was a "very significant development in Government thinking".

He urged the Government to make definitive statements soon to end the uncertainty of people living under the threat of removal.

URGENT

Government decides to review its rese

# Removals sus

271 Skw 2/2/85  
Political Staff

## Cape Town

The Government's dramatic offer to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela conditionally was followed yesterday by a decision to suspend all forced removals of black communities pending a review of its resettlement policy.

The Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told foreign correspondents at a briefing in Cape Town that the suspension would affect hundreds of thousands of people under threat of removal to black tribal homelands from land set aside for whites.

He added that the Government would continue to resettle black communities "if their leaders agreed". The suspension would not apply to illegal squatters in urban or rural areas.

Dr Viljoen said the review of forced removals was initiated because "the Government is sensitive to the general critical attitude towards resettlement".

The review would examine 25 to 30 rural "black spot" villages in white areas and about the same number of urban black townships meant for incorporation in the 10 black homelands.

The suspension of the massive resettlement operation has been welcomed as another sign that the Government is prepared to change its policies.

Dr Viljoen said that no time-scale had been set for the investigation.

## Welcomed

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) welcomed the announcement and hoped the suspension would be permanent.

Mr Ray Swart, PFP black affairs spokesman, saw the move as "a significant development in Government thinking".

He added that "for the first time one could look to announcements by Government on black affairs with less cynicism and the expectation that something real would be done to improve the lot of blacks".

This was not the only praise the Opposition directed at the Government yesterday.

President Botha's offer to free Mandela and other prisoners in the same category was seen as a "genuine attempt at detente and at breaking the cycle of violence in the country".

PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert described the new initiatives as "highly significant and of cardinal importance".

Winding up the No Confidence debate in the House of Assembly, Dr Slabbert said that, in effect, President Botha was saying "there is your chance" and he now waited for a reaction.

He added that the offer should be extended to outlawed organisations and not only to individuals. He urged the Government to make a declaration of its intention to remove racial discrimination and create the right climate for negotiation.

## No illusions

Earlier, the Minister for Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said that the Government did not underestimate the need to broaden the democratic base in South Africa nor did it have any illusions about the nature and the intensity of the challenge.

Obsession with old, unserviceable, political models would have to go. He appealed to Dr Slabbert to give his party's co-operation. There was an urgency in South Africa's circumstances and a need for collective action, he said.

"The realisation of the democratic ideal in South Africa is such a complex exercise that many political scientists tell us it is unattainable," he said.

It would require goodwill from people, trust and acceptance of each other's bona fides, and involvement and intellectual contributions," Mr Heunis said.

These democratic ideals had to be realised in a novel way and the Leader of the Opposition had to agree that, ultimately, they might bear no resemblance to constitutional structures

## Government to review its resettlement policy

271 Skw 2/2/85 • From Page 1.

found in homogeneous, democratic societies.

"I appeal to you to leave capitalist politics, your obsession with political modes which no longer relate to the reality of South Africa."

At one point, to shouts of approval from Opposition benches, he admitted "There are many things from the past for which we must ask forgiveness".

The Conservative Party, on the other hand, saw nothing over which to enthuse.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg) said the Government had made an about-turn from a policy of full self-determination for all races to one of political integration.

Once started, the tempo could not be controlled - and, after chaos and bloodshed, would end with a one-man, one-vote system in which the African National Congress would gain power.

"All sorts of Governments before this one could have walked the same path. They were under the same pressure, but they had the courage and foresight to see that political integration would lead to a bloodbath," Dr Hartzenberg said.

Dr Hartzenberg also asked whether the conditional offer of

release for Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners also applied to members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and Wit Kommando.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, replied: "Naturally, if they accept the conditions laid down."

The New Republic Party welcomed the offer to release Mandela. Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP, Umbilo), said the conditions laid down by Mr Botha were reasonable "and must be accepted as reasonable by any reasonable person or country".

In a further comment, the NRP spokesman on justice, Mr Pat Rogers, said that the offer was a sincere gesture of reconciliation aimed at creating the right climate for the participation of blacks in the proposed new negotiating forum.

He added that the prisoners concerned would best serve their people by accepting the conditions set for their release.

"Failure to grasp this opportunity to display real leadership would be a tragic betrayal of millions of black South Africans and would expose the hollowness of ANC claims to be the authentic leadership of black South Africa" - Also from Sapa.

## ttlement policy

# pende

# Removals of blacks to be 'suspended'

CAPE TIMES 2/2/85 (271)

By JAMES SMITH of Associated Press

**THE forced removal of black communities is to be "suspended" until the government reviews the policy that is one of the most hated aspects of apartheid.**

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, told foreign correspondents at a briefing in Cape Town yesterday that the review would affect hundreds of thousands of blacks under threat of resettlement, from land set aside for whites to black tribal homelands.

However, Dr Viljoen also said the government would continue to resettle black communities if their leaders agreed.

The government has been accused of appointing "sell-out" black leaders who lack support from the people, then turning to them for guidance on whether the people want to be moved.

Dr Viljoen said the review of forced removals was initiated because "the government is sensitive to the general critical attitude toward resettlement".

He said the review would examine 25 to 30 rural "black spot" villages in white areas and about the same number of urban black townships slated for incorporation in the nation's 10 black homelands. He said he was not sure how many people were involved, but it was at least "hundreds of thousands".

The removal policy "will be drastically reviewed so as to limit it to the absolute minimum, and to ensure that insofar as is humanly possible, it will be done with the consent of those affected", he said.

He mentioned in particular KwaNgema and Driefontein, black areas near the Swazi border, from where planned removals are being reconsidered.

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, mentioned her concern over KwaNgema in her meeting with President P W Botha last year.

Dr Viljoen said many of the "black spots", formed before 1913 when laws were passed barring blacks from buying land in white areas, had grown substantially in recent years, making their removal more difficult. He added that foreign pressure "certainly also has had an effect on our thinking".

The practical effects of Dr Viljoen's pledge remained unclear because of his qualification that removals would go ahead if the people agreed.

Although he stated that "we are unwilling to proceed with a resettlement without the agreement of the people concerned", he contended that agreement had been reached in the past from some condemned communities.

For instance, Dr Viljoen said, the people of Mogopa, a village west of Johannesburg, agreed to move last year. Journalists who visited Mogopa found almost no one willing to go, though Mogopa's residents were sent to Bophuthatswana.

## 'Should have been done more quickly'

He said he did not oppose the basic concept of resettling people according to race. But he added "I think it should have been done far more quickly".

By some estimates, more than three million of South Africa's more than 22 million blacks have been forced off their land over the past three decades to satisfy the master plan of separating the races. Only a handful of whites has been removed.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen



Mrs Margaret Thatcher

**Richell**  
The brandy in  
age-old French tr

CAPE TIMES 2/2/85 (271)

# 'suspended'

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By some estimates, more than three million of South Africa's more than 22 million blacks have been forced off their land over the past three decades to satisfy the master plan of separating the races. Only a handful of whites has been removed.

Dr Viljoen also told correspondents the government was rethinking the policy of influx control.

The review was aimed at removing the "negative and discriminatory aspects" of the law. "I would personally like to make (black) movement as open and flexible as possible within the economic realities."

But he added that the government would not tolerate uncontrolled squatting in cities. The guidelines for urbanization should be that blacks could stay in cities if they had a job and suitable accommodation.

The government remained "determined that measures will be introduced to eliminate the inflow of illegal people" into white areas.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen



Mrs Margaret Thatcher

# Richell

## The brandy in age-old French



# Hither or thither? Has Dr V let these villagers stay put?

PETER WALLINGTON reports on a new twist in the Mathopestad saga

THERE is new hope for the people of Mathopestad following the announcement on Friday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that forced removals would be suspended.

Residents have struggled for 15 years to remain on the land that has been theirs for 74 years. Attention was focused on their plight recently when Senator Edward Kennedy visited them in the Western Transvaal.

Dr Viljoen, who did not refer directly to Mathopestad, said there were two important qualifications to the suspension: the government would continue to resettle black communities if they approved, and it would not accept illegal squatting in urban or rural areas.

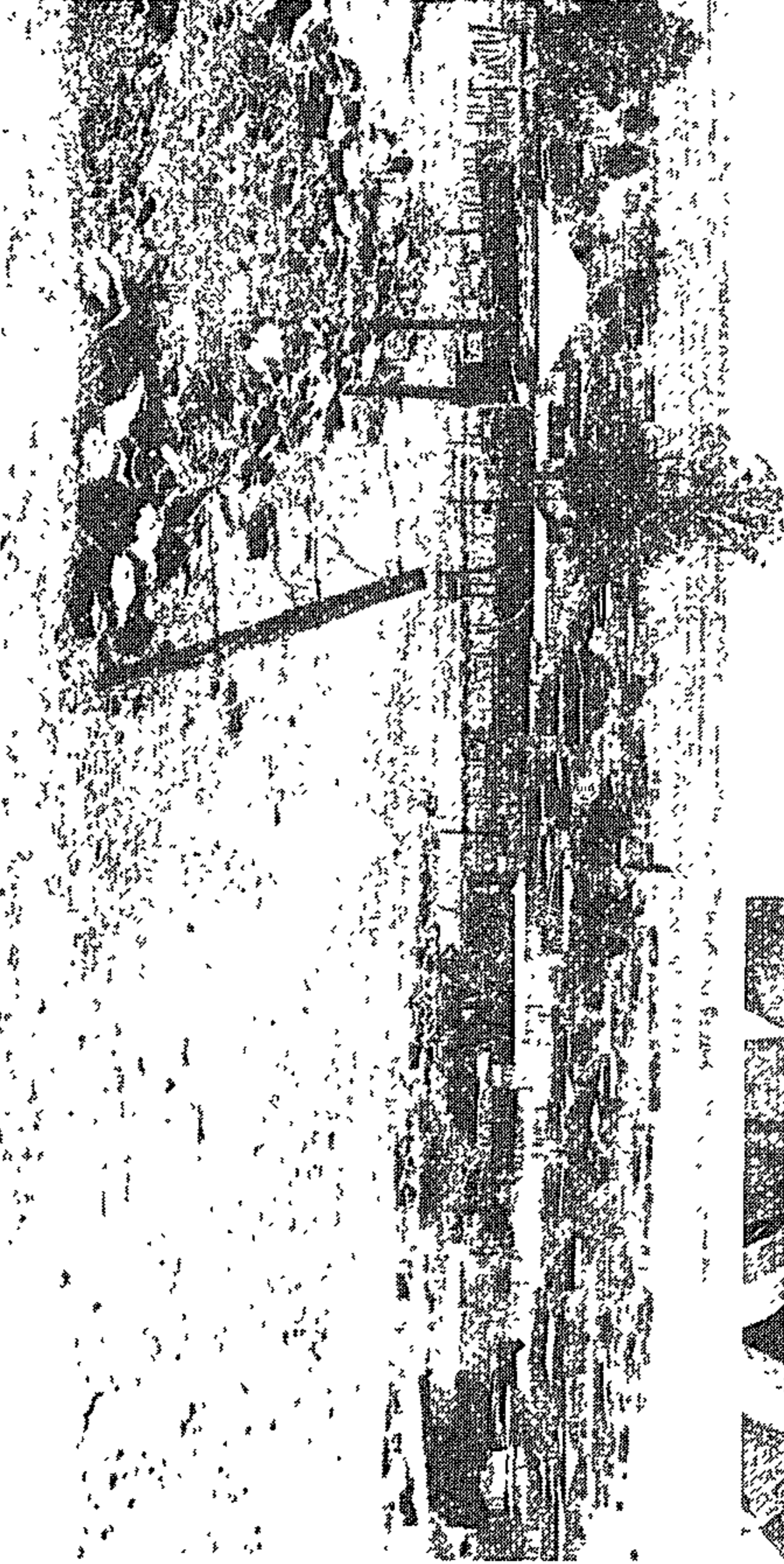
Mathopestad leaders say the community, which is due to be resettled in Onderstepoort about 120km away, does not want to move.

But earlier this week the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, said it had been decided to move the people.

Asked if this decision might be reversed, he said he had heard the people were against the move, and this would have to be discussed with them. "We must always take all the possibilities into account. In the meantime we must go ahead with whatever arrangements have been made."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said the community of 2 000 would be

● The well-watered, prosperous farming village of Mathopestad. Above, its acting chief Mr John Mathope. Pictures: HERBERT MABUZA



moved to Onderstepoort, 20km from Sun City. He could not say when the removal would start.

He said preparations for removal had been made — a school had been built, hundreds of tin toilets erected, taps installed and roads regraded. A reservoir at Onderstepoort had enough water for the community, he said.

The community would receive freehold rights at Onderstepoort — currently administered by the SA Development Trust — and compensation for their buildings in Mathopestad.

Mr Oosthuizen said Mathopestad was a "black spot" surrounded by "white" land, and so could not be enlarged should the community grow.

It would be costly to provide a basic infrastructure — roads, water, refuse removal — for areas such as Mathopestad, while it was cheaper to add on to existing facilities in the homelands.

In September last year the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, told the community's lawyer, Mr Geoff Budlender, that the removal would go ahead in spite of top-level meetings to reconsider the move.

This week Mr Budlender said he had heard nothing more.

The Sunday Express visited Mathopestad recently and was told by acting chief Mr John Mathope that he was not certain the community was to be moved. "Nothing has been settled yet, we just hear rumours," he said.

Mr Mathope said he had not talked with officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development for a

"long time". The acting chief, who met Mr Kennedy last month, said at the time he did not know if the senator could help them, but the community would appeal to anyone.

His people, he said, first settled in the fertile area in 1830. Their forefathers had bought the Mathopestad land in 1911. In 1949 Chief Cyprian Mathope had bought additional land for grazing.

Mr Mathope was not happy about moving. "Whites are jealous that we have this land. They found us in the country when they came here," he said.

Mr Abe Rankoko, a headman and Mr Mathope's deputy, said villagers had all they needed at Mathopestad.

There was abundant water to cultivate maize, beans, sorghum, peaches and apricots. The village also had a primary and a junior secondary school and there were plans to build a senior secondary school.

## Worked

There was good public transport to Johannesburg, Krugersdorp and Rustenburg where many of the young men worked during the week.

The people of Mathopestad had tractors and farming implements. A store at nearby Boons supplies provisions. Mathopestad often had more maize than the villagers needed, and the surplus was sold to a farmers' co-operative at Koster.

Mr Rankoko asked: "Why should we move? Donkeys die in Bophuthatswana — but not here."

Mr Rankoko had been to Onderstepoort and did not like what he saw. He said it was dry, hot and the land could not be used for farming.

He had been told villagers could grow vegetables and sell them to Sun City. But he said there were 11 villages surrounding Rustenburg and they were all "scratching for food."

# First test for new stance on removals

Staw 271  
4/2/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government's new stance on removals will be tested today when leaders of the Eastern Transvaal "black spot", Driefontein, meet Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Mr Ben Wilkens.

The re-accommodation of about 50 Driefontein families can no longer be put off as part of the farm has been flooded by the new Heyshope Dam and houses close to the water are beginning to collapse.

The Department of Water Affairs intends to issue these tenants with notices to vacate this week, says the community's lawyer.

Members of the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein will try to persuade Mr Wilkens to resettle those displaced by the dam on Government-owned land adjoining Driefontein, and leave the rest where they are.

## PAINFUL QUESTION

The Government has contended that Driefontein is a "badly situated area" or "black spot" and that its residents must be removed to a homeland.

The question of removal is particularly painful at Driefontein, where leader Mr Saul Mkhize was shot dead by a policeman at an anti-removals meeting in April 1983.

The Government has maintained for years that the people of Driefontein will have to move to kaNgwane or to kwaZulu.

But kaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, says he will not administer any resettlement camp as part of his homeland if people are forced into it.



Mr. Wilkens said earlier this week that he and the Driefontein leaders would meet to discuss "ways of compensation, the problems of people whose houses are under the water-line, as well as the possibilities of remuneration and accommodation for those affected"

Driefontein people are hoping they will be given some indication of what the Government plans to do with them.

It will be seen as an indicator of the Government's intentions in regard to the community as well as other "black spots" under threat of removal.

The last meeting between residents and the Government was in May 1983, when Dr Piet Koornhof, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, promised to let the community know within 10 days if they could have a piece of land in Schaapkraal.

They have heard nothing from him since.

SAPA reports that the National Council of Women said at the weekend it welcomed news that removals were to be suspended.

"We are glad to know that the Government is now sensitive to the distress and anger the removals policy has caused and glad too to know that years of angry protest have had results," the council said.

ROM 4/2/85 (271)  
**Govt  
to  
talk to  
village  
folk**

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, is to meet the people of Driefontein today — the first meeting in 19 months between the Government and this community under threat of forced removal.

The meeting comes in the wake of the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen's, that forced removals are to be suspended pending a review of the policy by the Government.

Mr Wilkens' visit comes only a month after he cancelled an earlier meeting with the community without explanation.

Since then, lawyers acting for the community have written to Dr Viljoen saying houses were collapsing and residents were in "direct and imminent danger" as a result of the rising new Heyshope Dam.

They asked for permission to occupy vacant State-owned land bordering on Driefontein and to arrange for immediate compensation for their homes

The community is under threat of forced removal because Driefontein is a "black spot"

# No relaxation of removal struggle

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — Twenty-one Transvaal communities under threat of forced removal said yesterday they would be relieved if the government's suspension of removals was carried out, but they did not believe they could relax their struggle against resettlement.

Representatives of the 21 communities — including those of KwaNgema, Driefontein, Mathopestad, Valspan and Huhudi — met near Johannesburg on the weekend to discuss their common struggles against forced removal.

Afterwards they issued a lengthy joint response to the statement by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister

of Co-Operation and Development, that forced removals would be suspended while the Government rethought the policy.

The 21 communities said they were in danger of losing their lives and properties through removal and could be happy only if left in peace.

However, they were worried about a number of major points in Dr Viljoen's statement. These were

● They were uncertain that it would "come true" Dr Viljoen's predecessor, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised there would be no more forced removals, yet the people of Mogopa were moved by force last year, they said.

● It was not enough for Dr Viljoen to say he was reconsidering 25 to 30 "black spot" removals and the same number of urban township removals, when there were 189 "black spots" under threat of removal in Natal alone.

● Would Dr Viljoen talk to the "chiefs and leaders" they have put over us, or our real leaders", they asked

● They could not accept that squatter removals would continue "We believe rural squatters are people who have lived on the farms for hundreds of years .. now they are being pushed into the overcrowded reserves as squatters".

"All removals must stop. We, the people living under threat, have the right to stay where we are

"We will fight for our future, whatever reprieves or threats the government issues. We believe it is our struggles up until now which have shown the government that to continue with removals will cause bloodshed and fighting."

Dr Viljoen had said the leaders of Mogopa had agreed to move, "yet we know that the leaders of Mogopa resisted desperately, even after their schools and churches were demolished by the government".

## Relief measures

"The person who agreed to move was a headman, democratically deposed by the tribe," they said.

They called on Dr Viljoen to speak only to democratically-elected leaders, to list the areas he was referring to, to change the Government Gazettes that listed areas to be moved, and to start relief measures to help re-establish communities already removed.

"We will judge whether this statement by the minister is any different (from Dr Koornhof's promise to stop removals) by what happens to the Driefontein people tomorrow and the Valspan people next week."

Mr Ben Wilkens, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, is due to meet the Driefontein leaders in Pretoria today and Dr Viljoen is due to meet the Valspan leaders next week.

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# Indians at Inanda to make way for blacks

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 950 Indian families, some of them farmers, will be moved out of Inanda, near Durban, from the end of this year to make way for a black township.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture in the Indian House of Delegates, said Indians of Inanda would be moved out in three phases.

'First the tenants will be moved and settled in either Phoenix or an area adjoining Phoenix, followed by the landlords and then the farmers,' he said.

A decision on the future of Inanda, where Indians had been living for decades, has been hanging in the balance for several years.

Property valuers had carried out door-to-door surveys from time to time but had denied that Indians would be moved out of the area.

Now Mr Dookie has ended uncertainty over the area's future and confirmed that all 950 Indian families would have to move.

He said a statement

would be issued shortly on the future resettlement of the Indian community of Inanda.

The minister said although the Indian farmers of Inanda and the Natal Indian Canegrowers' Association appeared to be unhappy with the compensation offered for their farms, he hoped to resolve the controversy.

'I am holding talks with various ministers from "general affairs" to resolve the problem,' he said.

Mr Dookie said that he had favoured the decision to move Indians out of Inanda because there was a need for progress.

Alternative housing and proper compensation would be offered to the affected Indian families and farmers of Inanda.

He said negotiations were at an advanced stage and he would release a statement in Parliament shortly.

# RESETTLEMENT - 1985

JUNE - DECEMBER.

- Footnotes Tobacco Manufacturing Industry (Rustenburg)
1. Despatch Clerk etc Also includes factory clerical employee and receiving clerk. Qualifying period 5 years.
  2. Drvs Categories until March 1983 not strictly comparable with those from March 1983
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Before March 1983  | From March 1983     |
| Drvr < 500 kg      | Drvr < 1362 kg      |
| Drvr 500 - 3000 kg | Drvr 1362 - 2724 kg |
| Drvr 3000-5000 kg  | Drvr 2724-3632kg    |
| Drvr > 500 kg      | Drvr > 3632 kg      |
3. Drvr Cars S/W Refers to drivers cars and station wagons.
  4. Examiner Qualifying period 6 months.
  5. Grade I, Grade II, Grade IIA Qualifying period 2 years.
  6. Grade III Qualifying period 1 year.
  7. Grade IV Qualifying period 1 year.
  8. Parties to Agreement
  - (1) Until July 1981 employer organisation called The United Tobacco Companies (South) Limited, Rustenburg
  - (2) African Tobacco Workers' Union only party to agreement from March 1983.
  9. Sectionman Qualifying period 3 years.
  10. Security Off A/B Refers to security officer A or B.
  11. Storeman Qualifying period 5 years.
  12. Supervisor Cig was "Supervisor" Q.P. 2 yrs.
  13. Leading hand Includes production technician
  - Quality control Refers to shift controller
  - Quality assist Refers to assistant shift controller
  - Quality inspector Q.P. 2 yrs
  - Supervisor pipe Refers to supervisor (pipe tobacco)
  14. Machine minder Q.P. 3 years.
  15. Stores attendant Q.P. 2 years.
  16. Team leader omitted - several different rates of pay.

Parties  
 Employer Organisation: United Tobacco Company Limited  
 Trade Unions: Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging; African Tobacco Workers' Union  
 Area  
 Municipal Area of Rustenburg

# '12 years later, we're STILL waiting'

271  
98  
C.P. Press  
2/6/87

## CP Correspondent

THE PEOPLE of Mathopestad, the Western Transvaal town threatened with resettlement, applied for a clinic 12 years ago — but the Government knows nothing about it.

Deputy Health Minister George Morrison told Parliament this week the residents had not made any application for a clinic.

But according to Johannesburg North PFP MP Peter Soal, Mathopestad residents made two applications for a clinic in 1973, one to Johannesburg's Department of Health and the other to Rustenburg's health regional director.

"There is clearly something wrong with

their files if they don't have a record of these applications. The Deputy Minister's reply is not satisfactory because an application was made, and he should clarify the

situation," said Mr Soal.

He said a mobile clinic visiting Mathopestad every five weeks was no substitute for a clinic in a settled community.

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By BENITO PHILLIPS

**GLENMORE** residents have won their fight against removal.

Ciskei Internal Affairs Minister Lindile Williams told the National Assembly resettlement plans for the over 5 000 Glenmore residents had changed after talks with the SA Government.

Instead of being moved to Peddie, the Glenmore people will now remain in the area, where "suitable accommodation" will be built for them.

Like their counterparts at Mgwali, Glenmore residents have been resisting removal to the Ciskei since 1979.

They formed the Glenmore Residents' Committee, and Member of Parliament Errol Moorcroft was asked to take up their fight in the SA Parliament.

# Glenmore won't have to move

The people said they were not consulted before they were brought to the area from different parts of the Eastern Cape.

But they never gave up their fight against removal to Peddie. Numerous representations were made to the SA Government to allow them to return to their rightful homes.

Although they regard the reprieve as a major victory, many said they

still face hunger and poverty in the small village.

● Mr Williams said they are being allowed to remain in Glenmore because of employment opportunities at Tyefu irrigator scheme.

He said people are presently in shacks on prime agricultural land which is needed for extension of the Tyefu scheme.

They will be rehoused at a new site close to the existing one.

Net

WORKINGS

net car flow

23777  
52442  
(63405)

19814

# Widows of shooting victim get R38 500

From SOPHIE TEMA

JOHANNESBURG. — The widows and children of Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Vusumuzi Mkhize, who was shot and killed by a policeman, were awarded R38 500 damages in an out-of-court settlement with the Minister of Law and Order.

Two of Mr Mkhize's common-law wives had claimed a total of R60 000 damages from the Minister of Law Order in pa-

pers before the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Mkhize was shot in April 1983 by Constable J A Nienaber at a meeting to protest the removal of people from Driefontein.

However, the minister denied that the policeman involved in the shooting had wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally or negligently shot Mr Mkhize.

During a trial held in the Volkskrust-Circuit Court last year, Consta-

ble Nienaber said he had shot Mr Mkhize during an illegal gathering at the Cabangani School.

He was acquitted of Mr Mkhize's murder.

Yesterday one of the widows, Miss Angeline Xaba, of Tsakane near Brakpan, the mother of three of Mr Mkhize's children, said: "The money will be used to educate my children, but it does not close the gap left by the death of their father, who meant everything to me and them."

Miss Xaba, who had asked for R45 000 for her three children Tethro, 16, Gift, 13, and Abner, 10, was awarded R32 500.

Miss Beauty Khuluse, of Driefontein in the Wakkerstroom district, claimed R15 000 for the support and maintenance of Mr Mkhize's child Paris Khuluse and was awarded R6 000.

Mr G Budlender, counsel for the widows, said the money would maintain the children until they reached the age of 21.

(3) Yes, close and continual liaison also via the Standing Committee for Animal Health of SARCOS which annually holds discussions regarding dangerous animal diseases and the co-ordination of control measures.

(4) Yes, one outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease each in Zimbabwe and Mozambique was reported.

(5) (a) and (b) Yes. Import control measures on animals and animal products are applied. The RSA and neighbouring states keep each other informed on a monthly basis regarding any dangerous diseases that might occur in the respective states. The international boundaries between the RSA and the other states are patrolled by officers who are stationed at strategic points. Research for the improvement of vaccines is proceeding. In the danger areas immunization campaigns are conducted regularly.

(b) No, since the position is under control.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is convinced that there is sufficient protection in the game reserve areas on the borders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to prevent the spread of these diseases?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: The answer is yes.

Department of Finance: national servicemen of Defence:†

\*12 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:†

Whether the South African Defence Force has made available any national servicemen to (a) the Directorate: Inland Revenue and (b) any other specified directorates of the Department of Finance, if so, (i)(aa) how many and (bb) in respect of what date is this figure furnished and (ii) what is the nature of the work performed by them in the said Department?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

X (a) and (b) No, (i) and (ii) fall away. *Hans and Q. 15/16/85*  
 Political activities: directive *4/6/85*  
 \*13. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether a directive in connection with participation in political activities by members of Citizen Force and Commando units was issued by the South African Defence Force on or about 30 November 1984, if so,

(2) whether any disciplinary action has since then been taken against members of these units in terms of this directive, if so, in how many cases has action been necessary,

(3) whether he will make a Statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No. As far back as August 1982 a policy directive was issued to augment the regulations with regard to the political activities of members of the SA Defence Force. In this regard the hon member is referred to the reply to question number 4 of 16 February 1983. An amendment to the directive was issued on 14 May 1984.

(2) No. No formal disciplinary action has thus far been taken against anybody. The attention of one officer has, however, been drawn to the fact that a certain action by him was contrary to the instructions.

(3) Yes. The instructions do not apply only to the Citizen Force and Commandos but also to the Permanent Force and are based on the longstanding principle that the SA Defence Force is elevated above party politics.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether an officer who runs for elec-

tion to a city council is considered as being a politically controversial person and whether such an officer is then expected to resign while he participates in such an election?

†The MINISTER: Each case will be judged according to its merit. The important aspect is that the person should not create a political embarrassment for the Defence Force.

†Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what the criterion would be or less be to judge whether a person's behaviour is politically controversial?

†The MINISTER: I think the hon member for Soupanberg will be able to judge much better on this, because in my opinion there are politically controversial people in his party. [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether a member of the CP will be controversial in the Defence Force. Does it then also apply the other way around? [Interjections.]

†Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, must I accept that if a member of the NP runs for election to the provincial council he is not controversial, but if a member of the CP runs for election to a city council he is indeed controversial?

†The MINISTER: Sir, I do not know how the CP became so politically controversial—that is their own affair—but when a person belongs to the NP he is not politically controversial. [Interjections.]

Military service: ownership of land

\*14 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether White male South African citizens who are called up by Commando units for registration with a view to military service, are called up on the ground of their ownership of land situated within the borders of

the Commando unit concerned; if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria are applied in this regard;

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(a) Some landowners own farms in different parts of the country and can obviously not be a member of all Commandos in the areas in which they own land. Many landowners also live in cities and towns far away from their farms and are not themselves actively involved in farming.

(b) A person must be permanently resident in the Commando area.

(2) No

(1) whether the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development made any agreement with the residents of Mathopestad whereby officials of (a) his Department, (b) any Development Board and/or (c) any other State Department or body were to seek permission from the leaders of Mathopestad prior to visiting Mathopestad; if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the terms of this agreement;

(2) whether this agreement is still in existence, if not, (a) why not, (b)(i) when and (ii) by whom was it terminated and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the termination of this agreement; if so,

(3) whether any official of his Department or any Development Board ac-



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accompanied a television film crew of the South African Broadcasting Company to Mathopestad in May 1985, if so, (d) when, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of this official and (c) what was the purpose of their visit to Mathopestad.

- (4) whether (a) he, (b) this official and/or (c) any member of his Department or any Development Board obtained permission from the leaders of the residents of Mathopestad for this visit, if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) what is name of the leader who gave this official the necessary permission and (iii) what was the nature of the request made to these leaders.

- (5) whether the official concerned (a) gave any instructions and/or (b) made any suggestions to the film crew regarding whom they should interview, if so (i) why, (ii) what was the nature of the instructions or suggestions and (iii) what are the names of the persons who were recommended or suggested for interviews;

- (6) whether any of these persons have agreed to move to the resettlement site near Onderstepoort, if so, how many of these persons (a) have and (b) have not agreed to move.

- (7) whether he or the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development was informed of the establishment of a liaison committee by the residents of Mathopestad; if so, when,

- (8) whether he or any member of his Department has met with this committee; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) where, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome in each case; if not, why not;

- (9) whether he intends meeting with this committee; if not, why not; if so, when;

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

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) During discussions with a deputation of Mathopestad on 21 May 1983 it was agreed that visits to Mathopestad will be arranged by Government officials. This arrangement has not been cancelled

- (3) and (4) Yes. In view of the many press reports about Mathopestad a television filming unit visited the area in April 1985 in order to inform the public about the factual situation. The team was accompanied by Mr W J Pretorius, Commissioner at Rustenburg in whose area Mathopestad is situated, and Mr T A du Preez, an Administrative officer.

- (5) and (6) No suggestions were made to the film crew nor were they given any instructions. The crew did however conduct brief general discussions with individuals in Mathopestad

- (7) to (9) I am not aware of the existence of an official liaison committee. The community did indeed establish a Planning Committee. The intention is that discussions will be held with the Planning Committee

- (10) No  
*Have an ad*  
*Police stations: protection/security*  
*Q. Col 1664 4/6/85*  
*Tb. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:*

- (1) Whether the protection of and security at police stations in the Republic have been upgraded; if so,

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent in this regard in the 1984-85 financial year or in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) in respect of how many police stations was this amount spent?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

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- (2) (a) 1984-1985—R4 372 047.

- (b) 108  
*Defoliant/herbicides*  
*Have an ad*  
\*17- The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence: *4/6/85 Q. Col 1665*

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force or any agency or person connected with the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliant or herbicides to eliminate vegetation in any areas in (a) South West Africa, (b) the operational area and/or (c) Angola, if so, (i) where, (ii) on what dates, (iii) why, (iv) on whose authority in each case and (v)(aa) what was the chemical content of the defoliant or herbicide used and (bb) from whom was it obtained; if not,

- (2) whether it was at any time the intention of the South African Defence Force to make use of any defoliant or herbicides in any of these areas; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding these plans and (e) why was it decided not to carry out these plans;

- (3) whether any tests have been carried out to determine the effects of such herbicides or defoliant on (a) people, (b) animals and (c) vegetation, if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom and (iii) what were the findings;

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

†THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, a herbicide was used as part of defensive measures.

- (c) No

- (a) and (b) (i) On the cutlines and the so called Yan strip

- (ii) In 1981, 1983 and 1985.

- (iii) To facilitate the location of enemy crossings of the strips they have to be free of vegetation. The most cost effective method to eradicate vegetation is by means of the use of herbicides.

- (iv) The General Officer Commanding SWA Territory force with the approval of the Territorial Security Council.

- (v) (aa) and (bb). It is not in the public interest to divulge this information. I am, however, willing to supply it to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition on a confidential basis.

- (2) Falls away.

- (3) No. Because the herbicide is a commercially available product which has been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if it is applied according to the directions. It has been applied according to the directions at all times.

- (4) No.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the problems that have arisen in the USA as a result of the use of defoliant in Vietnam? May I ask him if he has studied those reports to ensure that our troops who apply these defoliant or work with them are properly protected in their own interests?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply to the question is "yes". We have studied the reports concerned.

(3) Yes, close and continual liaison also via the Standing Committee for Animal Health of SARCUS which annually holds discussions regarding dangerous animal diseases and the co-ordination of control measures.

(4) Yes, one outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease each in Zimbabwe and Mozambique was reported.

(5) (a) and (b) Yes. Import control measures on animals and animal products are applied. The RSA and neighbouring states keep each other informed on a monthly basis regarding any dangerous diseases that might occur in the respective states. The international boundaries between the RSA and the other states are patrolled by officers who are stationed at strategic points. Research for the improvement of vaccines is proceeding. In the danger areas immunization campaigns are conducted regularly.

(6) No, since the position is under control.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is convinced that there is sufficient protection in the game reserve areas on the borders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to prevent the spread of these diseases?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: The answer is yes.

Department of Finance: national servicemen

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X Political activities: directive 4/16/85

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(2) No. No formal disciplinary action has thus far been taken against anybody. The attention of one officer has, however, been drawn to the fact that a certain action by him was contrary to the instructions.

(3) Yes. The instructions do not apply only to the Citizen Force and Commandos but also to the Permanent Force and are based on the longstanding principle that the SA Defence Force is elevated above party politics.

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tion to a city council is considered as being a politically controversial person and whether such an officer is then expected to resign while he participates in such an election?

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†Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what the criterion would more or less be to judge whether a person's behaviour is politically controversial?

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(a) Some landowners own farms in different parts of the country and can obviously not be a member of all Commandos in the areas in which they own land. Many landowners also live in cities and towns far away from their farms and are not themselves actively involved in farming.

(b) A person must be permanently resident in the Commando area.

(2) No.

\*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) whether the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development made any agreement with the residents of Mathopestad whereby officials of (a) his Department, (b) any Development Board and/or (c) any other State Department or body were to seek permission from the leaders of Mathopestad prior to visiting Mathopestad; if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the terms of this agreement;

(2) whether this agreement is still in existence; if not, (a) why not, (b)(i) when and (ii) by whom was it terminated and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the termination of this agreement; if so,

(3) whether any official of his Department or any Development Board ac-

accompanied a television film crew of the South African Broadcasting Company to Mathopestad in May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of this official and (c) what was the purpose of their visit to Mathopestad,

- (4) whether (a) he, (b) this official and/or (c) any member of his Department or any Development Board obtained permission from the leaders of the residents of Mathopestad for this visit; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) what is name of the leader who gave this official the necessary permission and (iii) what was the nature of the request made to these leaders;

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- (7) whether he or the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development was informed of the establishment of a liaison committee by the residents of Mathopestad; if so, when;

- (8) whether he or any member of his Department has met with this committee; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) where, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome in each case; if not, why not;

- (9) whether he intends meeting with this committee; if not, why not; if so, when;

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HoA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) During discussions with a deputation of Mathopestad on 21 May 1983 it was agreed that visits to Mathopestad will be arranged by Government officials. This arrangement has not been cancelled.

- (3) and (4) Yes. In view of the many press reports about Mathopestad a television filming unit visited the area in April 1985 in order to inform the public about the factual situation. The team was accompanied by Mr W J Pretorius, Commissioner at Rustenburg in whose area Mathopestad is situated, and Mr T A du Preez, an Administrative officer.

- (5) and (6) No suggestions were made to the film crew nor were they given any instructions. The crew did however conduct brief general discussions with individuals in Mathopestad.

- (7) to (9) I am not aware of the existence of an official liaison committee. The community did indeed establish a Planning Committee. The intention is that discussions will be held with the Planning Committee.

(10) No. *Handwritten: Hence and Police stations: protection/security S. Col. 1664 4/6/85 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:*

- (1) Whether the protection of and security at police stations in the Republic have been upgraded; if so,

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent in this regard in the 1984-85 financial year or in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) in respect of how many police stations was this amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) (a) 1984-1985—R4 372 047.

(b) 108.

*Handwritten: Defoliants/herbicides*  
*Handwritten: Hence and*  
 \*The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence: *W/6/85 Q. 61/1665*

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force or any agency or person connected with the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliants or herbicides to eliminate vegetation in any areas in (a) South West Africa, (b) the operational area and/or (c) Angola, if so, (i) where, (ii) on what dates, (iii) why, (iv) on whose authority in each case and (v)(aa) what was the chemical content of the defoliant or herbicide used and (bb) from whom was it obtained; if not,

- (2) whether it was at any time the intention of the South African Defence Force to make use of any defoliants or herbicides in any of these areas; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding these plans and (e) why was it decided not to carry out these plans;

- (3) whether any tests have been carried out to determine the effects of such herbicides or defoliants on (a) people, (b) animals and (c) vegetation; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom and (iii) what were the findings;

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, a herbicide was used as part of defensive measures.

(c) No.

- (a) and (b) (i) On the cutlines and the so called Yati strip

HoA

- (ii) In 1981, 1983 and 1985.

- (iii) To facilitate the location of enemy crossings of the strips they have to be free of vegetation. The most cost effective method to eradicate vegetation is by means of the use of herbicides.

- (iv) The General Officer Commanding SWA Territory force with the approval of the Territorial Security Council

- (v) (aa) and (bb). It is not in the public interest to divulge this information I am, however, willing to supply it to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition on a confidential basis

- (2) Falls away.

- (3) No. Because the herbicide is a commercially available product which has been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if it is applied according to the directions. It has been applied according to the directions at all times.

- (4) No.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the problems that have arisen in the USA as a result of the use of defoliants in Vietnam? May I ask him if he has studied those reports to ensure that our troops who apply these defoliants or work with them are properly protected in their own interests?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply to the question is "yes". We have studied the reports concerned.

*Handwritten signature*

(c) Since the Committee is mainly an advisory body for the Minister of National Education, and the policies on which the Committee advises the Minister of National Education will be made public, I am not prepared to disclose the specific matters that had been discussed by the Committee.

(2) No. For the same reason mentioned in 1(c).

(3) No

\*28. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many persons were living (i) in core houses, (ii) at Site C and (iii) in other specified accommodation at Khayelitsha as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons were (i) male, (ii) female and (iii) children in each case;

(2) how many of these persons living (a) in core houses, (b) at Site C and (c) in other accommodation at Khayelitsha came from (i) Langa, (ii) Nyanga, (iii) Guguletu, (iv) the Old Crossroads area, (v) the KTC squatter area, (vi) other specified Western Cape townships, (vii) farms in the Western Cape and (viii) any other specified places?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 8 034.

(ii) 31 735.

(iii) There are as yet only core houses at Khayelitsha.

(b) No. The farm Compensation is situated adjacent to the bigger Impendle area.

(i) The families concerned were assisted to settle with their consent at the request of the landowners on whose land they lived.

(ii) 23 families (149 persons)

during the period 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him why it was necessary to bring families down from Weenen to an area which is distant from the area from whence they came? They were moved from Northern to Southern Natal. Why was it necessary to move those people such a distance to an area where they have no tribal connections?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker. I do not have the full details of this particular movement but I would like to point out, as is stated in the answer, that this was done with the agreement of the people concerned.

Port Natal Administration Board: Durban headquarters 11/6/85

\*31 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether it is the intention to sell the Durban headquarters of the Port Natal Administration Board; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether a buyer has been found, if so, for what amount has it been sold?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No decision about the sale of the building or not has so far been taken.

(2) falls away.

Drakensberg Administration Board: Pietermaritzburg: headquarters

\*32. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether it is the intention to sell the Pietermaritzburg headquarters of the Drakensberg Administration Board; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether a buyer has been found; if so, for what amount has it been sold?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No decision about the sale of the building or not has so far been taken.

(2) falls away

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask whether it is because there has been no offer made for these premises that they are not being sold?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the whole question regarding the change of headquarters of the Natal Development Board and the possible property transactions involved is still being studied by the board and by the department

Urban transport: buses

\*33. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department and/or any organizations falling under his Department is engaged in any experiments involving various types of buses for urban transport; if so, (a) what organization or organizations, (b) in which city or cities, (c) at whose cost were these buses purchased and (d) what is the object of these experiments;

(2) whether any preliminary findings are available in this regard; if so, what are they; if not, when is it anticipated that such findings will be available?

(in)	(a)	(b)
	Square metres	Rand per month
Houston . . . . .	136,00	4 117,54
Ilha do Sal . . . . .	24,00	2 117,20
Lasbon . . . . .	44,00	1 982,00
London . . . . .	1 144,00	72 883,14
Los Angeles . . . . .	153,00	5 004,04
Lyon . . . . .	65,00	275,69
Madrid . . . . .	187,28	2 068,15
Manchester . . . . .	178,00	1 667,60
Melbourne . . . . .	46,00	3 300,00
Milan . . . . .	26,25	1 126,60
Munich . . . . .	106,00	1 030,00
New York . . . . .	4 496,00	123 406,31
Paris . . . . .	368,50	8 322,49
Perth . . . . .	142,00	1 751,40
Port Louis . . . . .	98,00	1 050,00
Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	481,32	10 321,46
Rome . . . . .	182,12	5 948,92
San Francisco . . . . .	140,00	4 910,00
Sao Paulo . . . . .	20,00	541,03
Stuttgart . . . . .	71,00	469,56
Sydney . . . . .	440,00	27 000,00
Taipei . . . . .	234,00	4 446,73
Tel Aviv . . . . .	122,00	6 700,00
Tokyo . . . . .	51,00	5 260,78
Toronto . . . . .	284,07	14 000,000
Vancouver . . . . .	73,00	1 400,00
Vienna . . . . .	130,00	2 433,73
Zurich . . . . .	286,70	32 842,16

#### Midnight flights

909. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Whether any South African Airways midnight flights have made any (a) scheduled and/or (b) unscheduled stops at any airports other than those in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth since the introduction of these flights; if so, (a) which flights, (b) on what dates, (c) where did they stop and (d) for what reason did they make these stops in each case;
- (2) whether any midnight flights have been delayed; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the cause of the delay in each case?

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) 189 out of a total of 1 506 flights

(b) On various dates since the inception of the service on 2 April 1984 and 19 April 1985.

(c) For reasons relating to:  
handling of passengers  
and baggage . . . . . 39;  
aircraft and ramp handling problems . . . . . 14;  
defects to technical and aircraft equipment . . . . . 22;

damage to aircraft . . . . . 1;  
failure of automatic equipment . . . . . 35;  
flight operations . . . . . 1;  
weather conditions . . . . . 4;  
delays by airport authorities . . . . . 2; and  
reactionary . . . . . 71.

*Hennard 11/6/85*  
271  
G.S.O. 1781

910. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 26 February 1985, (a) where is each of the 67 Black spots situated which remained to be removed as at 31 December 1984, (b) where are the proposed resettlement sites in respect of each of these Black spots situated and (c) to what use is it intended to put this land once the communities in question have been resettled;

(2) whether any land in these Black spots is owned by any members of these communities; if not, who owns the land in each case; if so, in respect of which Black spots is land so owned;

(3) whether a decision has been taken in regard to the resettlement of each of these communities; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the reconsideration of the removal of these Black spots will be completed; if so,

(4) whether any of these communities are still to be resettled; if so, (a) why and (b) which communities (i) will and (ii) will not be resettled; if not, what action will be taken in respect of these Black spots;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) to (5) The review of decisions by the Government on the settlement of

communities has not yet been finalised. Definite replies can therefore not be supplied at this stage.

#### Rotunda

917. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the hours of the reservations section at the Rotunda have been changed; if so, (a) to what hours and (b) why;

(2) whether any changes have been effected in respect of the Rotunda refreshment service; if so, (a) what was the (i) turnover and (ii) profit or loss (aa) before and (bb) after these changes and (b) what changes were effected;

(3) whether it is the intention to close the refreshment stall at the Rotunda; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(4) whether any other facilities for passengers and members of the public have been affected by the changed hours of the Rotunda; if so, (a) what specified facilities, (b) why in each case and (c) what alternative arrangements have been made for the persons concerned at this building?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) On weekdays from 08h00 to 17h00, on Saturdays from 08h00 to 13h00 and closed on Sundays and Public holidays.

(b) Due to the present adverse economic situation, it is not practicable to maintain extended business hours. A twenty-four hour telephone reservation service is provided as well as ticketing service at Jan Smuts Airport.

- (2) Yes, a Board of Enquiry was appointed by the Management of Transport Services.
- (3) No, this has been adequately dealt with in my reply to question no 4 on today's Question Paper.

#### Fuel pipelines

\*6. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any complaints concerning the South African Transport Services fuel pipelines were received from any employees of the South African Transport Services during the latest specified 24-month period for which information is available; if so, (a) in what capacity was each of these persons employed when these complaints were received, (b) who received these complaints, (c) when were they received in each case and (d) what was the (i) nature of the complaints, and (ii) response thereto, in each case;

- (2) whether any action was taken as a result of these complaints; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) with what result;
- (3) whether any of the employees who made these complaints have since been (a) transferred, (b) demoted and (c) promoted; if so, (i) (aa) why and (bb) when in each case, (ii) who took the decisions in this regard and (iii) in what capacity was each of these person employed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, April 1983 to March 1985.
- (a) Planner (Pipelines), and Co-ordinating Officer (Pipelines)

(b), (c), (d), (i), (ii), (2), (a), (b) and (c) During the period in question numerous allegations of theft, fraud, dangerous working conditions, incompetent staff, etc were addressed to, *inter alia*, the SA Railways Police, the Manager, Pipeline Department, the Management of Transport Services and myself. The allegations were investigated by the SA Railways Police, senior officials of Transport Services and a Board of Enquiry.

(d) In those cases where the alleged irregularities could be substantiated, remedial action was taken.

- (3) (a) Yes.  
(b) and (c) No.

(i) (aa) In order to ensure the normalisation of harmonious personnel relations within the Pipeline Department.

(bb) On 11 July 1984 and 21 January 1985.

(ii) The Management of Transport Services.

(iii) On 4 June 1985, as Artisans (special duties) without loss in remuneration.

- (4) No.

Concorde

\*7. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether a Concorde flew to South Africa recently; if so, (a) when and (b) why;
- (2) whether this aircraft was (a) painted and/or (b) decorated in the colours of the South African Airways; if so, (i) in what manner, (ii) why, (iii) what

was the total cost thereof and (iv) who was responsible for the payment of the costs involved;

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

\*The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

(a) 28 to 29 March 1985

(b) Passengers were conveyed from London to Cape Town to join the luxury liner, *Queen Elizabeth 2*

- (2) (a) No.  
(b) Yes.

(i) Decals of "SAA" and the emblem of South African Airways were affixed on the left side of the aircraft on the nose and vertical fin respectively.

(ii) The flight was a joint venture by S.A. Airways and British Airways.

(iii) R3 000.

(iv) South African Airways.

- (3) No.

*Howard Q. 601.1745*  
Skerkstrroom: group areas  
11/6/85

\*8. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether any group areas have been proclaimed for (a) Whites and (b) Coloureds at Skerkstrroom; if not, why not;
- (2) whether there are any Coloureds living in the group areas which have been proclaimed for Whites; if so how many;

(3) whether any permits have been issued to these Coloureds to live in White group areas; if not, why not; if so, by whom;

(4) whether any objections to the issue of such permits have been received; if so, (a) from whom, (b) how many and (c) what is the purport of the objections?

\*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes

(a) by Proclamation 209 of 8 September 1967

(b) by Proclamation 119 of 26 June 1981

- (2) Yes, 9 families

(3) Yes Record of only one permit could be traced which was issued by the former Department of Community Development

- (4) Yes

(a) Of a neighbouring White owner

(b) One

(c) The area, where the Coloured families reside, is a proclaimed White group area

*271 Howard*  
Lesseyton: removal of residents  
11/6/85  
\*9. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

(1) Whether his Department intends to move the Black inhabitants of Lesseyton in the Queenstown district, if not, why not; if so, (a) why, (b) how many families are involved and (c) when are they to be moved;

(2) whether the area where the persons concerned are to be resettled has

been decided upon; if not, why not; if so, where is this area situated;

- (3) whether the resettlement area concerned has been purchased or is to be purchased; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are contemplated by his Department in this connection; if so, (i) when and (ii) from what population group was this land purchased or is it to be purchased;

- (4) whether compensatory land has been purchased or is to be purchased; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what population group (i) is the present owners and (ii) will be the future owners of this land; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) to (c) The Lesseyton area consists of Black occupied farms, the inhabitants of which are to be resettled elsewhere in accordance with approved consolidation plans. Negotiations are at present being conducted with the Government of Ciskei about the proposed settlement. Negotiations will also be conducted, thereafter, with the community, consisting of approximately 570 families

- (2) to (4) The compensatory land, situated in the Whittlesea-North area in the District of Queenstown, was already purchased by the South African Development Trust from White persons in 1980/81.

*Herman J. Q. 6/1/747*  
Unrest in Soweto: ammunition

\*10. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police used live ammunition in unrest situations in Soweto during May 1985; if so (a) on what dates, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the decision to use such ammunition and (c) who took this decision;

- (2) whether the policemen concerned were equipped with (a) rubber bullets, (b) tear smoke, (c) bird shot and/or (d) any other specified riot control equipment; if not, why not; if so,

- (3) whether such equipment was used in these unrest situations; if not, why not;

- (4) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured by live ammunition; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the nature of the injuries, in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.

- (2) to (4) Fall away.

- (5) No.

Complaints from passengers on bus

\*11. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether any complaints have been received from passengers on a South African Transport Services bus on the Highflats/Park Ryme route on or about 28 April 1985; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of these complaints;

- (2) whether the matter has been investigated; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the matter will be investigated;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.

- (a), (b), (2) and (3) Fall away.

40-off senior citizen card system

\*12. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Services have abolished or intends to abolish the so-called 40-off senior citizen card system; if so, (a) why and (b) with effect from what date;

- (2) whether senior citizens who paid membership fees in respect of such cards are able or will be able to claim refunds; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what procedure is to be followed by these senior citizens;

- (3) whether the so-called 40-off card system has been or will be replaced by a new system, if so, (a) when and (b) how does this system work?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1), (a), (b), (2), (a), (b), (3), (a) and (b) The demand for "40 off" cards has developed to such an extent that personnel could no longer cope with all the administrative work attached thereto. An alternative means of identification was therefore decided upon and with effect from 1 May 1985 identity documents, passports or valid "40 off" cards are acceptable. As the actual cost of manufacturing and issuing of a "40 off" card amounts to R20,59 it is not practicable to make a refund to the holders of the one, two and three-year cards. A *pro rata* portion of the cost of a lifetime card will however be refunded on application to local Regional Managers

Metroblitz

\*13. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) What was the estimated or actual (i) cost of developing and (ii) total cost of building and operating the

Metroblitz train and (b) for what purpose was it developed.

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1), (a), (i) and (ii) The Metroblitz was the culmination of the high-speed portion of the H.S bogie programme. This bogie was primarily developed as a freight bogie and as such its low curving-resistance and low railwear characteristics are of paramount value. The development cost of the train therefore formed part of the total bogie development. The portion allocated to the Metroblitz together with the construction costs of two train-sets amounted to R12,75 million. For the 1984/85 financial year, operating costs totalled R1,07 million

- (b) To establish the properties of the H.S. bogie at high speeds and to gain experience in the practical operation of a high-speed train

- (2) No

Mr Speaker, the letters HS appearing in the reply stand for "Hendrik Schoeman" [Interjections] I also would just like to say that I did not know that when a man turns 58 he is given such a tough time in this place. It is my birthday today. [Interjections]

Mr W V. RAW. Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask the birthday boy whether the changing of the Metroblitz's running time to non-peak does not mean that it will effectively have to drop out of circulation because it has no passengers?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the problem is that when one has a train which is running at 160 km per hour, one has to clear the whole line since there cannot be any

(271) (81)  
**Axe to fall on  
Duncan Village**  
*P. Aspinall 12/6/85*

**EAST LONDON —** The Duncan Village area would be cleared by the end of July with families completely resettled in the new Buffalo Flats extensions by August.

This emerged yesterday at a Coloured Management Committee meeting where it was resolved the municipal housing and estates department would attend to the "smooth resettlement" of Duncan Village tenants and that it would be treated as a matter of urgency.

Previously the CMC had not supported the city council's decision to utilise the Buffalo Flats extensions only for resettled families.

A decision was made that families already registered on a waiting list would also be allocated dwellings there in the order of urgency and that the remainder would be allocated by the CMC.

To date 549 of the 763 families in Duncan Village have been resettled, leaving 211 families (111 tenants and 100 sub-tenants) still to be resettled. —  
**DDR.**



# Mathopestad faces threat of removal

IT is more than a year now since Mogopa was surrounded by police were moved at gunpoint. The anger and despair of the people is still present. Yet the threat of removals as part of the "ground plan" of apartheid persists and the community of Mathopestad waits for the sword of Damocles to fall upon their heads.

Recent events have caused people in Mathopestad to stir uneasily, for once more, the pressure seems to be mounting on this community that has faced the threat of removal and the Government strategies surrounding this, for many years.

Despite the assurance by the Government that there will be no more forced removals in South Africa, the people of Mathopestad, a village situated in the Magaliesberg, are not convinced.

A prosperous and settled community, the village has become a test case for the pledge by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that removals will be undertaken with the agreement of the people concerned.

The 3 000 inhabitants of the village are scheduled to be moved

THE first time the people of Mathopestad had a hint that they were to go to Onderstepoort, near Sun City, was when numbers were painted on the doors of their houses in 1967 and 1968. Here SOWETAN features writer, Sefako Nyaka takes a look at the sense of insecurity of the villagers of Mathopestad.



to Onderstepoort, near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

The people of Mathopestad first had hint of their removal when numbers were painted on the doors of their houses in 1967 and 1968.

Subsequently, the Mathopestad people had various meetings with officials. In 1980, the people heard that they were to go to Onderstepoort.

In early 1981, officials sent a bus to show the people of Mathopestad their proposed

destination. Only SIX people went to survey that area.

At a meeting of March that year, the following reasons were put forward by Co-Operation and Development officials as to why the community should move to Onderstepoort:

- The new village was very fertile and it was near Sun City where tribesmen could go and "enjoy" their money.

- The place had been inspected by Agricultural Officials and it was suitable for planting of vegetables.

The people of Mathopestad hotly contested these points. They pointed out that far from being fertile, it was doubtful whether the soil could support mealies, let alone the variety of crops they have been harvesting for decades in Mathopestad. They viewed the fact that Onderstepoort was near Sun City — a gambling place in Bophuthatswana — with contempt.

With nothing substantial to offer, despite official sales-talk, the Mathopestad people concluded that voluntary moving to the new village would be tantamount to signing their own death war-



CLERGYMEN and nun pray for a change of heart of the Government that is threatening the Mathopestad villagers with removal. Despite an assurance that they will not be moved against their will, they fear that it may end in broken promises, "like Mogopa."

rant.

In 1983 the then Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, invited residents of Mathopestad to set up a planning committee to negotiate the terms of removal of the people.

*"WE THINK a big man like you can try to explain to our government and stop them from taking away our land and forcing us to move", Mathopestad sub-chief, John Mathope, said during Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to the area*

But in Parliament recently, Dr Viljoen admitted that his department has yet to meet with the Mathopestad Committee

Recently the Black Sash sent telegrams to Dr Viljoen, the State President, Mr P W Botha and Cabinet Ministers, protesting against the forced removal of the Mathopestad community

The people also appealed to the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz, for help.

"We think a big man like you can try to ex-

plain to our Government and stop them from taking away our land and forcing us to move," Mathopestad sub-chief, Mr John Mathope, wrote in the letter.

More than 500 residents signed a petition against the move to have them resettled and challenged Dr Viljoen to personally consult the community.

Several organisations also launched protests against the pending removal. However, Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) field workers were less certain about the security of Mathopestad.

Even Senator Ed-

ward Kennedy's visit to the village early this year, could not allay the fears of the community.

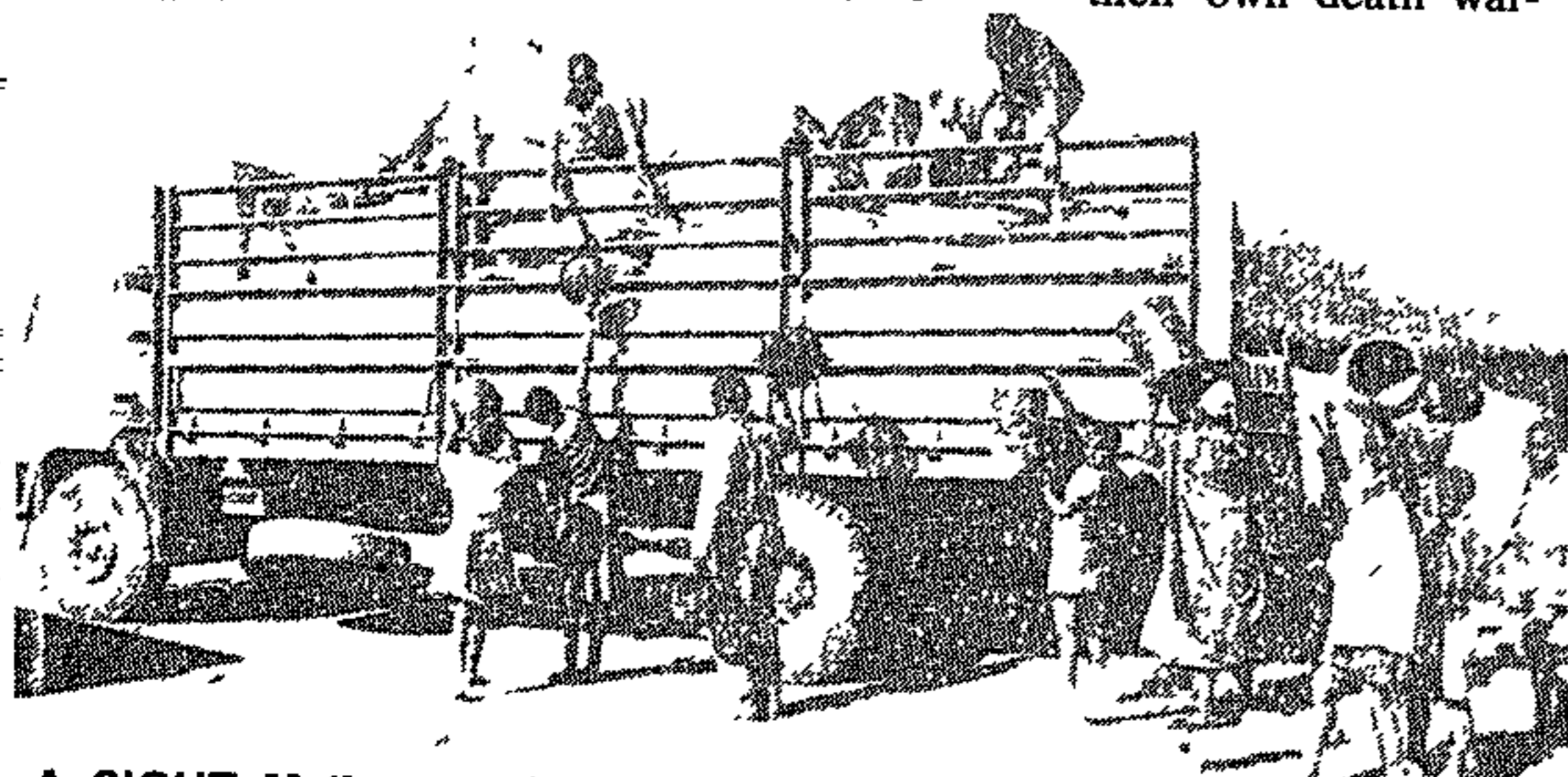
TRAC has accused the Government of using strategies of persuasion to move the people. In June 1981 at a meeting of the people of Mathope, the Commissioner arrived with a long list of non-Tswana residents in Mathopestad, and wanted to move them out. Mr Rankoko, one of the councillors, said the commissioner should come back and talk to them about that "when the Government separates the Boers from the English."

Mr Mathope was visited by the Security Police after he had held a meeting with PFP MP, Mrs Helen Suzman.

There have been several claims of intimidation and recently the Mathopestad lawyer received a letter from the Department of Co-Operation and Development that the Mathopes would have to move.

No dates have been given, or destination confirmed.

This is seen as another move by the Government to weaken the resolve of the people that they will not be moved unless it is by force.



A SIGHT Mathopestad villagers would not like to see; the day when Government trucks would come and load their belongings before moving them to a place they do not like.



VILLAGERS at the removal-threatened Mathopestad are worried that the Government will send in bulldozers to flatten their houses and move them to Onderstepoort, near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

# Threat of removal to Ciskei is still hanging over the village of Lesseyton

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E. Post  
15/6/85



Dr G VILJOEN  
... made a pledge

## Report by KIN BENTLEY

AN HISTORIC mission settlement near Queenstown is threatened with "re-settlement" in rural Ciskei — because it is "black".

It appears that a decision made by the Minister of Co-operation and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in February to suspend forced population removals until the Government had reviewed its policy, will not apply to Lesseyton.

This week, Dr Viljoen told the House of Assembly negotiations were under way with the Ciskei Government about the resettlement in the Whittlesea North area of Ciskei of the 570 families the village of Lesseyton.

The Minister was replying to a question by the Conservative Party MP for Kuruman, Mr Jan Hoon.

He said that following a meeting with the Ciskei Government, negotiations would take place with the community.

On May 8 this year, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Education, Mr Sam de Beer, announced the lifting of a freeze on development in 52 townships, signifying a reprieve for many of them of removal threats extending over the past 20 years.

The townships were all within 50 kilometres of homelands. About 600 000 people would be affected and 76 000 homes saved by the policy switch, Mr De Beer said.

Questioned by the Evening Post, a spokesman for the department said the future of Mgwali, another "badly situated black spot" like Lesseyton, and Walmer Township in Port Elizabeth, had "not yet been decided".

Despite assurances by Dr Viljoen that no removals would take place without the agreement of the community concerned, an observer of removals in the Eastern Cape says if the resettlement of Lesseyton is carried out "there could be another Sharpville".

The chairman of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC) which monitors the Eastern Cape and Border, Mr Don Pinnock, said Lesseyton residents expressed violent opposition to a move when he visited the area recently.

Mr Pinnock said he believed the reason the Government had chosen Lesseyton was because the people there had not organised themselves properly to counter the removal threat, apparently never seriously expecting it would occur.

The removal threat to Mgwali, another historic mission area in the "white

corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei, has attracted international attention and was featured in the American ABC-TV programme, *Nightline*, chaired by Ted Koppel, which was also seen in South Africa earlier this year.

Mgwali residents have conducted a sustained anti-removal campaign in the light of the threat.

Population removals have been cited by the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa as one of the major issues which give weight to the disinvestment campaign in the US.

Discussing the political aspects of the Lesseyton situation, Mr Pinnock said if the normal pattern was going to be followed, "puppet chiefs" would be negotiated with in order to expedite the removal.

There were 32 families in the area with title deeds, who lived in western-type houses. The families' occupation of the land dated back to the last century. The remainder of the population of 4 500 people were tenants who lived in mud houses.

He said initially it was understood the removal was voluntary — for those tenants who wanted land of their own.

Quoting the Surplus Peoples Project report, an authoritative catalogue of resettlements and threat-

ened resettlements, Mr Pinnock said in December 1981, a Whittlesea magistrate, an official of Ciskei, visited the area and notified the community of their intended removal, although he did not say when or to where.

When the people objected, the magistrate reportedly responded "This notice does not require an answer" and left.

Mr Pinnock said the area in the Hewu district of Ciskei to which the community was threatened with removal, was known as Dongwe. It was something of a "showpiece", compared with other removal areas in Hewu, like Thornhill and Oxton.

The "fancy urban-type houses in the middle of nowhere" were each built at a cost of R3 500 and had inside toilets and running water from a nearby dam.

He said it was planned that 10 000 such units would be built to accommodate people being moved from Lesseyton and another area, Goshen. Their rentals "pre-suppose urban incomes".

However, he said, were the community to be resettled there, they would struggle financially, because rental on the houses provided would cost far more than they are currently paying.

The Hewu area, he said, was situated in a great

bowl between mountains and was not good ground for farming. It currently housed about 100 000 people, he said.

There was virtually no ground cover in this overgrazed area and in times of drought when the wind blew it became a dust bowl.

He added that whereas at the moment Lesseyton was a dormitory community, close to Queenstown, the resettlement area was some 40 to 50 kilometres from the town and he wondered how the people would manage to get to their places of employment there.

Discussing the impact of such a move, he said he feared that the people of Lesseyton, "a well established mission station, with nice fields, vegetable gardens, a mission church, old stone buildings and even the odd ox-wagon in some gardens", would be "completely devastated".

"They will be expected to survive by subsistence farming on rock and sand and little water," he said.

Describing population removals as "soft murder", Mr Pinnock said the number of deaths, particularly among elderly people of whom there were many in such areas, was "stunning".

"People die from the effort, disappointment and distress."



THE historic Presbyterian mission settlement of Mgwali, near Stutterheim in the "white corridor" between Transkei and Ciskei, which, like Lesseyton, still has the threat of removal hanging over it.

(271) D. Dispatch  
**Mgwali activist  
Dyani, 69, dies** 18/6/85

**EAST LONDON — A** Mgwali.  
leading member of the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA), Mr Makhosonke Dyani, has died aged 69.

Mr Dyani was detained last year with Mr Herman Gija, 96.

Mr Kidwell Gija, an old resident of Mgwali, said the MRA had lost a soldier, because up to his death Mr Dyani had opposed the forced removal of residents from

He said Mr Dyani was one of those who were suing the Ciskei Government for wrongful detention and the case would be pursued by his daughter.

Mr Dyani grew up in Mgwali. He later left to find work in East London, where he lost his sight in an accident.

He will be buried at Mgwali on Sunday. — DDR.

## The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) to (5) The information cannot be divulged as it refers to litigation presently pending between:
- (a) Marseilles Fret and the Government of the Republic of South Africa/Armscor, and
- (b) MS Libyaville Reederei und Schiffahrt GMBH and the Government of the Republic of South Africa/Armscor.
- (6) No.

## Ekangale township

1040 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) (a) What are the names of the farms near Bronkhorstspuit on which the Ekangale Black township is situated and (b) what is the total extent of this township in hectares;
- (2) whether these farms are owned by the South African Development Trust; if not, who owns them;
- (3) whether these farms are to be acquired by the State, if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) at what total (1) estimated or (ii) actual cost,
- (4) whether Ekangale falls within a prescribed area?

## The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) Leufontein 466 JR, Schoongezicht 465 JR, Rustfontein 488 JR.  
(b) 1 035,6539 hectares
- (2) No. It is the property of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.
- (3) falls away
- (4) Yes.

1041. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 26 February 1985, his Department keeps any records of the location of the 67 Black spots which remained to be moved as at 31 December 1984; if not, why not; if so, (a) what criteria were applied in determining that these 67 Black spots were to be moved and (b) where is each of these Black spots located;
- (2) whether his Department keeps any records of whether any land in these Black spots is or was owned by any members of the communities living there; if not, why not; if so, (a) who owns the land in each case, (b) in respect of which black spots is land so owned and (c) what total area of land is or was owned by members of each of these communities;
- (3) whether any other Black persons were scheduled to be moved as at 31 December 1984; if so, (a) where were these persons resident at the time and (b) how many persons are involved in each case;
- (4) whether the removal of these persons is to be reconsidered; if not, why not?

## The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The decisions about the removal of Black spots were taken by the Government and in most cases confirmed by Parliamentary resolution after consideration of proposals submitted by the Commission for Co-operation and Development following investigations relating to consolidation and the demarcation of areas of jurisdiction of the independent and national states, in which factors such as the lie of the land, possibilities for exten-

sion, viability, the creation of employment opportunities and general regional development possibilities were taken into consideration.

- (b) The Black spots are situated mainly in the rural areas.
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) Yes, in so far as the Black spots are situated in released or scheduled areas and therefore were transferred to the South African Development Trust.  
For the rest information is obtainable from Deeds Offices.
- (3) (a) and (b) and (4) As already announced all decisions about removals are at present under reconsideration.

## Koeberg nuclear power station

1044. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether the roads in the residential area for staff at the Koeberg nuclear power station have been paved; if so, (a) what paving material was used and (b) at what total cost;
- (2) whether consideration was given to using other paving materials for surfacing these roads; if not, why not; if so, (a) what other paving materials were considered and (b) at what estimated cost in each case?

## The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes
- (a) Brick paving was used for the secondary roads in the Koeberg residential area while the main roads in the township are tarred.
- (b) Brick paved roads: R346 454  
Tarmac roads: R535 693
- (2) Yes, the tender enquires requested alternative paving materials.
- (a) Tarmac, brick paving and interlocking concrete slabs.

(b) The cost of the concrete slabs and brick paving was the same at R7,80 per square metre as against R7,10 per square metre for the tarmac.

At the time the contract was awarded in 1979 it was decided to tar the main roads through the residential area as the roads would carry heavy traffic as a result of the construction activities and also had to join existing public roads.  
Brick paving was however used for the streets in the township and as Escom is responsible for the maintenance of these roads, the maintenance costs is, as a result of the relatively light traffic, considerably lower than tarred surfaces thus giving an overall economic advantage.  
As a result of the considerable increase in the price of bricks since then similar advantages cannot presently be achieved and consequently all new roads built by Escom in recent years have been provided with tar surfaces.

## Riversdale: properties

1047. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether the State has at any time during the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available purchased properties in Riversdale from (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) any other persons; if so, (i) when, (ii) for what purpose, (iii) from whom, (iv) at what price, and (v) what was the municipal valuation, in each case;
- (2) whether the State still owns these properties; if not, why not?
- The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS
- (1) NO.
- (2) Falls away

BLACK REMOVALS Fm 21/6/85

## Magopa clause out

Government has ditched a move to pass retro-active legislation that would have closed a possible technical loophole in the removal of black communities. It has also effectively negated a pending Appeal Court case that would have further tested the loophole.

The so-called "Magopa clause," in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill, has been dropped after meeting fierce resistance in the Joint Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development. The Bill seeks to amend a number of laws affecting blacks.

Both the Labour Party and the Progressive Federal Party are claiming credit for blocking the clause.

The Magopa community, near Venters-

Fm 21/6/85 (271)  
dorp, in the western Transvaal, was moved to Pachsdraai in nearby Bophuthatswana last year — in spite of a blaze of adverse international publicity

Lawyers for the people contested the move, which was executed in terms of Section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act — a law also used to banish groups and individuals.

Although an action on behalf of the people failed in the Supreme Court, their legal representative, Nicholas Haysom, is confident it has a "better than 50%" chance of succeeding on appeal. The case is due to be heard on August 29.

The basis of their claim is that the removal was invalid, because Parliament gave what was effectively blanket endorsement in 1973 to a number of removals that were to take place sometime in the future. By so doing, they did not follow the correct procedures and could not have given consideration to all aspects of removals as envisaged in the legislation.

There was some speculation in political circles that government allowed the withdrawal of the clause because it is confident of winning the Appeal Court case. However, opposition in the coloured and Indian Houses would have forced it to be withdrawn later or sent to the President's Council for a final decision.

Other improvements made to the Bill by the Joint Standing Committee include a further easing of requirements for Section 10(1)(b) qualifications.

The new requirements will be continuous employment in any "prescribed area" for 10 years (previously one employer for 10 years) or continuous lawful residence in such an area for 10 years (previously 15 years).

The sentence for precluding qualification has been increased from a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment to a fine of R1 000 or six months.

However, the controversial "Moutse clause," which paves the way finally for government to include an excised section of

Lebowa in KwaNdebele, is still in the Bill and likely to continue causing government legal headaches.

# Relocation 'improved' not halted

Cape Times 14/6/85 (271)

By BARRY STREEK

THE government had not stopped its controversial resettlement programme, which had resulted in the relocation of 3,5 million black people since 1960, but was merely trying to improve the image of the policy, a new study has concluded.

Although the new emphasis was on "voluntary" relocation, this described a more sophisticated long-term strategy designed to pressurise people into moving themselves.

## Under threat

"The goals of white domination and control have, by no means been abandoned, but new strategies of implementation are evident," the authors, Ms Laurine Platzky and Ms Cheryl Walker, said.

They believe that more than two million black people, including one million farm workers, are still under threat of removal in South Africa.

The study, *The Surplus People*, is an updated and condensed version of the work done by the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP), which early last year published a five-volume study of the resettlement programme.

The authors say that the government has not abandoned the basic tenets of apartheid, but is restructuring them.

Their new strategy involved an attempt "to consolidate an urban black population with a stake in the system."

"The government is determined to rid white South Africa of the unproductive, disabled and those too young to work."

Study had shown there are thousands of people who will never gain access to employment in urban areas.

The government's relo-

cation programme "is part of a policy of deliberate dispossession of black South Africans, of excluding them from their birthright".

By being moved out of what is claimed to be white South Africa into small impoverished areas, "they are being systematically stripped of their land and, ultimately, of their South African citizenship".

The authors say that the power of the government makes its task of relocating millions of people relatively straightforward.

"In contrast, the people it wants to move are largely powerless."

"The majority are rural, isolated and vulnerable. Many are old or unemployed and have young children to care for. They are confused and easily intimidated."

In the restructuring of apartheid, the government had embarked on a strategy to stabilize the urban working class.

"Apartheid is a process of exclusion and dispossession for the majority of people in South Africa. Divisions are created wherever possible."

The government wanted the inevitable urbanization of blacks to take place in the homelands.

## 'Fuel and bread'

The authors conclude that the halting of relocation would not change South African society although this was a necessary prerequisite.

"The demand to stop all removals is not only a question of toilets, fuel and bread, but of justice, rights and dignity" and is a call to "abolish influx control and to return citizenship, economic and political rights".

The authors also say that the black affected "will settle for nothing less than complete freedom of movement".

## 'Black spots' challenge

Political Staff

THE government's estimate of 67 remaining "black spots" in South Africa, has been challenged by the authors of a new book, which was released last night.

They also said 345 000 people had been resettled since the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised in 1981 that there would be no more forced removals.

Ms Laurine Platzky and Ms Cheryl Walker, the authors of the new book, *The Surplus People*, said the present Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had announced in February he was reconsidering the removal of some 67 black spots.

"But in Natal alone SPP (Surplus Peoples Project) identified more than 180 threatened with removal, according to the 1975 (consolidation) proposals."

They said the term "black spot" was generally used to refer to African freehold land which lay outside the scheduled or released areas in the homelands.

They also said communities threatened with removal could not relax their struggle against relocation. "In 1981 Dr Koornhof said there would be no more forced removals."

"Since then, there have been over 345 000 removals and a further two and a half million people are still threatened with relocation."

# Family told to vacate home

27

NM 24/6/85

Mercury Reporter

A BLACK family of eight has been told by the House of Representatives to move out of their home near Mariannridge to make way for a coloured cemetery.

Mr Kilole Latha, his wife Gertrude and their six children were handed a written eviction notice telling them to be out of their house by the end of last month so that the land could be developed as a cemetery.

Mrs Latha said: 'We can't move. We have nowhere to go. My husband built our house himself and we have lived in it since our wedding in 1963.'

The letter the Lathas were handed was dated February 26 and read: 'Notice to vacate of lot 6388, cemetery Sub of lot 6388, cemetery site. Due to the redevelopment of the abovementioned property you are hereby given notice to vacate house 291 and any other buildings you occupy on or before May 31 1985 because the buildings are to be demolished.'

The Lathas were busy adding to their substantial brick home. They also have cows, goats, poultry and fruit trees.

## Rent

But the notice of eviction made no mention of compensation or alternative accommodation.

The family had been tenants of the Mariannhill Mission until the land was taken over by the Department of Community Development. Since then no one has been to collect rent.

Mrs Latha said she had been to her home several times to tell the family to move but had always spoken to the children because she and her husband had been at work.

A spokesman for the Department of Local Government and Housing in Durban said the matter was being handled by our senior representatives who were unavailable.

He said he could not comment further. No senior spokesmen from the department's head office in Cape Town was available for comment yesterday.

# DV residents reject forced removal

29/6/85

271  
D. Asputh

## Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON** — The residents of Duncan Village have been living under a cloud of insecurity and secrecy concerning their future in the area, it was disclosed at a meeting of the Duncan Village Residents' Association at the weekend.

Residents were told that this was because councillors who were supposed to represent them had failed to communicate.

It was claimed that councillors had also refused to call a meeting or to attend a meeting in which the people could discuss their views on vital matters.

The meeting also heard that another reason for the insecurity was the fact that others, particularly government officials and planners, had been holding discus-

sions and making plans concerning the future of Duncan Village.

"Our future has been discussed without considering our feelings, our views or our fears. This has been the attitude and practice of the government for too long and we strongly resent it."

The Residents' Association said they were of the opinion that the councillors were not fully representative of the people. It had been realised that the government was prepared to work through them, advise them and listen to them on behalf of the people.

"For this reason we wish to place before these councillors a declaration concerning our views and our intentions with regard to our future in Duncan Village. We also request them to pre-

sent this declaration to the South African Government on our behalf.

"So that there be no confusion as to where we stand, the said declaration will be publicised nationally and internationally."

The Residents' Association declared: We the residents of Duncan Village have lived here for many years. This is our home however humble. Our forefathers are buried here. We know no other home, nor do we want another home.

We therefore state categorically and unequivocally that we do not wish to be removed from this area to Mdantsane or to any area outside the Republic of South Africa.

We intend to resist, albeit peacefully, any attempt to move us against our wish.

Because many of our homes are sub-standard, we are not adverse to rehabilitation within the East London area.

We wish to be informed of developments and we also wish that our feelings and wishes be considered in any decisions regarding our future. If this is done we will try to co-operate to the best of our ability.

We request that the said councillors on the return from their meeting with the government call a public meeting and inform us fully of the outcome of their discussions.

The Duncan Village Residents' Association consists of the following elected members: Mr Sidumo Ncitha (chairman), Mr Dudu Ngcaba, Mr Vuyani Mpoziswa, Mrs Millicent Mtoba and Mr Mateli Mpuntsha.



# Removals not yet ended, say authors

AFRUS  
14/6/85  
271

Political Staff

IN spite of Government assurances to the contrary, forced removals have not come to an end, according to the authors of a major study of resettlement.

Laurine Platzky, co-author with Cheryl Walker of the book *The Surplus People*, said two million people were still threatened with resettlement in terms of Government policy.

The Government had agreed to review only two of the eight categories of resettlement — "black spot" removals and urban relocation.

At a gathering in Cape Town to launch the publication, she said that even the proposed halt to those categories of removals was "heavily qualified".

Platzky is the national co-ordinator of the Surplus People's Project, set up five years ago to monitor resettlement. Walker, who has done extensive research on resettlement in Natal, is the co-ordinator of the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA).

Referring to farmworkers — "the biggest single category of those resettled or threatened with removal" — Platzky said it was often argued that they were resettled for economic reasons.

"But in South Africa, farmworkers cannot simply move to an urban area. They are compelled by law to move to bantustans where they have to seek work as migrant labourers."

Although the Government no longer made frequent use of bulldozers to remove black communities, these communities were still vulnerable to the resettlement policy.

"There are divisions in communities threatened by removals and these divisions are exploited by Government officials."

The Government had qualified its promise to review urban relocation and black spot removals by stating that where leaders agreed to move the whole community would be relocated.

It had also said it would not tolerate squatters, Platzky said.



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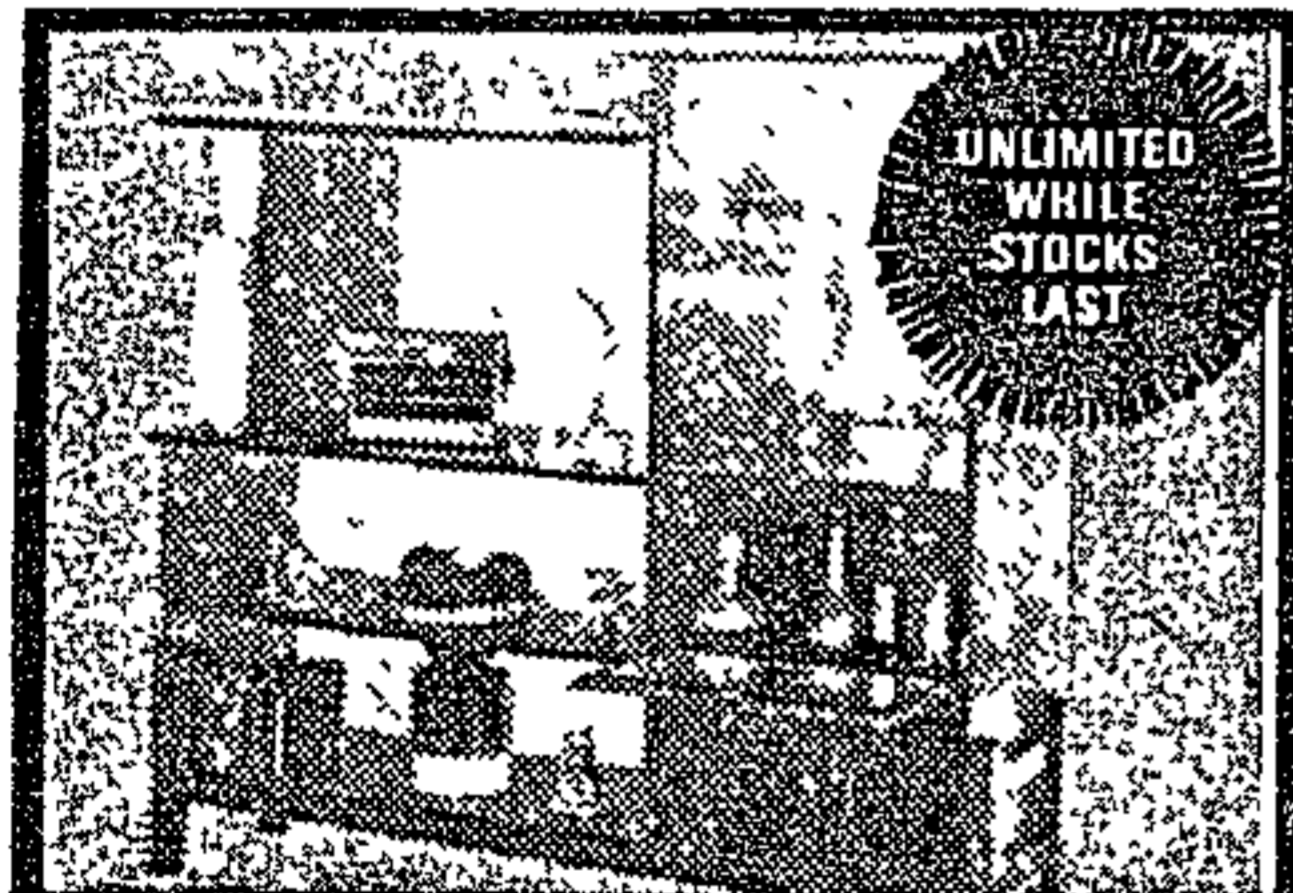
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# Homeless families screened by board

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON** — Thirteen Duncan Village families whose homes burnt down last Friday were yesterday screened by the East Cape Development Board (ECDV) to find out which among them did not qualify for residence rights.

The families were asked to report to the local office of the board, but only 13 of the 39 affected by the fire reported. The rest have disappeared, said Mr D. J. Manthe, director of the ECDV.

He said the families would be screened to see whether any did not qualify to be in Duncan Village. The "illegals" would be sent back to where they belong, he

said.

Those families which have disappeared are assumed to be part of a group living illegally in Duncan Village.

Mr Manthe said the board was conducting investigations into how the families could be accommodated and would try to find suitable accommodation as soon as possible.

He said the board would distribute food parcels to the families at the civic hall this afternoon.

Mr D. D. Makatata, chairman of the Duncan Village community council, said he did not know what would happen to those families which do not qualify for

residence. Some have opted to go to Mdantsane, others have started to rebuild their shacks.

Mr Makatata praised the residents of Duncan Village for providing the shack dwellers with blankets and clothing.

Meanwhile the fire victims have appealed to the public for aid.

One of the victims Mr Luyanda Sithela said they would welcome donations of clothing, blankets and food. He said those victims who were unemployed would also welcome casual jobs.

He said they would only need aid until they were back on their feet.

Another victim, Mrs Buyiswa Chungwana, the mother of a six-month-

old baby, said her husband was a mine worker in Johannesburg and she had no one to help her rebuild her shack. She said the fire had made it difficult for her to maintain her child.

Mr Gordon Stanford, chairman of Hunger Relief said his organisation had been in touch with the ECDV, and had offered to supply food parcels.

He said they had problems with the actual number of people who needed help. Development board officials had told them to supply food for 13 families, while they had originally been informed that there were 39 families involved.

Mr Stanford said his organisation would welcome more help from the public since it would apparently take some time before the homeless families were settled elsewhere.

Hunger relief will distribute 500kg of food to families.



Duncan Village residents, left homeless when a fire swept through a row of shacks, survey the site where they once lived.

# Residents' body not recognised

Dispatch reporter

EAST LONDON — The Duncan Village Residents' Association — which is fighting against the removal of the residents to Mdantsane — was not recognised by the community council, the chairman, Mr D. D. Makatala said yesterday.

Mr Makatala said the council was aware that residents of Ward 1 did not wish to be resettled in Mdantsane. As a result, a memorandum had been forwarded to the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on June 14.

He said that in the memorandum, the council requested an interview with Dr Viljoen to discuss the removal of Duncan Village residents.

Mr Makatala said in certain matters it was not possible to make public the decisions and negotiations of the council because it could prejudice their efforts.

It should be remembered that the decision

to retain and upgrade the Ziphunzana area was a direct result of the endeavours of the community council over a long period. These areas included Ward 2 to Ward 7.

"I would like to say emphatically that no one is being moved to Mdantsane against his will," he said.

## Champ jailed

HARARE — Zimbabwe's heavyweight boxing champion found himself outclassed when he tried some verbal sparring with a magistrate here — and was summarily jailed for three months for contempt of court.

Kilimanjaro Chinembiri had been fined R36 by a Bulawayo magistrate Mr Jimius Goboza for failing to appear on a traffic charge, but became involved in argument with prison officers in the courtroom and indulged in backchat with the magistrate. — DDC.

# SA <sup>(271)</sup> <sup>(E. Post)</sup> Govt to <sup>5/7/85</sup> control Mgwali

Post Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The South African Government is set to reassume full control of Mgwali, a black spot near Stutterheim which has been administered by Ciskei since independence.

The people were scheduled for removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

The new arrangement is contained in an out-of-court settlement being reached between the Government and Mgwali residents in a case in which the residents had challenged the Government's right to hand over administrative control of the area to Ciskei.

Mgwali and other black spots in the Border white corridor are currently administered by Ciskei in terms of an agreement between the two governments signed on November 30, 1981, just before Ciskei's independence.

Early this year six Mgwali residents, including the chairman of the Mgwali Residents Association, Mr Wilson Fanti, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to challenge the SA Government's right to cede administrative powers to a foreign government.

Now, the Government is prepared to concede that its agreement with Ciskei is null and void. It has agreed in principle to a settlement in which it concedes:

- That Mgwali fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of South Africa and that the Government of Ciskei has no power to exercise any authority there.

- That the Ciskei police has no powers of arrest or detention in Mgwali.

- That Mgwali pensioners are entitled to be paid their pensions by South Africa and on the higher South African scale and that arrear pensions will be due for payment on December 31, 1985.

- That Mgwali work seekers are entitled to be registered and dealt with by South African recruitment machinery and may not be required to register in Ciskei "as if they were Ciskei citizens".

- That South Africa will assume responsibility for Mgwali schools from January 1, 1986.

# Shack dwellers have not moved yet

2711 SOWETAN 5/7/85

THIRTY-five Thokoza families which had been given an ultimatum to demolish their shacks last Saturday by a councillor plot owner have not yet moved.

And on Wednesday, the plot owner, Mr Alfred "Tiger" Yende, was adamant that the families must go because an application to rezone the site into a business area has been granted.

He said a R254 000 double storey building is to be put up on the site next month. It will comprise a restaurant, a supermarket and apartments.

The families told **The SOWETAN** that some of them have been living on the plot since January last year. They had given Mr Yende a R100 as a goodwill before they were allowed to erect shacks and were paying R30 a month for rent.

One woman said most of the shack dwellers were from the Transkei. She said Mr Yende had promised them that they can temporarily settle on his land and would find them accommodation as soon as houses were built in the area.

"On June 19 Mr Yende came to us and said we should vacate the place on June 29. He said this was because he had been threatened by pupils to rid the area of the slum as it was unsightly and a health hazard.

"What we have established is that it is true that some people have voiced discontent about the sight of shacks. However, what they demand the local council must do is to house us in decent houses where there are water and toilet facilities," she said.

## Disgusted

Mr Yende denied that he had at any stage promised the shack dwellers houses.

"When I took in these people on my plot I did it on humanitarian grounds because they had nowhere to stay. I made it clear to them that I was awaiting the approval of rezoning the site into a business one.

As soon as that was done they had to move and they understood.

"I am disgusted that I am now looked upon as an inhuman person when we had reached a mutual agreement with these people. I am also fed up that the whole thing is blown out of proportion just because I am a councillor. In fact I got that site in 1983 before I became a councillor.

"I have also the right to decide who should stay on my property. I have done my share and now someone can take over. I have no alternative plan for them and they must just go," he said.

What you can do that others

"It started off as a struggle but soon I managed to get Claire back to shore"

# Residents to fight against resettlement

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Kwelera residents have formed an association to fight against the community's threatened removal to Kidd's Beach

Mr Pindine Bolo, the chairman of the Kwelera Residents' Association, said the decision to form the body had been taken at a mass meeting of residents held at the Presbyterian Church last weekend

Kwelera is one of the "black spots" in the Border white corridor scheduled for removal to Ciskei. The South African Government recently declared a freeze on removals, pending an investigation into the question, but the out-

come is not yet known

Mr Bolo said the meeting had elected a 15-member committee. Besides the chairman, the body also has a president, who is Mr L Lukani

The association would urge residents not to cooperate with the Ciskei authorities, as "we are under South Africa, and not Ciskei."

Ciskei administers Kwelera as well as the other "black spots" in terms of an agreement with South Africa

Mr Bolo said residents did not want to be moved as they would be given two-roomed houses at Kidd's Beach and "we would have to live in a township."

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(27) D. Dispatch 6/17/85

271 D. Dispatch 6/7/85

# SA to reassume full control of Mgwali

**PORT ELIZABETH —** The government is set to reassume full control of Mgwali, a black spot near Stutterheim, which has been administered by Ciskei.

This emerges from an out-of-court settlement being reached between the government and Mgwali residents in a case in which the residents had challenged the government's right to hand over administrative control of the area to Ciskei, according to the legal representative for the Mgwali residents.

Mgwali and other black spots in the white corridor along the border between the two countries are presently administered by Ciskei in terms of an agreement between the two governments in November 1981, just before Ciskei was granted independence.

Early this year six Mgwali residents instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court chal-

lenging the SA Government's right to cede administrative powers over an area in its territory to a foreign government.

The government is now prepared to concede that its agreement with Ciskei is null and void. It has agreed in principle to a settlement in which it concedes:

- That the agreement has no force and effect,
- That Mgwali falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of South Africa and that the government of Ciskei has no power to exercise any authority there,
- That the Ciskei police have no powers of arrest or detention in Mgwali. It also records that South Africa had already approached Ciskei with a request that Ciskei police cease crossing the border to "arrest or harass the people of Mgwali",
- That Mgwali pensioners are entitled to be

paid their pensions by South Africa and on the higher South African scale.

- That Mgwali work-seekers are entitled to be registered and dealt with by South African recruitment machinery and may not be required to register in Ciskei "as if they were Ciskei citizens",
- That South Africa will assume responsibility for Mgwali schools from January 1 next year, and
- That South Africa will pay the costs of the case.

The legal representative for the Mgwali residents, Mr Mark Nettleton, confirmed the terms of the draft agreement and said negotiations were "approaching finality".

Mgwali became a focal point in February last year when Ciskeian security police seized 25 villagers in a raid and held them in detention for five days.

All the detainees were members of the residents' association opposed to the removal of the community to Ciskei.

The SA Government protested to the Ciskei Government about the incursion.

The secretary of the residents' association, Mr Mike Gija, said yesterday he could not comment on the pending agreement until the matter had been discussed by the residents.

Mr Headman Somtunzi, Ciskei's director of communications, said it was "premature" to comment.

"The agreement is between the governments of Ciskei and South Africa and it would be inappropriate to comment before the agreement is finalised."

It is understood the delay in concluding the settlement revolves around the issue of pensions. — Sapa-DDR

**PETER FABRICIUS**  
Weekend Argus Reporter



How two women have criss-crossed the countryside 'like private eyes', seeking out 3,5-million 'hidden' people.

## The forgotten lost tribe

A STAGGERING 3,5-million "surplus" Africans have been shunted around the country in the past 20 years in pursuit of the dream of Grand Apartheid. You might think it would be easy to find such a big lost tribe. But it turned out to be like a detective story for Cape Town's Laurine Platzky.

For the past five years, Miss Platzky and the Surplus Peoples' Project staff she headed and its sister groups, criss-crossed the countryside like private eyes, seeking out the forgotten, hidden people who had been forced to move — usually to inhospitable dumping grounds — in accordance with one of the most radical feats of social engineering ever attempted.

In the end, they discovered that an astonishing 3,5-million "surplus" Africans had been shunted around the country in the past 20 years in pursuit of the dream of Grand Apartheid.

### Out of sight

Their discovery put the the surplus people on the map of South Africa. They were not there before. Incredibly, these millions of people were stashed away out of sight of the main roads and cities of South Africa.

Until Miss Platzky and Co literally tracked them down.

One of these settlements symbolises the issue of forced removals better than any other place. It is called Onverwacht. And unexpected it certainly was.

"We found it 50 kilometres from Bloemfontein on the road to Maseru, hidden from view behind a hill," Ms Platzky says. "There were 240,000 people living there, making it a city as big if not bigger than Bloemfontein, in terms of population not infrastructure.

"Yet hardly anyone knew about it."

There were countless other places and people hidden from view. Many of them had been moved precisely because they were too close to highways and white cities and were considered unsightly.

But the teams tracked them down, counted them and documented them. They totalled 3,5 million, a staggering figure. The details were published in a five volume report, *Forced Removals in South Africa*, published in 1983.

### No evidence

The Government immediately disputed the numbers. But no evidence was produced to counter the report's thorough documentation.

Then Ms Platzky and Ms Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement in Maritzburg, interpreted the mass of facts in the report, placed them in the context of apartheid policy and published them as a single volume, *The Surplus People*, which has just reached the bookshelves.

It is the most comprehensive book yet published on the forced removal of people under the apartheid policy. Father Cosmas Desmond, the Franciscan priest who first highlighted the issue of forced removals in his book *The Dumping Ground*, has predicted that it will "awaken many, many people" for the



Laurine Platzky (ABOVE) with the book she wrote with Cheryl Walker.

first time to the enormity of the evil that is apartheid."

How did they manage such a monumental task of sociological sleuth work?

"By driving dirty road after dirty road to places not on the maps," Ms Platzky says.

"We would examine 1913 and 1936 Land Act maps and see where areas were allocated and how they differed from 1975 consolidation proposals — the final map."

### Farmhouse

"For instance we would see a farm called Sterkfontein listed as a *swart gebied* in 1936 and then later nothing. So we would literally have to drive there and see whether it was covered with huts or one big farm with a farmhouse and a pool in the garden and a silo." (ie whether it was black or white).

"Most of the time we would have to draw our own conclusions. We would ask people, Who owns Sterkfontein? Are the people allowed to stay? They would say, no. Then we would speak to teachers and the few other literate people.

"Often we would be the first to inform them that they were under threat of removal — purely from reading the map. We found this disturbing. We wondered; 'What if we are wrong?'"

"When they then asked the authorities if they were to be moved they would usually get the reply; 'Your homeland leader is calling you.' We heard that time and time again."

"It was a bit like a treasure hunt. We would go from clue to clue. One group would tell us about another and it never seemed to stop.

"We started the project at the beginning of 1980 and thought we could get a report out by the end of the year. But by then we had just scratched the surface."

### Suspended

In February this year the government announced that removals would be suspended. But the surplus-people people have not relaxed their vigilance.

Now re-convened as the National Committee Against Removals, under Ms Platzky, they have continued to do their sleuthwork — and to find the truth behind the official statements.

"Forced removals have not stopped," Ms Platzky announced when her book was published. "Six of the eight categories of surplus people, some two million people, are still threatened with removal."



Cape Times 8/7/85

# Mgwali under SA control?

PORT ELIZABETH — The government is set to reassume full control of Mgwali, a black spot near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape, which has been administered recently by Ciskei

This emerges from an out-of-court settlement between the government and Mgwali residents in a case in which the residents had challenged the government's right to hand over administrative control of the area to Ciskei, according to the legal representative for the Mgwali residents

Mgwali and other black spots in the white corridor along the border between the two countries are at present administered by Ciskei in terms of an agreement between the two governments in November 1981, just before Ciskei was granted independence.

Early this year six Mgwali residents instituted proceedings in the

Supreme Court challenging the South African Government's right to cede administrative powers over an area in its territory to a foreign government

Now, the government is prepared to concede that its agreement with Ciskei is null and void

The legal representative for the Mgwali residents, Mr Mark Nettleton, confirmed the terms of the draft agreement

Mgwali became a focal point in February last year when Ciskeian security police seized 15 villagers in a raid and held them in detention for five days.

All the detainees were members of the residents' association opposed to the removal of the community to Ciskei

The South African Government protested to the Ciskei Government about the incursion — Sapa

# Kwelera youth to fight resettlement

13/7/85

EAST LONDON — People living in the Kwelera area in the East London district would not be resettled in Ciskei against their will according to the assistant director of public relations for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria

Mr Johan Oosthuizen said yesterday that the department did not "intend to remove people and resettle them elsewhere"

He said the present policy was being reviewed to ensure that resettlement would be confined to only the most essential cases

Everything was being done to obtain the co-operation and consent of the communities involved and to ensure thorough preparation and development of the resettlement areas and arrangements for the actual relocation

Mr Oosthuizen said any resettlement would be accompanied by a real improvement in the standard of life of the community concerned

A committee member of the Kwelera Youth Association, Mr Zola

Totolo, said forced resettlement of Kwelera residents to Ncera, near Kidd's Beach would be challenged in "the highest court"

Mr Totolo 23, said the association had been formed to fight against the community's threatened removal to Ncera which was in Ciskei

He said Kwelera was one of the "black spots" in the Border white corridor scheduled for removal to Ciskei "We formed the Youth Association to reinforce our parents in fighting against the removal and resettlement to Ncera — a place we don't even know"

He said the association was formed early this year after the people were told that they were to be removed. The removal was "reportedly disclosed" at a tribal meeting held at the Great Place of Chief D M Jongilanga, by the chief

Mr Totolo said the removal would affect the following villages. Jongilanga, Soto, Tuba, Gwaba, Zozo, Mooiplaas and others



Mr Zola Totolo.

He said most of the residents in these villages were holders of title deeds granted to them by the South African authorities

The Ciskei director of communications, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the Ciskei Government had stated on several occasions that it was against the forcible removal of people

Mr Somtunzi said this also applied to the community of Kwelera —

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# Family told to

C. Drey  
14/7/85 (271)

# move

THE HOUSE of Representatives has ordered a Marianhill family outside Pinetown to leave the home they've lived in for more than 25 years — to make way for a cemetery.

Kilole Latha, his wife and six children were handed an eviction notice telling them to leave the house by the end of last month.

Mrs Latha told City Press they can't move because they have nowhere to go.

"This house was built by my husband and we've lived here since our marriage in 1963," she said.

When the family received the letter from Local Government Housing Department director D K Sannigar, they had already started extending their sub-economic brick house.

They also have goats, cows, poultry and fruit trees — but the eviction notice says nothing about compensation or alternative accommodation.

The Lathas and hundreds of other Marianhill families were tenants of the Catholic Mission until the land was taken over. Their eviction may also set a precedent — more families will be moved.

Mrs Latha says since the notice was served, several officials have visited her home to tell them to "pack and go".

This eviction is contrary to a Natala Development Board recommendation earlier this year that Marianhill be retained for occupation by black people due to the critical housing shortage in the region.

The Marianhill community has also petitioned Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen to intervene and stop the eviction.

...so  
we can  
put up  
graves'

# Grim details of SA's social engineering

**The Surplus People: Forced Removals in South Africa.** By Laurine Platzky and Cheryl Walker (Ravan).

TWO years ago, the full horror of the government's resettlement policies — some 3.5 million people were relocated between 1960 and mid-1983 — was exposed in a mammoth five-volume study, the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP)

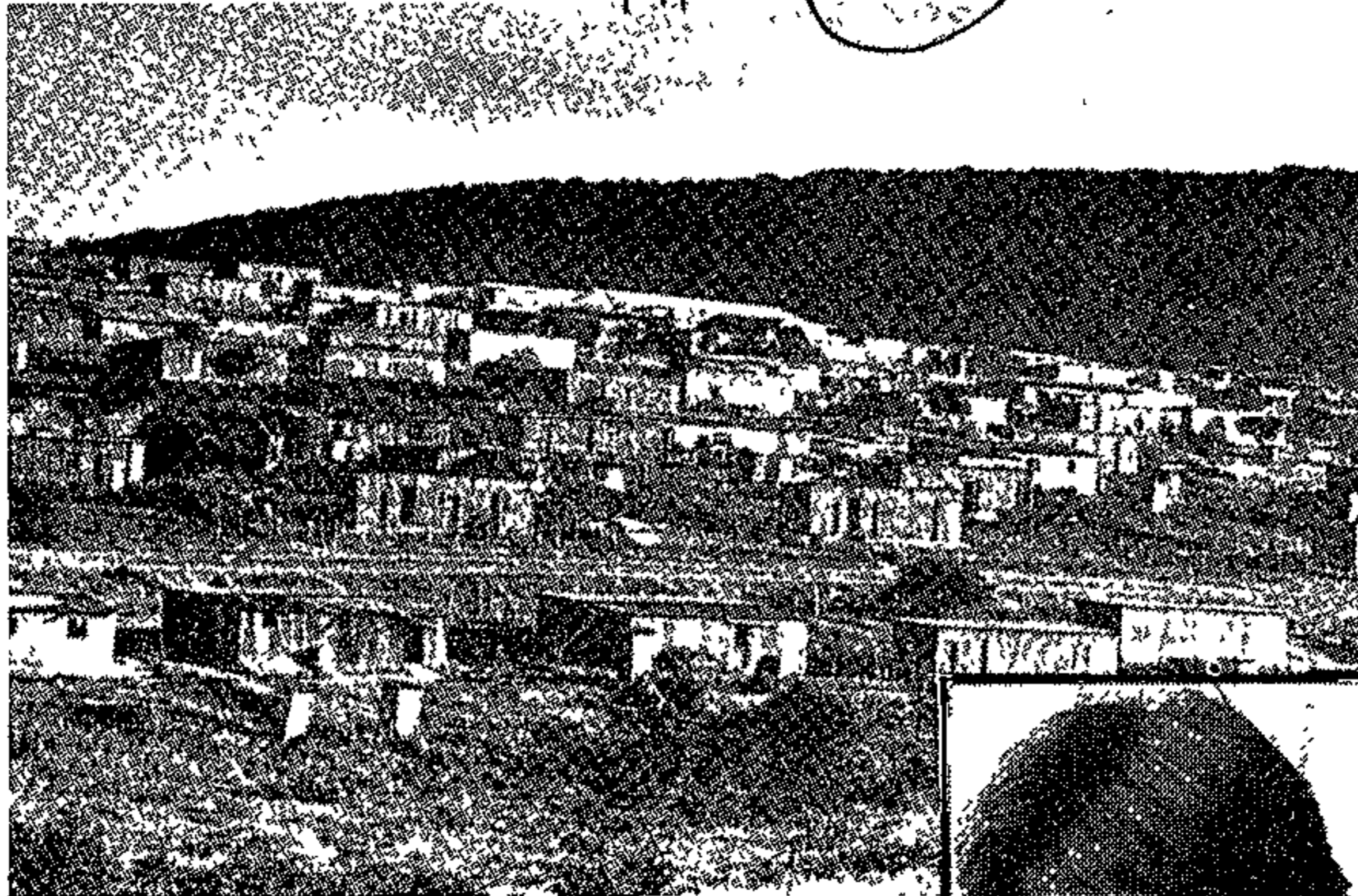
That detailed, sometimes-technical study has now been condensed and rewritten in more readable language in a new book, "The Surplus People, Forced Removals in South Africa", by Laurine Platzky and Cheryl Walker

The book deserves to become a South African classic of contemporary political history. In it the often grim details of the government's racial engineering, and the numbers of people affected by it, are spelled out.

## Ideological

Extracts are quoted from official documents, ministerial pronouncements and the reactions of the people already moved and those threatened with removal, the vast majority of whom are black. The text is also backed by an outstanding index ensuring its invaluable use as a reference book.

Last year, months after the SPP volumes were published, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet



ABOVE: An illustration from the book "The Surplus People", Elukhanyweni settlement near Stutterheim to which 400 families were moved from the Tsitsikama reserves, 300 km away. INSET: One of the authors, Laurine Platzky.

Koornhof, called a press conference in an attempt to rebut the SPP estimate of 3.5 million people who had already been relocated since 1960.

Dr Koornhof could not, and did not, deny that a large number of black people had been resettled — he admitted then that about two million had been resettled but said only 456 860 people had been relocated for "ideological reasons". In the end, the differences in the estimates boiled down to a matter of definition of what "removal" actually is.

As far as Platzky and Walker are concerned, "removals" entail the

resettlement of black people from white-owned farms, the removal of black spots and the consolidation of the homelands, the relocation of people through the implementation of influx control measures and the deproclamation of townships, slum clearance and the destruction of informal settlements, the Groups Areas Act removals, and resettlement of people for infrastructural and strategic reasons

If their definition of "removal" is basically accepted — and there is, despite Dr Koornhof's efforts, no reason to reject it — it is difficult, if

not impossible, to dispute their estimate of 3.5 million people who have been resettled. And that is a shocking figure.

More difficult is the estimate of how many people are still threatened with removal. Indeed the book itself gives different estimates. 1.93 million on page 11, 2 million on page 372 and 2.5 million on page xviii.

Whatever the figure of those still threatened with removal, it is astonishing that 37 years after the National Party came to power, the Canute-like dream of racial separation is still being pur-

sued with such vigour, with such suffering among those relocated to some remote and impoverished homeland.

Today there is a nicer image: the official emphasis is on the disputable concept of "voluntary removals". But what is the meaning of "voluntary" if people move after their schools have been closed, the buses have stopped coming and there are police-backed officials pressurizing them to leave?

## 'Real option'

The authors write bitingly (Page xviii) "Organized communities realize they cannot afford to relax their struggle. They are suspicious of government promises. In 1981 Dr Koornhof said there would be no more forced removals. Since there have been over 345 000 removals..."

With justice, they say (Page xxxiii) "The only real option for the government is to scrap influx control (and not rename it 'orderly urbanization'), to stop all removals, and to accept that the days of white minority rule are over."

The consequences of relocation, so central to the dream of Grand Apartheid, have been fully exposed in this important book. It should be read by every thinking South African because it is powerful testimony why real change is so urgent in our country

Barry Streek



United in resisting removal: Sub-Chief John Mathope of Mathopestad (left) and Chief Solomon Serabotse of Motlatla.

## Motlatla test of Govt pledge

SAW 27/7/85 by \_\_\_\_\_  
Jo-Anne Collinge

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The Government's promise to end forced removals is being put to the test by the people of Motlatla in the Western Transvaal who have told top officials to abandon talks on compensatory land and to leave them where they are.

This sudden reversal by a "black spot" of about 200 families who had already begun to negotiate the conditions of their move came at a meeting in the village yesterday.

One of three community spokesmen, Mr Jewel Mogaswe, said residents had heard on the radio and read in the Press that the Government was no longer going to use its power to move people by force. "We believe in the word of the Government and we follow it," he said.

Mr John Diseko pointed out that talks on compensatory land had gone on for years without concrete results. He urged officials to drop the effort to find suitable land. "It doesn't help for us to continue working on matters that cannot succeed," he said.

Mr Diseko told officials: "My message to you is one for help. We want to build schools, we want to put this place in order."

Mr Steven Serabotse said the tribe's first wish was to be allowed to stay at Motlatla if forced removals were no longer policy. "But if it is still obligatory that we must move, we will move in peace."

The three men spoke on behalf of the tribe and Chief Solomon Serabotse, who remained silent at the meeting, but privately stated his opposition to the move.

The meeting was chaired by the commissioner at Lichtenburg, Mr P.J. Schreuder, and addressed by a top official of the office of the Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr S J M Swanepoel.

Mr Swanepoel stated at the beginning of the meeting that negotiations for compensatory land in Bophuthatswana had reached an advanced stage. But after listening to the community's revised position he undertook to convey their wish to remain at Matlatla to the State President.

Members of another resistant Western Transvaal "black spot", Mathopestad, attended the meeting in solidarity with Motlatla.

# Police stop Kwelera meeting

Dispatch

05:08  
271

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A Kwelera Residents' Association meeting held at the weekend in Gwabu to discuss the threat of forced removals and related issues was stopped by police

The 200 men and women there were told by two plainclothes policemen and a senior uniformed police officer to disperse because the meeting was an illegal gathering according to South African law

Police said the residents had not obtained permission from the East London magistrate to hold an outdoor meeting. They halted the meeting at about 4:30 pm and took the names and addresses of five Kwelera Residents' Association members, two Border branch Black Sash members, and a Daily Dispatch reporter

Residents, however, said they had obtained permission for the meeting from the headman of the area and thought this was sufficient

About 7 500 Kwelera residents and residents of several other "black spots" in the Border corridor are threatened with removal to Chalumna in Ciskei

The confusion created by the fact that Ciskei administers the area while South Africa polices it was raised by a resident at the meeting

Residents also said some social pensioners were supported by South Africa while many others were paid by Ciskei.

South Africa pays pensioners R120 every two months, while Ciskei pays only R80. In Ciskei some pensioners had to wait for at least a year before receiving support, while in South Africa they got their pensions within three months

It was said residents did not like fighting forced removals but they would fight to stay in the place where the bones of their grandfathers were buried

Committee members told the residents they planned to meet the chief of the area, Chief D. Jongilanga, on August 18 to discuss their problems.

The residents, who unanimously backed the committee's stand against the forced removals, told of old people being approached by headmen on instructions from Chief Jongilanga

The police liaison officer here, Lieutenant Dot van der Vyver, confirmed the meeting was stopped and that names were taken by police.

Residents at Zozo, in the same district, held a similar meeting to discuss forced removals.



Kwelera Residents' Association committee members in discussion with a police meeting was stopped.

Ciskei. <sup>87</sup>

Kat River

people <sup>88</sup>

can stay

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Ciskei was a non-racial state and if the coloured people in the Kat River Valley wanted to remain in the area, the land deal could be renegotiated with South Africa, the director of communications in the Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the fate of 140 families living on the west bank of the Kat River which is being investigated in Cape Town by the Border MP in the House of Representatives, Mr Peter Mopp.

Mr Somtunzi said that according to the last agreement with South Africa in 1975, the land would be given vacant to Ciskei in lieu of the ceded Glen Grey area.

"The agreement was that Ciskei would receive the vacant land in 1982 and that the people there would be resettled by South Africa.

"But by August 1984 that land was handed over and the people were still there. The new agreement was that the coloured would be given access to South Africa through Ciskei while alternate accommodation would be sought for them. The agreement was that all their needs would be catered for and that they were not put at a disadvantage."

# Separation of trials opposed for 16 charged with treason

(271) MARITZBURG — The state today opposed a separation of trials for the 16 United Democratic Front (UDF) members and trade unionists facing treason charges in the Supreme Court here.

Beginning his argument against objections to the indictment by the defence team, Mr Nick Gey van Pittius, the deputy Attorney General in Natal, said it would be in the interests of the accused if they were tried together on the main count of treason.

The state submitted that all the evidence on the main count applied to all the defendants and that a separation of trials might lead to an unnecessary delay.

Mr Gey van Pittius said that in calling for a joint trial the state would not try "to get in evidence that otherwise would not have been admissible" against the other accused.

He said that if the court found the accused not guilty on the treason charge, separate trials on the alternative counts might have to be considered.

Mr Gey van Pittius said the possibility also had to be considered that a separation of trials might "so greatly hamper the state in its case" and that there might be a

~~possible miscarriage of justice.~~ It might lead to a position where evidence could not be led to give the court "a full picture" of the case against the accused.

The state contended that all the evidence on the main count would be admissible in respect of all the accused, and would also apply to the alternative counts if the court rejected the treason charge.

Mr Gey van Pittius had told Mr Justice A J Milne, the judge president of Natal, that the state did not agree with objections raised by the defence counsel, Mr Ismail Mohammed, SC.

Mr Mohammed had objected to the indictment on the grounds that there had been a misjoinder of the accused, the state had failed to supply enough particulars on the charges, and that certain offences had not been disclosed.

Mr Gey van Pittius said the state intended proceeding on two of the alternative counts rejected by the defence team, and would ask for a ruling in this regard.

On the defence's call for the trial to be quashed, Mr Gey van Pittius said it was not as easy today as in the past to attack a charge on a "technicality".

E Post 12:08:8



26/8/85 Mercury  
271

# Leaders reject 'new tactics' for forced removals

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

COMMUNITY leaders representing about 250 000 people throughout Natal who have been, or are, threatened with forced resettlement from their homes have rejected 'new tactics' from the Government to remove rural black communities from white areas.

At a meeting convened by the Association for Rural Advancement, Afra, here at the weekend, a seven-point resolution was drawn up by representatives of about 24 communities who rejected the 'so-called government consultation with threatened communities'.

In February Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education, announced a suspension of the forced removal of black communities unless the community were

'squatters' or if the community's leader had agreed to be resettled.

The resolution, drawn up at Pietermaritzburg and which will be sent to Dr Viljoen, condemned the use of the term 'squatter' as a way by the Government to justify the relocation of long standing tenants, lease holders and farm workers.

'We reject all removals and the way the Government attempts to use some chiefs and indunas to divide the people about opposing their resettlement.'

The resolution said instead of 'just suspending removals' the Government should withdraw its resettlement policies.

The money budgeted for forced removals should be spent in threatened communities to provide water, housing, clinics and schools, the resolution said.

Sick Fund  
 Wc  
 Empl  
 Annual payme  
 Annual payme

# Govt halts two 'black spot' removals in Tvl

274  
 28/8/85

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 Founders  
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In an unprecedented move the Government has halted the removal of two "black spot" communities in the Wakkerstroom district of the Transvaal and given them adjacent "white" land in compensation for the areas of their farms soon to be flooded by the new Heyshope Dam.

The deal, struck on Monday between Driefontein and kwaNgema community representatives and the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, was confirmed by him yesterday.

Both communities have fought hard to retain their land. At Driefontein the leader of that resistance, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot and killed by a policeman in April 1983 — an event which catapulted the tiny rural community to world prominence.

Mr Pickson Mkhize, brother of Saul, and widow Mrs Beauty Mkhize were among the group which negotiated

the community's reprieve.

Mr Mkhize said: "This is what my brother was fighting for. In fact he always said he was prepared to die for our land."

"Many times since his death we have thought the Government was ready to move us by force. We said we would rather die and be buried with Saul. Now eventually it has agreed to leave us at Driefontein."

## RESOLVED

Mr Wilkens said: "After negotiations with a kwaNgema community delegation, the Government has resolved that the community will not be resettled, but will remain permanently on the land it occupies."

"The community agreed to accept 1 112 ha of State land adjacent to kwaNgema as partial compensation for the flooded land and cash compensation for the balance of the land."

He said white farmers in the area had been consulted about the decision.

January: N  
 Friday: Y  
 Saturday: Y  
 Sunday: N  
 Monday: Y  
 Tuesday: N  
 Wednesday: Y  
 Thursday: N

04/02/85

Skill production specified: Y  
 Protective Clothing: F

Notice period weekly paid: 1 weeks/ hours  
 Notice period monthly paid: weeks/ days

Closed shop:  
 Employment preference:  
 Stop Orders:

Medical Benefit Coverage:  
 Coverage of dependents:  
 Worker Contribution:  
 Employer Contribution:  
 Panel Doctor:

Medical Aid Coverage:  
 Coverage of dependents:  
 Worker Contribution:  
 Employer Contribution:  
 Panel Doctor:

Provident Fund Coverage:  
 Worker Contribution:  
 Employer Contribution:

Pension Fund Coverage:  
 Worker Contribution:  
 Employer Contribution:

Leave Fund Coverage:  
 Worker Contribution:  
 Employer Contribution:  
 Annual leave covered: days

# REMOVALS ARE IN THE BALANCE

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE future of forced removals is in the balance and today the result of an Appeal Court action by the people of Mogopa, near Ventersdorp, will set a precedent for other threatened communities; the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said this week.

The action follows an appeal against a State President's order which states that he may "Order that . . . any tribe, portion of a tribe, African community or African shall withdraw from any place to any other place."

In terms of the Black Administration Act number 38 of 1927, the only safeguard the tribe has, according to Trac, is that if it refuses to leave the land the Minister has to secure a resolution of Parliament approving their removal before the Order can be put into effect.

Trac, which is a project of the Black Sash,

argues that on the basis of this clause, the Mogopa people applied for an interdict to stop the removal. Their application to the Supreme Court was rejected and leave to appeal was refused by the judge.

"In the midst of petitioning the Appellate Division of the Supreme

Court for leave to appeal against this judgment, their village was surrounded by the South African Police in the early hours of the morning and the people were bodily removed by force to Pachsdraai, an arid area near the Botswana border," Trac said.

The removed people immediately left Pachsdraai and went to Bethanie, the home of their paramount chief in Bophuthatswana.

Trac further says the Government saw there was a chance that the Mogopa people would win the appeal and attempted to introduce a Bill which would retroactively destroy the basis of the appeal case.

If stated that the approval of Parliament was not necessary for the order to have been issued — clearly a bill targetted at the Mogopa community.

After intense local and international pressure, this Co-operation and Development Department Bill was withdrawn and the Mogopa people are once again sustained by the hope that they will win the Appeal Court case today.

Winning the appeal would be a significant victory for their continuing struggle to either be allowed to go back to Mogopa or be compensated justly.

# Mogopa people take land battle to Appeal Court

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The uprooted people of Mogopa go to the highest court in the land today in a final bid to show that "what happened when they were loaded up in trucks in the dead of night on February 14, 1983, was not only inhuman but unlawful", the Black Sash rural action committee said.

Papers lodged with the Appeal Court indicate that, in contrast to the highly emotional event of the forced removal of a community from its ancestral farm near Ventersdorp, the case is likely to be couched in highly technical, carefully measured legal argument.

## CENTRAL QUESTION

The central question before the five-man Bloemfontein Bench will be: Can Parliament authorise in advance of its issue and in the most general of terms a State President's order compelling a resistant tribe to move from its land?

Or, alternatively, does the Black Administration Act imply that a fixed sequence be followed — a sequence which requires that Parliament make a decision to approve or overturn the removal, only after the State President has issued his order and after the tribe has disobeyed such order.

The applicant, Mr Shadrack More of Mogopa, will be arguing the second position, while the Minister of Co-operation and Development will be sticking to the stance that a 1975 parliamentary resolution approving in principle the removal of Mogopa and scores of other communities was sufficient endorsement by the legislature for the State President's removal order to have effect.

## ACCEPTED ARGUMENT

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge accepted the Minister's argument. Today the appellant will be submitting that the judge erred in doing so because:

- This meant that the parliamentary resolution required by the Act need not specify the place to which the tribe must move.
- It also meant that, if Parliament could authorise the withdrawal of a tribe in advance, it was not compelled to consider the reasons for the tribe's refusal to move.

~~105~~ ~~SEP~~ □ □ □ (271)

**RESIDENTS in Duncan Village, East London, will not be removed to Ciskei, Deputy Minister of Education and Cooperation Sam de Beer, said yesterday. The area would instead be re-planned and upgraded for 99-year leasehold. Those wishing to move to Mdantsane would be given assistance, he said.**

B. Oay □ □ □ 30/8/85

# Major 'black spot' victory

By BARRY STREEK

THE government's decision not to move the black-owned areas of Driefontein and KwaNgema in the Eastern Transvaal is a major reversal of government policy — and a major victory for black resistance to apartheid.

Both are located in rural areas, but neither are in a homeland.

Although the government recently accepted that some black people were entitled to perma-

nent residence in the cities, until now it had been Nationalist policy that all blacks in the rural areas should be based in the homelands unless they were working in the so-called white areas of South Africa.

In accordance with these policies, millions of people, mainly black, were relocated.

The Surplus Peoples Project estimated in 1983 that some 3,5-million had been relocated in South Africa between 1960 and

1980, 600 000 of them from "black spots".

This forced removals programme has been one of the most controversial of the government's race policies, and has been strongly criticized by black groups and overseas governments.

But until this year when the government "suspended" the removal of the 67 or so black spots left in South Africa, it had refused to budge.

Even last year, the

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, one of the more verlig members of the government, said at a press conference that the removal would go ahead because this would "definitely be in the interests of the people of KwaNgema".

The government decision not to move Driefontein and KwaNgema has given hope to the other black spots that the resettlement policies will be abandoned.

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# Saul Mkhize's battle is won

(27) C. Press 1/9/85

By **DERRICK LUTHAYI**

**IT TOOK** the life of community leader Saul Mkhize before the Government abandoned its planned forced removals of Driefontein and KwaNgema people.

It has been a bitter experience for the thousands of residents whose leader, Mr Mkhize, was shot dead by

Constable J A Nienaber.

Driefontein and KwaNgema have been reprieved - ending a 25-year battle to stay where they are.

They have also been given adjacent and in an unprecedented decision finalised at a meeting between Deputy Land Affairs Minister Ben Wilkens and residents last Monday in Pretoria.

Council Board of Directors of Driefontein chairman Pick-

son Mkhize, a brother of Mr Mkhize, said the reprieve meant his brother did not die in vain.

"This is what he fought for. In fact, he always said he was prepared to die for our land.

"Many times since his death, the Government was ready to move us by force. We told them we would rather all die and be buried with him.

"At last the Government has agreed to leave us in peace," he said.

# Court rules Ciskei has no authority in Mgwali

A 1981 agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments which allows the Ciskei to administer a "black spot" threatened with removal to the homeland, is "of no force and effect," according to a settlement reached in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

The settlement makes it clear that the black spot of Mgwali, near Stutterheim, falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa and that the Ciskei has no authority to exercise any powers there.

It comes after an application to the Supreme Court in April this year by the chairman of the Mgwali Residents' Association, Mr Wilson Fanti, and five other residents to have the agreement declared unlawful and invalid.

They said the law only authorised an agreement of this nature between the South African government and a national state which formed part of the Republic.

They also said they were suffering "real hardship and prejudice" through being administered by the Ciskei.

Land rights, pensions, work seekers' permits and education were all being administered from Zwelitsha, they said.

The Ciskei police were operating in Mgwali and residents there — who have been fiercely resisting removal to the Ciskei — were being required to pay a variety of Ciskei taxes, including a national shrine tax and a levy of R1,50 a year which was said to be a "voluntary" contribution to the family of the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Yesterday's deed of settlement between the six residents and the South African government was made an order of court by the Judge President, Mr Justice Cloete.

According to it, the Ciskeian police have "no power of arrest or detention in Mgwali".

In addition, work seekers will be able to register in South Africa and the South African government will re-assume responsibility for schooling and pensions.

It will also pay pension arrears to 1981.

The South African government is to pay the costs of the application.



violence or disruption," and it refused to give a platform to those who did "This, however, does not impair its further obligation to inform the public on violent or revolutionary action"

The SABC had a "specific social responsibility" and was not going to let itself be used by the "perpetrators of violence and terrorism" to "propagate their views and actions to a wider public"

The SABC gave the facts, but avoided "sensationalism and emotionalism," especially when it came to visual reporting "as action coverage very often creates heat without shedding light or imparting information," Eksteen said. On TV, the SABC used facts and "appropriate visual material" to give viewers "a picture of what is happening"

Eksteen claimed the "mere presence" of a TV camera in an "overheated" situation could "spur on" violence and the "indiscriminate" screening of violence could lead to more violence.

"For these reasons the SABC refuses to join sensation seekers while serious attempts are being made to restore calm and normality in unrest areas," he said

Based on audience feedback, the SABC was confident it was doing the correct thing

"The SABC feels an obligation not to put public life, limb and property at risk by succumbing to the misplaced craft obligation to sensationalise or to publish and be damned. The SABC is therefore satisfied that it is not playing down unrest news in the current overheated situation," Eksteen said

## FORCED REMOVALS

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### Reprieve at last

A behind-the-scenes deal with Barlow Rand made it possible for the government to come to a settlement with the communities of Driefontein and Kwangema

Instead of being forcibly removed, the two communities have been given "white" land adjacent to their farms in compensation for land they will lose when the Heyshope Dam begins to fill over the next few months.

The compensation package, finalised between representatives of the two communities and Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Ben Wilkens, includes land made available to the government by Lotzaba Forest, a subsidiary of Barlow Rand, some State-owned land, as well as cash.

According to the Black Sash, there would not have been enough land for both communities to settle in above the water level without the Lotzaba Forest deal

"The government stressed that no whites would be forced to give up their farms to make land available for Driefontein and Kwangema," says the Black Sash. "The stand taken by Barlow Rand overcame a problem which could have ruined the settlement."

Chairman of Rand Mines (Mining and Service Limited) Dammy Watt tells the *FM* that Lotzaba Forest is a subsidiary of Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Limited which in turn is 75% owned by Rand Mines (Mining and Service Limited)

"Lotzaba Forest is a service company for the gold mines," says Watt "The land is not suitable for forestry but is underlaid with coal. It will eventually be developed and in the meantime was being rented out to a tenant farmer for grazing"

Watt says he was approached by the Urban Foundation on behalf of the community in connection with the land.

"We wanted to assist these communities and were willing to help as long as it would not immobilise the coal rights. Fortunately for both parties a happy arrangement was possible."

A section of the land owned by Lotzaba Forest where there are no coal deposits has been made available for the State to appropriate.

The arrangement also means that once the coal is developed there will be job opportunities for the community as well as labour for the mine "People will be able to find work next to their homes instead of becoming migrant workers," says Watt

There are no immediate plans to begin mining but the development would begin in the medium term, he added.

The decision by the government to compensate the communities with land instead of removing them, means that for the first time blacks are being allowed to keep farms they acquired before the 1913 Land Act and to live in areas previously set aside for whites in terms of the Act.

"This is an unprecedented reversal of the removals policy," says the Black Sash "It is the first formal reprieve of a black spot for many years. Dr Viljoen's statement earlier this year was about the suspension of forced removals, not stopping them."

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT COSTS

### Turning the screw

Business is already beginning to balk at the prospect of additional local government taxes to run the proposed Regional Services Councils — the first of which will come into operation in the greater Durban area next year.

C G Smith Sugar, the major property owner in the South Coast town of Illovo, has estimated that the additional levies will cost the company around R150 000/year.

General manager Hans Smits says that is an unacceptable price to pay for the "dubious benefits" that will flow from being part of a larger Regional Services Council (RSC). Accordingly, he has asked the Metropolitan Consultative Committee (Metrocom) to exclude Illovo from the boundaries of the proposed RSC for greater Durban.

## QUOTABLE

**Nakukhanya Luthuli, 81-year-old wife of former African National Congress president and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Chief Albert Luthuli:**

Like my husband, I am sick and tired of violence. Albert worked towards a better SA by negotiation, not by the barrel of the gun which the ANC of today is doing. It makes me very sad indeed. I am glad my husband has not lived to see what's happening to the present-day ANC.

But Metrocom chairman Owen Jones says Smits has his figures wrong. He says the actual level of the levies has not yet been decided — and won't be until a full investigation is done into the costs of running the region "We find it very strange that (Smits) actually quotes figures when we ourselves haven't got the faintest idea of what the actual costs to individual authorities will be." (According to the recently published Regional Services Act, levies will be based on a tax on the total payroll and turnover)

However, Smits contends that he arrived at the figure by working from a document sent by Metrocom to all health committees in the region detailing what services the RSCs would supply and looking at how costs would be apportioned "We calculated that C G Smith's property interests constituted a third of the total health committee area and worked out our costs accordingly," he says.

Jones insists, however, that his calculations are incorrect "I can quite see that there should be concern if such an amount should come from one small area. But on that basis we would probably take in around R100m for the region, which is way in excess of our requirements."

But other local authorities are also not happy. Amanzimtoti and Kingsburgh were absent when the decision was taken unanimously last week to support the formation of a RSC for the greater Durban area. The recommendations will be forwarded to the Administrator who will be requested to approve the establishment of the RSC in January with responsibility for taking over regional services in July. If all goes according to plan the Durban RSC will be the country's first in terms of the new Act.

Kingsburgh and Toti's main objection appears to be that their water tariff will rise considerably if they have to fall into line with the flat rate charged by the RSC.

But Jones points out that financial investigations have revealed that, on average, costs to individual authorities are likely to be lower because services will be rendered by existing authorities to the region on an agency basis. Toti's tariff for electricity, for example, will be cheaper. "We will make use of the existing infrastructure," he says. "We don't have any director generals and fleets of Mercedes."

# Driefontein lives again

(271) C.P. Res 15/9/85

THE spectacular Driefontein decision is being closely watched by other "black spot" communities facing the threat of removal.

In Natal alone, there are 24 such communities, with 250 000 people who have been holding meetings to discuss their situation.

Lawyers say it is too early to tell whether the reprieve of Driefontein and the more sparsely populated KwaNgema signifies a real shift in Government policy on "black spot"

It is eight months since the Government announced the suspension of removals pending a review of policy. No further statement has yet been made.

The struggle to reprieve Driefontein cost the life of respected leader Saul Mkhize, 48, who was shot by a policeman as he was about to address a meeting protesting against the threatened removal two years ago.

Lawyers say Driefontein and KwaNgema have created powerful precedents that will make it extremely difficult for the Government to remove other "black spots".

For the 10 000 people at Driefontein, the reprieve raises the possibility of better living standards through additional sources of employment and business. They have already demonstrated an ability to farm well and maintain themselves.

By RAYMOND LOUW

The new dam lapping at the foot of their land will provide the community with additional sources of revenue while there is the prospect of employment on the new coal mines which are likely to be opened in the area.

The Lotsaba Timber Company's land is being held mainly by Rand Mines for the mineral rights and when it is opened for mining the Driefontein community will be available to provide labour.

This, too, will be a new feature on the South African mining picture. Most mines use male migrant labour, but Driefontein opens the prospect of a settled community of families providing a work force for the mine.

It is the first time since the 1913 Land Act that the

## Why they won't move

SEVERAL factors led to the dramatic reprieve of Driefontein:

- The suspension of "forced removals" by the Government following intense pressure from overseas governments and local pressure groups;
- The refusal by Chief Minister Enos Mabuza, of KaNgwane, to allow the government to remove the community to KaNgwane.
- The diligence of the Legal Resources Centre in pursuing the community's interests in the courts and in seeking out land adjoining the community's home that could be expropriated; and
- The willingness of a major mining house, Rand Mines, and its parent company, the conglomerate Barlow Rand, to aid the community by arranging for the land to become available to it.

State has recognised the right of blacks to maintain freehold title to land falling outside the designated areas and to allow them to attain title to supplementary land

The community had been living in the fertile valley of Driefontein since an early leader and one of the founders of the African National Congress, Mr Pixley ka Isaka Seme, bought land there in 1912 and sold it to landowners

But the community was told in the early 1960s that it was earmarked to be moved because the area constituted a "black spot" — a black area

in "white" South Africa.

Later, another reason for removal was advanced — that the Heyshope Dam, needed for the country's electrical power grid system, was to be sited in the area and would submerge about 27% of the community's land and homes.

The original proposal was that the community would be moved to KwaZulu or KaNgwane and would be given "land for land".

But KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza's refused to co-operate. Eventually, Driefontein was granted a reprieve

# Magopa appeal is upheld

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld the appeal of Shadrack More, of the Bakwena Ba Magopa tribe, against the refusal of an order to restrain the Minister of Co-operation and Development from forcibly evicting the tribe from two farms in the Ventersdorp district.

The dispute was academic, however, as the farms had in the meantime been expropriated by the state and vacated by the Magopa.

The minister was ordered to pay costs incurred by More in the Transvaal Supreme Court, including those for the application to that court for leave to appeal.

More, a resident of Magopa — located on the farms Hartebeeslaagte No 82 and Zwartkop — brought the order from the Transvaal court on the mandate of 185 members of the tribe.

J de Villiers, magistrate and district commissioner for Ventersdorp, served an order on November 18, 1983 requiring the Magopa to move from the farms to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico district within 10 days.

The Transvaal court refused More's application on November 25, 1983 but the Appeal Court found it should have granted him some form of interim relief.

— Sapa.

CASE TIMES 20/9/85-271

# Court finds Bakwena removal illegal

From PHILLIP  
VAN NIEKERK

**JOHANNESBURG.** — More than 18 months after the Bakwena-ba-Mogopa tribe was forcibly moved from Mogopa in the Western Transvaal, the Appeal Court has held the removal to be illegal.

The court yesterday upheld an appeal against a refusal of the Rand Supreme Court to re-

strain the Department of Co-operation and Development from forcibly evicting Mr Shadrack More and other members of the tribe from Mogopa.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said they would now try to get the expropriation, which followed the removal, declared invalid.

The judgment affects more than 100 other

“black spot” communities as the government is now forced to get an order of Parliament if it wishes to legally proceed with their removals.

The Trac spokesman said the people were determined to go back to Mogopa.

In a widely-publicized removal, the community of Mogopa were forcibly moved to Pachsdraai

near Bophuthatswana in February last year after the Rand Supreme Court had refused to declare the removal illegal.

Mr Justice Trengove yesterday allowed the appeal against the Rand Supreme Court judgment with costs.

The court found that the lower court had erred when it held that a 1975 parliamentary reso-

lution constituted compliance with the provisions of Section 5(i)(b) of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

The court should, accordingly, have granted Mr More some form of interim relief, for example, an interim order or interdict to restrain the servants of the minister from forcibly evicting or in any way unlawfully interfering with Mr More.

# Forced removal: court upholds Mogopa appeal

## Can they get their land back?

By Jo-Anne Collinge

BLOEMFONTEIN — It was clearly not the intention of the legislature that Parliament act merely as a rubber stamp when population removals were ordered by the State President, the Appeal Court has found.

The court yesterday upheld an appeal by Mr Shadrack More, a leading member of the Mogopa people, forcibly moved on February 14 1984.

Mr Justice Trengrove ruled that Pretoria Supreme Court judge Mr Justice H P van Dyk had erred in November 1983 when he refused to grant interim relief to restrain the Minister of Co-operation and Development from carrying out a State President's order and removing the Bakwena ba Mogopa from their ancestral land.

The Appeal Court overruled the lower court's decision that a 1975 parliamentary resolution constituted compliance with section 5 of the Black Administration Act

The question in many minds after the historic Appeal Court judgment on population removals is: Will the people of Mogopa be able to return to their ancestral land near Ventersdorp?

Pessimists would point out that the farm land has already been expropriated, but, says the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), the Bakwena ba Mogopa are not pessimists. They fought their legal battle to the last.

A Trac spokesman highlighted the fact that the Government had proceeded with both the removal and the expropriation before the legal process had been exhausted.

of 1927, in terms of which the President's removal order had been made.

The section states that where a tribe refuses or neglects to withdraw from one area and move to another in compliance with an order by the State President, such order shall be of no force and effect unless or until

Parliament approves the withdrawal

Mr More had argued that the 1975 parliamentary resolution did not constitute compliance with the terms of the proviso as it was adopted eight years before the issue of the removal order at a time when the destination of the tribe,

The judgment had vindicated the residents' approach.

Mr Fink Haysom, attorney for the Mogopa community, said his clients would not easily accept that expropriation stood in the way of their return to their old farm.

"We believe this judgment may have opened the way for negotiations with the Government for redress for wrongful dispossession of land. Failing this, legal action to challenge the expropriation will be taken," he said.

The implications for the Mogopa people may seem uncertain, but the meaning for scores of others on the removal list is clear. They may not be removed by a simple executive order — it has to be confirmed by Parliament.

as specified in the order, was not known.

Mr Justice Trengrove said an essential requirement of the Act was that the place from which a tribe was to withdraw and the place to which it was directed to move should be clearly specified.

The necessity for Par-

liament to review the State President's decision only arose once the tribe had refused or neglected to withdraw.

Parliament needed to weigh up the tribe's interests against the general public interest

It followed that Parliament could not possibly fulfil its role meaningfully unless it was apprised of the terms of the order and the tribe's reasons for refusing to move

It would be pointless to offer a tribe an opportunity to consider withdrawal if its fate was already sealed by prior resolution of Parliament.

Mr Justice Trengrove, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Botha and Mr Justice Grosskopf, upheld the appeal with costs.

He also reversed the Transvaal Supreme Court ruling on costs of earlier proceedings and ordered that they be borne by the Minister — Sapa.

# 'Victory' in forced removals ruling

By ELSABE WESSELS

THE Appeal Court ruling condemning the forced removal of the Bakwena ba Mogopa tribe brought new hope this week to many black communities fighting Government-decreed resettlement.

A legal expert said: "The Magopa ruling has provided

a legal safeguard that will set a new precedent for all other tribes under threat of removal."

However, the dispute between the Department of Co-

Operation and Development and the Mogopa tribe had become academic, as the removal of the black community took place in February last year and the farms in question have since been expropriated by the State.

On Thursday, Mr Justice John Trengove set aside a previous Transvaal Supreme Court order which refused to grant the Mogopa tribe an interdict to stop the Government from resettling them.

so that the approval of Parliament was necessary before a removal order could be served on a tribe which refused to move — a step which was ignored in the case of the Mogopas.

Mr Geoff Budlender, Johannesburg director of the Legal Resources Centre, said: "If the Government had waited for the process of law to be completed the terrible suffering caused by the removal would have been averted."

## Appeal

The Appeal Court upheld the appeal of the leader of the Bakwena Ba Mogopa — against the refusal of an earlier order — to restrain Government officials from forcibly evicting the tribe from their land in the Ventersdrop District.

The ruling upheld a provi-

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ARCUS 23/9/85 (271)

# Parliament must approve each resettlement

Staff Reporter

THE Government will have to get a specific resolution of Parliament for every "black spot" community it wishes to resettle forcibly following an Appeal Court judgment declaring the removal of the Bakwena ba-Mogopa tribe from Magopa in the Western Transvaal illegal.

Ms Laurine Platzky, prominent campaigner against forced removals, co-author of a major work on resettlement

and co-ordinator of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR), said the judgment could have "enormous implications" for at least another 100 "black spot" communities under threat of removal.

Ms Platzky said the judgment, handed down by the Appeal Court last week, meant that the Government would have to go to Parliament to resettle any "black spot" tribe that did not want to move.

The Appeal Court ruled that Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, in terms of which "black spot" communities are resettled, stated that where a tribe refused or neglected to move from one area to another in compliance with an order by the State President, such an order shall be of no force or effect unless or until Parliament approves the withdrawal.

"We are very pleased about the judgment. We think its an

important legal victory that will have to be followed up for other communities," Ms Platzky said.

In the widely publicised move, the Magopa tribe was forcibly resettled to Pachedraai near Bophuthatswana in February last year after the Rand Supreme Court refused to declare the removal illegal.

The Mogopa tribe would now apply for a reversal of the expropriation of their land, she said.

# 42 000 people would have to be moved

Star Political Staff 23/9/85

DURBAN — The Government will have to withdraw its moratorium on removals if it accepts the proposals made for the consolidation of kwaZulu by the Commission of Co-operation and Development.

The commission envisages large-scale removals and resettlement of blacks — although on a much smaller scale than the 1974 proposals.

Estimates of the number of people who faced resettlement then ranged from 500 000 (official figure) to more than a million (Surplus Peoples Project).

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, estimates that 42 000 people will be moved in terms of his latest proposals.

A mere handful are white, coloured or Indian.

People to be moved will come from various types of areas:

● The so-called "black spots", which the Government terms badly situated areas, are to be cleared. Many of these areas, such as Matiwane's Kop and Jonos Kop, have been the focus of international attention.

The Surplus Peoples Project said there were 189 such "black spots", most of them black-owned farms on which anything from a handful of people to hundreds could be living.

● People, including landless chiefs, living both illegally and legally on white-owned farms.

● Areas of land being cleared for conservation purposes, such as the higher altitudes of the Tugela location, or for purely political reasons to get contiguous boundaries.



It started at 4 am. The police surrounded the area, handcuffed all the leaders and put them in vans. Women and children and all their possessions were loaded onto Government lorries and driven to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, 100 km away.

The area had been declared an operational area. This meant that only Government officials were allowed in the area: lawyers, foreign diplomats, journalists, priests and the Press were turned away.

For many years the threat of forced removal had been lying over the Mogopa people. And for many years they fought to remain on the land which the Government had declared a "black" spot.

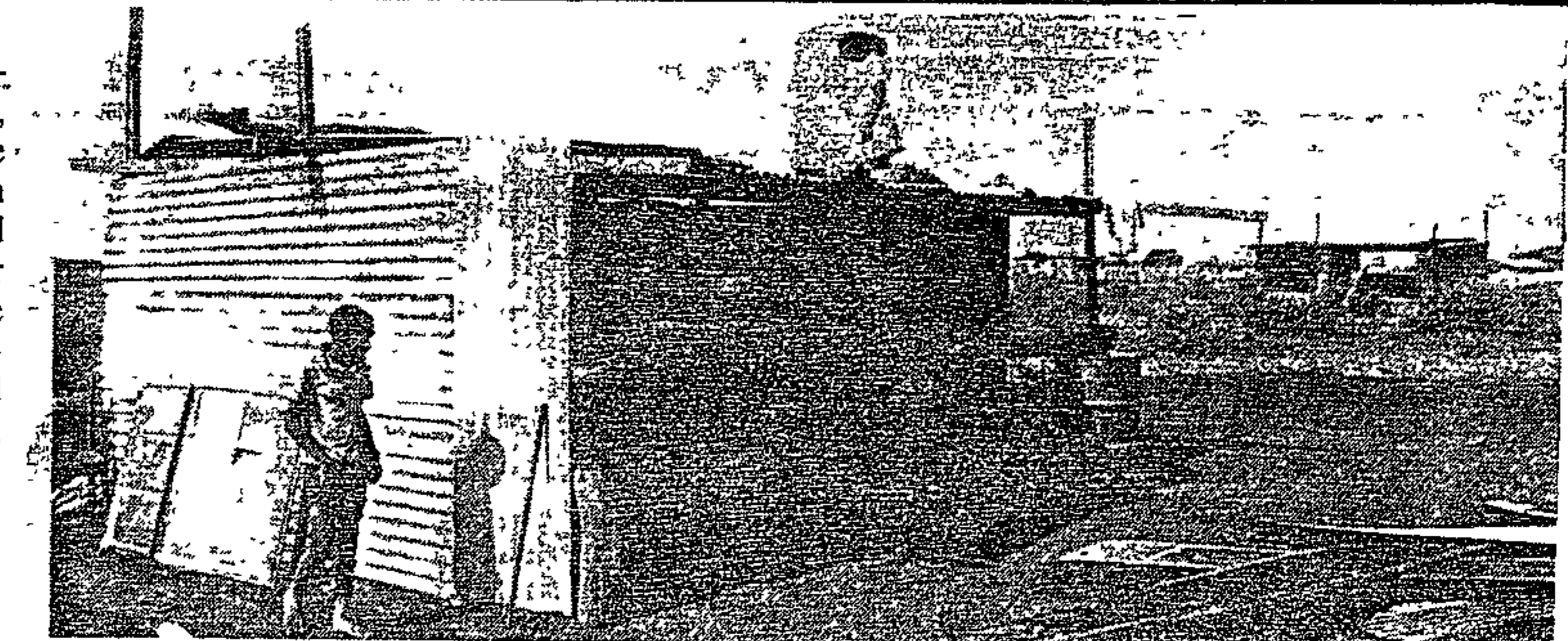
### Diamonds

The land was bought by the Bakwena tribe in 1913 before the passing of the Land Act of 1913, which divided all land in South Africa into white and black reserves.

Over the years the people had built schools, sunk boreholes, established good homesteads and lived peacefully with their white neighbours. They even sold their crops to the farmers' co-operatives in Ventersdorp and Koster.

As a "black" spot, the land was to be taken away from the Mogopa people. The land is rich with diamonds, metals and minerals. It is also ideal for the cultivation of maize.

In 1978 a new headman, an ex-policeman from Carletonville, came into power. In 1981 the tribe deposed



A MOGOPA housewife, her house reduced to a pile of rubble back in Mogopa, constructs a makeshift tin shack at Bethanie.

Picture Afrapix

# Struggle to stop removals

24/9/85

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Sowetan

## FOCUS

THE Appeal Court last week decided that the people of Mogopa should not have been removed to Pachsdraai without the approval of Parliament and that the Supreme Court that heard the case in November 1983 should have restrained the Minister of Co-operation and Development from moving them.

The Mogopa people were moved on February 14, 1984. SAM MABE reports.

him because of suspicions about his relationship with the local commissioner.

The commissioner went to his defence and told the tribe that he would rule until he died. Secret negotiations for the removal of the people went on while most of the tribe were resisting.

The headman, Mr Jacob More, left Mogopa voluntarily with about 10 families for the resettlement camp at Pachsdraai.

In June 1983 Government officials sent bulldozers to smash down the schools and churches at Mogopa. The officials stopped the bus service to the area and took out the water pumps.

The people bought a new water pump, organised older children to teach the younger ones. They were also successful in a legal action to have the bulldozer removed from their village.

On November 18, 1983 an order from the

State President was served on them to leave the area within 10 days, failing which they would be moved by force. They refused to move.

On the day they were to be moved, politicians, church people, the Press, students, foreign diplomats and Black Sash women held a night vigil in the area and waited for the arrival of the police and Government trucks. The people were not moved on that day.

### Appeal

In the meantime, Mr Shadrack More, acting on behalf of the Mogopa people, had brought a Supreme Court application seeking an order restraining Government servants from forcefully removing him and other members of the tribe from Mogopa.

Mr Justice H P van Dyk turned down Mr More's application. He

even refused to grant him leave to appeal. A petition was then sent to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Government then introduced a Bill designed to destroy the basis of the case.

The Bill contained a retro-active clause which amended the very point on which the appeal was based — that the approval of Parliament is necessary before a removal order can be served on a tribe which refuses to move.

The Bill provoked local and international condemnation and was ultimately withdrawn.

Now the people who were dumped in Pachsdraai but immediately moved to Bethanie where they were accepted as refugees want to go back to their old home.

Lawyers acting for the Mogopa tribe now hope to contest the expropriation in court.

# SOWETAN

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1985

27c + 3c GST (PWV) Elsewhere 35c

# REMOVALS WARNING

THE Government will have to withdraw its moratorium on removals if it accepts the proposals made for the consolidation of KwaZulu by the Commission for Co-operation and development.

The commission envisages large-scale removals and re-settlement of blacks — albeit on a much smaller scale than the 1974 proposals accepted by Parliament



CHIEF BUTHELEZI will be white, coloured or Indian.

The people to be moved will come from various areas and include: Sowetan Black spots

Estimates of the number of people who faced resettlement in terms of the 1975 proposals ranged from an official figure of 400 000 to more than a million by the Surplus People's Project

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, estimates that 42 000 people will be moved in terms of his latest proposals

A handful of the people to be moved

• Those in the so-called "black spots", which the Government terms "badly situated areas", are to be cleared. Many of these areas such as Mati-

## Recipe for disaster - Chief

24/9/85  
wanes Kop and Jongs Kop have been the focus of international attention. The Surplus People's Project said there were 189 such "black spots". Most of them are black-owned farms of various sizes on which anything from a handful of people to hundreds could be living;

- People, including landless chiefs, living both illegally and legally on white-owned farms; and
- Those in areas of land being cleared for conservation purposes,

such as the higher altitudes of the Tugela location, or for political reasons to get contiguous boundaries.

KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday that the Government commission examining proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu was "finalising a prescription for disaster".

The commission yesterday started taking evidence about consolidation.

The Inkatha president called on "all thinking South Africans" to join black people in "telling the Government that theirs was one country, with one people, with one future and that the deep-rooted problems being faced could not be segregated out of existence."

## "Damelin m

Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal

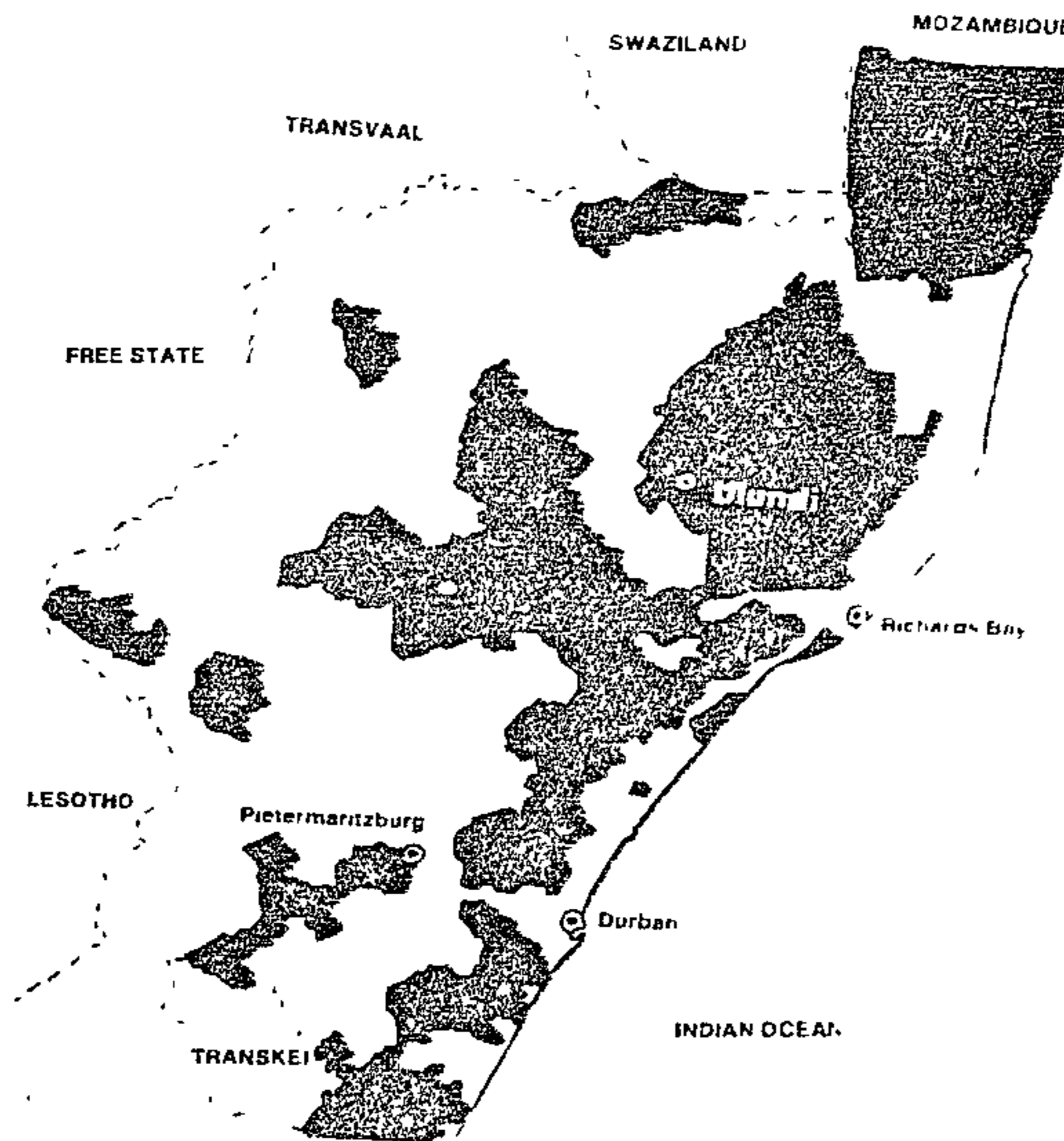


The Damelin Study Directorate, under the C sees to it that every student receives personal other members of the Directorate are Mr. P Advisers, and Mr. M.G. Andrew, the Director "To get a good job and earn more money you the past 30 years prove that there is no finer "My many years in the educational field have the very best in you. You see, Damelin is a p regulations to stand in the way of dynamic te guarantee the best teachers and the very best mean notes. It means that your teachers are in in fact I am so sure of our methods, that if y education until you pass. Fill in the coupon Damelin is the official correspondence coll numerous official and business organisations.

# Kwazulu: '240 000 removals'

*MacC 24/9/85* *271*

From BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff  
 DURBAN. — More than 240 000 people face removal in terms of the latest Kwazulu consolidation proposals — not 42 000 as estimated by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.



This patchwork of black and white shows Natal in terms of the latest proposals for the consolidation of Kwazulu, with Kwazulu areas in black.

But senior members of the Government moved quickly yesterday to dissociate themselves from the proposed resettlement plan while commission chairman, Mr Hendrik Tempel, emphasised that the consolidation proposals could be radically changed and were only a basis "for discussion and negotiation"

It is also understood that Cabinet members are unhappy with the proposals although they allowed them to go through "so people could see they were not feasible"

At a Press conference Mr Tempel said the Government policy of no forced removals remained intact

"Resettlement without consent is out," he said

### Spell out

Removals would only take place on the basis of negotiation. He claimed many blacks had requested resettlement within Kwazulu

He emphasised that resettlement would have to take place "if you want meaningful consolidation"

*P.T.O. for  
Continuation*

Removals loom again

# Revamped plan means uprooting 42 000 people

270  
B. Day  
24/9/85

GOVERNMENT will have to withdraw its moratorium on removals if it accepts the proposals made for the consolidation of KwaZulu by the Commission for Cooperation and Development

The Commission envisages large-scale removals and resettlement of blacks — albeit on a much smaller scale than the 1975 plan accepted by Parliament.

Estimates of the number of people who faced resettlement in terms of the 1975 plan ranged from an official figure of 500 000 to more than a million by the Surplus Peoples Project.

The commission's proposals for consolidation of KwaZulu would entail resettlement of thousands of people, the clearing of black spots and the transfer of huge tracts of land.

The 12-man Commission for Cooperation and Development revealed its proposals in Durban yesterday in a briefing for parliamentarians and provincial councillors.

The plan — five years in the making — is a revision of the scheme approved by Parliament in 1975, which government later said was too costly.

It reduces the KwaZulu jig-saw puzzle from more than 40 pieces to 15 — four major segments and another 11 pieces ranging from large to very small.

The number of people the Commission estimates will have to be resettled has been reduced from about 500 000 to 42 000.

In ceding an extra 381 000ha, including two game reserves, to KwaZulu a large piece of the Transvaal lying between Swaziland and northern Natal has been included in the territory.

The major recommendations of the Commission are:

- The clearing of black spots and the removal of the majority of blacks living

Business Day Reporter and Sapa

on white-owned farms;

□ The clearing of some black areas, such as Reserve 4 north of Richards Bay;

□ The ceding of the world-famous Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves to KwaZulu on condition they are kept for conservation purposes;

□ The reduction of KwaZulu to 15 areas instead of the 10 in the 1975 plan;

□ The entire Ingwavuma area from the Swaziland border to the coast, which was the subject of international controversy when the government attempted to cede the area to the Swazis, is to be a major part of KwaZulu;

□ Lamontville, outside Durban, which has been the scene of unrest for a number of years because of opposition to inclusion into KwaZulu, is firmly labelled as KwaZulu territory;

□ The white corridor from Richards Bay to Vryheid has been closed, leaving Eshowe as a "white spot". The white Pongola area of the Transvaal has been cut off from the rest of the Transvaal;

□ The Drakensberg and Upper Tugela Locations, which would have caused the largest single number of removals in the 1975 plans, are to stay.

Speculation that Richards Bay harbour and industrial area could become an area of joint control is doused by the proposals with not a single town being transferred to KwaZulu.

There was no early indication of the cost of the proposals or how long they would take to effect.

The chairman of the Commission, Hendrik Tempel, estimates that 42 000 people will be moved in terms of his latest proposals.

A handful of the people to be moved will be white, coloured or Indian

Business Day Reporter

THE Commission for Cooperation and Development will sit in Natal next month to hear further evidence and representations on its controversial proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu, a commission spokesman said yesterday. The 12-member commission — all National Party MPs — released its preliminary proposals in Durban yes-

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terday. A spokesman said the commission will sit on September 14 to hear evidence. It would then report for the Cabinet. "We believe the

## Top MD calls for non-sexist marketing

CHERYLYN IRETON

WOMEN should be seen as consumers and not isolated into a separate target group by mass merchandisers, says Clicks MD June Kritzinger.

"Markets should be segmented by socio-economic factors rather than sex," she told the International Marketing and Strategy Congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking on the changing life-style of women and its effect on the market place, Kritzinger said she looked forward to the day when women were no longer categorised and pigeon-holed. "Then hopefully, retailers will market to the consumer and not to the woman."



● KRITZINGER

Kritzinger, winner of the Western Cape's top marketer award, said the purchasing power of women was on the increase. "Among women in the United

A DELEGATION of conservative South African Tory MPs, including Tim Dykes, are expected to arrive in Durban for a fact-finding mission.

THREE days ago Defence Minister Theodor Pieterse had contact with

NINE British South African leaders met with Roman Catholic and British secretary for

CANDIDATE for the election will be held on Monday. Coetzee (NP), Natal: S. P. Mohr (CP), (Ind); A. S. Beyers (F)

EIGHTY-ONE seriously injured pedestrian and bankment in Durban yesterday. Eighty

Business Day Reporter

THE Commission for Co-operation and Development will sit in Natal next month to hear further evidence and representations on its controversial proposals for the consolidation of Kwazulu, a commission spokesman said yesterday.

# More evidence to be heard

The 12-member commission — all National Party MPs — released its preliminary proposals in Durban yesterday.

A spokesman said if necessary the sitting from October 14 to 25 could be extended to hear additional evidence.

It would then draw up a final report for submission to the Cabinet.

"We believe the government is keen to have the report on the table as soon as possible.

"But people mustn't think it's all cut and dried," he added.

"The proposals released yesterday had been reached after representations in the last few years from

"people who would be most affected by the consolidation", he said.

President P W Botha, while Prime Minister, had established the commission five years ago after it became apparent that the 1975 consolidation plan was too costly.

The commissioners are: Hendrik Tempel (chairman — Ermelo), J H V Mentz (deputy — Vryheid), W J Hefer (deputy — Standerton), W C Malan (Randburg), Andre Fourie (Turffontein), A E Nothnagel (Innesdal), G P D Terblanche (Bloemfontein North), D M Streicher (De Kuylen), A T van der Walt (Bellville), M H Veldman (Rustenburg), J P Grobler (Brits) and W Heine (Umfolozi).

Tom MD

IN BRIEF

Commission

BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, September 24, 1986

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FROM JOHANNESBURG KLUGERHAND EXCHANGE 788-1330

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## Removals scrapped

**THE South African Government — under pressure from within and abroad to scrap its unjust laws affecting blacks — is to rescind its decision to resettle nearly 120 000 families — victims of forced removals in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Kwa-Ndebele.**

This decision however is now being prepared for final approval by Parliament, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning said at a Press Conference in Pretoria yesterday morning.

But scores of families still staying in the so-called white areas would be resettled, according to the minister who said they were "very few".

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*26/9/85*

# Magopa: Elation ... and fear

THE Magopa removal was one of the nastiest ever. It was negotiated secretly between Department of Co-operation and Development officials and Jacob More, "a man deposed by the Bakwena of Magopa for his corrupt use of the tribe's resources," said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee of the Black Sash.

Now the Appeal Court has ruled that it was illegal, because the removal order did not specify where the people should go. Moreover, the parliamentary procedures for reviewing removal orders were not complied with, since the debate took place seven years earlier.

This proviso was obviously intended to provide a check or curb on the exceptional powers given to the State President, said Mr Justice Trengrove.

Both houses of parliament were required to review his decision and to decide whether or not to approve the removal, he said.

"The necessity for both houses to review the decision only arose once the tribe had refused or neglected to withdraw.

"Parliament would, no doubt, weigh up the interests of the tribe concerned as against the general public interest.

"A tribe might have perfectly reasonable and legitimate reasons for not wanting to withdraw. It followed, as a matter of logic and commonsense, that parliament could not fulfil its role meaningfully unless they knew why the tribe refused to move. As far as the tribe was concerned, it would be pointless and futile to offer it an opportunity to consider whether to move if its fate was already sealed by a prior resolution of both houses of parliament. It was clearly not the

## REMOVALS VICTORY 1:

Some lawyers say the people of Magopa could recover their farms after their court win. Others warn of retrospective legislation next year, reports JEAN LE MAY

intention of the legislature that parliament would act merely as a rubber stamp."

For the Bakwena of Magopa, the decision would be enormously important because they may recover

damages and even, according to some thinking, get their farms back.

But there was a sinister move earlier this year when the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill was laid before parliament.

An amendment to the Black Administration Act of 1927 specified that parliamentary approval was not necessary for a removal — and made it retrospective to March 21, 1973 "irrespective of whether any legal proceeding is pending."

There was a long debate in the Standing Committee which insisted that the clause should be removed. This was done, and the bill went through all chambers without it.

In the debate in the House of Assembly on June 12, Ray Swart

(PFP, Berea) described the provision as "thoroughly bad".

It was a mystery why the clause had been included, he said. But there appeared to be consensus that it was directed at the Magopa case, which was then going to appeal.

Hendrik Tempel, (NP, Ermelo) who is chairman of the Standing Committee, is said to have told the committee that the clause was not aimed at the Magopa case.

Be that as it may, the clause was deleted. But some people, including Professor Nic Olivier, (PFP indirectly elected) fear that government may still try to save the situation for itself by introducing retrospective legislation next year.

If it doesn't, it could be faced with millions of rands in damages, since it is believed that many other removal orders were enforced by means as the same faulty procedure as that of the Magopa people.



Driefontein women: they will not be moved. Picture by Paul Weinberg, Afrapix

## Seventy two years on, a black land victory

WHILE young blacks were burying their friends at funerals in the townships last Saturday, hundreds of people gathered in Driefontein to dance and eat in celebration of a major retreat by the government.

Driefontein's 15 000 residents have won the right to stay put forever — the first such victory since the 1913 Land Act restricted black land ownership to the homelands.

For Driefontein's community, it is the end of a five-year battle to stop the government's plans to move them to desolate resettlement camps in nearby Kangwane.

Driefontein displays little of the poverty and neglect so common in the threatened rural areas of the country.

Turning off the tarred road, about 375km south-east of Johannesburg, one sees well-kept houses stretched over a fertile valley, the compounds neatly divided to protect crops of maize and vegetables, fruit trees and cattle.

But in the Department of Co-operation and Development's terminology, Driefontein has always been a "black spot", anathema to one of apartheid's fundamental rules: no blacks shall own land outside the "homelands".

The government has already moved about 3 500 000 blacks to resettlement camps from villages, cities and white-owned farms.

Now, "it's become too expensive politically to force people to move when there's world attention," says Geoff Budtender, director of Johannesburg's Legal Resources Centre and the lawyer who fought Driefontein's case. "If ever there was a legal case for moving people, this was it, but politically, the government just cannot afford this anymore."

Few people might have known about Driefontein had it not been for one incident on Easter weekend, 1983, when police, trying to break up an anti-removals meeting in the schoolyard, shot and killed Saul

## REMOVALS VICTORY 2:

The people of Driefontein may now live in their own homes. That makes them the first blacks to win such rights since 1913. VIVIENNE WALT reports

Mkhize, Driefontein's community leader

Mkhize's death was the turning point in the government's policy of forced removals. For the first time, there was vocal international concern, making the government's task far more risky and complicated.

Just a week before, Mkhize, a moderate pacifist, had written to State President Botha, pleading his case and saying that his grandfather had helped buy the land at Driefontein.

Last Saturday, a tree was planted in the schoolyard, with a plaque honouring Mkhize, "whose blood was spilt so that the people could stay at Driefontein".

Saturday's party took place in the clearing between that schoolyard and the new clinic, which was opened that afternoon.

Among the guests of honour was Chief Enos Mabuza of Kangwane. Virtually alone among "homeland" leaders, the chief has refused to cooperate with the government's schemes, saying he would ban from his territory any truck carrying displaced people of their possessions.

Without a key ally to support their case, the department then argued that a dam which had been planned for the area would cut through Driefontein.

Black Sash field workers in Johannesburg studied the map of the area and persuaded the government to make other vacant land available to Driefontein, to compensate the community for land which would be flooded by the dam. Rand Mines

Properties, a Barlow subsidiary, supplemented the land with an adjoining tract which they owned.

With the dam able to go ahead, Cooperation and Development seemed to run out of reasonable excuses.

Unwilling to act solely on their removals legislation, and having promised an end to forced removals, Ben Wilkens, Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, declared a reprieve at the end of last month.

It is clear that the removals policy is fast unravelling, even though Driefontein celebrated just two days before the government announced its Kwazulu consolidation proposals.

A network of people around the country, organised by the Black Sash, now keeps a vigilant eye on threatened communities, ready to mobilise the Press and public in the event of any forced removals. So, it is no longer possible for the government to move thousands of people without attracting widespread attention.

Last week, Chief Justice Rumpff and a full bench of five judges of the Appeal Court declared that the people of Mogopa had been moved to Pachsdraai illegally, without prior



A resident dances for joy. Picture by Gill de Vlieg, Afrapix

parliamentary approval.

Meanwhile though, the tribe's homes have been bulldozed, their cattle sold at bargain prices to local white farmers, and their land expropriated by the government. The 200 families have been moved to Bethanie near Brits.

"We have lost a lot of people since we moved. We have been starving," said one of Mogopa's elders at Driefontein on Saturday.

What of the future for removals? After the victories of Driefontein and Mogopa, and President Botha's promise to scrap the fundamentals of influx control, the Kwazulu announcement came as a shock. An estimated 42 000 people, down from 500 000 in the 1975 proposals, would be moved.

Amid the outrage which the plans evoked, some hopeful observers

suggested that the government had deliberately staged the shocking news in order to revoke it later and so improve its image.

More likely, though, is that the Commission's findings, five years in the making, have lagged far behind the popular surge against forced removals. People have died in Lamontville, outside Durban, as a result of their united stand against being incorporated into Kwazulu.

Quite clearly, the Commission has greatly underestimated the strength of the communities' resistance to removals.

Hard as it is to believe, the government might have made a serious error of judgment on Kwazulu. If they do try to implement the Commission's proposals, they will certainly face some tough battles ahead.

## NOT THE 7 o' CLOCK NEWS?

FONS (Friends of Nusas) invites its members (and others who might be interested) to a cheese and wine chatter during which there'll be a screening of news footage of current events in South Africa.

VENUE: Senate House basement No 5, University of the Witwatersrand

TIME: Sunday, September 29, 6.30 pm

# The middle men

THE PROGS AND INKATHA STAKE OUT THE CENTRE

A year ago, the most vocal calls for a national convention came from the UDF. Today, with the UDF leaders either in detention or in hiding, the PFP and Inkatha have taken the initiative and staked their claim to the idea of dialogue

ANTON HARBER reports from the Convention Alliance meeting

THE plush Sandton Sun may at first glance seem an incongruous place to lay the ground for a future South Africa. In the quiet luxury of Johannesburg's newest hotel, one felt one was a long way from the rough and tumble of South African politics.

But in fact it was an appropriate place for the gathering of 150 people who took the first step towards forming a new Convention Alliance last Saturday.

On one level, the purpose of the meeting was to draw together South Africa's "moderates", those who still shared a vision of real but non-violent change towards a non-racial democracy.

The logic went like this: moderate, peace-loving South Africans were caught between escalating violence and counter-violence. They were increasingly under pressure to choose between the government and armed struggle; they could not sit on the fence.

Thus it was necessary to show there is a clear alternative to these choices; that there were still sufficient people who believed in a middle path to make it a viable vision of the future.

The purpose of the Convention Alliance, in the words of the invitation to participants, is to "bring about, by non-violent means, and in the shortest time possible, the complete dismantling of apartheid and the negotiation through a national convention of one constitution based on one citizenship in one country".

In short, the central purpose of the meeting was to re-establish the middle ground; to show that between repression on the one side and rebellion on the other, there lay a path of true reform; that there were still enough moderates to make a substantial joint call for a national convention; that if PW Botha couldn't find meaningful black leaders to talk to, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert could.

One could only do this in an atmosphere far from the torrid townships. One could only do it in Sandton.

Not far away, geographically speaking, in Soweto, youths and police were clashing yet again at the funeral of an unrest victim.

Further away, in Durban, there was ongoing violence involving groups of "impis" who were effectively clearing out radical elements from the townships. In these areas, there is unprecedented tension between Inkatha and its rivals in black politics.

All of this was a long way from Sandton, where Inkatha cemented a new and crucial link with the PFP.

Perhaps this isolation proved that it was still possible to hold reasonable dialogue, despite the conflict in the country; that there was still hope.

On the other hand, perhaps it proved that what was taking place was an exercise in idealism.

It is difficult, however, to associate idealism with the two hardened politicians who convened this meeting, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Gatsha Buthelezi.

That is why one has to see another dimension to the Convention Alliance. At this level, it was not just the creation of a middle ground. It was Slabbert and Buthelezi staking out the area for themselves.

A year ago, the most vocal call for a national convention came from the United Democratic Front.

The Progressive Federal Party was still trying to recover from its poor showing in the constitutional



Just good friends ...Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Sandton



...while, in Lusaka, the previous week, Oliver Tambo of the ANC and Gavin Relly of Anglo American tried their own set of talks.

Pictures by Wendy Schwegmann, Reuters, and Peter Auf de Heyde, Afrapix.

referendum It had lost the support of many businessmen and many reformists to the National Party and was trying to reassert itself as the primary party of real reform.

Since then, a State of Emergency has been declared and the United Democratic Front is in disarray. Its leaders and activists are in detention, on trial or in hiding.

Ongoing unrest and international pressure have thrown the rightwing into uncertainty and its reform initiatives have largely collapsed. It is struggling to re-establish a sense of direction.

The PFP made a decision at a Federal Council meeting earlier this year to position itself, broadly speaking, as the party that holds the middle ground between the left and rightwing.

At the time, Slabbert made a public offer to act as a mediator between the government and the ANC. More

generally, he has been looking to expand his constituency and show he is the one man with enough credibility with both the left and rightwing to act as a middle-man.

Recently, at its national congress, the PFP took a tentative step towards entering the coloured and Indian houses of parliament. This was done to strong protests from the leftwing, both inside and outside the party.

The PFP decision was a signal that its future lay in the middle ground, not in treating with the UDF or in extra-parliamentary activity.

Inkatha has in recent months ruled out talking to PW Botha, until he meets certain preconditions. It has done battle with the UDF and lost whatever chance there ever was of treating with the UDF or ANC in the foreseeable future.

A previous Inkatha attempt to stake out the moderate centre, in the form of the SA Black Alliance, was severely

weakened by the expulsion of the Labour Party three years ago

Now these two forces have come together to claim jointly the middle ground.

If one looks at it positively, it was an act of superb timing, coming at a time when the leftwing was in disarray and the rightwing was directionless. Everyone was looking for a lead, and Slabbert and Buthelezi stepped forward and provided it.

If one looks at it cynically, then it was an act of political opportunism: Slabbert and Buthelezi were taking advantage of the suppression of the UDF to stake out the ground for themselves.

Whichever way one looks at it, it was an extremely important and skillful act on their part. Both Slabbert and Buthelezi have extended their constituencies and have reclaimed the centre.

They have taken an initiative that will have to be dealt with by the government, if it is to proceed with its intentions to negotiate, and with the leftwing, once it reemerges

They have put themselves solidly in the middle and presented an initiative that both sides will have to account for.

They have not laid out any of the details of the structure, role and financing of the Alliance.

Slabbert has said the Alliance is not in itself a convention, nor is it a political party. It did not prescribe a single policy or strategy to its members

He envisaged the Alliance setting up a secretariat to coordinate its activities and communication between members, organising rallies and petitions and providing the country with "systematic, well-thought out agendas on how apartheid can be dismantled".

He even suggested that a Convention Hall could be set up in Cape Town to sit alongside parliament and discuss the same agenda.

The details, however, were left to a steering committee to sort out.

Ironically, this is likely to mean they are criticised for the very things for which they criticised the UDF a vagueness, looseness and imprecision in the nature of the alliance

Slabbert and Buthelezi have reclaimed the support of powerful English business interests and have drawn to their ranks a number of interesting personalities

Some of those present at the launching were only there to see what happened and will not stay in the Alliance Some will find Slabbert and Buthelezi strange bedfellows, since recent events in Durban have cast doubt on Buthelezi's moderate image.

Others are at the moment finding it easier and more apt to talk to the ANC, rather than Buthelezi.

Still others who were at the meeting will struggle to win mandates from the organisations they belong to.

Whether or not this takes us any closer to the holding of a national convention is another question entirely. Both leaders were hesitant about their chances of bringing it about in the short or even the medium term.

The middle ground is not firm.

For those to the left and right of Slabbert and Buthelezi, it is probably going to be treated as a declaration of war.

The UDF has already issued strong words about recent PFP decisions, saying the PFP will be rejected "with the same venom" as the Labour Party, the NPP and Solidarity if they participate in the coloured and Indian houses of parliament.

The only genuine road to non-racialism, the UDF said, was through active democratic struggle with the majority.

A strongly-worded statement from the ANC Information Department attacked Buthelezi and Slabbert and said that it was idle to hope for a national convention in the present climate.

"In view of the fact that the Botha regime has clearly and unequivocally said it is against a system of one person one vote in a united South Africa, it is idle to hold out the perspective of a convention with this regime.

"There is only one way forward. We must and will crush the apartheid regime between the hammer of armed action and the anvil of mass struggle. There is no middle road," the ANC said.

The real chances, therefore, of the PFP and Inkatha bringing together the poles of South Africa politics are minimal.

The Alliance has not brought us any closer to a national convention, nor is it likely to do so in the foreseeable future. What it has done is solidified the middle ground and put it firmly in the hands of Slabbert and Buthelezi.

However, they are likely to find that, outside of Sandton, the only middle ground that still exists is the no-man's-land between police armed with shotguns and youths armed with stones.

And, if they want to hold on to the middle ground they claim, they will need to take the Alliance out of Sandton and into the townships.

## NO NATIONAL CONVENTION WITHOUT EQUALITY, SAYS ANC

A NATIONAL convention is very far from the minds of the members of the African National Congress at the moment.

They, like others, have been reminded of it by the campaign for a convention being led by the PFP, Inkatha and some business leaders. And, having been reminded of it, ANC members clearly have an understanding of the timing, role and content of a national convention which is wholly different from that currently being peddled.

Interviews with a number of ranking ANC sources this week revealed that the ANC rejects the

By Howard Barrell  
Harare

notion that a national convention is the means by which to dismantle apartheid.

Instead, the ANC considers that apartheid must have been either totally destroyed or dismantled, and a situation of democracy must exist, before any national convention can be held.

"You can't have a national convention between oppressed and oppressor. A national convention can be held only when we have a situation

of democracy, free political activity and equality," one source said this week.

"We have a situation now where the battle lines have been drawn, not by our own choosing, but by the State.

"How can you hold a national convention, or even hold out the prospect of one, at a time when there is a state of emergency, when people are on trial for treason for their opposition to apartheid, when people are being shot in the streets?"

"Clearly, you cannot," the ANC source said.

Responding to the PFP-Inkatha national convention moves, a third

ANC source said the outlawed movement rejected attempts by "self-appointed bigwigs like the Buthelezis and Hendrickses, elitists, or American and British manipulations to cobble together settlements of the fate of the country over the heads of the people."

"As far as the people are concerned, the PFP's flirtation with Buthelezi is the kiss of death. They should rather keep their options open for the future which is going to be settled by truly democratic forces.

"Slabbert should be able to understand that anything Buthelezi touches is discredited in the eyes of the people," the source said.



# Heunis brings the optimists back to earth with a jolt ...

FOOLISH optimists believing that the homelands policy was about to be scrapped would have been jolted back to earth by the government's deliberations on consolidation announced this week

Even KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skhosana, who aims to lead his diminutive territory to independence before the end of next year, was surprised

Six hours after the final consolidation plans for KwaNdebele, Gazankulu and Lebowa were made public, Skhosana told this reporter "We're in the bundu, you know. We didn't hear anything about this announcement"

The two contentious details of the consolidation are the incorporation of large sections of the hotly-disputed Moutse district into KwaNdebele and the removal of Ndebele people from three black spots into the homeland

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said a total of 13 farms in the

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

Rust der Winter area would be added to KwaNdebele to be used as a resettlement area for the people of Geweerfontein, Bloedfontein and Kalkfontein.

Heunis said these people had already agreed to "co-operate and voluntarily collaborate" with the resettlement

But Skhosana said the people in Kalkfontein and other areas knew nothing about the resettlement and his administration had certainly not agreed to it

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), who has had contact with the communities, also denied Heunis' statement, saying removal had never been mentioned to these people before

Heunis said some 120 000 people in Lebowa who would have been moved in terms of the 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals had now been

reprieved

However, as these proposals were never made public — and the people never informed that they were to be moved in the first place — it is unlikely that the champagne corks will be popping this weekend

Heunis said the disputed Moutse districts one, two and three were to be excised from Lebowa and added to KwaNdebele

The head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, Professor John Dugard, said the enlargement of KwaNdebele showed the government wanted to encourage the homelands' independence.

"The majority of the people of Moutse do not share the language, culture, or ethnic groupings of the Ndebele people," he said

"It is therefore ridiculous to arbitrarily allocate them to KwaNdebele and subject them to the rule of Mr Skhosana, who seems set to rival the form of rule of Chief Sebe of Ciskei"

## ... and a rude shock awaits KwaZulu

BITTER memories of struggles against forced removals and incorporation into KwaZulu were kindled this week when the Commission of Cooperation and Development announced its proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu

With the chairman of the Commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, estimating that 42 000 people would be moved in terms of his latest proposals, leaders from a wide spectrum rejected the recommendations as irrelevant and out of touch with the current thinking in Natal and KwaZulu that a joint authority be established to administer to the area.

For people in Lamontville and Hambanathi, the Natal Development Board townships that have resisted moves to incorporate them into KwaZulu, the proposals came as a

By WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

rude reminder that the battle had not yet been won

Nor could victory yet be celebrated by people in "black spots" such as Jonono's Kop and Matwane's Kop near Ladysmith — despite an assurance earlier this year by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Cooperation and Development, that the government would no longer seek to move people for political reasons

According to the Association for Rural Advancement, at least 200 000 people, and not 42 000 would have to move if the Commission's proposals were accepted by the government

The Commission recommended that:

\*KwaZulu be reduced to 15 areas instead of the 10 in the plan that was accepted by parliament in 1975.

\*An extra 381 000 hectares of land, including Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves be ceded to KwaZulu

\*The Ingwavuma area, which soured relations between the government and KwaZulu when attempts were made to cede it to Swaziland, be part of KwaZulu

\*Black spots be cleared and the majority of blacks living in white-owned lands be removed

\*The white corridor from Richards Bay to Vryheid be closed, leaving Eshowe as a "white spot"

\*The Commission does not propose to cede any towns to KwaZulu

The joint Strategic Planning Committee formed by the Natal Provincial Council and the KwaZulu government to discuss plans for a joint governing body has indicated that talks will not be affected by the Commission's consolidation proposals.

# Mogopa residents want land back

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STAR 4/10/85  
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The people of Mogopa, who were unlawfully removed from their ancestral land near Ventersdorp 18 months ago, have told the Minister of Development Aid and Education they want to return to the farms from which they were uprooted.

"Having been unlawfully removed, our clients now call for your co-operation in reinstating them in their original relationship to the farms that their forefathers purchased," the community's lawyer has written to the Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The bid to recover the land at Mogopa comes in the wake of an historic Appeal Court judgment which held that the "black spot" community was forcibly moved did not comply with the Black Administration Act.

The barrier to the tribe simply repossessing the land is its expropriation some months after the removal of the residents in 1984.

The lawyer's letter informs the Minister that members of the removed community, "who clearly have an interest in the land, were given no no-

tice of the terms of the expropriation".

It adds: "The tribe has no knowledge of what representations, in terms of the Expropriations Act, you made as trustee of their interests in the land — as indeed you were obliged to make."

The resistant section of Mogopa refused to stay at the Government removals camp, Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, and moved as "refugees" to tribal land near Brits. The letter concludes: "I should make it clear that our clients will not accept the status quo or the proposal that they should take up residence at Pachsdraai."

# Magopa tribe ask Gerrit for their old land

By WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE Bakwena Ba Magopa tribe, who recently won an historic court ruling declaring their forced removal unlawful, have begun proceedings to claim back their land.

This week, lawyers for the tribe wrote to the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Gerrit Viljoen, asking that their expropriated land be returned.

In the letter they reserved the right to bring any legal action, including an action for damages for their forced removal and the expropriation of their land.

The Mogopa tribe were forcibly removed from their Western Transvaal farm in February last year, amidst an international outcry.

Shortly after being dumped in Pachsdraai, they instituted an appeal to the courts to rule that their removal was unlawful.

About two weeks ago, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld their appeal, ruling that the government had in fact acted unlawfully.

In the interim, their land was expropriated by the state and they were not notified at all, nor were they offered compensation.

This week, they informed Viljoen that they wished to return to their land.

They asked Viljoen to respond to this proposal, or to make arrangements to discuss the position with them.

They added, however, that they would not accept the status quo, nor would they accept the government's proposal that they live in Pachsdraai.

# Shacks: SADF to probe

Post Reporter

THE South African Defence Force would investigate a report that troops using a Buffel helped the Ibhayi Town Council pull down shacks in Kwazakele yesterday, a SADF spokesman said today.

*E. Post*  
The spokesman said the SADF had no knowledge of the incident. *10/12/83*  
The wood and iron shacks were demolished yesterday.

The Ibhayi Town Clerk, Mr R J Scholtz, said yesterday he had no knowledge of the incident. He denied that the SADF took part in demolitions.

# We don't want you

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**THE SURPLUS PEOPLE — Forced Removals in South Africa** edited by Laurine Platzky and Cheryl Walker (Ravan, 446pp, R14,95).

*"It is not the result of a sadistic aberration; it is not the expression of a pathological negro-phobia; above all, it is not a mistake. It is being done because it has to be done if apartheid is to survive . . . The resettlement policy is the cornerstone of the whole edifice of apartheid."*

Cosmas Desmond

Rather than being a catalogue of human degradation, this book is an attempt to explain what role the "bantustan" system, influx control and forced removals have played in the whole apartheid system. Based on extensive fieldwork done by a national research team between 1980 and 1983, the information was first published in a five-volume report in 1983. The central findings of the project have been condensed into this book.

Despite evidence of a tentative policy shift amid the present turbulence and political confusion, the legacy of forced removals will remain for many years. It is this that makes the report such a damning, poignant document.

The first chapter deals with the enormity of relocation. Although figures are incomplete, the book states that over 3,5m blacks have already been moved, and, at the time of its writing, nearly 2m more were still threatened with removal. Of course, the latter figure should fall away, or will at least be drastically revised, if recent government statements are anything to go by.

The single biggest category of people moved (and threatened with removal) includes the farmworkers and their families. With no options, they have been forced to move to the "bantustans." While the policy itself has been "upgraded" to usher in a phase of what has been officially termed voluntary relocation, the underlying principles remain intact.

Over the decades the bantustan policy has evolved into an extremely sophisticated (though increasingly cumbersome) system of control over the African population. It operates simultaneously at a number of levels —

political, economic, ideological and demographic. Its basic premise is that SA must be divided into a white area consisting of the major urban and industrial cores and a black area comprising a number of ethnically divided "homelands."

The answer to why people are moved today is therefore not simple. The individual victims themselves, according to the research, have little idea of the national dimensions of the relocation crisis. Similarly, many of the whites pushing for the removal of black communities see little further than ridding themselves of black neighbours, acquiring their land or eliminating surplus farmworkers.

Popular theories seek to explain the process through the illogic of racism, or the peculiar nature of economic development in SA. Rather, it is argued here, the issue of

shall permanently dwell on the eastern side of the Salt River and the fresh river Liesbeck, as the pastures on this side are not even sufficient for our own needs."

By the early 1900s, a land policy which effectively displaced the black population throughout SA was in place. Even before the establishment of Union in 1910, "native reserves" had been created. One of the leading politicians of the day, R W Rose-Innes, put it this way in 1903: "We shall be compelled to create more of such areas as 'reservoirs of labour.' These should grow into great Native States or colonies under the direction of British officials but with large powers of self-government and with representation in due time in a Federal Parliament of the Confederated States of SA."

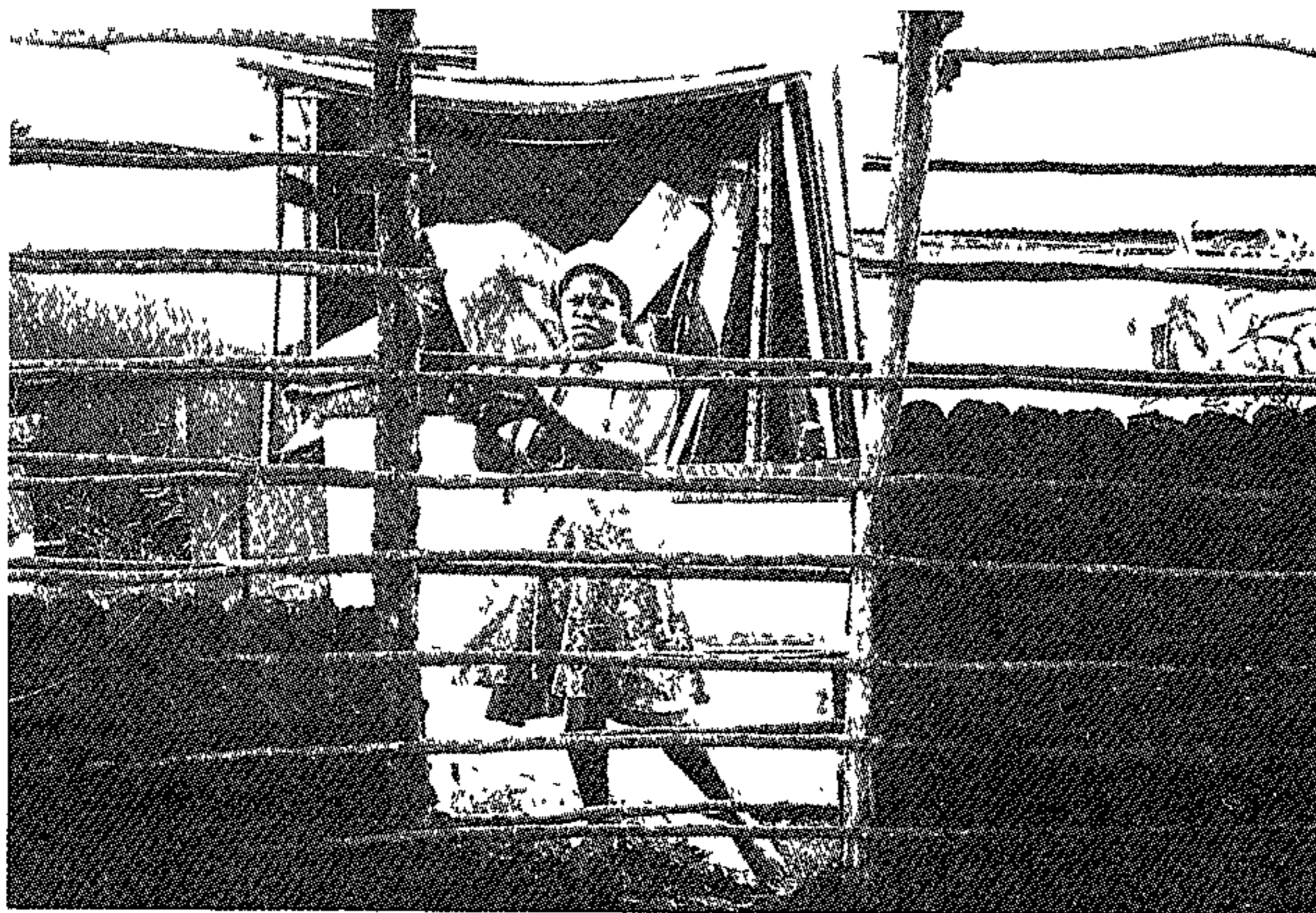
The Native Land Act of 1913 and the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 ensured that areas of land, on which the bantustan policy was later to be based, had already been established before the outbreak of war in 1939. But it was the separate development policies of the Nationalists, developed and refined after 1948, which turned black South Africans into foreigners in the land of their birth — "the ultimate dispossession." Recent announcements by government may reflect a change in attitude, but nothing practical has been done as yet.

"The vast scale of removals cannot be described in terms of

statistics alone. The extent of social engineering and the disruption of families, lifestyles and means of survival, is enormous," the report says.

The most significant and ultimately debilitating difference between the pre-1948 measures and the Nationalists' apartheid policy was the deliberate building of division among people: "While the majority of South Africans strive for unity and an end to apartheid, the government is desperately trying to find new ways of preserving and extending the life of minority rule.

"It divides urban people from rural, employed from unemployed, 'legal' from 'illegal,' male from female, enfranchised from disenfranchised, white/coloured/Indian from African, and African people into 10 different ethnic groups."



Dwelling under threat . . . from Imijondolo (Ravan Press)

relocation or forced removals is too broad to be explained by single-causal theories — it reaches into virtually all areas of life in the country.

To answer the question "Why removals?" in a way that takes into account both the local and national dimension of the process, you have to assess the history.

Roots of the apartheid strategy can be found well before 1948. It was the "native policies" of the 19th and early 20th Century which did the initial damage through conquest and colonisation, and reserves were established for the dispossessed. Never mind the recent past — two years after Jan van Riebeeck arrived in the Cape in 1652, he formalised the displacement of the Khoi (Hottentot) from their lands in the Peninsula. As his journal relates: "The Kaapmans

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~~Setback~~

Six case studies in the book examine closely the actual practice of relocation. The responses of the people affected, and their efforts to resist, are detailed. Finally, the conditions in relocation areas are spelt out. The researchers found that conditions in these areas are on average no worse than those found in established "bantustan" communities. Focusing attention only on conditions in relocation areas, they stress, can only obscure the widespread lack of clean and adequate water supplies, of sanitary living conditions, of schools and clinics in the bantustans in general.

"More significant, too, than the degree of material deprivation suffered by the people moved into relocation areas are the damaging social and psychological effects inflicted on communities and individuals."

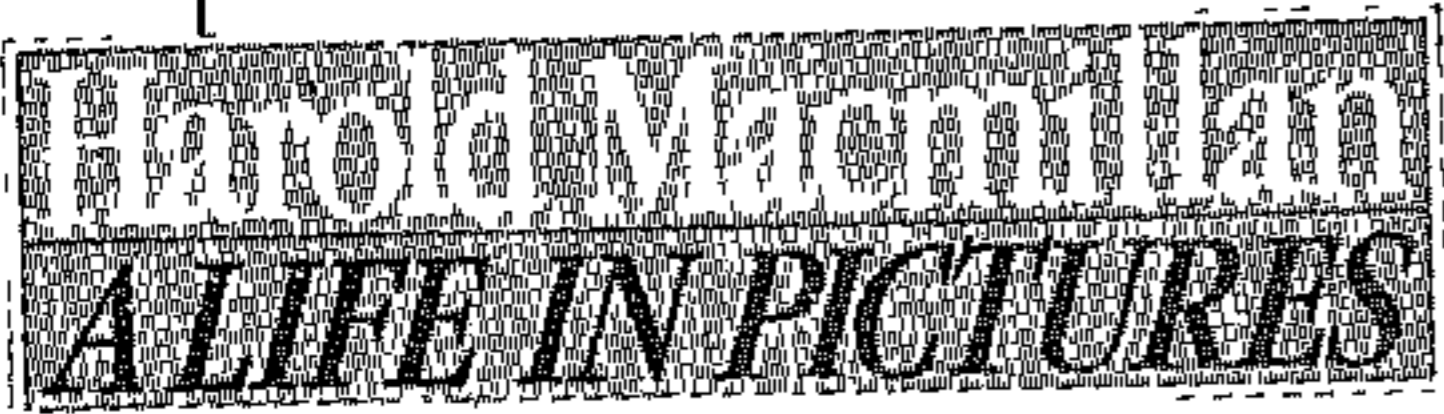
This book is an overwhelmingly tragic attestation to a demoralising and divisive history. Any future government will be faced with a nationwide reconstruction of daunting proportions.

FM 11/10/85 Kathy Boraine

## Old Supermac

**MACMILLAN — A Life in Pictures** by Ruth Dudley Edwards (Macmillan, 182pp, R19,75)

Harold Macmillan was born in 1894. He vividly remembers the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897: "the endless procession of troops, of all races, with



an infinite variety of uniform, led by Captain Ames, the tallest officer in the British Army."

As recently as 1982, he gave a lecture at the Carlton Club. "If I were 18 not 88 I would not be depressed. I would not think the game's up. I would not read or write nostal-

gic stories about how jolly the past was. It's a marvellous, wonderful picture that opens up. . . we are in one of those crises of civilisation which can create a great new period of wealth and strength." Now Macmillan is over 90, frail but still sharp, occasionally wheeled out (literally and figuratively) to serve as inspiration for the Tories when Margaret Thatcher thinks she's getting on their nerves and they need fathering instead.

So his life spans the century and much of it was spent in intimate contact with great men, actors on the world stage. To portray his life in pictures, then, as this book makes a mild pretence of doing, is unusually difficult. He was a reticent man — even his six huge volumes of autobiography are more concerned with the public than the private man. Thus it comes as no surprise to find that, in all the different poses presented in the book, he always seems to look the same. The structure of the face seems to define the image, while changes of expression do little to alter the leonine impact.

Besides, photographs can only provide so much insight. Having looked through this book, I went back to Anthony Sampson's study of Macmillan and found a phrase which seems to capture the man more convincingly than any of these pictures. "He seemed anxious," says Sampson, "to compensate for his rarefied academic upbringing with an exaggerated assumption of a military manner, symbolised by that large moustache and the sensitive mouth, which tallied well with High Tory manners." There you have it — apart from the portrait by Karsh of Ottawa, there is no picture which can more subtly evoke the man than Sampson's phrase

### Scholarly statesman

With Macmillan, words were always appropriate. He was born into the prosperous publishing house, of which he remains a director. He was a brilliant scholar, gaining a First at Balliol in 1914. His speeches, while never distinguished for histrionic sparkle, were invariably polished and sweeping. Perhaps it was his deliberate cultivation of the image of gentleman-statesman, his unflappable and avuncular confidence, that enabled Britain to sustain influence and an illusion of power well into the Sixties.

South African MPs were privileged to hear the speech that most observers now regard as Macmillan's finest — the "Winds of Change" address in the House of Assembly in 1960. One of the better photographs shows him sitting with Verwoerd at Wynberg — "a perfectly nice man," says Macmillan, "but with a totally closed mind." It all seems so long ago — and strangely moving, when you realise that no other British prime minister has visited this country.

Understandably, the book glosses over the more controversial aspects of Macmillan's character. His devious and shabby treatment of Rab Butler is ignored. But then, it is nothing more than a gentle pictorial song of praise.

David Williams

## Incredible journey

**AMONG THE RUSSIANS** by Colin Thubron (Penguin, 212pp, R10,50).

"Where other nations — Japan, Brazil, India — clamoured with imagined scents and colours, Russia gave out only silence, and was somehow incomplete." Most people would agree with Thubron's advance impression. The sheer size of the country, its vastly diverse landscapes, its violent history, and the dogmatic and aggressive nature of its leaders — all suggest a land that is impenetrable and hostile.

Thubron is an Englishman; he's written novels, as well as several books on the Middle East, and made documentary films on North Africa and Asia for the BBC. He set off alone in a Morris Minor (a choice at once chilling and reassuring) to discover why this introspective country inspired in him both fear and fascination. The account is revealing and enthralling.

### Image and reality

Solitary travellers are not well received in Russia. By choosing to travel by car, staying at campsites and preferring to explore without the aid of *Intourist* guides, Thubron invited curiosity, not only from the inhabitants but also from the KGB. However, he had prepared himself well. His passport declared him to be a "building company director" and his travelogue notes were written in code; numerous searches by petty traffic police and KGB alike were foiled.

The journey takes him across White Russia to Moscow; then north to Leningrad and Estonia; south to Kharkov, the Caucasus, Armenia, the Black Sea; and west again through Kiev. Landscapes and cities, people and personalities are described with great insight and in a lively, candid style. Some aspects of Russian life came as no surprise: poverty is rife, alcoholism a rampant problem, basic essentials scarce, housing poor and cramped, dissenting voices squashed. Collectively, the Russians present a dour picture — wooden and uninspired.

But individually they are engaging and *sympathique*. A fiercely patriotic people, most do not equate the system with their country; they believe in Russia the Motherland. One attitude was summed up by a student of poetry. "How can you imagine we all think what we're told to think in this country?" Of course people were affected by Party propaganda, he said, but they were independent of it too. The system was simply a feature of life. People used it or ignored it or evaded it. They didn't love or fight it.

There is poignancy in some of the anecdotes: "Volodya clasped my hand in parting, and suddenly said: 'Isn't it all ridiculous — I mean propaganda, war. Really I don't understand . . . If only I were head of the Politburo, and you were President of America, we'd sign eternal peace at once' — he smiled sadly — 'and go mushroom-picking together!'"

Madeleine Wackernagel

(27)  
SADE men did pull  
down shacks in PE

12/10/85  
MEMBERS of the South African Defence Force were involved in the demolition of shacks in Kwazakele on Wednesday, the Day of Reconciliation, but their action was stopped immediately it became known to higher authorities, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

About a dozen illegal shacks were being pulled down by a squad of workmen from the Ibhavi Town Council, who asked an SADF patrol for assistance, which they provided.

"The Defence Force goes out of its way to assist local authorities wherever possible," said the SADF spokes-

man "Requests for assistance are, however, normally put through official channels and not directly to elements of the security forces in these areas. Local authorities will again be reminded of this procedure."

When approached for comment on Wednesday about residents' claims that an army Buffel vehicle had been used, Mr R J Scholtz, the Ibhavi Town Clerk said SADF members "would not have been involved" though they could have been in the area. Any shack demolitions would be done by council officials using council vehicles, he said.

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WEEKLY MAIL, October 11 to October 17, 1985

# Removals could sink consolidation

## Weekly Mail Reporter

THE defiance of 20 000 people due to be removed from Reserve Four, north of Richards Bay, could be a major factor in sinking the new Kwazulu consolidation proposals announced last month.

The area of 23 000ha is one of the largest excised from Kwazulu and would mean one of the biggest single removals.

But a recent meeting called by Chief Mholeni Matiyane of the Sokhulu people, who have lived on the land for generations, showed they were adamant that they would "rather die than be removed".

The government wants the land for the expansion of Richards Bay, including white residential

development, while white interests are known to be eager for its fertile fields and extensive timber plantations.

In terms of the new proposals the area remains excised from Kwazulu and the people would have to be removed to areas added to Kwazulu north of Empangeni.

PFP Natal leader Mr Ray Swart has condemned the attempted land grab as "criminal white piracy".

The Association for Rural Advancement has collected about 4 500 residents' signatures so far to a petition rejecting removal and demanding to stay on the land.

And at the Reserve Four meeting, held in an open field and attended by about 500 people, there was agreement on the need to express total opposition to removal to the Commission for Co-operation and Development when it hears evidence on the proposals at Richards Bay on October 16 and 17.

The only division in their ranks came from four men, who, although against being removed, objected to receiving assistance from whites in their struggle. After an argument the men were forced to leave the meeting.

Mr Swart then appealed to the people to cooperate with whites in fighting the consolidation proposals.

"We love this land together," he said. If we want peace for our children we must fight these issues as equals together."

Speaking against the removal, Chief

Matiyane said: "They must shoot us and kill us rather than make us leave." "I would be guilty before God if I took his people to an area where there was no life."

The areas at Ntambanana, one of the districts north of Empangeni to which and rugged, unsuitable for cultivation and constantly threatened by drought.

On a tour of Reserve Four's extensively cultivated and fertile lands Mr Swart said it was easy to understand why local nationalist MP Mr Willie Heine (Umfolozi) who is one of the members of the Commission for Co-operation and Development was eager to take over the land of the whites and take it over

Q113) 1985/10/11



THIS is a tale as old as the hills. A tale of a simple man who buys a piece of land, and sweats and suffers to pay for it, and finds that his title deed is defective, and loses it all.

It's an old, old story, with a bitter South African twist.

It starts in 1917 when a group of Ndebele people, chieftainless, settled on the farm Bloedfontein beyond the Rust der Winter dam. It was a lovely farm, of 6 113 morgen, with strong water, and rich level soil, and a koppie to break the monotony of the plain.

After two years the people decided to buy the land. It took them years of paying in crowns, and half-crowns, and cattle and bags of seed. Today, the old men or their sons bring you the receipts, carefully preserved for more than half a century, to show that Isaac Shigwane or Morris Morope or somebody else paid "three head of cattle" back in 1922.

After eight years, in 1927, they had paid £9 126. Technically, that's R18 252, but if you take into account the decay of the currency, they must have paid the equivalent of R100 000 or more in today's money.

For a leaderless clan, that was a mighty achievement, but to be without leaders is, in South Africa, a problem. White man's law required that the farm be registered in the name of the purchaser, and there was not one purchaser but many.

A sloppy-minded white official, too ignorant or too slothful to find another solution, suggested that they register the title in the name of the local Tswana chieftain, Robert Moepe.

David Tema, grey and dignified, steps forward from a the ragged shade of a thorn tree to explain how it happened. "We bought the land from David Schuurman. It was forest. Robert Moepe signed

# A story of bitterness in the promised land

for the *karat*, the title deed. They said we must look for somebody to sign the *karat*. I know no more."

One by one, the tribal elders flesh out the story. Robert Moepe was a Tswana, from Skilpadfontein, and when he was given money to pay for the farm he went to Bronkhorstspuit and bought a car, and was charged in the commissioner's court at Hammanskraal and sentenced to 90 days.

Then, to make up the loss, they started a new system called a levy, and the old people paid the levy until Bloedfontein was bought. All the receipts were marked "Bakgatla ba Mocha", which is the name of Robert Moepe's Tswana people, and nobody can say why.

Later they bought an adjacent farm, Geweerfontein, using the women's sorghum — "Kaffircorn", they still call it — which sold at the time for nearly £4 a bag. The new farm was smaller, only 832 morgen, and it cost £1 872, plus some shillings and pence.

By that time, 1946, old Robert Moepe's son, Patrick, was chief, and he was asked to sign the *karat* — the word is a corruption of the Afrikaans *kaart en transport* — and given the money to take to Native

Affairs in Pretoria. Nobody actually saw the title deed, Patrick just waved it at a meeting, and said, "Here it is, here is the *karat*."

Even so, the people lived happily at Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein. They worked in Pretoria, and on the farms, and they brought back their money to their own farm and built stone houses, and brick houses, and dug wells, and planted their crops, and grazed their cattle.

They lived happily (happily, as Elliot says, but not too happily, lest they tempt the vengeance of the fates) until the government got this idea of making a place for the Ndebele people at Kwandebele, the little Bantustan. Where did the people of Bloedfontein belong?

They were Ndebele, so the government put them under the administration of Kwandebele. That was in 1979. They lived on, unaffected, unknown.

Then, a few weeks ago, they read in the newspapers that the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Hennis, was proposing to change the map of Kwandebele, to add pieces to it, and to take other pieces away. Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein would be taken out of Kwandebele and added to Bophuthatswana, and the people of these two farms would have to move to new land inside the new Kwandebele.

The shock is total. The move is unthinkable. They call for help from the only whites they truly trust, the Black Sash, and meet under a tree.

From the crowd steps a man wearing a badge of the Zionist church, the church where President P W Botha spoke to a million people or more not long ago, and returned heartened to know that not the entire black population was radicalised. "This thing of removal," says the churchman, "it is the first time I hear of it. There is no one on our farms who has said he is prepared to move. These farms do not belong to one person but to the community."

A grey man in a golden waistcoat steps forward, wondering who could have misled Mr Hennis. "Where is the man who said we are prepared to move? Who is he?"

A woman, recalling that the women bought Geweerfontein with their kaffircorn, says: "We don't want to live under Bophuthatswana. There's a lot of speculation. Patrick

tein and Geweerfontein would be taken out of Kwandebele and added to Bophuthatswana, and the people of these two farms would have to move to new land inside the new Kwandebele.

Moepe, everybody says, has died and his widow is now an important person in Bophuthatswana, a Member of Parliament. Perhaps she thinks her people, the Bakgatla ba Mocha, truly own the farms? Perhaps she does not know that Robert Moepe and Patrick his son were mere nominees for the chieftainless Ndebele community?

Perhaps, more ominously, there was a deal with the government of Bophuthatswana which doesn't like non-Tswana people, but likes land too much.

Graveley and carefully the people of Bloedfontein study, for the first time, the mysterious laws of Bantustans and the terrible business of population removals, and they decide, first to draw up a petition for Mr Hennis, and then to get a lawyer, and then to organise all the people of Bloedfontein so that they speak with one voice ...

And so, from bad government and the neglect of order, another community begins to think about, good government, and the good order which white rule has failed to provide, and the justice to which they have a right.

So the spirit of Soweto seeps into the hearts of the people of Bloedfontein.

KEN OWEN



# BULLDOZERS

# IN ON LANGA

C.P. lead



(271)



20/10/87 By MONO BADELA

LANGA township, scene of this year's bloody March 21 shootings in the Eastern Cape will have to move to an area 20km from Kwanobuhle in the Eastern Cape

And residents will be expected to move out voluntarily from today - or be forcibly moved by the authorities

Kwanobuhle Town Clerk JH Coetzee, now the sole administrative officer following the mass resignation of the town council at the height of unrest in March, has given the first 400 of the 6 600 families in the area an ultimatum to vacate the land by today.

According to a final notice sent to homeowners 10 days ago, the village was being demolished because authorities believe it is a "health hazard".

The notice stated that authorities were concerned at the "outbreak of cholera".

However, Weza Mado - spokesman for the area committee elected by residents after the collapse of the town council - said residents believe that Langa was being removed because it "was too close for comfort" to the white suburb of Uitenhage.

At the time of the March 21 shootings, police claimed they feared that the 4 000 mourners on their way to the funeral of an unrest victim would march through Uitenhage.

Residents are not keen to move because the monthly R19.90 rent at the site-and-service area was higher than rents in Langa. And transport costs would automatically increase.

These costs would further burden those hit by the growing unemployment in the Eastern Cape, they said.

Residents have already sought legal advice to challenge the pending action of the town council.

They are calling on Mr Coetzee to consider upgrading facilities at Kabah, the Langa area.

Mr Mado said people are demanding that the town clerk build "decent low-rent houses" in Kabah and improve the available site.

The people were aware that living conditions in the area are bad. But they want the town clerk to develop the area and improve health conditions there.

# MOVE IN ON

## Raising money for the hungry fans ...

By BOIKI MOTHEI

THE NSL is about to tie up a sponsorship of over R300 000 for the next four years for its planned annual Charity Day, the first of which will be held at Ellis Park on January 17 for Operation Hunger.

NSL PRO Abdul Bhamjee announced yesterday that each Charity Day, in which a soccer tournament featuring four NSL top first division teams will be the main attraction, will be sponsored for between R70 000 and R80 000.

"The annual Charity Day is part of the NSL's expression of its social responsibility. We'll stage the games for a different charitable organisation each year."

The sponsorship will be used to pay the participants, the cost of ground hire and administration expenses. The entire gate takings, expected to be substantial, will go to the charitable organisation.

The NSL hopes to be able to sell all the R10 private suite seats, and with ticket prices at R4, a capacity or near-capacity crowd would net over R250 000.

Bhamjee said the NSL would consult the clubs before deciding which four would take part.

"But it makes sense that only those with big drawing power can be considered for such an event," he said.

Kaizer Chiefs, Orlando Pirates and the look like probable choices.

The organisers plan to have two matches in the morning, a losers' final in the afternoon and the final in the evening.

It will take place a week before the official opening of the NSL's 1986 season, which kicks off with the BP Top Flight on January 24.

SAFA, the NPSE and the Football Council will jointly stage a charity game between an SA XI and an NPSL XI at Orlando stadium on October 26.

See Page 11 for the teams.



## Families torn apart as cops sweep streets

AN ANGUISHED mother this week pleaded with cops not to take her son - one of 30 people arrested in Cape Town on Wednesday. As outrage met police action in Cape Town, three more people died in police gunfire - a known death toll to seven in three days of street battles in the Western C.

Many more have been injured and damage to vehicles, homes and has cost hundreds of thousands of rand.

Helicopters circled Mitchell's Plain and Crossroads, hovering low in pic

# PE squatters fear demolition

*E Post* *2/1/85*  
Post Reporter

ABOUT 30 residents at the Railways Reserve in New Brighton, worried about their shacks being torn down, today flooded the Black Sash Advice Office.

A spokesman for the office said the plight of the squatters had been brought to the notice of the MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage.

While the squatters were at the office, members of the PE branch of the Interdenominational African Ministers Association of South Africa (Idamasa), led by the Rev D Soga, were having an interview with Mr R J Scholtz, Ibhayi's Town Clerk.

Mr Soga said they told Mr Scholtz that demolishing the shacks when the people had nowhere to go would only aggravate an already explosive situation.

He said they got the impression that the squatters would be granted a reprieve while additional land was being sought by the Town Council from the East Cape Development Board (ECDB).

"Mr Scholtz told us that his office was aware of the plight of the people, but he was still awaiting a reply to their application to the ECDB," said Mr Soga.

# Amalinda to fight zoning

DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Amalinda residents have rejected the rezoning of sections of the area to Indian and coloured housing as well as the proposed expansion of Duncan Village

At a Ward 7 Ratepayers' Association meeting last night residents signed a petition requesting that the highest authority of the country give consideration to their plea for protection and assistance

The petition also said Amalinda was the only suburb which had to tolerate the settlement of pockets of other race groups on its boundaries, resulting in property devaluation fear and instability in the area

Alternative proposals were included in the petition

In an election of the Association's office bearers the chairman, Mr Fanie Strydom, was defeated by Mr Nathan Smith

Mr Rob Hart was

elected vice-chairman replacing Mr D E Big naut

Mr Strydom said Amalinda was not the only area with spare residential land, and asked why the other areas couldn't be considered for the allocation of land to other race groups

"Amalinda has become a swear-word to the city council of East London, maybe changing the name would assist us in our fight," he said

This comment was met with wild applause from the meeting

He added that Ward 7 ratepayers had to fight to retain the area as it is and that the authorities should look at land in Greenfields, Beacon Bay and Gonubie

Mr Nathan Smith said the fight for Amalinda had not been strong enough. He went on to explain the government's proposals on the rezoning of land, as well as his own alternative proposals

He said overcrowding

was a problem in Duncan Village and once influx control stopped the present total of 55 000 residents "in that small place" would double

A slum would be created with more violence erupting and spreading to the surrounding area, he said

Mr Smith said the alternative proposals were that Duncan Village remain beyond the Douglas Smit Highway and that the area be upgraded and that all those who could not be accommodated in Duncan Village be settled within South Africa, in Reeston

This area is immediately beyond the industrial area of Wilsonia. He added that black people should be allowed to purchase land there on a freehold basis

He proposed that the existing coloured township of Buffalo Flats be extended across the Buffalo Pass Road into Scenery Park or that they be settled on

the other side of the Buffalo River in the vicinity of the airport.

An Indian township should be established beyond Beacon Bay in the Quinera area. Mr Smith said, as Indians did not want to move into Lombardy and be used as a buffer strip

A further proposal which was unanimously accepted by the meeting was that the vacant land between Amalinda and the Douglas Smit Highway from the Wilsonia industrial area through to the Braelynn industrial area, be rezoned for light industry

Mr Smith said this would form a natural buffer strip and would provide job opportunities and alleviate East London's critical shortage of industrial land

The councillor for Ward 7, Mr Donald Card said he would support the ratepayers association in their alternative proposals

Pictures page 3

# Union in new agreement

THE Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Cca-wusa) this week signed its first recognition agreement with a mining company —

Gencor covering over 100 black workers.

The agreement, whose terms include health and safety measures, grievance proce-

dures and other essential aspects, is seen in trade union circles as a bid by Cca-wusa to flex its muscles in other industries. 3/10/85

Cca-wusa's general secretary Mrs Emma Mashinini said the agreement covered mainly clerks, typists and other workers who do general duties at the company's headquarters in Johannesburg.

The agreement will not involve workers on the mines owned by the company.

"We will not interfere because there other unions already operating in the mines," Mrs Mashinini said.

A spokesman for Gencor has confirmed that the company signed an agreement with Cca-wusa, but declined to give the terms of the agreement and the number of workers likely to benefit from it.

The spokesman would also not release details of how many black unions have entered into similar agreements with the company, adding, "the information about our dealings with unions is confidential."

Mrs Mashinini has said that they will make good use of the agreement and strive to maintain sound relations with the company at all times.

# DVRA rejects Amalinda plan

291  
DISPATCH  
01/11/85

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Amalinda ratepayers had no right to suggest that Duncan Village residents should be moved to Reeston, the publicity secretary of the Duncan Village Residents' Association (DVRA), Mr Mafa Goci, said yesterday.

In a statement issued on behalf of the DVRA, Mr Goci said the association was prepared to talk with all serious-minded people about the improvement of living conditions of Duncan Village residents.

"In his statement, Mr Nathan Smith (chairman of the Amalinda Ratepayers' Association) proposes that Duncan Village should remain beyond the Douglas Smit Highway and that all those who could not be accommodated in Duncan Village be settled within South Africa in Reeston.

"When he says 're-

main', is he conveniently omitting to refer to the area that is now called Duncan Village Proper, and the area known as the C-section of eZiphunzana?

"How far and for how long must the people of Duncan Village be expected and made to move to make way for other communities to live in comfort?"

Mr Goci said there had been no mention made of how the residents of Duncan Village may feel about being made to move to Reeston, "which is the kind of attitude we feel is not conducive to improving race relations."

He said that if Mr Smith's suggestions were not an implementation of the Group Areas Act in "all its dubious glory, which all democratic-minded South Africans have identified as one of the direct causes of the present

strife in South Africa today, then Mr Smith and I are living in two different worlds.

"The people of Duncan Village have consistently said, and are still saying, through the DVRA, that they will not be moved from Duncan Village.

"We are not just being stubborn when we say so, but we are reacting to very strong emotions and feelings, just as Mr Nathan Smith feels about Amalinda."

# Clash looms as Langa residents oppose forced removals threat

3/11/85 (271) C. Press

By MONO BADELA

ANOTHER confrontation is looming in Langa - this week the authorities announced they would press ahead with the pending removal of 426 families from the area.

But the people say they will refuse to move to Kwanobuhle.

Residents Area Committee chairman Weza Made told City Press the decision was communicated to the organisation this week despite pleas by residents - backed by expert advice by two top academics - that the area should be upgraded and the

pending removal abandoned.

Academics Michael Sutcliffe of Natal University and Mark Swilling of Wits University spent two days in Langa doing a feasibility study on whether the area could be upgraded.

The area committee presented the academics' findings to a Government task group that had travelled from Pretoria to Langa to assess the situation.

The task group held talks with representatives of Government departments and members of the police and army

The residents' representatives, who included officials of Fosatu and Macwusa, were later told by the task group that the Kwanobuhle Town Council would go ahead with the removal of the 426 families.

But Mr Made said people had vowed they "would not budge an inch".

"They moved us in 1968, but this time we are not moving an inch," said Mr Made.

Kwanobuhle Town Clerk JH Coetzee told the residents' committee his council would apply to the Supreme Court to obtain demolition orders.

Mr Swilling rejected the claim by the authorities that the area was a potential health hazard, and said the reason for the pending removals was "clearly political".



# Langa and Vaal could flare again

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

271

LANGA and the Vaal Triangle, two natives already incidentally written into the chronology of township violence, could easily become centres of rebellion once again if the authorities do not handle local aspirations and grievances with great care.

Langa, near Uitenhage, was the scene of bloodshed on March 21, when 20 blacks were killed by police gunfire while on their way to the funerals of latest victims at nearby Kwanobuhle.

The six Vaal Triangle townships were the scene of the start of the rebellion in September last year, in which more than 60 people were killed, including four town councillors, led by the Uitenhage Youth

Congress (UYC), people of Langa are at present engaged in a peaceful quest for the fulfilment of two inter-related aims.

Their long-term objective is to dissuade the authorities from going ahead with plans to move the township's estimated 50 000 blacks to Kwanobuhle on the opposite side of Uitenhage. Their immediate aim is to forestall the forcible eviction of 426 families, who have been served with notices warning them to dismantle their shacks or face forced relocation.

Langa representatives have been engaged in discussions with the Kwanobuhle Town Council in a bid to save their township and prevent the eviction of the 426 families. The Kwanobuhle Town Council is headed

by Barry Erasmus, who was appointed city administrator by the government after the dissolution of the council *per se* in the face of popular opposition (which took a violent turn when the mayor was brutally murdered after refusing to resign).

So far negotiations have proved amicable and the town council has deferred its bid to evict the 426 families, pending discussions with the Langa residents. But Weza Made, of the UYC and the Langa negotiating team, has warned any attempt at forcible relocation of any of the Langa people will be "resisted to the death".

Langa representatives have gone further than merely opposing the relocation of Langa residents (which would involve wiping Langa off the face of the earth and replacing it by a renamed coloured township, although coloureds and blacks at present live peacefully side-by-side in Langa).

They have proposed that Langa should be upgraded and have consulted a town planner, Dr Michael Sutcliffe, of the University of Natal.

In a preliminary report, Sutcliffe has urged the government to consider seriously the upgrading of Langa, pointing out that it is consistent with its new commitment to self-help housing and site-and-service schemes and, of course, with its moratorium

on the forced removal of blacks.

Sutcliffe made another observation: Langa has one element indispensable to successful upgrading of a township — "a strong, democratic and wide-ranging co-ordinating committee which clearly has community support". He remarked, "As international and local research has found, upgrading projects only works when strong and united community organisations exist."

Sutcliffe challenged the official reasons given for serving eviction notices on the 426 families: that their shacks were health hazards and that they had been erected illegally.

"Shacks selected for eviction are among the best ventilated, highest and driest in the whole area. Shack densities are much lower than in other areas and do not pose a fire problem."

Furthermore, Sutcliffe continued, many of the structures are substantial and the tenants have been paying site-and-service charges to the Kwanobuhle Town Council, an indication that they are there lawfully.

Langa residents believe the 426 families have been selected for eviction because their dwellings are closest to the white town of Uitenhage and that the Kwanobuhle Town Council is responding to pressure from white residents.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, has appointed a task group to consider the future of Langa and whether the government should persist with its plans to relocate the people of Langa.

It is headed by Dr C F Scheepers, deputy director general in Heunis' department. The task group is still assessing the situation and has not yet made any recommendations to Heunis, Scheepers told Weekly Mail.

In the Vaal Triangle, the Lekoa Town Council, which has responsibility for six Vaal townships, has begun to serve summonses on rent defaulters "on a selective basis".

The current rebellion started in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984 as a protest against rent increases. Most residents have refused to pay rent and service charges ever since, demanding that rents be reduced to R30 a month and that the Lekoa Town Council resign.

Lekoa Town Council clerk, Nic Louw, stressed that summonses are being issued on people in employment with a steady income and not on unemployed household heads or pensioners. He blamed the non-payment of rent on "intimidators".

The 39-member Lekoa Town Council has 12 vacancies. Two by-elections have been held to fill them, on May 20 and October 21. On May 20 not a single person stood for office. On October 21 only one candidate was elected. He was opposed. A group has again put the issue at 12. The reluctance of the council to stand for office on "non-pensioners" is a "non-pensioners" issue. The council, which has less than 15 members, is "not standing" its "non-pensioners" issue. It will be given legislative underpinning in parliament next year.

# Langa's white neighbours are sick of being

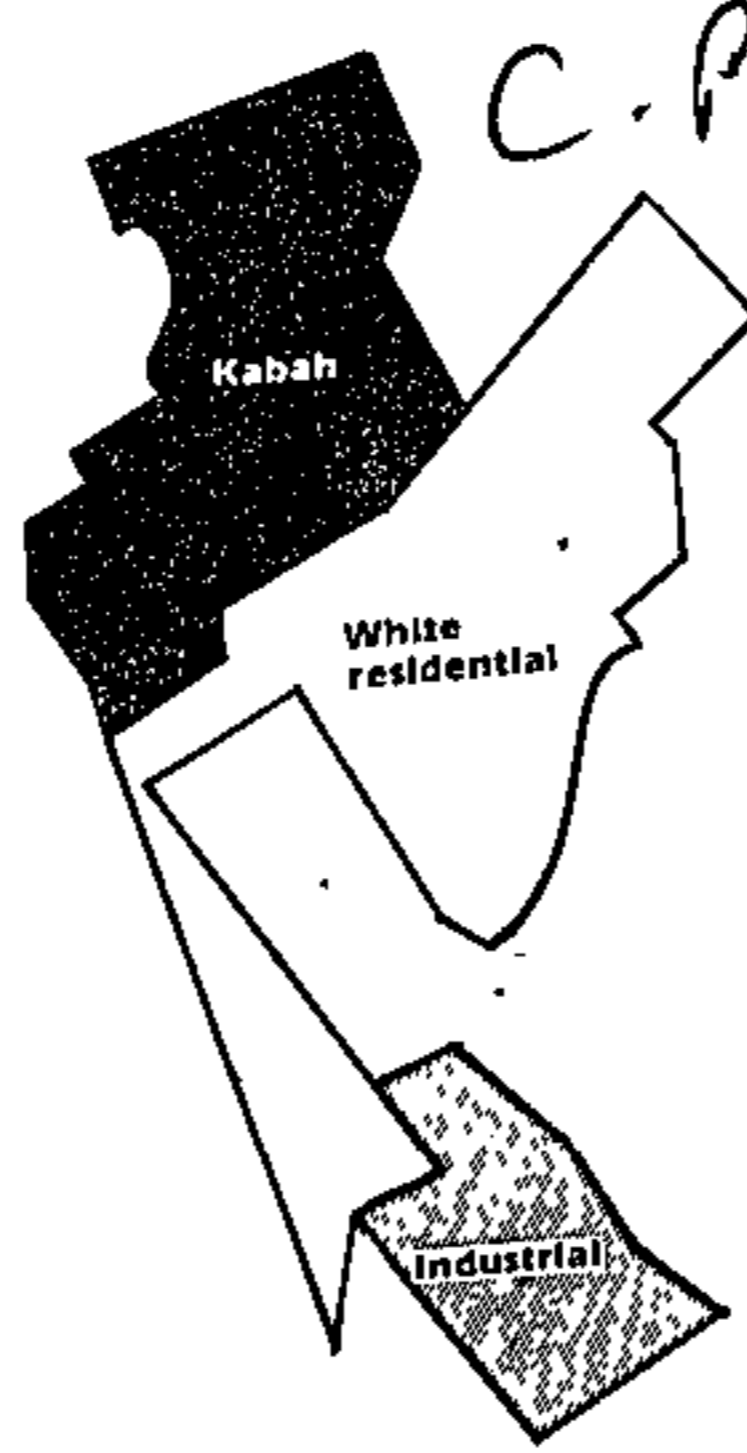
# Bombed

By MONO BADELA

FEAR of more petrol bomb attacks and burglaries in white suburbs bordering Langa, near Uitenhage, appear to be the main reason the Government wants to move 426 families to Kwanobuhle - 20km away.

This was said by Kwanobuhle administrator Barry Erasmus, according to minutes of a meeting held recently between Kwanobuhle council officials and the Residents' Co-ordinated Committee.

In the report, he referred to objections from Levyvale residents to regular burglaries, petrol bomb attacks and a decline in the value of properties



Eastern Cape police spokesman Lt Col Gerrie van Rooyen confirmed a petrol bomb attack on a Mosel dairy shop early in October

Meanwhile, Natal University academic and town planning expert Michael Sutcliffe has urged the Government to seriously consider upgrading Langa township's Kabah area, and not to move the residents to Kwanobuhle.

*C. Pres*  
*10/11/85*  
**- that's why Langa has to move'**

In a memorandum distributed to various Government department representatives, Dr Sutcliffe said the Kabah area would pose few management and practical problems if it were upgraded and provided with facilities which would improve the residents' quality of life

He said he could not agree with the reasons outlined in the eviction notices issued to the families on October 8.

The order gave the 426 families 10 days to move from the area or face forced removal.

The Kwanobuhle council is proceeding with a Supreme Court action to remove them from the shanty town.

The order to remove the families apparently came from Constitutional and Development Minister Chris Heunis.

Dr Sutcliffe said it would be unwise to locate people even further from their places of work than they are at present, especially bearing in mind the recent massive increases in transport costs.

He said the shacks selected for evictions in the area were dry, and among the best ventilated in the whole Kabah area.

They did not pose a fire problem, he said, adding that most of the residents were poor and could not afford to pay Kwanobuhle's high rentals. In fact, he said, most of them had moved from Kwanobuhle to Kabah.

# Langa: removals in the offing?

Star  
By Jo-Anne Collinge  
15/11/85  
211

Supreme Court action has been launched for the mass eviction of thousands of shack dwellers in Langa — scene of the Sharpeville Day shootings in March when 20 people died as police opened fire on mourners.

Fears have been expressed that any ejections will lead to violence as residents have warned they will resist removal to kwaNobuhle on the other side of Uitenhage.

Residents got wind of the planned removal in June and made their opposition to the plan known through a committee of trade unions, youth groups and religious leaders. The committee met officials and commissioned an upgrading scheme for Langa.

A committee spokesman, Mr Weza Made, said residents would contest the court action and would resist the removals.

He said residents felt the action against them was motivated by white fear as the section to be cleared was not the most overcrowded section but the closest to Uitenhage.

This week notices of motion were served on the heads of 417 households in the section the kwaNobuhle Council wants cleared of shacks.

## ILLEGAL SHACKS

The council — which has been replaced by an administrator, Mr Barry Erasmus, who was appointed by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning — is asking the court to declare shacks in the area illegal and to order that they be demolished by their occupants within 10 days of judgment.

If the occupants fail to comply, the council wants authority to move in and demolish the homes. Residents have until November 22 to advise the court that they intend to defend their position.

The council said in its notice of motion the shacks were illegal because they were put up without the authority of the township council and the white municipality which owns the land.

It also said the shack settlement was a serious health and fire hazard. There were no communal water taps in the area, no formal refuse removal system and no sewerage or organised waste removal scheme.

Affidavits by the part-time medical officer of health for the council and the Uitenhage health inspector have been submitted in support.

A senior police officer said in the papers that the lack of passable roads made the whole area extremely difficult to patrol and police properly and to trace any person in that area is a difficult, if not impossible, task.

# 'Stop forced removal now' says Rosholt

CAP TIME 16/11/85  
771

JOHANNESBURG. — A call for influx control and forced removals in South Africa to be brought to an end immediately was made yesterday by Mr Mike Rosholt, executive chairman of Barlow Rand.

Addressing the Financial Mail's investment conference here, he said these should be the first measures to be removed as proof that the government was serious about its commitment to do away with discrimination.

The government should also aim at reducing the current "completely unacceptable" level of unemployment and to restore the value of the rand to a realistic level.

## Economic targets

More specific economic targets which needed to be addressed were:

- A considerable cut-back in the public sector's "intolerable" share of the national economic cake. "It is insufficiently appreciated, particularly by government, how significantly corporate reinvestible funds have decreased over the past few years in the wake of very much higher interest rates, increased taxation, reduced tax incentives and continuing high inflation," Mr Rosholt said.

- Broadening of the export base. This will mean having to concentrate more on manufactured products. "This will call for a re-think by government on export incentives, and for a planned and systematic

reduction of inflation."

- Real progress by the private sector in achieving black advancement and by the government in the long overdue implementation of its commitments to encourage small business — a traditional provider of new employment.

- The adoption by government of a more rational policy on protection of local industry against unfair import competition.

Discussing the need for dialogue between black and white leaders in South Africa, Mr Rosholt said there was a big problem in the inflexible positions being taken up by most politicians, both black and white.

## Preconditions

"I believe that concerned South Africans of all races are distressed at the many preconditions articulated by leadership before negotiations can commence."

On influx control and the pass laws, Mr Rosholt said: "Overseas experience over many years points quite definitely to the fact that urbanization is inevitable and irreversible and that it cannot be halted artificially."

Regarding forced removals, he said they had probably caused more harm to inter-group relations and South Africa's overseas reputation than any other measure. "Future removals by force, direct or indirect, cannot be countenanced under any circumstances." — Sapa

# Temperatures rise in evictions-hit Langa

By PATRICK LAURENCE

TENSIONS are rising dangerously in the Eastern Cape township of Langa — scene of the March 21 killing of 20 blacks by police — following this week's demolition of 20 shacks and the serving of notices on 426 families in the dead of night by officials accompanied by soldiers and police.

The 78-page notices formally informed family heads of an application to the Supreme Court for a ruling to evict them and their families from their shacks.

The demolitions were carried out and the notices delivered by officials of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, which exists in name only, as all but one of the councillors have resigned. The only man not to resign, Mayor Tamsanqa Kinikini, was murdered in the wave of wrath which swept across Kwanobuhle after the March 21 shooting.

The Kwanobuhle Town Council's responsibilities, including its function of preventing "illegal squatting" in Langa, are exercised by its permanent officials, particularly its town clerk, Jan Coetzee, and its government-appointed administrator, Barry Erasmus.

Weza Made, a spokesman for the Langa Co-ordinating Committee, warned yesterday: "The people are convinced that the town council, accompanied by police and soldiers, are waging an undeclared war on them. The world must know that if violence occurs the blame must be borne by Mr Erasmus and Mr Coetzee."

The situation is further charged by the as yet-unretracted intention of the central government to relocate all the people of Langa to Kwanobuhle and to rezone it a coloured area. Made has warned that Langa's 50 000 people will resist "to the death" any attempt to remove them.

Erasmus referred inquiries to Coetzee, who admitted that notices informing the squatters of the council's intention to seek a Supreme Court order to evict them were delivered between midnight and 3am.

"Most household heads are at work during the day," he said. Town council officials were accompanied by police and soldiers for their protection.

Coetzee defended his action as reasonable, explaining he could have got an order from a magistrate under the Illegal Squatting Act to evict the 426 families, but had chosen instead to ask the Supreme Court to give a ruling, giving the families an opportunity to state their case.

Coetzee said: "I could have got a magistrate's order and bulldozed the shacks. But I don't want to do that. I want to treat them fairly."

The Town Council insisted its action is against illegal squatters, whose shacks constitute a health hazard. The Co-ordinating Committee countered that the move is prompted by pressure from the white community at Uitenhage, which fears that Langa will encroach on their segregated white suburbs.

The application to the Supreme Court is accompanied by supporting affidavits, describing in detail health hazards which result from primitive conditions.

A health inspector, David Evan, writes: "There is no communal water provision in the area (occupied by the squatters). There is no nightsoil removal service ... There are no maintained roads."

Langa's representatives do not deny living conditions are primitive. But their remedy is radically different. They hope to upgrade Langa and have consulted a town planner to show they are serious.

Major Gerald Theron, of the SAP, is as much concerned about "law and order" as health.

"The whole area is extremely difficult to patrol and to police properly — and to trace any person in that area is a difficult, if not impossible task," he says in his affidavit.

Meanwhile, the restraining hold of the Co-ordinating Committee over the young unemployed township militants weakens.

The young militants are known as the "Young Comrades", or Amabuthu, after the frontier warriors of old. They are reported to be restless and even anxious for a showdown.

# Families who fled township facing eviction

22/11/85

(27) Mercury

Political Reporter

AT LEAST two families who fled Hambanati township near Tongaat after violence there earlier this year have been evicted from their homes and others have received eviction notices

Mercury

New tenants have already taken possession of two of the houses, and the previous tenants claim some of their possessions have been left in the street

A spokesman for the families, Mrs Eunice Mkhize, said although the families had not been living in their houses for several months, they had been paying rent and intended returning when it was safe to do so

The Natalia Development Board's district housing manager, Mr Alec Wolfaardt, said the 'notices of cancellation' were normal procedure

for tenants who vacated their houses for more than a month without the written permission of the township manager

'It is up to the tenants to see to the safeguarding of their houses. Extreme vandalism is taking place,' he said.

Four appeals had been lodged and the board was prepared to accept all except one of them on condition the tenants undertook to make good any damage arising from their absence. The fourth tenant had not been paying rent and owed the board R650, Mr Wolfaardt said

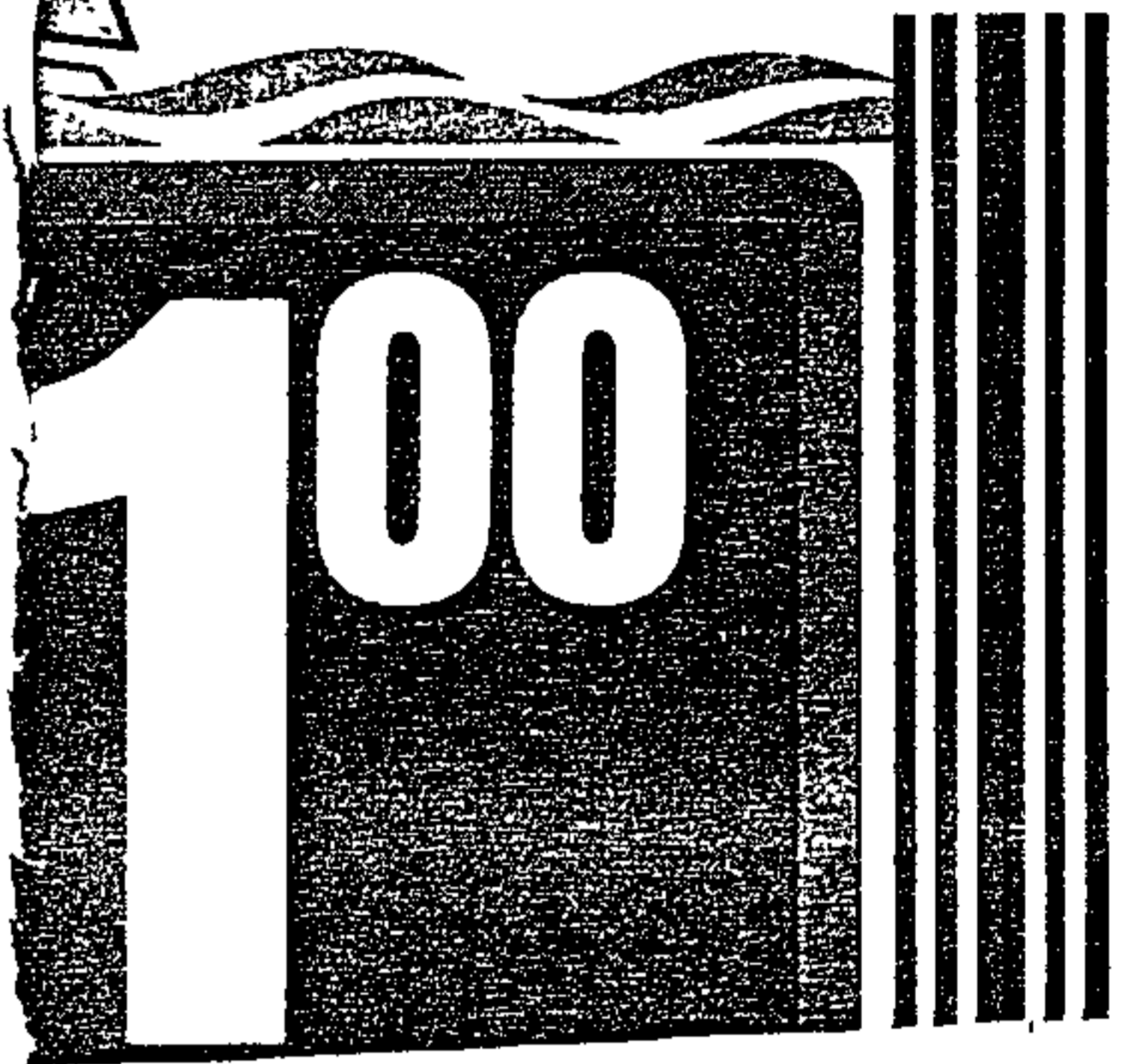
The families whose houses had already been reallocated had not lodged appeals

The two evicted families yesterday denied there had been any vandalism to their houses this year

Day

Durban North  
Tel: 839-733

# pea market



# Lawyer: No-one can move Langa not before Christmas

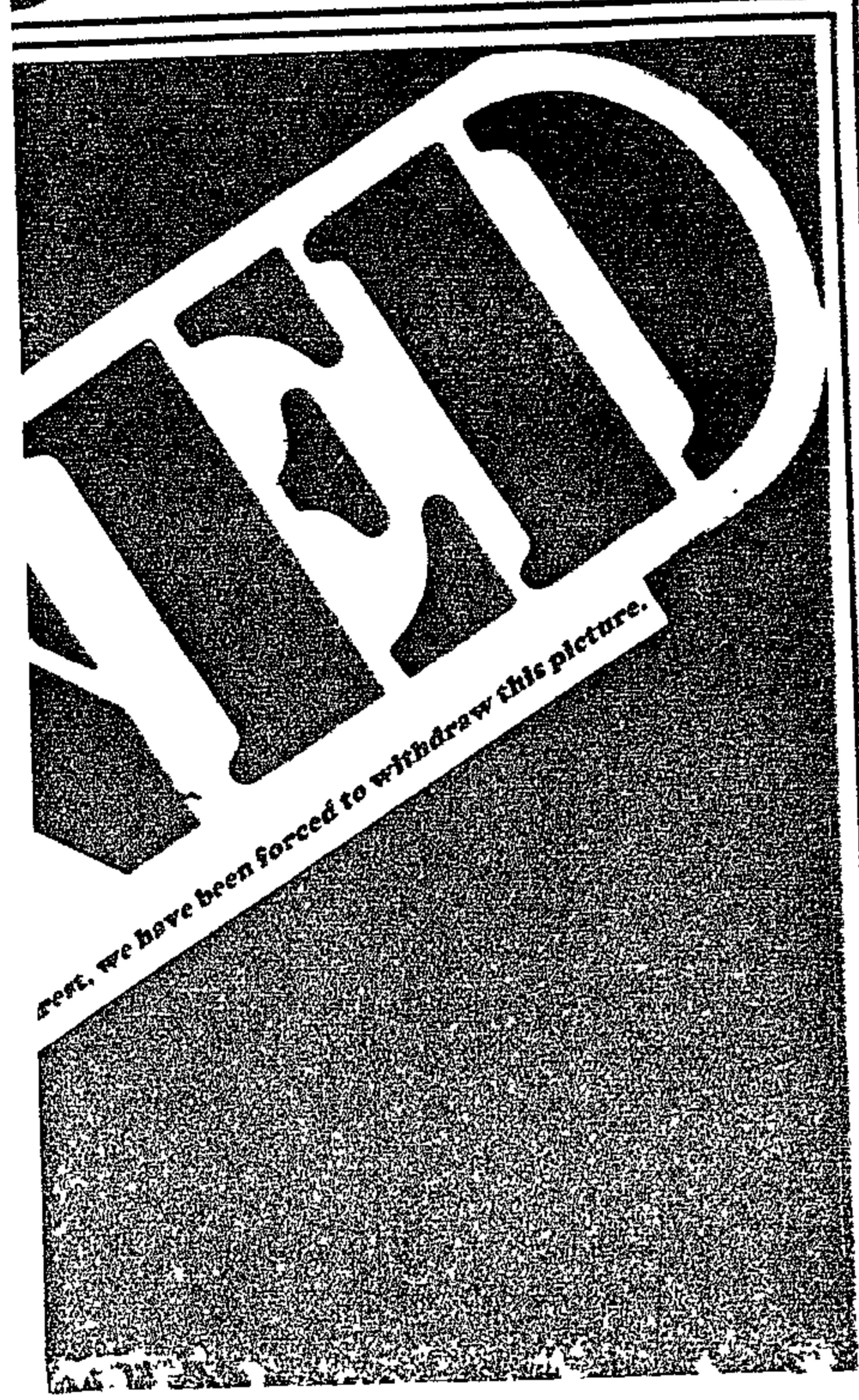
C. Press  
24/11/85

271

CP Reporter

THE 426 Langa families threatened with forced removal can stay home for Christmas - nobody dares try to uproot them.

That will be the case until the application to move them, brought by the KwaNobuhle Council to the Supreme Court, is heard. And this hearing might only come up in February next year.



... we have been forced to withdraw this picture.

This is the view of Port Elizabeth civil rights lawyer Patrick Bracher, who says nobody can move the families as long as the application has not been heard.

Meanwhile, Langa Coordinating Committee spokesman Weza Made said residents will oppose the court action. He said a special mass meeting of all residents in the area would be held in the Catholic Church tomorrow afternoon to decide on the appointment of a lawyer to represent them.

He said tension was rising dangerously in the township following the serving of notices on 417 families by officials accompanied by soldiers and cops.

The 78-page notices formally informed the family heads of an application to the Supreme Court by the KwaNobuhle Council for a ruling to evict them and their families from their homes.

Mr. Made said the people were not interested in a court action as such. All they wanted was that their township be upgraded. They have offered to negotiate with authorities in this regard only.

By ...

48645 25/11/76

# Namibian ban on foreign trade unions

Argus Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Officials of the South African Union of Mineworkers (NUM) have said they are taking legal advice about new Namibian legislation which effectively prevents foreign trade unions from operating in the territory.

The new law which was passed without objection or comment by the national assembly in Windhoek last week also bars non-residents of Namibia from becoming involved in trade union organising in the territory.

Mr Howard Gabriel, national safety officer of the NUM told the Namibian newspaper in Windhoek that the NUM was in the process of negotiating to register inside Namibia.

## DIAMONDS

Mr Gabriel said union officials had held talks with management of Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) which operates the massive diamond workings at Oranjemund.

However, the NUM had been instructed this week by Windhoek's department of civic affairs and manpower to postpone its plans for the opening of a branch here.

The NUM has 230 000 signed-up members and 100 000 paid-up members, said Mr Gabriel adding that it would be an advantage for Namibian miners to be members of such an organisation.

Mr Gabriel said "This legislation is a complete turnabout from the earlier standpoint of the authorities. It appears to NUM that the present interim government is going the route of all the

so-called homelands in South Africa by banning trade unions from operating in the territory."

"Like Boputhatswana and Ciskei, the interim government is clearly restricting the right of workers to freedom of association."

The new law was described as "nothing unusual" by deputy civic affairs Minister Dr Siegfried Tjijorokisa. Speaking in support of the bill in the national assembly he said that "Namibians should do their thing without outside interference."



By VIVIENNE WALT

THE township of Leandra was in mourning on Tuesday morning.

What had potentially been a peaceful negotiation over removals of shack-dwellers had become a bloody battle between residents and police.

Four people had been killed, and three councillors' homes burnt. The main entrance was barricaded by youths at 2am that morning with three burnt-out cars, remnants of earlier protests against threatened removals to Kwandebele.

On Tuesday, the community stayed home from work to defend the demolition of their shacks.

Groups of men leaned over fences, discussing the day's killings. Nelly Masondela, a school teacher and mother of three children, had died early that morning, when a local white cafe owner allegedly stood on the bridge overlooking Leandra, and fired down on her while she collected water from the communal tap.

In the angry response which followed, three boys were shot dead by police after a group tried to set the new beerhall alight.

"We can't control the people," said Abel Nkabinde, who chairs the Leandra Action Committee and is president of the township's Youth Congress. "People are 100 percent against being moved to Kwandebele or any other homeland."

The notices sent to the 116 families housed in the shacks alongside the road warned them to demolish their "illegal structures" before November 13, although the people had been moved there from other parts of the township by the Highveld Administration Board last October, to await new housing.

Hundreds of residents gathered outside the old beerhall next to the barricade later that morning, to meet security forces and board officials. The Action Committee made it clear that they would resist all further attempts to move residents, and were given assurances that there would be no removals before the weekend.

Chief Mayisa of Leandra, who had been in a meeting with the station commander Lieutenant de Vries at the police station when Madonsela's body was brought in, said he told the officials that no residents would move "until they brought these dead people back to life."

In June last year, the Department of Cooperation and Development wrote to the Leandra Action Committee saying that the 116 families would be reprieved. Just three months later, however, the administration board began evicting individual families.

Since then, another reprieve had been offered, and this month's eviction notices brought the tension to Tuesday's crisis point.

"The situation is very dangerous right now," said Nkabinde after Tuesday's deaths, "because we feel that this place is our place. We don't like violence, but we've been provoked," he said.

# Peaceful removals talks turn into a bloody battle

271  
W. Masondela  
28/11/85

# Protests in removals-threat Moutse

BY JO-ANN BEKKER

TENSION is rising in Moutse, the huge North Sotho-speaking settlement near Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal due to be incorporated into the new KwaNdebele "homeland" in January.

Hundreds of residents and youths recently marched 3km to the house of a Moutse man accused of practising double standards by running a shop in KwaNdebele. According to witnesses, had he not been warned to take refuge elsewhere, he would not be alive today. Residents have since declared a boycott on his business, as well as on KwaNdebele-baked bread.

A meeting between 19 representatives of the Moutse community and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis this week did nothing to ease the situation.

"We were told the decision to redraw our boundaries to include us in KwaNdebele was final and we could only negotiate the implementation of that decision," one of the Moutse delegation, Manedi Cheunu, said shortly after the meeting.

"For five years we have been fighting incorporation. We told Minister Heunis that our people regard the issue as non-negotiable and we as leaders would be signing our death warrants if we participated in incorporation. We left the meeting deadlocked," he said.

He said Heunis had also rejected the suggestion that a referendum be held so the people of Moutse could vote on the question of incorporation. "This was the third time we have asked the government for a referendum. Minister Heunis said if he allowed us to have a referendum he would have to give the same opportunity to all



The sternly waved political forefinger is now an essential part of every South African politician's public vocabulary. Here it is ably demonstrated by Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, who told journalists at a Jan Smuts conference that Pretoria would never stop him meeting the ANC because he could not be dealt with 'like a fox terrier'.

picture: WENDY SCHWEGMANN, Reuter

## 'Consolidation' plan affects 143 000

ABOUT 143 000 people will be affected by the Transvaal consolidation plans recently announced by the South African government, according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

The largest community affected is at Moutse near Groblersdal, where approximately 120 000 people are due to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

At Bloedfontein and Gewerfontein, adjacent farms situated between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, about 15 000 to 20 000 residents are due to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, while their farms will revert to Bophuthatswana.

At Mathopestad in the Western Transvaal, about 2 000 people are resisting their planned removal to Bophuthatswana, as are 1 500 people at Motlaha.

About 300 people at Machakaneng, a "black spot" near Brits, are due to be dispossessed of their land, which will be handed to Bophuthatswana. Their fate is unclear.

Trac said the total of 143 000 did not include the people in the far northern Transvaal areas who were affected by the boundary changes, but with whom Trac had no direct contact.

people are being moved," Dugard added. "It's a case of old-fashioned colonialism at its worst." Cheunu said residents were happy to remain in South Africa or under

A full <sup>274</sup> then <sup>C. M. M.</sup> Protest teachers

recently marched 3km to the house of a Moutse man accused of practising double standards by running a shop in KwaNdebele. According to witnesses, had he not been warned to take refuge elsewhere, he would not be alive today. Residents have since declared a boycott on his business, as well as on KwaNdebele-baked bread.

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He said Heunis had also rejected the suggestion that a referendum be held so the people of Moutse could vote on the question of incorporation. "This was the third time we have asked the government for a referendum. Minister Heunis said if he allowed us to have a referendum he would have to give the same opportunity to all communities."

A spokesman for the Minister of Constitutional Development's office said Heunis would be making no statement about the meeting.

Cheueu was one of three Moutse leaders who were elected by huge majorities to the Lebowa Parliament in 1983 on a ticket opposing incorporation into KwaNdebele.

In recent years Moutse has been shunted between governments. The highly developed 66 000-hectare area formed part of Lebowa throughout the '70s, but was excised against Lebowa's will and placed under the South African Department of Co-operation and Development in 1981, although it still retained seats in the Lebowa parliament.

Incorporation into KwaNdebele (where women don't have the vote) was on the agenda since the 1979, but residents' vociferous opposition caused the South African government to put the plans on ice — until the final consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele were announced two months ago.

Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies has described the inclusion of Moutse in Lebowa as nonsensical, even according to the government's "logic" of ethnic homelands.

"The case of the Moutse community is without precedent. Its 100 000 North Sotho-speaking people will make up a third of the KwaNdebele population, of which 200 000 are Ndebeles, so there is no way it can become an ethnic homeland," he said.

"It is not a case of traditional resettlement because borders and not

ABOUT 143 000 people will be affected by the Transvaal consolidation plans recently announced by the South African government, according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

The largest community affected is at Moutse near Groblersdal, where approximately 120 000 people are due to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

At Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, adjacent farms situated between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, about 15 000 to 20 000 residents are due to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, while their farms will revert to Bophuthatswana.

At Mathopestad in the Western Transvaal, about 2 000 people are resisting their planned removal to Bophuthatswana, as are 1 500 people at Motlatla.

About 300 people at Machakaneng, a "black spot" near Brits, are due to be dispossessed of their land, which will be handed to Bophuthatswana. Their fate is unclear.

Trac said the total of 143 000 did not include the people in the far northern Transvaal areas who were affected by the boundary changes, but with whom Trac had no direct contact.

people are being moved," Dugard added. "It's a case of old-fashioned colonialism at its worst."

Cheueu said residents were happy to remain in South Africa or under Lebowa, which unlike KwaNdebele had not opted for "independence".

They feared as non-Ndebeles they would be discriminated against after incorporation.

He said that although all six Moutse chiefs had adamantly rejected incorporation, this week for the first time a headman and community council chairman from the 19-member Moutse delegation which met Heunis had made noises in favour of incorporation.

"After five years Pretoria, according to its usual practice, has manipulated two people to accept incorporation," Cheueu said.

The Moutse community has been told they can move to two barren settlements in Lebowa, Sallysloot and Emmurpan, but they are unwilling to leave behind the land owned by their chiefs with its tarred roads and hospital.

Last month, Prince C N Mahlangu, the KwaNdebele Minister of Health, was quoted as saying he was desperately awaiting the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele so his department could take over the 360-bed Philadelphia Hospital. At present KwaNdebele has clinics, but no hospital.

A representative of the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which has worked extensively in the area, said at a recent press conference: "The addition of Moutse will almost double KwaNdebele's size and infrastructure — a prize indeed for opting for independence? It is this need for land and facilities that is the rationale for this flouting of any principles of ethnic unity."

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# Teachers must sign up with homeland or quit

By Jo-Anne Collings

STAR 2/12/85

Hundreds of teachers in the Moutse district of the Northern Transvaal — where 120 000 people are to be transferred to kwaNdebele from January — have been told they must sign up under the homeland government or quit teaching in the area, according to community sources

The ultimatum was delivered at a meeting between teachers and officials of the Department of Education and Training last week, they say. It has placed teachers in the middle of a political tug-of-war between residents and the central Government.

## TWO WEEKS TO FILL IN FORM

Officials at DET's head office and Northern Transvaal regional office were not available for comment this morning.

Teachers have reportedly been given two weeks to fill in a form to indicate that they want to go on teaching in the area next year. According to the form, anyone who signs will "request to be released on transfer to the Department of Education and Culture, kwaNdebele, with effect from January 1986".

If they stay with the DET they will have to leave Moutse and take a transfer to another area, it is said.

While teachers' names on slips of paper could be taken as an indication that they "voluntarily" agreed to serve kwaNdebele, they were not being offered any written guarantees of job security in return, a community spokesman said

# 'Tidying up' subjects the Pedi people

STAR 3/12/85

271

The Government has rejected the pleas of 120 000 Pedi people to remain part of Lebowa. The Moutse area where they live will be incorporated into kwaNdebele.

The Pedis who originally occupied the area were offered hospitality to the Moutse area in the 1920s and now will be subject to the

newcomers

It is another example of bureaucratic "tidying up" — against the will of the people of Moutse.

They would prefer to remain part of Lebowa, a self-governing homeland, rather than be governed by kwaNdebele, a soon-to-be-independent homeland



DO YOU KNOW?

271

on Target 3/12/85  
274

# Times warns of 'destabilization'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The Times yesterday printed a leading article warning of Soviet destabilization in Southern Africa

Referring to the visit to Moscow of Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, it said that the visit gave rise to fears that the Russians were about to forge stronger links with the front-line states to bring down the South African Government

It concluded that, in the short-term, such fears were probably not justified

But, it added: "In the long-term, however, there are obvious advantages for the Soviet Union in extending its influence throughout Southern Africa as the champion of the black majority."

"The indications are that Russian policy is directed not towards the rapid overthrow of the Pretoria government but rather to a long period of destabilization for the country, leading to the establishment of a government dominated by Moscow"

The leading article referred to the links between the ANC and the USSR

It pointed out that, in Angola, the Soviet Union was "pouring arms and equipment" into the Marxist government's struggle against Unita

The introduction of a sympathetic Marxist regime in Pretoria would have obvious benefits in what remained an important strategic part of the world

The people of Southern Africa whose prosperity, even survival, depended on stability should be aware of this, as should the Commonwealth delegation which would visit South Africa next year

And, so, too, should Mr Mugabe, The Times said, for the well-being of the whole region rested on peace and stability in South Africa

# Group doubts Govt word on removals

271  
Mercury. 3/12/85

## Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Association For Rural Advancement (Afra) has expressed doubts whether Government policies on forced removals of blacks will be completely scrapped in spite of assurances that an 'old style homelands policy' will not be pursued.

In its November report on the KwaZulu consolidation proposals, Afra, which monitors forced removals in Natal, said even if the proposals were 'substantially revised it will entail forced removals.

'Old policies die hard and have a way of persistently reappearing in ways which the Government hopes will be accepted,' said the report.

It said that many of the 181 'black spots', involving 160 000 people, and

five other regions in Natal, totalling about 80 400 people affected by the proposal, were given too short notice to present evidence at the hearing on consolidation.

All of the 15 communities which did give evidence 'stated their unequivocal opposition to being moved', said the report.

The communities had decided to give evidence, in spite of the refusal by the KwaZulu Government and others to do so, because they wanted to publicise their plight as isolated communities.

'Afra has made it clear to the commission that arrangements for the hearing of the affected communities in October were inadequate and the commission has agreed to give Afra a hearing in mid-January', said the report.

APR 1985 4/12/85  
Ciskei settles  
out of court

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Eight residents of Mgwali near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape were paid R6 000 each by the Ciskei Government last week in an out-of-court settlement following their arrest by Ciskei police last year.

This was said yesterday by two executive committee members of the Mgwali Residents' Association.

They said the men had claimed that Ciskei police had no powers of arrest in Mgwali.



# SADF move angers rent defaulters

By Rich Mkhondo

Residents of Katlehong, near Germiston, are angry with the local town council for engaging the South African Defence Force (SADF) to evict rent defaulters.

This was the first time the army had been used, and also the first time that goods were thrown out of houses. Normally town council "blackjack" policemen are sent to lock out rent defaulters.

But the Mayor, Mr Thami Siluma, said the SADF merely accompanied a messenger of the court.

Said Mrs. Maggie Matjila of Katlehong: "When I lost my job I informed the council; I was told to pay what I could afford.

"When the army arrived they destroyed my bedroom door and damaged my crockery and other items."



# Bulldozer leaves family destitute

STAR 5/12/85 271

By Kashvina Jaga

A Western Township family of five are destitute and homeless because authorities say they are illegal tenants.

Hundreds of homes in the area are being bulldozed as part of the R27-million redevelopment scheme in the area.

The family was left stranded on Monday night when they found all their furniture out in the yard. They had no alternative but to move into the local community hall.

"We were given no advance warning and when we came home from work we found all our things out in the back yard," Mr Farouk Lyners said.

"I don't know what to do. The Johannesburg City Council says they can't do anything for me and say I must find my own home. I cannot live here in the hall forever and I have nowhere to go."

He said he had been living as a sub-tenant for four months and once the landlady got her new home, they were left stranded.

### AROUND

The council's housing director, Mr Mathys Wilsnach, said all sub-tenants would be accommodated in other areas around Johannesburg.

"The Westbury Residents' Action Committee (WRAC) has not informed me about the family's plight," he said.

A WRAC member, Mrs Florrie Daniels, said the city council was indifferent to the plight of the Lyners family.

Hundreds of families would face the same plight because they were not registered when a survey was done last year and were therefore considered "illegal tenants."

Mrs Daniels said the sub-tenant system had been exploited as landlords often did not register their sub-tenants because they were scared of losing their own homes.

"The authorities have refused to help the sub-tenants and they think nothing of Western Township residents," she said.

Mrs Daniels said the "system" was grossly unfair as many families were born and brought up in the township and were forced to become sub-tenants because they had no other accommodation.

Sitting on the remains of what used to be their bedroom, Mr and Mrs Farouk Lyners, with their four-month-old baby, Rockshana, and their two children, Nathan (3) and Saeed (8), wonder where they will find a new home. Their home was bulldozed by council authorities on Monday.

● Picture by Dale Yudelman

# Call to give land for bushdwellers

EAST LONDON — A charity group has asked for land to be set aside as a permanent home here for the destitute bushdwellers at Second Creek

The chairman of Emmaus Outreach, Mr Henry Kroutz, said he "pleaded" in a letter to the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) for a tract of land to feed, clothe and cater for the spiritual needs of these people.

He said the project, which was supported by many organisations, would provide counselling to the people in order to rehabilitate them

The chairman of the CMC, Mr J Temmers, said they had applied to the city council, which was looking into the matter

He said the request would go through the various municipal departments before going to the action committee — provided that it was approved

Mr Kroutz received a letter from the municipal administration manager, Miss A Cronin, which acknowledged receipt of the letter and stated the matter would be referred to the properties manager for attention

Mr Temmers said the CMC supported the idea of erecting a permanent "place of safety" which, at the same time, could be a distribution centre for food and clothing, but would also look after their spiritual needs

"I would be glad if they got the place which Mr Kroutz requested because it is inside the community. We want them out of the bush and in the community."

The Second Creek bush-dweller society lives near the Buffalo River close to the municipal refuse dumps

He said the bushdwellers existed as a result of parental neglect or circumstances beyond their control, but it was not of their making

"At present the kids are really outsiders and cut-off. They have their separate community in the bush."

Mr Kroutz stressed that this proposed place of safety would be multi-racial. "Any needy child must be accepted."



A bushdwellers, Noma-ladi, with her child Kestalo. Life is tough, but they manage to get by.

The regional representative for World Vision in the Eastern Cape, Mr Doug Bosman, said the land would be best situated if it were at the place where they now live

This was important, he said, so that the people did not think that they were going to be moved away because this could spoil the project's credibility

## Reports by GAIL WALSH

World Vision has been involved with the bush-dwellers for about one year and have encouraged people to give food and clothing, he said

"Our biggest problem in moving forward is a piece of land to put up a place of safety where the children could come of their own accord"

He said the relevant authorities needed to give the go-ahead for the piece of land for a permanent structure and soup kitchen.

This was being approached slowly to build the trust of the children, he said.

"This is because all the awful and terrible things which have happened to these children is because of adults, such as being abused, abandoned or just left in the bush."

Mr Vaaltyn spoke about the children who sniffed glue and the benzine rags which they picked up from the dumps

"They do this to escape reality and to kill their hunger pangs. They feel they are rejected by society and that no one cares for them"

He said the glue-sniffers were getting ill and sickly but were afraid to seek medical attention

There has also been support from Round Table I but there would be more support if there was a piece of land, he said

"They are concerned about the legality and that the land belongs rightfully to the project before they could take part"

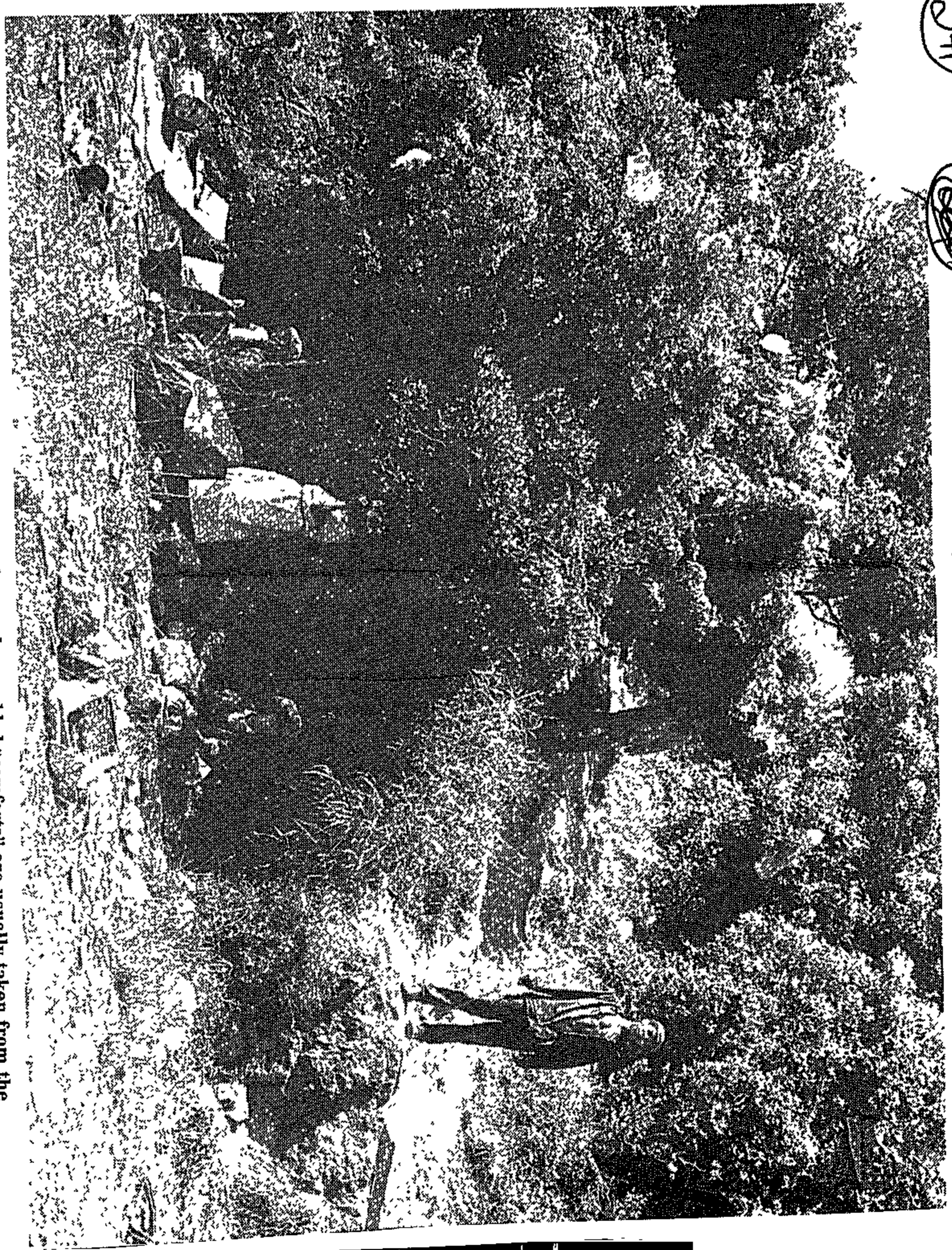
"Once there is something tangible which has been done, the people could see something positive is being done and they could respond"

It has become imperative to create community awareness, the liaison officer for the South African National Tuberculosis Association (SANTA), Miss Doreen Bennett, said

She said the community needed dedicated, community-minded people to become involved.

"It's our desire to see that a permanent home is erected where the destitute could come and receive health education to learn to help themselves"

"Organisations such as Emmaus Outreach, SANTA and others like Mr Kroutz are burdened and taking action in the



Bushdwellers manage to find shelter somehow and any added "comforts" are usually taken from the refuse dumps. Many organisations are trying to find ways of rehabilitating these destitute people.

community and continue to provide temporary relief to these children"

She said due to socio-economic problems, there were many victims of the stress and strain of malnutrition, unemployment, lack of proper

housing and overcrowding.

The Rector of St Savour Anglican Church, Mr Ed Gates and his wife, Coral, said they fully back Mr Kroutz's vision of a place where the children could go for a

Saviour were enthusiastic about Mr Kroutz's work. Mrs Gates said "We don't realise what poverty and suffering there is right at our doorstep. Mr Kroutz is amazing with all the time and energy he voluntarily gives to the

"It's super that people are being made aware of the need. I think that people are generally good but if they don't know about the problem then they are not able to help."

"In the far future a cottage-style children's home could be visualised for the bushdwellers but the first step is to develop a plot for the place of safety."

He said there were many women who would volunteer to run a soup kitchen for the needy if there were a site.

A bush-dweller, Mr Johannes Vaaltyn, said he and the others would welcome a place of safety.

"It would be a great blessing. There are many who aren't able to come running when food is brought because they are crippled and must stay in the bush"

He said with the land and a permanent home they would be able to receive food and medical attention

Mr Kroutz said the number of dwellers had increased since the last report in the Daily Dispatch.

APC Tropic 17/12/83 (25) 271

## Mgwali celebrates

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.** — At a celebration yesterday of the termination of Ciskei rule over Mgwali, Mgwalians were urged to join "the liberation struggle" by the chairman of the resident's association, Mr Wilson Fanti.

In November 1981, South Africa and Ciskei agreed that Ciskei would administer Mgwali. The agreement expired on March 31, 1983.

The Mgwali Residents' Association challenged Ciskei's continued administration in the Grahams-town Supreme Court which declared the Ciskei administration illegal on September 5.

Dr W Kistner, director of the Justice and Reconciliation division of the South African Council of Churches said the Mgwali legal victory was the beginning of a more serious political struggle.

The vice-president of the Border region of the United Democratic Front, Mr Sidwell Ngqola, said: "As long as apartheid is still in force we are not giving up." — Sapa

Cape Times 18/12/85 (243) (571)

## TV crew incited riot, arrested

JOHANNESBURG — Two television cameramen working for a British agency were arrested yesterday on charges of inciting rioting in the remote Moutse tribal district, a spokesman said.

Mr Jonathan Partridge, head of the World Television News (WTN) bureau in Johannesburg, said police informed him that Mr Roger Lucey and his brother, Mr Patrick Lucey, were being held in custody at least overnight without bail.

Mr Partridge said police accuse the two South Africans of inciting unspecified violence yesterday at Moutse,

about 100km north-east of Pretoria. Police told him they regarded the incident "in a very serious light".

The 120 000 Moutse residents, mainly from the North Sotho tribe, are protesting against a government decision to add their land to the KwaNdebele homeland. Rioting broke out there for the first time on Monday after a rally against the decision.

The camera crew was being held under a provision of the Riotous Assemblies Act, which makes it a crime to incite violence or unrest, Mr Partridge said. — Sapa-AP

STAR  
18/12/85

# Govt is fuelling violence

271 SAIRR

The Government was fuelling violence by persisting with its plan to incorporate a central Transvaal area in a tribal homeland in spite of opposition by residents, the South African Institute of Race Relations said yesterday.

Referring to protests against Government plans to incorporate the Moutse district near Groblersdal into the kwaNdebele homeland, it said the outbreak of violence there this week was the third time this year that consolidation plans for kwaNdebele had led to conflict.

## LOSE

The institute said one of the consequences of incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele was that the Moutse people would lose their South African citizenship.

It said in September the State President, Mr P W Botha, had referred to the frustration caused by the policy of depriving blacks of their South African citizenship, and had promised that citizenship would be restored.

"What is to be made of Mr Botha's promise when only a few months later yet another group of South Africans are to be stripped of their citizenship?" the institute asked.

"One would have thought that would cause Pretoria to think again but it seems bent on forcing the 120 000 inhabitants of Moutse into kwaNdebele, despite persuasive evidence that the great majority of them want no part of the consolidation plan."

# 200 face eviction on land in dispute

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

ABOUT 200 black people near Vryheid, many of whom work at Hlobane Collieries, have been served with eviction notices from a white-owned farm, the ownership of which is being disputed in the Supreme Court.

A spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement said yesterday that last month at least 37 rent-paying families on a 24 ha section of the farm Rietvet 150 were given 90 days to leave their homes.

The farm is largely owned by Mr A J Taljaard and consists of a total of 327 ha where timber is cultivated.

The Afra spokesman said 'The people do not want to go because they feel that in paying rent they had had an agreement with the owner of the land to stay on the 24 ha.

'Also, the people have nowhere to go. About 10 families have settled on the farm so they could live as a family while being employed by the coal mine and the others arrived as they had nowhere else to go.'

She said the problem seemed to be one of 'absent landlords' and she feared the families could be harassed from their homes.

'Already one person had been told to leave the farm by today for "illegal-

ly" collecting money from the community to pay for the costs of representatives to go to Ulundi and an Afra regional meeting in Pietermaritzburg to ask for help,' the spokesman said.

She said Mr David Dladli, from the National Union of Mineworkers, had undertaken to ask for legal advice over what could be done about the situation.

Mr Taljaard unsuccessfully tried to evict about 40 families squatting on the farm in October and was told in a letter from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, that the people had nowhere to go and that he should 'temper justice with mercy'.

## Problems

Mr Taljaard's father-in-law is believed to have sold 24 ha of the farm to Mr Lockardt Simpson in 1969 who, before getting into financial difficulties, had used the land as a guarantee for a loan.

Mr Taljaard has asked the Supreme Court to decide the rightful ownership of the 24 ha.

He said problems with the families had got worse after a coloured man, Mr F Philips, also known as Titus Masikane, moved on to the 24 ha two months ago, claiming he was appointed to manage the farm and started to charge R35 a month rent to his 'tenants'.

(271) Mercury  
19/12/85

SAFETY Times 20/2/86  
**Camerasmen  
face charges**

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Two television cameramen from World Television News network appeared in court in Groblersdal yesterday charged with inciting public violence in the Moutse tribal district about 100km north-east of Pretoria.

Roger and Patrick Lucey, who were arrested on Tuesday, were released on bail of R100 each at about 1.45pm, Roger Lucey told Sapa in a telephone interview from WTN's offices.

The case was postponed until February 4. The two were arrested under the Criminal Procedure Act. — Sapa



## Brits Action Committee <sup>STAR</sup> opposes township move <sup>(271) 23/12/85</sup>

Residents of Brits township have declared they will not be persuaded to move from their homes on the fringe of the white town but will wait "until they send the bulldozers to remove us".

About 400 residents attending a meeting called by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) at the weekend expressed opposition to moving to the newly developed area of Letlabile, about 15 km from the town.

They resolved

- To boycott the businesses of community councillors whom they regard as having "sold out" on the question of moving to Letlabile.
- To continue to seek support from the community for a petition opposing the move.
- To raise funds for the Action

Committee, which is spearheading the bid to save the old township, and for the immediate expansion of school facilities.

BAC chairman Mr Marshall Buys said Bophuthatswana had announced "outsiders" would be prevented from attending school in the homeland in 1986 to stem political dissent. As a result Brits's already overflowing schools would be unable to cope.

- To press the authorities to upgrade the present township by tarring roads, providing sewerage and later electricity.

Residents of the Brits township have not received any ultimatum to leave the old area. They have received pamphlets encouraging them to go to Letlabile and promising that this will not mean incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

anged in police cell

# Zulu chief orders Pondos to leave

CAPE TIMES 28/12/85

DURBAN — Thousands of "illegal" residents in the Umbumbulu squatter settlement where clashes between Pondos and Zulus have claimed the lives of at least 63 people, were yesterday ordered by the tribal chief of the area to leave

After a five-hour meeting involving representatives of the warring parties broke down, the head of Umbumbulu reserve in KwaZulu, Chief Bhekizitha Makhanya, said all the people occupying the area were there illegally, and should vacate the place immediately to avoid further clashes.

It was not known how the residents would react to the chief's order, which according to a Reuter report must be obeyed by today.

The chief did not say what steps he would take if the Pondos ignored his ultimatum.

The chief's decision will affect thousands of people who had left their homes in Transkei, Ciskei and Kwazulu to stay near the Durban industrial area in the hope of finding jobs.

Chief Makhanya told a Pondo delegation that they had undermined his authority by appointing their own chief. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

28/12/85  
D.D.  
271

# Families from Ciskei take refuge in KWT

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Thirteen families in King William's Town have taken refuge at a Roman Catholic church after their homes were allegedly destroyed by Ciskeian police.

The evictions, from the Welcomewood resettlement area, followed the destruction of a clinic.

Authorities blamed youths whose mothers had allegedly been arrested by the Ciskeian police.

Five three-month-old babies and 35 children are among the refugees on the church premises.

One of the women evicted said their houses "were destroyed in front of us by axes and the police vans were waiting for us".

Some of those evicted had been assaulted and two other women were admitted to Grey Hospital here.

Ciskei's Director of Communications, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said residents in the affected area had been intimidating loyal supporters of the tribal authority and had tried to stop people from going to work.

"In the past week children of the Welcomewood burned down a clinic in the area. The children ran away into the forest after the incident and were also given support by their parents," he said.

He said the evicted families had been taken to the Ciskeian-South African border. — Sapa

# Moutse move to go ahead, says Heunis

STAR  
6/12/85  
271

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

The transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele is to go ahead on January 1, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday.

The decision to proceed was made in spite of the objections of Pedi people living in the area.

Mr Heunis said those who did not wish to stay under a kwaNdebele government could move to ground made available for them in the Saliesloot/Immerpan area near Roedtan.

There would be no forced removals and only those who wanted to go voluntarily would receive compensation for their property. They and their personal effects would be transported free to their new homes.

The necessary infrastructure, schools and clinics would be provided.

Mr Heunis said he and his two deputies had met the leaders of Moutse on two occasions and "divergent opinions on the inclusion of Moutse were expressed".

# If Angola wants peace it's easy, says Malan

STAR  
6/12/85 Political Correspondent

If Angola wanted regional peace, all it had to do was to prevent Swapo from using its territory, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, General Malan said that, after the recent visit to Angola by a United Nations investigating commission, it was necessary to put certain facts into perspective.

"It is common knowledge that the United Nations is not well-disposed towards South Africa and, therefore, it could have been expected that Angola would have exploited this situation to the maximum — as it has done.

"Angola is in a stranglehold of a comprehensive rebellion in which the government forces cannot shape up to the Western-orientated Unita movement without Russian and Cuban support.

"Unita evidently occupies and controls large parts of Angola while carrying out guerilla actions in all that country's provinces.

"Angola has always tried to explain away its inability to remedy this situation by laying it at the door of South African aggression."

The Minister said he wished to state clearly that, although South Africa's sympathies lay with the pro-Western forces for obvious reasons, South Africa was not looking for trouble with its Marxist neighbour.

"South Africa acts against Swapo terrorists who are stealthily accommodated by Angola for actions against South West Africa.

"If Angola is searching for peace in this sub-continent, then the solution is very easy. All Angola has to do is prevent all Swapo terrorists from using its territory.

"It is unlikely that Angola would take such a step because it would mean that South Africa would no longer carry out hot-pursuit and follow-up operations in Angola.

"The Luanda Government would then be forced to credit the multi-million-rand war damages it suffers to the real reason — the civil war in its own country."



● HEUNIS . . . meaningful

# Government ends tug-o'-war between homelands

THE government has decided to end the consolidation tug-o'-war between two homelands over the Moutse district, North-east of Pretoria. It will be transferred to KwaNdebele from the beginning of next year.

Announcing this in Pretoria yesterday, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said provision had been made for those in-

habitants of Moutse who did not want to stay on under the KwaNdebele government to be resettled on other land.

No forced relocations would take place, he said, but those families who wanted to move voluntarily would receive compensation for their property and be transported free of charge.

The constitutional fate of the 99 000 people living in the 66 000ha area has

been the subject of a dispute between the self-governing homelands of KwaNdebele and neighbouring Lebowa for 11 years.

It was originally scheduled as part of Lebowa, but was excised in November 1980 and returned to the jurisdiction of SA, as development trust land, after a decision in 1975 to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

In his consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele, released in September this year, Heunis included the Moutse district.

This decision, he said yesterday, was "for the purposes of meaningful consolidation and orderly government, as well as in the interests of the inhabitants and the further development of the Moutse district".

26/11/85

Bus DAY 6/12/85

12/12/85

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11/12/85 STAR  
NP-ANC talks  
'not official' STAR

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A conference between the National Party and the ANC could be run under the aegis of the British Foreign Office but Mr Geoffrey Denton, director of Wilton Park Conferences, says the conference will be independent.

"We are under the aegis of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, but it will not be an official British conference and will not take place unless we can raise sufficient funds."

Invitations would be in "personal capacities".

11/12/85 STAR  
'Moutse scandal' amounts  
to forced removal — Soal

By David Braun, Political Correspondent



The incorporation of the Moutse district into kwaNdebele against the wishes of so many of its residents was tantamount to a forced removal, the Progressive Federal Party said today

The South African Government announced its firm decision to go ahead with the transfer of the land to the homeland last week. People who do not want to live under a kwaNdebele government have been offered alternative land and they will be relocated voluntarily at no expense to themselves.

However, the PFP's spokesman on Transvaal black affairs, Mr Peter Soal, said today: "The most appalling thing about the whole Moutse scandal is the fact that the residents have been refused a plebiscite. This is the same as a forced removal."

"The Government is also showing insensitivity to the warnings about violence if the people are forced to live in kwaNdebele."

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# Moutse youths battle police after 'unusual

**MOUTSE, Transvaal.** — repeated rounds of tear-gas for more than two hours to disperse roving bands of stone-throwers. The day began with a rally by more than 1 000 people at Chief Tlokwe Mabebe's royal kraal when an unusual coalition of traditional chiefs, members of the Lebowa parliament and angry youths came together to oppose the addition of the Moutse district to the

KwaNdebele homeland on December 31. Moutse leaders have warned for months that plans to incorporate the area into KwaNdebele would lead to bloodshed. Most of the 120 000 residents are from the North Sotho tribe, based in the Lebowa homeland, rather than the Ndebele tribe of the KwaNdebele homeland, and say they fear repression and so-

cial conflict if they are put under the KwaNdebele homeland government. More than two hours after the rally began, a police van pulled up and hundreds of youths raced off to chase it away. Police returned with reinforcements, including several armoured vehicles, and skirmishes ensued until late afternoon.

Mr Maredi Chuen, a Lebowa MP and leader of the resistance campaign, said months of unsuccessful meetings with government officials had raised tempers to boiling point. "The Afrikaner doesn't understand any language but this one," he said, gesturing to the main road where youths were stoning police vehicles

and ducking teargas canisters. He said the government was trying to circumvent its year-old suspension of forced removals. The government announced on December 5 that Moutse, a sprawling area 100km north-east of Pretoria, would become part of KwaNdebele. Moutse's 66 000 hec-

tares, long part of Lebowa, were excised in 1980 in a government plan to relocate the population elsewhere in Lebowa and make the land available for white farming and mining. The residents resisted the mass removal plan, and then came the idea to hand Moutse over to KwaNdebele. Mr Chuen and others say Moutse,

with its 31 was offered as exchange to which KwaNdebele has not accepted. In return claim to Lebowa's thing prim farther n are part o

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# Police battle after 'unusual coalition' rally

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Mr Maredi Chuen, a Lebowa MP and leader of the resistance campaign, said months of unsuccessful meetings with government officials had raised tempers to boiling point.

"The Afrikaner doesn't understand any language but this one," he said, gesturing to the main road where youths were stoning police vehicles and ducking teargas canisters.

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The residents resisted the mass removal plan, and then came the idea to hand Moutse over to KwaNdebele. Mr Chuen has not accepted while Lebowa has not.

In return for ceding its claim to Moutse, the Lebowa homeland is getting prime orange groves farther north that now are part of "white South Africa". Moutse, a relatively prosperous black area though without industry, was first settled more than 200 years ago, Mr Chuen said. The Ndebele were allowed to settle on some land within Moutse in the 1920s, and pledged allegiance at the time to the North Sotho chiefs, he added.

That history in part explains the alliance between conservative tribal chiefs, Lebowa homeland MPs and young blacks, who often dismiss such elders as self-outs. Mr Chuen said that in trying to make Moutse part of KwaNdebele, the white leaders had succeeded in unifying and radicalizing the entire community. — Sapa-AP



Bus Day 19/12/85 BU

# Moutse remains tense

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

ROADBLOCKS were erected around the Moutse district, northeast of Pretoria, yesterday amid growing signs of resistance to the planned incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele in two weeks.

Violence has flared sporadically since the weekend with houses and shops being burnt, police reporting stone-throwing incidents and teargas and birdshot being used in running battles.

At least 14 youths and two World Television News cameramen have been arrested.

A spokesman for WTN said yesterday the two cameramen, Roger Lucey and Patrick Lucey, were expected to appear in court today.

Residents interviewed yesterday said they were "very angry" at the presence of police and soldiers in the area, and the situation was extremely tense.

The decision to hand over Moutse, with a population of 120 000 mainly North Sotho-speaking people, to the KwaNdebele homeland on January 1 was announced by Minister of Co-operation and Development Chris Heunis two weeks ago.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said the situation was "headed for one major catastrophe".

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, asked in a statement yesterday whether the government was "intent on causing violent conflict in South Africa to spread even further than it already has".

# Two killed in clashes with police over Moutse

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271

Simmering discontent at the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele has flared into violence and at least two people died at the weekend in clashes between police and residents.

Community leaders reported the deaths of another two residents, allegedly at the hands of kwaNdebele vigilantes.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said one person had been killed on Saturday and the other yesterday when police fired on crowds.

Police said they used birdshot and teargas in the Dennilton area against youths who had set up blockades in the area on Saturday and one person was killed.

Yesterday police fired on a crowd attending an unlawful gathering in the area and another person was killed, according to police headquarters.

Lebowa MP for Moutse Mr Maredi Chueu said that he had received reports that kwaNdebele vigilantes had gone on the rampage in the area on Friday night. He had received reports that two young people had died.

Mr Chueu said he would visit the area to establish the details of the events.

# One death, 8 arrests in Moutse

A MAN was killed and eight people arrested on Sunday night when police fired rubber bullets and tear smoke to disperse crowds in Moutse, near Groblersdal.

A police spokesman said yesterday the death occurred when an illegal gathering by a large group of blacks was being dispersed.

A man was injured in another incident in the same area when police fired shotguns on a small group that was stoning a patrol.

Moutse is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 and the move is said to be opposed by the vast majority of its 120 000 residents.

Business Day  
Reporter and Sapa

Civil rights groups have said they fear the violence will increase if the incorporation goes ahead.

Unconfirmed reports yesterday indicated that another person was killed when attacked by KwaNdebele vigilantes.

In other incidents of unrest reported by police, a private home in Ncubele township, near Robertson in the Boland, was extensively damaged after it was set alight, and a private house and two private cars were gutted in arson

attacks in Ackerville, Eastern Transvaal.

One of a group of township consumer boycott-enforcers reportedly died in hospital yesterday after being shot at the weekend by a black businessman in Sebokeng when he was stopped at a roadblock, assaulted and robbed.

Police in Pretoria yesterday confirmed details of the incident. They said a black man, Angel Manganjeni, had been shot and taken to hospital, but they could not confirm his death.

The shooting was not entered in the crime report as an unrest-related incident.

BUS DAY  
24/12/85

'Govt policy a success'

# Deputy Minister predicts end to forced removals

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Stew  
21/11/85

By David Braun  
Political Correspondent

The Government's homeland consolidation policy has by and large been a success story, says the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens.

And, in a recent interview in his Pretoria office, Mr Wilkens predicted that South Africa would not again have a situation in which large numbers of people would be forced to resettle.

Mr Wilkens is responsible for the consolidation and land development of the homelands.

He said the decades-long process of land transfer to the 10 homelands had been almost completed. The land quota for seven of the ethnic states had in fact already been finalised.

All that remained were the final proposals for the consolidation of Transkei, kwaZulu and kaNgwane; the settling of a number of regional and local land disputes; the rate and manner of handing over some of the land which had been earmarked for transfer; and legislation to enable property ownership in the non-independent (but self-governing) national states.

The Government hoped to finalise the Transkei and kaNgwane land issues in the first half of next year, while substantial progress had been made with kwaZulu.

There were ongoing discussions and negotiations with regard to localised land problems with virtually all the homelands, he said.

Where consolidation plans had been finalised, concrete plans of action to transfer the land were being negotiated with the various homeland Cabinets.

Some national states wanted their land immediately, others wanted a sys-

tematic transfer accompanied by a plan for the best utilisation of land.

The legislation to provide for property rights in the self-governing states would be introduced early in the next session of Parliament.

On the subject of forced removals, Mr Wilkens said that because South Africa's constitutional proposals were still being finalised, in theory it was not possible to say there would be no more compulsory resettlement.

However, the Government had decided to suspend forced removals and had opted for negotiation with people to get them to co-operate. The system was more flexible now, and if people did not want to move they would not be forced to do so.

He did not foresee a situation again in which people would be forced to move. On the other hand, people who wanted to take advantage of offers of better land would not be allowed to do so unless the entire community they came from agreed to move, Mr Wilkens said.

On the question of the quality and quantity of the land given to the homelands, Mr Wilkens said that what mattered was not so much the inherent value of the land, but the way in which it was managed.

"In the Transkei, Ciskei, kwaZulu and kaNgwane they have the best fertile land with very high potential. And in Bophuthatswana, where there is good land but a low rainfall, the people are producing enough to feed themselves.

"I am absolutely sure that we have had success stories with the national states. Their productivity would surprise the world."

# MPs slam ban on kwaNdebele merger talks

STAK  
4/12/85  
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By Jo-Anne Collinge

Members of Parliament for Moutse — the Pedi area accommodating some 120 000 people, which is about to be ceded to kwaNdebele — are outraged that they have been prohibited from discussing the controversial incorporation with their constituency.

A meeting scheduled to be held at the kraal of Chief T G Mathebe was banned at the weekend, the MPs said.

When people gathered in defiance of the magistrate's banning order, police dispersed the crowd

"Chief Mathebe, who is chairman of the Moutse tribal authority, regards the teargas episode at his kraal as an insult to him and his people — especially as the meeting held was most orderly," reads a joint statement by MPs Chief T G Mathebe, Mr M G Mathebe and Mr M Chueu.

They warned that "no

amount of intimidation will have any effect in daunting the will of the people in their struggle to survive the incorporation effort by kwaNdebele and Pretoria".

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is said to have told Moutse representatives about two weeks ago that their incorporation into kwaNdebele would go ahead in January and the matter was final

The MPs said the weekend meeting had been intended as a report back to the community following the meeting with Mr Heunis.

The Moutse area was excised from Lebowa in 1980 in preparation for its incorporation into kwaNdebele.

But it still has two elected members and several chiefs sitting in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

# Moutse move 'spells suffering, violence'

CAPE TIMES 9/12/83 271

Political Staff

THE government's decision to incorporate the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland was a return to the "kragdadigheid" of old, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said in a statement at the weekend.

The committee said the vast majority of the 120 000 people in Moutse "adamantly rejected" the move, as did the two elected MPs for the area and the six government-approved chiefs.

It said the government was fully aware of the people's rejection of incorporation into KwaNdebele, "a fact borne out by its refusal to hold a referendum to test the Moutse people's views. The government has refused to accede to this request four times".

## 'Desperate submissions'

In view of the community's "desperate and eloquent submissions to the government", the government would have to "take full responsibility for the violence and terrible human suffering that will result if it does not reconsider its decision".

"The tragedy is that regardless of who is to blame, it will be the ordinary people of Moutse who end up living in tents and watching their children die.

"It is amazing to us that at the same time as (President) P W Botha speaks of a common citizenship for all, the

government is proceeding to strip 120 000 South Africans of their citizenship.

"Those who decide to leave Moutse in order to retain their South African citizenship and to avoid falling under an independent KwaNdebele, will lose their land and all that they have built up at Moutse over 100 years.

"Minister (Chris) Heunis's intransigence on the Moutse issue is an ominous indication of what can be expected from the new Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

## Meeting banned

Mr Heunis was obviously aware that the Moutse population rejected incorporation because he had also told a delegation of Moutse leaders on November 18 that the decision was final and a meeting to discuss his decision was banned.

"People gathered regardless and were dispersed by teargas, an act which outraged the previously conservative chiefs, landowners and MPs who called the meeting."

After legal advice was taken, permission for a meeting was granted "only on condition that the leaders report back Mr Heunis's message without discussing their own response and they do not allow any questions to be asked or answered", the NCAR said.

# Violence feared if Moutse incorporation goes ahead

**THERE** are growing fears that government plans to incorporate the Moutse district and the township of Ekangala into KwaNdebele could lead to violent confrontation.

Representatives of Moutse in Johannesburg have warned they would resist the incorporation announced by government last week.

KwaNdebele has insisted the 66 000ha district be handed over before it accepts "independence". Government has agreed despite strong objections from Moutse inhabitants.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) officials said they feared violent clashes unless the incorporation — due for January 1 — were revoked.

They pointed out that KwaNdebele would double in size if the incorporation of Moutse went ahead, and stood to gain a hospital, which it did not have, and an established

**PETER WALLINGTON**

educational infrastructure.

Ironically, the 120 000 inhabitants of Moutse are mostly North Sotho, not Ndebele. This would mean that one third of KwaNdebele would be of a minority tribe — which is not in line with government policy.

PFP MP for Johannesburg North, Peter Soal, condemned government for "brushing aside" the objections of the local people, and for not allowing them to hold a referendum to gauge what support, if any, there was for the move.

The people of Ekangala, a small township near Bronkhorstspuit, are facing a similar problem. The township is also to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, probably on January 1.

A Trac spokeswoman said the

situation in the township was extremely tense.

"KwaNdebele vigilantes have attacked local people, and 2 000 of them have already fled."

The other residents want to move back to the East Rand, where most of them work.

When the residents of Ekangala moved to the area they were not told the area would be incorporated into KwaNdebele. According to the Ekangala Action Committee, fewer than half the people are Ndebeles, and most of them reject the planned incorporation as well.

Constitutional Development and Planning minister Chris Heunis told a delegation from Moutse last month that its land would be incorporated into KwaNdebele in January.

Those who did not want to be incorporated in KwaNdebele would be "resettled" on land ceded to Lebowa.

# Violence breaks out at Moutse

17/12/85 STAR 271

**MOUTSE** — Police fought a running battle yesterday with youths in Moutse, the district where people oppose the Government's plan to incorporate the area in a tribal homeland.

In the first outbreak of violence at Moutse, youths burnt down the shops of two suspected "collaborators" and stoned a bus. Police in armoured vehicles fired repeated rounds of tear-smoke for more than two hours to disperse roving gangs of stone-throwing youths.

The day began with a rally by more than 1 000 people at Chief Tlokwe Mathebe's royal kraal. An unusual coalition of traditional chiefs, members of the Lebowa Parliament and angry youths came together to oppose the addition of the Moutse district to the kwaNdebele homeland on December 31.

Moutse's leaders had warned for months that plans to incorporate the area into kwaNdebele

would lead to bloodshed. Most of the 120 000 residents are from the North Sotho tribe, based in the Lebowa homeland, rather than the Ndebele tribe of the kwaNdebele homeland. They say they fear repression and social conflict if they come under kwaNdebele.

More than two hours after the rally began, a police van pulled up and hundreds of youths raced off to chase it away.

Police returned with reinforcements, including several armoured vehicles, and skirmishes ensued until late afternoon on the main road through Moutse and on dirt side-streets.

Mr Maredi Chueu, a Lebowa MP and leader of the resistance campaign, said months of unsuccessful meetings with Government officials had raised tempers to the boiling point.

"The Afrikaner doesn't understand any language but this one," he said, gesturing to the main road where young blacks were stoning police vehicles and ducking tear-smoke.

## 2 000 in unanimous, angry rejection of incorporation

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

STAR 17/12/85

Resounding cries of rejection for Pretoria's plans to transfer the densely populated Moutse district to kwaNdebele rose from a crowd of about 2 000 residents of the threatened region when they met near Dennilton at the weekend.

Representatives of major United States and European television networks were there to record the unanimous and angry outcry.

Moutse leaders announced their determination to internationalise the issue of incorporation which will mean stripping 120 000 people of their South African citizenship, as kwaNdebele is headed for independence in 1986.

"South Africa fears exposure. The State President himself has asked us not to shout in the Press about this matter. But we feel it our responsibility to shout to the highest note," said Mr Maredi Chueu, one of the area's two elected representatives to the Lebowa Parliament. He announced that a Moutse delegation had met United States ambassador Mr Herman Nickel the day before to brief him on the position of the Moutse people.

He said the Government was too afraid to hold a referendum in the area to determine the people's wishes and urged people to come forward and register their names as opponents of incorporation.

Moutse's North Sotho population by custom should be citizens of Lebowa, just north of kwaNdebele. The Government announced on December 5 that Moutse would become part of kwaNdebele.

Moutse's 66 000ha, long part of Lebowa, were excised in 1980 in a Government plan to relocate the population elsewhere in Lebowa.

The residents resisted the mass removal plan, and then came the idea to hand Moutse over to kwaNdebele.

Beyond the loss of South African citizenship that comes with homeland independence, incorporation into kwaNdebele would raise social and cultural conflicts, Mr Chueu said, with such problems as school instruction in Ndebele rather than North Sotho. — Sapa-Associated Press.



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# Moutse 'under siege' as govt resistance grows

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG.

Roadblocks were erected around the Moutse district north-east of Pretoria yesterday amid growing signs of resistance to the planned incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele in two weeks' time. Violence has flared sporadically since the weekend with houses and shops burnt, police reporting stonethrowing incidents and teargas

and birdshot being fired in running battles with residents.

The decision to hand over Moutse, with a population of 120 000 mainly North Sotho-speaking people, to the KwaNdebele homeland on January 1 was announced by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, two weeks ago.

Mr Heunis said those who did not wish to be incorporated in KwaNdebele would be "reset-  
tled" in an area which has been ceded to Lehova.

The decision was taken in spite of warnings of conflict and pleas by the community for the government to hold a referendum to test their views.

At least 14 youths and two World Television News cameramen have been arrested in what are believed to be some of the first unrest incidents in a rural area in the past 16 months.

A British Embassy spokesman said yesterday that they would be sending a two-man delegation to investigate conditions in Moutse. Residents said yesterday they were "very angry" at the presence of police and soldiers in the area and that the situation was extremely tense.

Mr Moredi Chuen, a member of the Lehova Legislative Assembly for the Moutse area, said of the roadblocks and troops in the area: "We are virtually under siege. It is like being in an operational area."

Mr Chuen said a delegation of chiefs from Moutse had met with the Chief Minister of Lehova, Dr Cedric Phahudi, yesterday and pleaded with him to have the move rescinded.

Mr Chuen said the people were prepared to resist the handover of Moutse and that they had already decided to re-

move all their children from school next year if the move went ahead.

He said the "anger" of the people was aimed not against the Ndebele people in their midst, but against the Pretoria Government.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said there was a strong sense of people not wanting to lose their citizenship in the soon-to-become independent KwaNdebele.

CAB TINKS 6/12/88

# Moutse being given to 271 KwaNdebele

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is to hand over the Moutse district to KwaNdebele on January 1, disregarding warnings of conflict over the move and the pleas of the 120 000-strong community to hold a referendum.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that provision had been made for those families who did not want to stay on under KwaNdebele.

The 66 000-acre Moutse district, a predominantly Pedi area in the north-east Transvaal, was excised from the Pedi homeland, Lebowa, in 1980.

The vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Walt, said the Moutse people had repeatedly stated their opposition to the move. She warned that if the move went ahead there was likely to be bloodshed.

A legal representative of the Moutse people said yesterday numerous representations for the government to hold a referendum to test the will of the people about incorporation into KwaNdebele had met with no response.

The representative said meetings to discuss the merits or demerits of the move had been banned by the magistrate in Moutse.

In his statement yesterday Mr Heunis said the decision to include Moutse in KwaNdebele was "for the purposes of meaningful consolidation and orderly government, as well as in the interests of the inhabitants and the further development of the Moutse district".

"For those inhabitants of Moutse who do not desire to stay on under the KwaNdebele government, and who are prepared to move voluntarily, provision has been made in the Saliesloot/Immerpan area, near Roedtan.

"No forced relocations will take place," he said.

"Families who wish to move voluntarily will receive compensation for their property and will be transported together with their personal effects free of charge to the area."

Mrs Walt said: "This move is certainly not, as Mr Heunis says, in the interests of the inhabitants of Moutse. The only way to determine the wishes of the people is to have an open and free referendum — which the government has rejected."

"The people of Moutse have stated openly that they do not wish to be moved . . . They built up the area and they strongly resent it being handed over to KwaNdebele."

STAR 24/12/85

# US congressmen urge rethink on kwaNdebele plan

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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Twenty-six United States congressmen have urged the South African Government to reconsider a decision to redraw the boundaries of kwaNdebele, saying this would make a mockery of the State President's words earlier this year.

The congressmen also called, in a letter to South Africa's Ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes, for a referendum to determine the will of those involved "in what would amount to a forced removal"

The letter was signed by 21 Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, including former presidential candidates, several foes of the South African Government, moderates and conservatives.

It said the Government intended on January 1 to incorporate the Moutse and eKangala areas into kwaNdebele, slated for "independence" next year.

"We have long considered the 'homeland' policy one of the most inhumane manifestations of apartheid," the writers said. They said Mr Beukes had tried particularly to draw the attention of Congress to the September 30 speech by the State President, Mr P W Botha. Among the key points Mr Botha had made "on the agenda for continued political and social reform" were a commitment to one citizenship and a universal franchise within a united-South Africa; and the restoration of South African citizenship to all who lost it in the creation of the homeland states.

"A decision to proceed with the forced incorporation would make a mockery of those stated intentions," they said.

The signatories included Senator John Glenn, outspoken critic of forced removals; Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Africa and possible Republican candidate for the vice-presidency in 1988; Senator Edward

Kennedy, a key player in the campaign against Pretoria's policies; Senator Alan Cranston, former presidential candidate from California and arch-foe of the South African Government; and Senator Gary Hart, tipped as a front-runner for the Democratic presidential candidacy in 1988.

Representatives who signed the letter included the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Africa, Mr Howard Wolpe; Mr Stephen Solarz of New York, a tough critic of apartheid; and Mr William Gray, anti-apartheid campaigner and leading member of a congressional group due to visit South Africa early in the New Year.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

# The cauldron bubbles

Sunday's ANC landmine explosion in the northern Transvaal claimed the lives of six civilians. This, together with a reported new military offensive by the Cuban-backed Angolan government against Unita — which raises inevitable questions about SA's response — has heightened tensions in the region.

However, as the *FM* went to press it was announced that operational commanders of the SA Defence Force (SADF) and their Zimbabwean counterparts operating in the border area were to meet on Tuesday. This followed an urgent note from the SA Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Zimbabwe government designed to open up communications between the two sides.

News of the SA-Zimbabwe meeting came soon after an American call for level-headed responses in the hope of averting another damaging SA cross-border raid. Reacting to the landmine explosions, Washington reiterated that it deplored violence from any quarter.

After major ANC strikes in the past, such as the Pretoria car bomb in May 1983, the SADF has retaliated by carrying out "hot-pursuit" attacks against ANC targets in Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana. However, in the case of Zimbabwe, from where Defence Minister Magnus Malan claims those responsible for the latest landmine attack came, the situation is somewhat different. This was apparent from the cautious reactions of both Malan and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and is supported by news of a meeting between the two countries.

Zimbabwe has never been close to the ANC or to the Soviet Union, despite PM Robert Mugabe's recent visit to Moscow after five years in power. The ANC is generally thought to have no more than a small official presence in Harare which has, partly out of self-interest, not supported the SA guerrilla organisation.

Further, says SA Institute of International Affairs director John Barratt, there would be military considerations in this case. Zimbabwe's armed forces are certainly more significant than those of its black neighbouring states, even if they are no match for the SADF. Harare is likely to have made preparations for any such hot-pursuit raid.



Malan

More importantly, Pretoria, in the present investment squeeze, is likely to have taken into consideration the international repercussions of a raid into Zimbabwe, Barratt points out. Such an attack would make the region seem inherently unstable from the point of view of foreign investment and depress South Africa standing in the world even further. The West also has a particular concern in seeing Zimbabwe maintain its relatively stable, prosperous course outside the Soviet camp.

The landmine explosion in the Messina district was the latest of a series in the last three weeks. In this period, about six explosions caused the death of a black tractor driver, as well as several injuries. Members of the SADF have found several other landmines and defused them in their sweep through the area.

Malan has described the incident as "a typically treacherous and cowardly ANC deed which, without discrimination, kills people of all races, sexes and ages." He has accused members of the ANC operating out of Zimbabwe of planting the landmines and then crossing the border back into Zimbabwe. The ANC has acknowledged responsibility for the mines, but claims they were planted by personnel operating within SA. The Zimbabwean government has also denied that ANC insurgents have infiltrated SA from Zimbabwe.

Malan has not explicitly threatened a "hot pursuit" operation into Zimbabwe, but he has warned that continued ANC infiltration "could lead to a situation similar to that of Swapo in Angola." In recent years the SADF has crossed into Angola on "hot pursuit" operations several times.

The Russian-backed Angolan-Cuban military build-up, in preparation for another concerted assault on Jonas Savimbi's Unita strongholds in the south of the country, probably after the rainy season ends in about February-March, is a far more serious development, says Barratt. Pretoria has now openly admitted that it backs Unita and is unlikely to abandon its client. Indeed, it is thought that South African air power played a large part in repulsing an Angolan drive against Unita two months ago. The ratchet of conflict potential has, however, moved up a notch.

Barratt surmises, though, that the prospect of drawing in the Russians (against their will) could give impetus to renewed negotiations on the complex Angolan question, backed by the US. It would, of course, require movement on the Cuban presence, on a Namibian settlement, and on Angola's internal conflict with Unita.

Another SA military strike into Angola would make it difficult for Luanda to return to the conference table. This could forestall Pretoria's direct involvement in Angola. ■

HOMELANDS

## Moutse's short fuse

Violence is threatening to erupt in Moutse, the area Pretoria plans to incorporate into neighbouring KwaNdebele early next year, prior to the homeland's expected "independence."

Leaders of the 120 000, mainly North Sotho, Moutse population, warn that if the transfer goes ahead, bloodshed will follow. Already this week, the rural backwater erupted into rioting when police clashed with youths at a protest rally. Further clashes are anticipated. At a public meeting on Sunday, about 2 000 defiant residents declared their intention to resist being placed under the KwaNdebele government.

The Moutse dispute goes back a number of years. In 1980 the area was excised from Lebowa and placed under South African jurisdiction. At one time government contemplated moving the entire population to Immerpan in Lebowa to make the land available for white farming and mining.

Next came the plan to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele; this was formalised in consolidation plans released in September. Earlier this month, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, announced the transfer would go through on January 1.

Moutse still has two elected members and several chiefs sitting on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. They have indicated their preference for remaining part of either Lebowa or SA — not KwaNdebele.

The youth of Moutse, however, do not want incorporation into any homeland, including Lebowa. In what spokesmen describe as "a marriage of convenience," though, young people have allied themselves to the elected leaders — whom they otherwise spurn — to fight incorporation into KwaNdebele.

John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and lawyer for Moutse residents, says the KwaNdebele plan cannot even be reconciled with the policy of separate development: "It will create an ethnic minority a third of the size of the population of KwaNdebele," he says.

Dugard suggests that Moutse is being held out as a carrot to encourage KwaNdebele's acceptance of independence, which is sched-

uled for next year. The 66 000 ha area will almost double KwaNdebele's size. Moutse is a well-established area with infrastructure and the hospital KwaNdebele lacks. It also has good small business potential. ■