RESETTLEMENT

1987

JAN — DECEMBER
Soweto squatter camp bulldozed

JOHANNESBURG. — Bulldozers razed the Mshenguville squatter camp in the Soweto suburb of Mofolo without warning early yesterday morning, leaving at least 1000 people homeless.

Residents said the camp had been condemned as a health hazard by the Soweto City Council. By midday, however, some residents had started to rebuild their shacks despite fears that the bulldozers might return early today.

"They just came with their big trucks and pushed everything down. Many houses were locked with furniture inside as a lot of people were at work. I've nothing left and nowhere to sleep tonight," said a distraught woman.

Those that witnessed the action were allowed to remove their belongings before their shacks were bulldozed. But many feared that the rains would destroy what little remained of their possessions.

The SA Red Cross (SARC) has housed about 20 families in tents at the Methodist Centre in Mofolo by late afternoon.
NO LONGER A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL

THE once united and cheerful Brits Old Location community is gradually being torn apart.

The coloured community, which has been part of this vast settlement for the past 18 years, is also to be resettle.

Though the 120 coloured families living at Noordkamp – a section of Oukasie overlooked by the mountain – are to be moved, no specified place for their resettlement has been announced.

But there is speculation that they will be moved to an open farm area between Elandsrand and Mootolung – about 5km away.

There has been whispers that the coloured community will remain while hundreds of black people are moved to Lethlabile, a new resettlement area bordering Bophuthatswana.

Noordkamp Labour Party chairman Henry Rietels disclosed to City Press this week that they were informed about their resettlement by the Northern Transvaal Administration Board about two months ago.

Though Rietels expressed satisfaction at the impending resettlement, he slammed the authorities for letting Oukasie develop into a health hazard through neglect and for refusing to upgrade it.

"It would not have cost them much," he said.

Rietels said Noordkamp was private land though it has been regarded by many people as part of Oukasie.

"If we don't want to go, we can stay. No one can stop us – except for the owner of this land.

"We will move simply because we don't have enough land – and also because we are tired of staying in such health-risk conditions. Otherwise, we would not budge."

Rietels said they would call the people to a meeting soon to "officially" inform them about the impending removals.

"We will also get their mandate. If they do not want to move, it's up to them. We do not want to make decisions for them."

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis deproclaimed Oukasie on October 17.

Heunis said "the move followed several years of negotiations with the town's former community council. After, it had been decided that, the poor hygienic conditions there and the astronomical costs involved in upgrading the town did not make its continued use a viable proposition."

Some residents accepted compensation and agreed to be moved to Lethlabile, while others would not leave the township they had stayed in for the last 56 years.

So far about 1,400 families are still at Oukasie – united in squalor and deprivation while debate continues on ways and means of saving the township.
Little cheer for Oukasie

THELMA TUCH

GOVERNMENT had closed one of the primary schools in the de-proclaimed township of Oukasie—a move aimed at pressuring residents to move from the area. Brics Action Committee (BAC) chairman Marshall Buys said yesterday.

He said the Department of Education and Training (DET) had issued the principal of the high school in Oukasie with a directive not to enrol pupils from outlying areas this year. About 500 pupils had been turned away as a result.

Buys said the township's second primary school was struggling to accommodate pupils affected by the closure and faced a severe teacher shortage.

The school, which used to house about 600 pupils, is now forced to accommodate 900 children.

Oukasie was de-proclaimed last October, but up to 10,000 residents are still refusing to move from the area to the township of Lethlabile, about 20km away.

Mugabe, Chissango meet on security
Govt ‘transfers’ Oukasie school

By Susan Pleming

The Department of Education and Training (DET) has closed a primary school in Oukasie, the Brits township which the Government is slowly tearing down.

The Itumeneng Primary School has been transferred to Lethlabile, the resettlement camp the Government has created for Oukasie residents 24 km away.

The chairman of the Brits Action Committee, Mr Marshall Buys, said the Government was “using education as a tool” to force people to move to Lethlabile.

“We will not be moved. If need be we will build our own schools,” he said.

“Our children must have an education and we will make sure they have classrooms to go to.”

“If the DET refuses to supply us with teachers we will find and pay for our own,” he said.

DET spokesman Mr Peter Mundell refused to comment on the claim that the Government was “using education as a tool” by transferring the school.

He said the school had been “transferred” because it was “very run down”.

Teachers, desks and school equipment had all gone to the new school in Lethlabile.

There is now only the Odi Primary School and a secondary school left in Oukasie.

Pupils who were previously at the Itumeneng Primary School are crammed into Odi classrooms.

CROWDED

Nearly 950 pupils have registered at the school and the DET has provided only 13 teachers.

Some classes have as many as 60 pupils and according to the principal of the school, Mr M L Pitso, teachers simply cannot cope.

Mr Pitso has asked the DET to send more teachers urgently, but he said the “white inspector” told him the “school was closing” and no more teachers would be sent.

The DET has also not sent stationery and textbooks to the school and Mr Pitso said pupils had to buy their own equipment.

Mr Mundell said equipment and stationery for the school was probably in the circuit inspector’s office awaiting collection.

The primary and secondary school in Oukasie are taking in pupils from outlying areas.

Mr Buys claimed a local transport company had been ordered by the DET to stop “bussing children” into the Oukasie Location.

The DET wants Oukasie to have so few children that it can close the remaining schools.

In a letter to the Bothlabo Secondary School, the DET’s circuit inspector said schools should not enrol pupils from areas surrounding Oukasie.

He asked that a list of pupils and their residences should be given to the DET.

“The DET wants Oukasie to have so few children that it can close the remaining schools.”

In a meeting this week that “any child was welcome at their schools”.

Mr Mundell said pupils from outlying areas and Bophuthatswana could not be accommodated in Oukasie.

He asked that a list of pupils and their residences should be given to the DET.

“Only pupils from Oukasie are zoned for the schools in the area. If we find that the increase in pupil numbers is because people from outlying areas have been housed in them we will have to negotiate with the Bophuthatswana Government,” he said.

Since the end of last year about 100 homes in Oukasie have been demolished by the Government. Tin shacks have replaced many of the homes. Residents stand firm that they will not be removed.

“We have lived here for 55 years. Why must we move? What gives them the right to tell us to leave our homes?” said one resident.

Another resident said if they were forced to move, many people would be unable to get to work in Brits.

“We will not move”, says Mr Marshall Buys (above), chairman of the Brits Action Committee. Oukasie pupils are crammed into a classroom (right) at the Odi Primary School since the Itumeneng Primary School was moved to Lethlabile, leaving behind a vacant building (below).
The Archdeacon of King William's Town has appealed to the Ciskei government to reconsider its decision to evict thousands of squatters from illegal shanties in towns throughout the country.

The squatters have been given eviction notices and have until the middle of next week to return to their original homes.

In a statement, the Rev Patrick Ngcaca said that as a Christian leader he was obliged to appeal to the government to show mercy, particularly as many of the squatters did not have alternative accommodation.

"It must be borne in mind that the demolition of the shacks and the eviction of the occupants is going to leave thousands of Ciskeians homeless because no alternative housing can be found within 10 days," he said.

A committee representing the squatters in Zwelitsha, has been unable to put its case to Minister of Internal Affairs LB Williams.

Committee spokesman Ivene Mqokozile said they wanted to appeal to the minister to extend the 10-day deadline to allow occupants of illegal dwellings time to find other accommodation.

According to deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information Headman Somtunzi the makeshift homes occupied by the squatters were health hazards.

He said the large number of people occupying shacks in some backyards led to problems with toilet facilities and refuse.

Sapa.
The last remaining residents of Langa, Uitenhage, have been given 10 days in which to demolish their shacks.

Over three months last year, 48,000 people were moved from Langa to Kwanobuhle in a plan that Kwanobuhle Town Council officials insisted was voluntary, but which residents claimed amounted to nothing less than a forced removal.

Between 40 and 50 families have refused to move and have continued living in their shacks.

On January 14 they were issued with notices in the name of the defunct East Cape Development board, ordering them to remove their "unsightly structure/unauthorised structure/prefabricated building/movable structure" within 10 days.

Mr Rory Riordan, regional director of Operation Real South Africa, said it appeared that those living in shacks were all issued with the notices. If found guilty of not removing their shacks, they face a fine and must remove the structures within 72 hours from the date of conviction, failing which the board will have the right to remove them.

Neither the administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, nor the Town Clerk, Mr Eddie Costze, were available for comment today.
Chief to report on Inanda move

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Commission for Cooperation and Development is awaiting evidence from Chief A Bhengu, the chief of a tribe in the Waterfall area which will be forced to move as a result of the building of the Inanda Dam.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the commission in Cape Town.

The original proposals mooted by the Government caused a stir late last year after it was announced that the State intended to incorporate 500 ha of prime land in the Waterfall/Crestholm area into KwaZulu.

The then chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, said the land was needed to house the tribesmen who would be displaced as a result of the building of the dam.

Angry white residents jamed several hearings of the commission, complaining that property values would drop to rock bottom if the recommendation was implemented. Waterfall is an upper-middle income area and land there has been highly sought after for its scenic views.

The spokesman for the commission said Chief Bhengu had written to the Government body asking if he could put forward recommendations on behalf of his people.

Mr Tempel had agreed and the commission had decided to study these proposals at its next meeting on January 29 and 30, the spokesman said.

Inanda

The Waterfall proposals are the most controversial of the recommendations which were first made public at the end of August.

The others concern the incorporation into KwaZulu of a piece of land in the Inanda district and the incorporation of 4 600 ha of white-owned farmland in the Nheleni area east of Empangeni and north of Richards Bay.

Estates after bound on farm

on Saturday. She had been reported missing by her father on January 11.

The spokesman said at about the same time the body of a farm worker, Mr Muntu Sithole, 29, was discovered in the veld. He had three stab wounds in the chest.

A 50-year-old black man has been arrested in connection with the killings.

ATHER

DAY'S OUTLOOK

BELT: Cloudy, warm and humid night with scattered thunder showers, moderate to fresh south-westerly.

Partly cloudy, warm and humid. Scattered thunder storms will occur late in the night.

Cloudy and hot becoming cooler from south with scattered afternoon and evening showers. Heavy falls are possible.

Cloudy and warm becoming cooler and thunder showers.

Partly cloudy and mild.

Orders
Oukasie dispute continues

By Sol Makgabutlane, Education Reporter

Humeleeng primary school in Oukasie, Brits, was closed this year and teachers, desks and other school equipment transferred to a new relocation camp, known as Lethlabile.

Two schools remain in Oukasie — a high school and a primary school — and the Department of Education and Training (DET), says the primary school is facing serious accommodation problems.

Chief DET liaison officer Mr Job Schoeman was reported by a Johannesburg newspaper as saying that it appeared that children from surrounding areas were being enrolled at the remaining primary school, Odi, in an “orchestrated attempt to cause problems”.

This has been disputed by Oukasie community spokesmen.

Mr. Marshall Boys, chairman of the Brits Action Committee:

"Every black child needs to have education. Our children need education and we will make sure they have classrooms to go to.

If the DET refuses to supply us with teachers we will find and pay for our own.

The DET wants Oukasie to have few children so that it can close the remaining schools."

Mr. Boys declined to comment further because he said a group of community representatives in Oukasie were looking into the situation.

Mr. Peter Mundell, liaison officer of the Department of Education, and Training:

"People are saying that the rebuilding of the school in Lethlabile was engineered to make people go there, although this is not the case. If we did not build schools there we would be accused of not providing education.

Many people are now coming into Oukasie from far away; some from Boitlaletswana, when they should be attending school in their areas. We are not against this in principle but these pupils should bring letters explaining why they want to attend school there.

The overcrowding in Oukasie has come through no fault of the department and it cannot be allowed without some kind of reaction. The schools in Oukasie were built for the education of the pupils who are in the area. This applies in all other areas."
Bophelong stays

BOPHELONG Township, near Vanderbijlpark – which was in danger of being moved to Sebokeng – will now be expanded.

This move follows a decision by the Lekos Town Council this week to buy the land and some surrounding white farms to expand the township.

Bophelong's future has been in the balance since 1963, when the government said it would be moved to make way for a highway. Bophelong was also declared a "black spot" in a white area.

Recently, the Vanderbijlpark Municipality, owners of the land, demanded Bophelong's removal to build a white suburb. But the Orange-Vaal Development Board and Lekos Town Council objected that residents' removal would cost R22-million.

Last year, Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said the township would no longer be moved.
Sophiatown sparkles again

GIVING SOPHIA TOWN VOICE. Ruth Jacobson (left) and Pippa Stein (Burkey) collected nine conversations with people closely associated with the vibrant 1950s community of Sophiatown, and put them together in “Sophiatown Speaks”—a collection which is given added life by selected photographs from the era.

Don Mattera, Er’kia Mphahlale, Father Trevor Huddleston and Nadine Gordimer are among the well-known writers who contribute their impressions and memories. They give their accounts of this community which sparkled on the borders of Johannesburg in the 1940s and ‘50s—home to gangsters and intellectuals, shebeen queens and journalists—before it was razed to the ground by Government bulldozers. And it is the living memories of these ex-Sophiatown residents which had the richest and most compelling influence on the play “Sophiatown”, which is presently being staged at Johannesburg’s Market Theatre.
Onverwacht denial

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
SOUTH Africa and the QwaQwa "homeland" have denied that the country's largest removals area, Botshabelo, is going to be incorporated into QwaQwa.

In a joint statement, ministers Chris Heunis, Gerrit Viljoen (for the SA government) and TK Mopeli (QwaQwa) said Botshabelo — formerly known as Onverwacht — was not going to be handed over on February 18.

The National Committee Against Removals said it was normally a natural development for an area facing removal, such as Botshabelo — which now houses close on half a million people — to be incorporated into a homeland.

QwaQwa was the natural choice for incorporation, it said, "if not now, then later."
RESIDENTS of Brits' Old Location - which officially doesn't exist anymore - are living with the pressure of verbal threats and erratic essential services while waiting for their inevitable forced removal.

Litter, rubble, dirt roads devoid of electricity or water-borne sewerage, night-soil buckets lining the streets waiting to be collected and burst communal taps is the sight that greets visitors to Oukasie.

The authorities "want to get people disillusioned and discouraged", said Brits Action Committee chairman Marshall Molefe Buys.

Buys said every week water was cut off in some sections, night soil was not collected and garbage was not removed.

"The state of our township is deteriorating daily," he said. "Since the last heavy rainfalls, our roads are untarmacked. You can hardly differentiate between the main roads and minor streets.

"Everything is in a shambles. The authorities are well aware of the conditions, but are ignoring them. That is one way of getting people discouraged," said Buys.

Central Transvaal Administration Board superintendent Dan de Beer denied that they were not providing Oukasie people with essential services.

"Those people are talking nonsense," he said. "At the moment we have sent labourers into the location to pick up the night soil buckets and for some other things." De Beer said they were unable to repair roads at the moment as it cost them over R20,000 during the rainy season.

"We normally repair the roads during winter. At this stage it will be a futile exercise if we try to do that." But Buys was adamant that the government was neglecting the Oukasie community.

Just recently, as Buys put it, the government once again applied one of its "distant trucks" by closing Itumeleng Primary School without consulting the remaining Oukasie people.

Teachers, school equipment and some pupils have already gone to Letlhabele.

Most pupils who were previously at Itumeleng are now at Odi Primary School.

Because of the influx at Odi, some classes have as many as 80 pupils and the 15 teachers provided by the DET cannot cope, according to school principal M Pino.

The school, DET spokesman Peter Mandell argues, has not been closed but transferred to Letlhabele.

There are also fears that the remaining schools - Odi and Botlhabela Secondary - may also be transferred to Letlhabele despite the DET's assurance that the schools would not be closed.

A local community creche was also closed by the Central Transvaal Administration Board, but was reopened after consultations.

Nonetheless, the board has indicated that while it would provide the facilities for the Oukasie community, it would stop providing any finance.

At a meeting held recently, the community resolved to seek sponsorships to run the clinic.

Buys said the clinic was presently surviving on the R12 paid every month by parents whose children were in the care of the creche.

Oukasie no longer existed, despite the presence of about 1,400 families in the area, according to an order gazetted by the Constitutional, Development and Planning Department last year.

It was deplored in October last year, making the remaining families illegal squatters in the place they have occupied for more than 35 years.

Almost 7,000 people have been moved to Letlhabele - a resettlement area on the edge of Boahatswana, after buckling under government pressure.

Since the proclamation, Buys pointed out, Oukasie people have been exposed to trying, unhygienic conditions despite the R34,50 service charges they have to pay every month.

"We have tried to raise this with the authorities on many occasions, but nobody seems to care," said Buys.

"This is a futile exercise on the part of the government. If they think this is how they will finally get us out of Oukasie, they are very wrong. They will never succeed. They better try a new strategy as Oukasie people have shown that they will not move.

"Most of the people who have agreed to go to Letlhabele did so under pressure from the authorities. They did not do it voluntarily."

Buys added they would continue their fight against the impending forced removal.

Throughout the township vacant spaces have been turned into "people's parks" with names like "Viva Sennen Park" and "Survival Park".

T-shirts bearing slogans such as "We are here to stay" and "We Love Oukasie" are increasingly common sights.

Tonight at 6pm representatives from various community organisations will meet at the Roman Catholic Church in Oukasie to discuss the removals. There will be delegations to Drakensburg, Crocodile, Mqopos and other areas.

Rev OK Masupole said it would be called the "Covenant Project", which was a means of bringing together communities that have been affected by resettlement.

There will also be a prayer meeting at the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday.
Evictions: Sebe urged to act

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — A city councillor and parliamentary election nominee, Mr Errol Spring, yesterday called on Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe to "intervene personally" in the eviction of Transkeians from Ciskei.

Mr Spring, who has been nominated by the PFU-NIP alliance for the East London North parliamentary seat, said in a statement the action of the Ciskei Government, as it affected East London, was "completely unacceptable."

The evictions of Transkeians from their homes in Mlanzane "together with the harassment of people at roadblocks" was a "shocking case of the callousness of the National Party government's apartheid policy coming home to roost," Mr Spring said.

"We once again have become victims of a most unhappy and potentially explosive situation.

"As far as I am aware the Ciskei Government was party to the National government's policy of destabilization, for example, Busan Village and other so-called 'black spots' in and around East London and elsewhere these people in Mlanzane.

"Everyone, including the Ciskei Government, was fully aware that many of these people who were Transkeian citizens were and remain an integral part of East London's economy.

"To persist with these removals with no thought of the implications and the destabilization this will have on the whole region is shortsighted indeed.

"In the interests of all in the region I make an urgent call on President Sebe to intervene personally to stop this vilification of innocent people, before which we shall have no option but to ask the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to intervene as this cannot be allowed to continue.

"We are powerless victims of this government's apartheid policy which effectively guarantees us from discussing and resolving mutual problems with our neighbours - a ridiculous situation."

Meanwhile, there were indications that the repatriation of Transkeians from Ciskei continued at the weekend, with reports of thousands of Transkeians crossing the Kat River border post on foot.

"Since more than 30 Transkeians were reported to have been removed from the man's hostel in Zone 30, Swelubo, at the weekend.

"Friends and neighbours said the man was taken away in two vans at dawn on Saturday. These belongings were left behind.

"Among the group was Mr JO Beard, a paraplegic employed at a hostel in Port Elizabeth."

Mr Mgwenze, originally from Quambe, (Henderson) near Cape Town, a nurse at Waterfall Hospital in Port Elizabeth, was forced to remove his belongings from his hostel last night.

"Two other employees of the textile factory, Mr Chowell Keyva and Mr Thembelwile Gywaga, both originally from Mqumza, were also reported to have been repatriated Mr Gywaga had lived in his Zone 3 house for more than 25 years.

Editorial opinion PE
First they lived in South Africa. Then it was Transkei. Then Ciskei. And next... QwaQwa?

Human cast-offs in an unpromised land

"ALL we went in a piece of land," says David Tshiki, leader of 500 Sotho-speaking refugees living in destitute conditions in Bophuthatswana, 50km east of Bloemfontein. His is among 179 families dumped in South Africa's fast-expanding squatter settlement at July last year. They have been there ever since.

"We refuse to build homes here on these small plots," Tshiki says. "They promised us land — land for ploughing and grazing. They even showed us land near Hammanskraal. Good land with water for our animals — and we agreed to go there. We are farmers and we will struggle until we get land."

But an extra barrier has arisen between Tshiki's community and their dream. They fear that Oosterwijk will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

Although the South African and QwaQwa governments have formally quashed the rumours, Tshiki and his people remain unconvinced. Their mistrust has been nurtured over two decades. Some 179 Oosterwijk tent families were part of a people's "humiliation" to refer our desires to the central government."

"We are forced to say there is no sincerity in the policy of the central government," Tshiki wrote. "Shall we take up arms and defend ourselves against the brutality of the Transkei soldiers and police?"

Mopedi responded by giving 170 of the 20 000 Sotho-speaking families from Herschel refuge in QwaQwa. For the next five years some lived in tents and others in metal sheds in the "homeland's" capital and only town, Phuthathatho.

South Africa's Minister of Cooperation and Development, Perle Koomkoom, promised them a farm in the Hammanskraal district and they were due to move there in the end of 1982. But when the farm was incorporated into QwaQwa, it became part of a government agricultural scheme. No land was allocated to the people of Herschel.

Tshiki and his committee protested. QwaQwa responded by moving them to the township houses they were occupying. They refused.

"A tent in Oosterwijk has been home to 74-year-old Sarah Mopedi since July last year."

"This is it. We went to the South African government to help us. We are refugees and we can only cry to them. It is the separate development policy that causes our suffering."

"We were happy in Herschel. We had land and cattle — now Operation Hunger is feeding us. We don't want to live as beggars, we want to farm, to feed our children. We want to live in peace under our own leaders, not under chiefs imposed on us."

"If Oosterwijk becomes part of QwaQwa we will fight. We will not lose hope. We will struggle on."
Oukasie hangs on

Although about half the Brits township of Oukasie's population has already moved to Lethlabile — some 20 km from Brits — the rest seem determined to stay on in what is now an officially disestablished township.

"Very few people have moved over the past six months," says Alan Morris, a field worker with the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

But the remaining 5,000 have to cope with the problems of living in a "non-existent" township. Recently, for example, one of Oukasie's two primary schools was closed in what Morris believes was "a very clever strategy of attacking established institutions to force people to move to Lethlabile."

But Peter Mundell of the Department of Education and Training says Morris's assumptions are "completely devoid of truth."

With the decline of the population in Oukasie, one of the schools has become defunct, he says.

"The enrolment in Oukasie exceeded all expectations and many scholars have for some unknown reason moved in from far away," Mundell adds that the schools in Lethlabile have been built according to demand and not to persuade people to move from Oukasie.

Controversy over removals and resettlement policy continues two years after government undertook to stop forced removals. The Legal Resources Centre's Geoff Bud-
Lawaaikamp ‘removal’

The chairman of the PFP’s Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee (UMAC), Mr Jan van Eck, said yesterday that “if this outrageous order results in the residents’ homes being demolished there is a strong likelihood of violence erupting”.

He said he would travel to the area immediately to conduct an on-the-spot investigation.

A co-ordinator for the National Committee against Removals, Ms Laurine Platky, said from George yesterday that “people are already starting to talk about lying down in front of the bulldozers on Monday”.

The GCA will hold a public meeting at Lawaaikamp tomorrow to discuss the impending forced removal. A number of diplomats, business and church leaders have been invited to attend.

The GCA said yesterday that most of those under threat of removal have lived in Lawaaikamp for 15 years.

“If the official said Lawaaikamp was a health hazard, then they said we were a disorganized community, then they said they needed the land for ‘coloured’ housing. Now the latest is that we must move because we are in the wrong group area. We thought removals were over.

“We want peace. What can we do when the bulldozers come on Monday?” the GCA said.

ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE on-off Lawaaikamp forced removal is back on again.

George Municipality this week issued notices to a number of residents ordering them to “remove” their homes by Monday or these would be “demolished” by the municipality.

George Civic Association (GCA) said in a statement yesterday that it was “shocked and astonished” by the latest order — signed by George Town Clerk Mr Carel du Plessis — as it represented a complete turnaround on the part of the authorities.

“They just left the notes. They said nothing to our faces. For months we have held meetings and spoken to them reasonably,” the GCA said.

The GCA said the government had said “no more forced removals”, and Mr Bennie Smit (MP for George) had assured residents of Lawaaikamp in a letter on November 26, 1986 that he was “opposed to forced removals”.

“Even Mr Du Plessis has claimed all along he was moving us voluntarily. And in December members of the Executive Committee of the Cape Provincial Administration came here and told us that we did not have to move by December 31. They told the world the Lawaaikamp removal was off.”

“First the official said Lawaaikamp was a health hazard, then they said we were a disorganized community, then they said they needed the land for ‘coloured’ housing. Now the latest is that we must move because we are in the wrong group area. We thought removals were over.

“We want peace. What can we do when the bulldozers come on Monday?” the GCA said.

Then the official said Lawaaikamp was a health hazard, then they said we were a disorganized community, then they said they needed the land for ‘coloured’ housing. Now the latest is that we must move because we are in the wrong group area. We thought removals were over.

“We want peace. What can we do when the bulldozers come on Monday?” the GCA said.
Final deadline for Lawaaikamp

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

The George municipality is to start evicting people on Monday from the black community of Lawaaikamp, which has been under the threat of forced removal for several months.

Notices signed by town clerk Carel du Plessis have been put under residents' doors warning them to take down their shacks before Monday.

If they don't, their homes will be demolished.

The community has been told they must move to the site and service scheme at Sandkraal.

Some of the residents have bowed to health hazard, then they said we were a disorganised community, then they said they needed the land for 'coloured' housing.

"Now they say we must move because we are in the wrong Group Area.

"We thought removals were over. We heard President PW Botha (the former MP for George) say the Group Areas Act is changing. But here in his old town we must lose our homes and go just because we are black."

A statement from the George Civic Association yesterday said: "We do not want unrest. We want peace. But what can we do when the bulldozers come?"

The statement said: "First the officials said Lawaaikamp was a..."
Human cast-offs in an unpromised land

"All we want is a piece of land," says David Tseki, leader of 500 Sotho-speaking refugees living in destitute conditions in Boishabola/Onverwacht 50km east of Bloemfontein.

He is among 179 families dumped in South Africa's fastest-growing squatter settlement in July last year. They have lived in tents ever since.

"We refuse to build houses here on these small plots," Tseki says. "They promised us land — land for ploughing and grazing. They even showed us land near Harrismith — good land with water for our animals — and we agreed to go there. We are farmers and we will struggle until we get land."

But an extra barrier has arisen between Tseki's community and their dream: fears that Onverwacht will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

Although the South African and QwaQwa governments have formally quashed the rumours, Tseki and his people remain unconvinced. Their mistrust has been nurtured over time.

Twenty years ago the 179 Onverwacht tent families were part of a community living in the Herschel district near the Lesotho border. Then in 1966 Herschel was incorporated into the Ciskei. Ten years later it was given to the Transkei — one of the presents to encourage Kaiser Matanzima to accept "independence".

Herschel's Sotho and Xhosaspeaking people rejected "independence". In 1976 about 20 000 Xhosas fled to Thornhill — which was later incorporated into the Ciskei. The Sothos who remained in Herschel were harassed and detained by Transkeian officials. Many fled in 1981.

The feeling of the community is summed up in a letter written by Tseki to Chief Minister TK Mopeli of QwaQwa in 1982. Under the heading "This obnoxious Herschel issue", Tseki implored Mopeli to listen to his people's "lamentations" to "refer our desires to the central government."

"We are forced to say there is no sincerity in the policy of the central government," Tseki wrote. "Shall we take up arms and defend ourselves against the brutality of the Transkeian soldiers and police?"

Mopeli responded by giving 179 of the 28 000 Sotho-speaking families from Herschel refuge in QwaQwa. For the next five years some lived in tents and others in rent-free houses in the "homeland's" capital and only town, Phuthaditjhaba.

South Africa's Minister of Cooperation and Development, Piet Koornhof, promised them a farm in the Harrismith district and they were due to move there at the end of 1982.

But when the farm was incorporated into QwaQwa, it became part of a government agricultural scheme. No land was allocated to the people of Herschel.

Tseki and his committee protested. QwaQwa responded by insisting they pay rent for the township houses they were occupying. They refused.

A tent in Onverwacht has been home to 84-year-old Sarah Mpiqiso since July last year.

So in July last year the families and their possessions were loaded on to trucks, driven 300km to Onverwacht and dumped beside rows of tents and tin toilets.

Five hundred people — including old women born in the last century and young children — have survived the bitter Free State winter and the stifling summer.

The elderly forfeited their pensions, as no-one informed them they would have to re-apply since they now lived outside the "self-governing state" of QwaQwa.

"First we were under South Africa, then Ciskei, then Transkei, then QwaQwa," Tseki said. "This is it. We want the South African government to help us. We are refugees and can only cry to them. It is their separate development policy which causes our suffering."

"We were happy in Herschel. We had land and cattle — now Operation Hunger is feeding us. We don't want to live as beggars, we want to farm, to feed our children. We want to live in peace under our own leaders, not under chiefs imposed on us."

"If Onverwacht becomes part of QwaQwa we will trek, I don't know where but we will not lose hope. We will struggle on."
LAWAAIKAMP residents yesterday won a temporary reprieve from forced removal after their lawyers threatened Supreme Court action.

Earlier this week George Municipality issued undated, unaddressed notices — signed by the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis — ordering a number of residents to "remove" their homes by Monday or these would be "demolished".

However, after lawyers representing the George Civic Association (GCA) threatened court action, the municipality yesterday backed down.
Moderates ‘alienated’ by demolition notices

Staff Reporter

GEORGE municipality had “further alienated” a moderate community and the authorities by threatening to demolish shacks at Lawaaikamp shantytown and later withdrawing the notices, according to Progressive Federal Party MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck.

Notices from the Town Clerk of George, Mr Carel du Plessis, were delivered to several households last week. They labelled the residents squatters and warned them to demolish their houses by today or the municipality would raze them.

On Friday night new notices were sent telling residents the municipality had decided “not to proceed with demolishing your houses at this stage”.

Mr van Eck, who was in George on Friday, said he spoke to a “sympathetic” member of Provincial Council Executive Committee, Mr Koos Theron, before municipal officials changed their minds.

“HORRIFIED”

He said: “In spite of the about-face, I am horrified at the impact of these notices, served on a community which has been continuously harassed for years.

“It is a very temporary reprieve. Obviously a permanent solution must be found as the people are determined to stay.

“The Government is dealing with an extremely moderate community. One despairs at its stance.”

He urged the authorities to recognise the George Civic Association and not to attempt to institute community councils in the area.
Lawaaikamp

‘football’

By CLARE HARPER

THE Progressive Federal Party MP for Claremont, Mr Jan Van Eck, yesterday accused the National Party MP for George, Mr Hennie Smut, and the George town council of “playing political football” with the Lawaaikamp community in a bid for right-wing votes.

On his return from the squatter camp yesterday, Mr Van Eck said the banning of a meeting on Saturday, called by the the George Civic Association, showed “gross pettiness” on the part of the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis.

A meeting to discuss developments in the township was given the go-ahead by a George magistrate, but banned by the town clerk half-an-hour before it was due to start, on the grounds that permission had not been obtained to use the municipal creche, where the meeting was to be held.

Mr Van Eck said he telephoned Mr Smut and the mayor, Mr Casper Heunis, who “refused to intervene”.

“The town council and the MP for George are bedevilling the relationship between the town and Lawaaikamp,” he said.

He accused Mr Smut and the town council of “trying to outdo the Conservative Party” in their actions.

Notices of demolitions have been served on the squatters for the past year, which Mr Van Eck said had the effect of “unerving the community”.

Notices issued last week warning residents that illegal structures would be demolished today, were later withdrawn after lawyers of the George Civic Association threatened legal action.

The council, which claimed notices were served only on newly-arrived families, later issued another notice saying it had decided not to proceed with demolitions “at this stage”.

Mr Van Eck said that of the nine shacks served with notices “all had been there from between three and seventeen years, not one was new.”
FAMILIES in Botshabelo/Onverwacht in the Free State still fear they will be incorporated into QwaQwa despite the Government's assurance that this will not happen.

This is after some of them have been questioned by local authorities on their incorporation into the homeland.

The families say rumours have been circulating that the Government will make a final decision on the matter next month.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis; the Minister of Education and Development, AID, Dr Gernt Viljoen and the QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli, have given an assurance that Botshabelo would not be incorporated into the homeland.

However, there is still doubt over the fate of the area after the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said that it was only a matter of time before the incorporation took place.

The NCAR's Ms Laurnie Platzky last week said there were indications of "bilateral meetings" next month where a firm decision will be reached by the authorities on the controversial matter.

Ms Platzky said there has been numerous complaints from the communities in the area concerning the proposed incorporation which she said was already in the making.

Residents said they would be incorporated into the bantustans so that it could opt for "independence" from South Africa.

However, the QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Mopeli, has indicated that he will not opt for "independence".
The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 246

(b) 75

(c) Because publications fall within the scope of Regulation 3 (1) of the Media Regulations which were promulgated on 11 December 1987 in terms of the Act on Public Safety, 1953.

(d) 11 December 1986 to 6 February 1987

From 12 June 1986 to 11 December 1986 all press releases concerning the State of Emergency were made by the Bureau for Information. To my knowledge, such press releases were made on a regular basis. Since the promulgation of the Media Regulations on 11 December 1986, departments were authorised to decide over reports in connection with certain matters mentioned in the Regulations.

Magistrate: kidnapping of child

*20 Mr G B D McIntosh asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether, during the period September to November 1986, any magistrate in Vryheid in Natal warned a couple that he would charge them with the kidnapping of a child whom they were fostering, if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provision, (b) what was the (i) race and (ii) marital status of the couple concerned, (c) what was the (i) race and (ii) age of the child concerned, (d) who were the (i) parents or (ii) guardians of this child, (e) where was the child allegedly kidnapped from and (f) where was the child held by this couple after it had allegedly been kidnapped?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

No. In terms of the Children's Act, 1960 (at present the Child Care Act, 1983) the protection and welfare of certain children are the responsibility of commissioners of child welfare. Commissioners of child welfare are therefore in general mindful of and concerned about the increasing incidence of the ill-treatment, neglect and exploitation of children. In view hereof a concern may arise as to whether or not in a particular case the omission of the authorities to investigate the circumstances may be the one the hon member has in mind, did come to the attention of the Magistrate. Vryheid, who is also a commissioner of child welfare and requested a social worker to investigate the circumstances. The couple concerned thereafter approached the magistrate. He drew their attention to the provisions of section 10 (4) (a) of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), which was then in force, and which provided that no person other than the managers of a place (maternity home, hospital, children's home, etc) may receive any infant who is a parentless child, and maintain him apart from his mother unless the consent in writing of the commissioner has been obtained.


Mr G B D McIntosh Mr Chairperson, I seek permission to withdraw the question.

Mr Chairperson, the hon member is not now putting the supplementary question. He is supplying information I request him to resume his seat.

Mr G B D McIntosh: Mr Chairperson, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he not agree that it would be possible for a commissioner of child welfare to grant consent for a Black foundling to be cared for by a happy White family?

Mr Chairperson, I do not agree to the effect.

Mr G B D McIntosh: Mr Chairperson, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he not prepared to request the commissioner of child welfare concerned, for the sake of the child involved, to use his discretion in order to allow the family concerned to adopt that Black foundling in view of the precedent set by the Van Tonder family who cared for a Zulu foundling discovered on the battlefield after the Battle of Blood River?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairperson, the hon member is trying to evade the main issue, namely that a commissioner exercised his discretion in order to protect the child in question—a duty which is imposed upon him by the Children's Act. In terms of the Act he must prevent the trading in children and he must also protect children from being abused or ill-treated. So many such incidents have occurred lately, and primarily it is the duty of such a commissioner—no matter what other circumstances may afterwards appear to be relevant—to exercise his duty very moment and attention is drawn to the fact that people have merely grabbed a child and run away with it. Therefore, Sir, it is the duty of such commissioner to warn people when it appears that they are about to contravene the provisions of the Act, for instance by taking possession of a child illegally.

Mr G B D McIntosh Mr Chairperson, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, did the commissioner of child welfare involved not determine that the child in question had been handed to that family for care by the superintendent of the hospital?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I do not regard that as arising out of the question.

Veldrif telephone exchange

*21 Mr A B Widman asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether his Department has investigated allegations that personnel at the Veldrif telephone exchange refused to put through a telephone call made from Laaplek to a police station to report a shooting incident on or about 5 January 1987; if not, why not; if so, which police station or stations were involved?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) Yes, allegedly the Paarl Police station.

(2) No, but the investigation is expected to be completed soon. I will inform the hon member of the results as soon as it is concluded.

(3) Falls away.

Onverwacht: incorporation into Iqwaqa.

*22 Mr P C Cronje asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether a decision has been taken regarding the incorporation of Onverwacht into Iqwaqa, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, on what date will Onverwacht be incorporated into Iqwaqa?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) It has been decided in principle that Onverwacht will eventually be included into Iqwaqa. A decision when to include the area will be taken after further consultation and discussions.

(2) The decision to ask for independence must be taken by the Government of Iqwaqa.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I do not regard that as arising out of the question.
Living in limbo

The people from Nooitgedacht, a farm in Bophuthatswana across the way from Mabopane, seem to have become the latest victims of the homeland system and the removals associated with it.

Tshebe and Shibambo, the two settlements on the farm, are home to about 1 400 families of various ethnic groups, including a few Tswanas. The townships look out over two entertainment centres which are under construction close to Mabopane — a new Sun International hotel and a soccer stadium.

But the Nooitgedacht residents might not see the latest pleasure domes. For, after having lived there for more than 20 years, they are being systematically “removed” by the Bophuthatswana government, says Robert Nkutha, a Tsobe resident.

However, nobody appears to have told the residents of Tsobe and Shibambo why they have to move or where they should move to. In 1983 they were ordered by the farm owner to leave the area, says Nkutha. The farmer said he was following orders from Mafikeng. But when the residents inquired at Mafikeng, they were told that a commission of inquiry was investigating the matter. They are still waiting for a reply.

The Bophuthatswana government has not been very helpful either. After being referred from one department to another, the FM eventually spoke to the secretary of Bop’s Department of Lands and Rural Development, J Sechaoero, who refused to comment.

However, the consensus among residents who spoke to the FM is that they are being moved because they are not Tswanas. Nkutha, for example, applied for Bophuthatswana citizenship in 1981, but last year found that his name had not even been listed with any official department.

Meanwhile, remaining residents are being ignored by officials and their home town is gradually becoming “non-existent,” says Nkutha.

He says they applied for borehole water several months ago, offering to build and pay for the service, but were told that the matter was being investigated.

Klaas Ntene, a Shibambo resident, says the community has the means to upgrade the area, but is still waiting for consent from government. The townships have no water, sewage facilities or electricity. Although most of the people live in permanent or semi-permanent houses, not shanties, they run the risk of having everything destroyed.

Another resident, Isaac Masango, says it has become a great problem to apply for something as simple as a birth certificate. He says Bop officials told him nobody could live on Nooitgedacht as it is a “vacant area.”

Says Ntene: “We would rather be ordered to live somewhere than just be ignored by authorities.” First prize for many would be to return to SA because most of them work in Pretoria.

About 500 families have already moved to different areas in the vicinity, but others have almost immediately replaced them. Says Masango: “We cannot control the influx of people. Those with money and sense are moving out, but they are often replaced by hooligans.”

The Nooitgedacht people do not know whether they should regard themselves as South Africans or as citizens of Bophuthatswana.

“We believe in settling things in writing, not by fighting,” says Masango. “But if you have tried all the channels in vain, what do you do — revolt?”
361

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KwaNobuhle

272. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What total number of (a) households and (b) individuals was moved from (i) Langa, and (ii) Despatch, near Port Elizabeth, to KwaNobuhle during each specified month from 1 June to 31 December 1986;

(b) (i) 19 complaints, inter alia theft, attempted murder, robbery, rape and reckless driving.

(ii) All complaints were investigated by the South African Police. 3 persons were tried and found guilty, the trials in 3 cases are not yet finalised, the public prosecutor declined to prosecute in 8 cases, 2 cases were dismissed as undetected, in 2 cases the decision of the public prosecutor is awaited and the investigation in one case is not yet completed.

(b) Yes.

(a) Breweries will be sold by public tender after the Sorgbun Beer Act, 1962 (Act 63 of 1962) has been amended to provide for the privatisation of the sorghum beer industry.

(b) The selling price will depend on the commercial value which potential buyers attach to it.

(6) No (a) and (b). Fall away

Persons of Portuguese origin

271. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) (a) What total number of persons of Portuguese origin was resident in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons (i) had taken out South African citizenship and (ii) were in possession of permanent residence permits?

(2) how many aliens were in possession of permanent residence permits in the Republic as at the above date?

Yes.

(a) (i) 49 complaints, inter alia murder, assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, assault, attempted murder, rape, theft and reckless driving.

(ii) All complaints were investigated by the South African Police. The public prosecutor declined to prosecute in 9 cases, 6 cases were withdrawn, 3 cases were disposed of as undetected, 3 persons were found guilty, in one case the decision of the public prosecutor is awaited, while in 27 cases the investigations are not yet completed.

(b) (i) 14 504.

(ii) 50 157

(2) 416 092.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii)

Place

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Khyelitsha

274. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken on who will be accommodated on the 5 000 sites presently being cleared in Khayelitsha; if not, when will a decision be taken; if so, who will be accommodated on the sites?

(2) (a) Villages 1 and 2 Khayelitsha = R20 per month;

(b) Rentals received by offices of

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) A final decision has not been taken on who will be accommodated on the 5 000 sites presently being cleared in Khayelitsha. Settlement of persons on the new sites will commence as soon as sites are ready for occupation. Negotiations between various community groups presently living in overcrowded conditions are being conducted.

(2) (a) Villages 3 and 4 Khayelitsha = R25 per month;

(b) Rental received by offices of
(a) What was the total number of workdays spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1986 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prison Service as payment in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 301 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 R1 685 157.19 regarding prison labour was received from 3 January 1986 to 29 December 1986. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund.

Pregnant women in detention

None Two babies were, however born in hospitals outside prisons to whom the mothers were referred by medical practitioners. Both mothers were detainees in terms of the emergency regulations. In terms of Prisons Regulation 94, a female prisoner may be permitted to have her baby while in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary, subject to such conditions as are prescribed.

The necessary clothing, food, vaccinations and medical treatment in general are provided by the State.

The eventual removal of the baby is, furthermore, subject to a certificate by a medical practitioner that the child, if separated from the mother, will not suffer mentally or physically.

Pregnant women in detention

Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in prisons in terms of (a) emergency regulations and (b) the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) how many and (ii) what arrangements have been made to care for these women (aa) during their pregnancy and (bb) when their babies are delivered,

(2) how many babies were born in prisons to women detained in terms of emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act during the last specified 12-month period for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) On 17 February 1987 the statistics of women who were eight (8) months and longer pregnant are as follows

(a) (i) Four
(b) (i) None.

(a) and (b), (a) and (b) The South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the medical care of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Prisons Service are guided by medical practitioners and their prescriptions and orders are carried out closely. This includes general treatment which has been prescribed in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalisation in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists. This approach also applies to pregnant women.

Pregnant women in detention

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8 cases were decided in favour of the State, with cost
1 case succeeded with a counter-claim
27 cases were withdrawn
6 cases were abandoned

(2) (a) Yes R7 500,00
(b) Yes R149 871,24 of which R75 782,14 was paid owing to damage which resulted from motor accidents.

Note: Instances settled out of Court are mostly those in respect of motor accidents where it is obvious that the members of the Force concerned, are the guilty parties. Such settlements before court proceedings are instituted, are cost-effective.

In other instances notices of contemplated actions were received but due to the fact that summons were not issued, these instances are not included in paragraph 1 (a).

In other instances summonses were already issued but are not yet finalised. Due to the extent of the work regarding the compilation of all the particulars, I am not prepared to furnish the information.

Detainees

136 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) What total number of persons was being detained in terms of security legislation as at 31 January 1987, (b) what were their names in each case and (c) in terms of what specified statutory provisions was each being detained,

(2) how many of these persons were under the age of (a) 18 and (b) 15 years as at that date?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 196
(b) It is not in the interest of the public and the persons concerned to reveal their names.

(c) In terms of section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

(2) (a) 24.
(b) None

Mathopestaad

137. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 29 April 1986, the investigation regarding ownership of the land at Mathopestaad has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when it is anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings,

(2) whether any further negotiations regarding resettlement have been held with the residents of Mathopestaad; if not, when will each negotiation take place; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what are the positions or ranks of each of the Departmental representatives who conducted the negotiations, (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 Mathopestaad in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(i) 22 August 1986, whereafter the findings were available for public inspection at the district office of the Department of Home Affairs for a period of three months, in terms of regulations 5 (3) and 8 (1) of Government Notice No R 2026 of 8 November 1986.

(ii) The land previously held by 24 owners has been allocated to 225 persons, the heirs of the owners

(2) No. A date for negotiations has not been determined

(3) No.

Salaries

140. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he will reconsider his decision regarding questions on police salaries; if not, why not; if so, what were the rates of pay for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black members of the South African Police Force of each rank, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. I still hold the view set out in my reply to the honourable member's question No 13 on 7 October 1981 and which I confirmed on question No 279 on 27 February 1986.

(a) to (d) fall away

Crossroads

144. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minster of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, with reference to this reply to Question No 15 on 24 June 1986, any progress has been made in the upgrading of the Crossroads area; if not, why not; if so, what aspects of this upgrading (a) had been and (b) remained to be completed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) and (b) The project should be completed by the end of April 1987. At this stage the earthwork has been completed and 55% of the internal services have been installed.

Children imprisoned with mothers

145. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) females (a) as at 31 December 1986 and (bb) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(aa) 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1986

(a) White ........................................ 8
(b) Black ......................................... 180
(c) Coloured ...................................... 388
(d) Asian ......................................... 4
Total ............................................ 2280

(bb) 31 December 1986

(a) White ........................................ 1
(b) Black ......................................... 156
(c) Coloured ...................................... 38
(d) Asian ......................................... 1
Total ............................................ 196

In terms of Prisons Regulations No 94, a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her baby with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a baby remains in prison.

Standing orders also determine that an infant may remain in prison with the
800 families ordered to leave farm

SHACKS GO

ABOUT 800 families living on a farm north of Evaton in the Vaal Triangle face removal.

They will be relocated at a new township.

The 800 families at Wieler's Farm, about 20 km from Evaton, live in shacks that have been springing up since the early 1970s.

About 2,000 residents heard of their fate at an open-air meeting addressed by Mr V C Milne, the director-general of the new Department of Community Services. The office falls under the Administrator of Transvaal, Dr Willem Cruywagen.

Mr Milne told the residents that black housing and squatter control fell under provincial administration.

To Page 2

800 must quit farm
in Venda, as well as Se-
shego in the case of
Northern Sothos;
Outkase—Lethabile (pre-
several SADT towns);
Wheeler's Farm—land for
settlement purposes to be
identified but it will be in
the Sekhukhune/Evaton
area;
McNaughton—kwaNobu-
dle, a Black town at
Uitenhage.

(ii) It is unknown when settle-
ment in each case will be
finalised
(b) Unknown because settlement is
a continuous process and the
cost fluctuates from time to time.

Removals

63. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Constitutional Development and
Planning:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from
urban areas in the Republic to Black
states in 1986 and (b) (i) from which urban
areas, (ii) to which Black states and
(m) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 2 952.

(b) 1 383

(c) (i) 13 502

(ii) 31 December 1986.

Vaal Dam

66. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of
Water Affairs:

(1) What volume of water (a) flowed into
the Vaal Dam in each month during
the latest specified 12-month period
for which figures are available (i)
from the Tugela, (ii) as a result of
rainfall and (iii) from other specified
sources and (b) was released from the
Vaal Dam in each month during the
above 12-month period to (i) the
Rand Water Board, (ii) down-river
consumers and (iii) other specified
banks of the Vaal Dam; if so, (a)
what specified developments, (b) who
gave permission for these develop-
ments and (c) when they will be com-
pleted;
(2) (a) how much rain fell in the Vaal
Dam catchment area in each month
during the latest 12-month period for
which figures are available and (b)
what is the annual average rainfall for
each such month:
(3) whether any (a) (i) marinas and (u)
holiday resorts are under construc-
tion and (b) other major develop-
ments are taking place along the
The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) The following inflow and releases in
million cubic metres were recorded for
1986:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>From Tugela</th>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Rand Water Board</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>Bloemhoef Dam</th>
<th>Evaporation losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>October</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inflow</td>
<td>1 060</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaporation losses = 102
Releases = 913

Total inflow . . . . . 1 060
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 015

(2) The monthly rainfall over the Vaal
Dam Catchment for 1986 and the
long term average in mm is as fol-
lows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average long term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Statistics which distinguish between

(i) Building and Construction .......................... 711 659
(ii) Retail ........................................ 2 897 087 501
(iii) Wholesale ........................................ 871 164 170
(iv) Manufacturing ...................................... 822 189 247
(v) Services, Business R366 520 096
(vi) Personal ........................................... 401 797 374
(vii) Other Agriculture and Mining ........................ 46 308 664
(viii) Catering and Accommodation ......................... 183 278 425
(ix) Advertising ....................................... 29 116 443
(x) Unclassified ....................................... 2 158 678

TOTAL 5 291 812 170

Citizen Force/Commandos

190 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (i) Citizen Force and (ii) Commandos as at 31 December 1986?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

It is policy not to divulge personnel strengths. The information, expressed as a percentage of the number of volunteers of the population group in the relevant forces, is as follows:

(i) (ii)

(a) Whites ........................................ 75.27 86.75
(b) Coloureds ....................................... 24.73 8.53
(c) Asians ........................................... — 2.18
(d) Blacks ......................................... 2.54

Resettlement:

191 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) What total number of Black persons in the Republic was resettled in 1986, (b) (i) from what places were they removed, and (ii) in what places were they resettled, and (c) for what reasons were they resettled, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The figures furnished in this reply do not include figures given in reply to question 63

(a) 61 228

(b) (i) (ii)

Kabah/Langa KwaNobuhle
Ouakase (Brits) Lethlabile
Ennerdale Soweto
Dalmany Avon-Innes

(c) People from Kabah, Langa and Ouakase near Brits were resettled on a voluntary basis due to the fact that they were living in unhygienic squatter conditions, whilst those from Ennerdale were living in a Coloured group area. In respect of Dalmany they were resettled as a result of implementation of consolidation proposals.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

192. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What total number of Black persons in the national states was resettled in 1986, (b) (i) from what places were they removed, and (ii) in what places were they resettled, and (c) for what reasons were they resettled, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) The power to settle Blacks in the self-governing territories vests in the governments of the territories concerned

The Department of Development Aid has no information regarding such settlement actions, but, at the request of the heads of the families themselves, resettled 764 families from Moutse, KwaNdebele, in the Immerpian/Saliesigroot area, which is later to be incorporated within Lebowa.

Decentralisation Board

195 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralisation Board during 1986 or the latest specified period for which figures are available?

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the total value of the applications in each category?

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalised and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications?

(4) (a) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

Abuse of Dependence-producing substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act

196 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were detained in 1986 for interrogation in terms of...
60. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many (a) national servicemen and (b) members of the (i) Permanent Force, (ii) Citizen Force and (iii) Commandos were employed in the combating of urban unrest in 1986;

(2) whether any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) injured while performing duty in any Black townships in 1986, if so, (i) how many (aa) national servicemen, (bb) members of the Permanent Force, (cc) members of the Citizen Force and (dd) members of the Commandos, (ii) in which townships, (iii) when, (iv) what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents, and (v) what was the cause of death or injury, in each case;

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) It is policy not to give personnel strength.

(2) Yes It is not considered in the public interest to divulge these facts.

(3) It can only be stated with certainty that a death or injury was the result of Defence Force action after the appropriate military and/or civil legal process has been finalised and a finding to that effect has been reached. On this premise the reply is nil.

62. MR E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black communities or townships remain to be removed or resettled in each province, (b) what is the (i) name and location, (ii) nature and (iii) total population of each such community or township and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) Black town Haasbult at Soekmekraa, Black town Thusang at Roedtan, Black town without name at Duwelskloof, Black town Tshkoto at Louis Trichardt, Black town Oukaste at Brits;

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) No definite decision regarding all Black towns/communities has been taken yet. Decisions will be taken on merit in individual cases and with regard to the directives contained in the White Paper on Urbanisation and the President’s statement that unevenly squatted (illegal occupation of land) cannot be allowed. However, at this stage it has been decided that the inhabitants of seven towns/communities will be relocated. None of these decisions was taken on political grounds. Of these, six are in the Transvaal and one is in the Cape Province.

(b) (i) and (ii) Black town Haasbult at Soekmekraa, Black town Thusang at Roedtan, Black town without name at Duwelskloof, Black town Tshkoto at Louis Trichardt, Black town Oukaste at Brits;

(c) September 1986

A squatter community known as Wheeler’s Farm in the Bakerville area near Vanderbijlpark, McNaughtons (part of Black town Kabah) at Uitenhage, Haasbult (Soekmekraa) — 600 persons, Thusang (Roedtan) — 397 persons, Duwelskloof — 224 persons, Tshkoto (Louis Trichardt) — 522 persons, Oukaste (Brits) — 1,000 persons, Wheeler’s Farm (Bakerville) — 1,000-1,100 persons, McNaughtons (Uitenhage) — 720 persons.

For more than two decades it was the intention to relocate the families resident in the Black towns at Soekmekraa, Duwelskloof, Roedtan and Louis Trichardt to the nearby national states and to retain the Black towns for single persons only. In the cases of Soekmekraa, Duwelskloof and Louis Trichardt most of the families did in fact relocate over the years on a voluntary basis. The Roedtan families also expressed their willingness to do so as soon as a place of resettlement is identified in Lebowa. Because the existing Black towns were very small and economically not viable and because the relocation process had gained momentum in respect of three of the towns, a ministerial decision to the effect that the families of all four towns may relocate on a voluntary basis to the national states, was given in 1985. Voluntary relocation is still continuing and in the case of Roedtan it is expected to commence as soon as a place of re-settlement has been identified and planned to accept the families.

All the residents of Oukaste, Wheeler’s Farm and McNaughtons are to be relocated. Over the years voluntary relocation gained momentum in the case of Oukaste and it is still taking place daily. The residents of Oukaste are to be relocated because of the poor health conditions prevailing in the town and because upgrading of Oukaste will be more costly than relocating its residents if this turns out to be the case, it will be to their advantage to force them to relocate. It will not be feasible to upgrade Oukaste for the sake of a few persons.

On Wheeler’s Farm illegal squattting is taking place under slum conditions on private property. These squatters must therefore be relocated elsewhere on an orderly and legal basis. An investigation is presently under way to identify a suitable place of relocation.

It was decided years ago that the residents of Kabah must be relocated to Kwanobuhle, the new Black town at Uitenhage, in order that the land so vacated can be used for the extension of the Coloured town. Because of voluntary relocation the Black towns are still to be relocated. Their voluntary relocation is not considered problematic.

(c) September 1986

(2) (a) (i) Haasbult — at Magops and vicinity in Lebowa; Thusang — proposed Lebowa town, probably in the Zebedie area, Duwelskloof — Kakapane in Lebowa; Tshkoto (Barwell) in Gazankulu and Vlefontein
in Venda, as well as Selebi, in the case of Northern Sothos, Oukasie—Lethurbe (presently a SADT town), Wheeler's Farm—land for settlement purposes to be identified but it will be in the Sebokeng/Evaton area; McNaughtons-kwaNobuthane, a Black town at Beitbridge.

(ii) It is unknown when settlement in each case will be finalised.

(b) Unknown because settlement is a continuous process and the cost fluctuates from time to time.

Removals

63. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black states in 1986 and (b) (i) from which urban areas, (ii) to which Black states and (iii) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 2 952

(b) (i) Venda

Witwatersrand

Bophuthatswana

Potchefstroom

Venterdorp

Klerksdorp

Ottosdal

Carletonville

Stellfontein

Louis Trichardt

Venda

(b) 1 383

(c) (i) 13 502

(ii) 31 December 1986.

64. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many persons in each specified Black township in the Eastern Cape lodged applications with bodies falling under his Department to purchase houses in 1986; (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c) (i) what total number of houses has been purchased in each of these townships and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 1 483

(b) 1 383

(c) (i) 13 502

(ii) 31 December 1986.

Vaal Dam

Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) What volume of water (a) flowed into the Vaal Dam in each month during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available (i) from the Tugela, (ii) as a result of rainfall and (iii) from other specified sources and (b) was released from the Vaal Dam in each month during the above 12-month period to (i) the Rand Water Board, (ii) down-river consumers and (iii) other specified consumers;

(2) (a) how much rain fell in the Vaal Dam catchment area in each month during the latest 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) what is the annual average rainfall for each such month,

(3) whether any (a) (i) marinas and (ii) holiday resorts are under construction and (b) other major developments are taking place along the banks of the Vaal Dam; if so, (a) what specified developments, (b) who gave permission for these developments and (c) when will they be completed;

(4) whether these developments have necessitated maintaining a lower level in the dam, if so, (a) what level and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

(1) The following inflow and releases in million cubic metres were recorded for 1986:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>From Tugela</th>
<th>Natural River</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Rand Water Board</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>Bloemhof Dam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>Ndl</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inflow</td>
<td>1 060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaporation losses from the Vaal Dam basin

Total releases from the Vaal Dam basin

(2) The monthly rainfall over the Vaal Dam catchment for 1986 and the long term average in mm is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1986 Average long term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

750
Two-year wait for new school facilities

Education Reporter

Pupils attending overcrowded schools in Oukasie, Brits, will have to wait at least two years before their accommodation problems can be attended to by the Department of Education and Training (DET).

Mr Peter Mundell, liaison officer for DET in Pretoria, said planning for 1987 and 1988 was done about three years ago. His department was presently planning for 1989 onwards.

When Itumeleng Primary School, one of two in Oukasie, was moved to the Lethlabile resettlement area on Bophuthatswana border, the remaining one, Bothhabelo, became overcrowded.

"Many pupils were encouraged to come to Oukasie to create this problem," he said.

"It takes two to three years to get an extra school or extensions to an existing school. Temporary classrooms are not acceptable to many."

The charge that pupils from outlying areas were being "encouraged to enrol at Oukasie" has been rejected by Oukasie community leaders.

Mr Mundell said his department was in constant contact with parent groups from Oukasie to try to solve the accommodation problems.

The DET has been accused of moving Itumeleng school to encourage families to move to Lethlabile, where the Government has been demanding that they move.

Mr Mundell said: "The new schools in Lethlabile, which people said were superfluous, are overcrowded."
Masibambane brings hope to thousands in Ciskei settlement

By JILL JOUBERT

Mr N. Cawa, chairman of one of the Masibambane committees, is seen in one of the community gardens in which a variety of vegetables is grown.

The devastation faced by heavy stock rearing had led the SPP to state categorically that people could not subsist there.

Now at Embekweni, a village of 45,000 people from Glen Grey, there are the gardens as well as a brick-making (blocks) project for improved housing, supervised by the headquarters of the Masibambane committee, producing about 80 blocks a day.

Masibambane has also established a garden project to supplement the government reserves.

At each of the four villages visited, Embekweni, Zolwende, Yonda and Essbonnie, trees and cuttings were delivered.

Mr Hall said: "Our aim is eventually to provide one tree for every house, hold." The mulberry cuttings are for eventual harvesting. The other are for cooking and firewood.

First choices for cop-pers are willow (bark) and an exotic, leucena, both equally fast growing. Some are described at about two metres a year. The SPP report noted part of the devastating process of overpopulation has been the denudation of trees for firewood.

The two problems facing people in these areas: one was how to grow food and live and the other was how to make money, he said.

Mr Hall is an area as little as 1,000 m to get the shearing and the possibility of stocking with sheep and goats may be encouraged by selling surplus produce.

The advantages of such small-scale operations is obvious.

Misused, too, is water. They either do not reach the need for expansion, or because there are too many "hops" for one person to cope with, the necessity is too great.

Yonda is centered by a clinic soon to be supplemented by a health center.

The problems facing people in this area are overpopulation, how to get food and how to make money.

Mr Hall might be termed a "new man". He has a heart condition and has been retired for seven years. Yet he is the de facto manager of the community garden project.

Mr Hall's philosophy is that mulch is mulch is the foundation of a Christian country. He says the goal is to get the problem of overpopulation resolved.

The answer to poverty, he asserts, Mr Hall said: "If you look at the problem of overpopulation, the answer is poverty."

The SPP report noted part of the devastation caused by heavy stock rearing had led the SPP to state categorically that people could not subsist there.

Mr N. Cawa, chairman of one of the Masibambane committees, is seen in one of the community gardens in which a variety of vegetables is grown.
Block-making at Embekweni, a project for improved housing and producing about 80 blocks a day.
Mr Samson Mathekga is the head of a family of 11 which lives in a four-roomed corrugated iron shack on Wieler's Farm, where a community of 800 families are facing removal.

Mr Mathekga, his wife and nine children are part of a 10 000-strong community on the farm situated on a hillock between Evaton and Johannesburg.

Were it not a shanty town, the Wieler's Farm Village would have been pleasing to the eyes of motorists travelling on the concrete motorway below.

Kwamazana, as the place is called by its inhabitants, is a growing village of shacks and mud houses, and its dwellers hope it will one day become a beautiful township they can be proud of.

Instead, the Transvaal Provincial Administration has told the community to move to a new township near the Evaton Cemetery.

Mr Mathekga and the entire community have rejected the move and insist they want to live under the poor conditions that exist at Wieler's Farm until the Government develops the area.

They say they will endure sharing one water tank, the dark that descends after sunset and the constant sound of troops and will continue depending on the mobile clinic provided by the Transvaal Provincial Administration twice a week.

Residents say they will continue sending their children to school in Evaton — about 20 km away until the Government builds them a school on the farm. It is common to see children on the highway hitchhiking to Someto and Evaton.

Women, mostly pensioners, are also a common sight on the highway as they trudge to Ennerdale and Lenasia where they work as domestics. The two suburbs are about 30 km away.

Most workers who live at Kwamazana are employed in the surrounding towns of Vereeniging, Germiston, Meyerton and Johannesburg.

Transport is a problem for the workers who walk long distances to the nearest bus stop at Grasmere or Walkerville.

Charity

Working mothers were relieved when the community raised money for itself and one squatter camp to another.

His argument and that of the Department of Community Services — new department created within the TPA — bring into sharp focus the usual conflict that arises between the Government and squatters.

Mr Mathekga says: "I came to the city when I was 15 because of widespread poverty and unemployment. I have been in the rural northern Transvaal for many years."

Mr Mathekga believes he has found a permanent place at last: where he provides a roof for his children. Any other factors put forth against his decision are trivial.

A meeting of Wieler's Farm residents addressed by the director-general of the Department of Community Services, Mr V C Milne, on Sunday probably gave the authorities an insight into the squatting communities.

Some of the points raised by residents at the meeting were:

- The relocation of communities caused by bloodshed in many areas through the country in the past. An example was the Crossroads squatters' camp in the Cape where many people resisting removal were killed;
- The Wieler's Farm community was the only community that the community had not resisted removal and wished to remain intact;
- The community was prepared to live under the present conditions and urged the authorities to buy the farm and develop it. They were aware that it took a long time to establish a township but they were prepared to wait and...
Many people are unemployed and depend on charity. Some organisations provide such people with food parcels every week.

"Why are communities facing forced removals? Don't want to resist the Government's decisions to relocate them?"

Mr. Mathéka's reasons for staying put are simple; he has had enough of moving from shack to shack.

"We settled on Wiehler's Farm in the early 1970s. We are tired of moving; we regard this place as ideal, peaceful and wish to be left alone," says Mr. Mathéka.

He says that the authorities should develop the farm and establish a proper township instead of moving the community to another place.
Altogether 64,180 black people were resettled or moved to the homelands in 1986, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday.

At least another 21,973 were still to be resettled, he stated in written replies to questions in the House of Assembly by Mr Errol Moorcroft (FFP Albany).

Mr Heunis said 61,228 blacks were resettled in South Africa last year and 2,952 had been moved from urban areas to the homelands.

Of future resettlements, the Minister said that apart from decisions to move six towns or communities in the Transvaal and one in the Cape, no definite decisions on further resettlement had been taken.

The decisions to move seven communities with a total population of about 22,000 had not been made on political grounds, he said.

Decisions for future removals would be taken on merit and in line with the White Paper on Urbanisation and the State President's statement that "un-Noorder kruiptie" or illegal occupation of land could not be allowed.

People still to be resettled in the Transvaal lived at Oukasie, near Brits; Haasbuit at Soekmekaan; Thussang at Roedtan; an unnamed town at Duwselskloof; Thishoto at Louis Trichardt; and the Wheeler's Farm squatter community near Vanderbijlpark.

In the Cape, the McNaughton's section of the Kabah township at Uitenhage was to be moved.

POOR HEALTH CONDITIONS

Mr Heunis said voluntary relocation at Oukasie had been "gaining momentum" over the years and was still taking place daily.

The estimated 10,000 residents of Oukasie had to be resettled because of poor health conditions and because upgrading of the area would cost more than relocation.

"A few" residents of Oukasie might not be prepared to relocate voluntarily, he said. "If this turns out to be the case, it will be to their advantage to force them to relocate. It will not be feasible to upgrade Oukasie for the sake of a few persons."

The next largest population to be resettled was that at McNaughton's, near Uitenhage, with a population of 7,230.

Mr Heunis said it had been decided "years ago" that the residents of Kabah should be relocated to kwaNobuhlwe, the new black area at Uitenhage, so that the land vacated could be used for the extension of the coloured township.

At Wheeler's Farm, with an estimated population of 3,000 to 4,000, illegal squatters were taking place under shady conditions on private property. "These squatters must be relocated elsewhere on an orderly and legal basis," he said. A suitable site was being sought.

Referring to black families at Soekmekaan, Duwselskloof, Roedtan and Louis Trichardt, Mr Heunis said the Government had for more than 20 years intended to relocate them to nearby homelands and to retain the black towns for single people.

RELOCATION

Most of the families at Soekmekaan, Duwselskloof and Louis Trichardt had moved voluntarily over the years while Roedtan residents had said they were willing to move as soon as a resettlement area was found in Lebowa.

Voluntary relocation was continuing in Duwselskloof, Soekmekaan and Louis Trichardt and would commence in Roedtan as soon as a resettlement area had been identified and planned.

Mr Heunis said residents of Haasbuit at Soekmekaan would be moved to Magops in Lebowa; those from Roedtan to a proposed new town in Lebowa, probably in the Lebedi area; those from Duwselskloof to Gaipane in Lebowa and those from Thishoto to Waterval in Gaborone; Vleiyfontein in Venda and Seshego in the case of Northern Sothos.

Oukasie residents were being resettled in Lothlilane, an SA Development Trust town, while land for settlement of Wheeler's Farm squatters would be identified in the Sebokeng/Evaton area.

The 2,952 blacks moved from South African urban areas to the homelands had all been resettled at their own request.

Mr Moorcroft also asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, how many blacks had been resettled within the homelands.

Dr Viljoen replied that this figure was not known as the homelands themselves were responsible for such resettlements.

His department had, however, resettled 764 families from Moutse, kwaNdebele, in the Immervale/Saliteskloof area, which is to be incorporated in Lebowa.

This had been done at the families' request.
Official fears of a refugee ‘magnet’

THE PEOPLE of Potsdam are not unique in their desperation to leave a homeland where conditions have become intolerable.

A representative of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said other communities had been watching developments there with interest.

If the South African government had made provision for the Potsdam people, it would have raised hopes in many areas that communities might be able to leave the homelands and return to direct rule by the South African government, the NCAR said.

The government was afraid of creating a precedent, as “it would be a tremendous magnet for people,” said a member of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC), one of the NCAR’s affiliates.

Communities were unwilling to move to the homelands, as corruption was rife. It would also mean losing their South African citizenship — a major factor, as the state in many cases opted for incorporation of an area into a homeland rather than moving the community in the old style.

“People are saying we want to be in South Africa, we will squat at the roadside if necessary but we are South Africans and Pretoria must solve our problems,” the NCAR representative said.

Among communities who have approached the NCAR with their wish to move is Thornhill, a resettlement area in the northern Ciskei. People there originally left the Herschel district just before the Transkei was granted “independence” in 1976.

About 20,000 people fled to Thornhill, where they had been promised land. But when they got there, they found the land was far from enough for them, and the area was soon incorporated into Ciskei — which itself gained independence a few years later.

For years, the community has been fighting for the land they say they were promised. A member of the GRC said: “They saw the Potsdam people on TV and were horrified by the people living in plastic shelters.

“They were watching the situation with intense interest.”

Although the majority were unlikely to take the desperate steps taken by the Potsdam people, she said there was a “mood of desperation and recklessness” among some.

A similar situation applies with some 500 Sotho-speaking people from Herschel, who fled to QwaQwa to avoid Transkei independence. They were expelled after Chief Minister TK Mqope’s government appropriated land they had been promised.

Now they live in Botshabelo/Doonsbury.

Onverwacht, east of Bloemfontein, and fear their area will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

They are also adamant they will not live under a homeland administration. Their leader, David Taeki, said: “If Onverwacht becomes part of QwaQwa, we will resist; I don’t know where — but we will not lose hope. We will struggle on.”

An area for whom incorporation has already become a reality is Vleifontein, which became part of Venda on April 1, 1986. The estimated 5,000 residents of Vleifontein come from Tshikota in Louis Trichardt. From 1981 onwards they were moved out to various areas, depending on their ethnic background.

The Venda-speakers were settled at Vleifontein and they claim they were promised it would never be incorporated into Venda. When the area was added to the homeland last year, they founded the Vleifontein Crisis Committee — which immediately came under intense pressure from Venda authorities.

Within four weeks, all its members were either in detention or in hiding.

Nevertheless, the group wants to return to Tshikota. They claim pensions in Venda are lower, the school system is inferior, nepotism and corruption are rife.

— Elnews

By LOUISE FLANAGAN in East London

238
51 removals
humanitarian
— council

CP Correspondent
THE IBHAYI Town Council has claimed that the 51 evictions it directed in Zwide last week were conducted in a "careful and humanitarian manner".

However, the UDF, Cesatu/Azanian People’s Organisation, Black Sash, PE Committee against Removals and Operation Real South Africa have all condemned the evictions.

Town clerk Edward Pullen ended the council’s week of silence when he made the statement in reply to a telex from the East Cape News Agency which was sent after two previous attempts to draw comment failed.

Confirming that 51 evictions took place last week, Pullen said: “Members of the council affected evictions by removing furniture and all other belongings from the dwellings in a careful and humanitarian manner.”

He said the action followed residents’ failure to respond to arrears notices, and that 32 residents had already been reinstated, but 19 who failed to respond when requested to report at the rent office “to make arrangements” remained evicted.

However, the PE Black Sash and the Anti-Removals Committee on Wednesday claimed that some residents who went to the council offices to make arrangements were evicted on the spot.

Sash advice worker Sheleigh Hurley said a resident who went to the rent office with a letter from her employer offering to pay off the arrears was told that the official “had no time” for her.

“People are coming to see us because they are afraid to go to the rent office,” she said.

Mxubelo Jekute, field-worker for the PE Committee against Removals, said residents wanting to have their donpas stamped by the council were told to pay their rents first.

“It’s a vicious circle. He can’t pay his rent until he gets a job. He can’t get a job without the stamp,” he said.

Past president of the Black Sash in PE, Judy Chalmer, said she battled to reconcile the eviction of a 15-day old baby with humanitarian behaviour. She criticised the evictions as being provocative and confrontationist.
Kwelera's ID book coercion

CP Correspondent

SA AUTHORITIES are using the new ID documents to pressure residents of Kwelera to accept the tribal authorities they no longer recognise.

Residents of the 'black spot' outside East London have charged that the Department of Home Affairs is demanding certificates issued by tribal authorities to prove that the holder is a resident of Kwelera before issuing the ID books.

However, the tribal authority no longer exists in Kwelera, with the Kwelera Residents' Association having taken over many of its functions.

The chairperson of KRA, Leo Matsi, said: "The community at large rejects these demands because they feel they are unfair."

"Most people in Kwelera have just come from farms and have not yet received the title deeds they are talking about."

He added that tribal authorities did not exist in Kwelera "as they were rejected by the people long ago".

"We are all South Africans and have the right to be given these IDs," he said.

Kwelera resident has long been under threat of removal to Ciskei, but they have refused to be moved.
By Duncan Guy

Squatters say police burnt down huts after evictions
to do that on Friday," said Mr Norman Masilela who has lived in the area all his life.
"Just before 9pm on Friday night about seven vehicles ar-
vived. One was a 'Hippo' which they use to flatten the houses," said Mr Masilela.
A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said a "local authority force" had probably dismantled the
shacks but he confirmed that police had supervised.
The spokesman said later the inhabitants of the huts had dis-
mantled their own homes.
He would only confirm the police had acted against illegal squatters who had been warned to vacate the property following
complaints.
The action against the "squat-
ters" has angered local white residents and one described the
events of Friday night as "utter-
ly brutal".

Another local landowner, Mr Tony Duigan, said he was "dis-
mayed and disgusted".
"We have known these people for years and, while they seem to have taken it quite well, one wonders what they are really
thinking," he said.

The homeless people scattered to nearby properties where they made plans to stay with relatives. Local white resi-
dents provided them with food.
Forced removal, claim Machadodorp families

By Rich Mkhondo

Machadodorp's black residents are being forcibly removed from the old township to the new one, according to sources who visited The Star this week.

The mayor of the Eastern Transvaal township, Mr Nathan Gwebu, has confirmed removals - at the rate of three families a week because of transport problems.

However, he denied residents were being resettled against their will.

According to sources, on the first day of removals, police arrested a shopkeeper who demanded payment for items they took from his shop.

Mr Gwebu confirmed a shop incident. He said he saw police entering the premises but had no idea what led to the shopkeeper's arrest.

Residents said they were informed last year they were to be resettled, but no firm date was set.

They said they were baffled on Tuesday by the arrival of a municipal truck escorted by policemen who demolished mud-built homes before "forcibly removing" families.

Residents said they could not hold meetings over the removals because of the state of emergency.

Said one resident who did not want to be named: "We do not want to move to the new area because rent will be high.

"We are paying R15 rent in the old township and cannot afford the R53 demanded for the new houses."

Mr Gwebu said there were 267 houses in the new township available for occupation and about 240 sites would soon be serviced.

Asked what was going to happen to the other 413 families who would also need houses, he said alternative accommodation would be sought.

Mr Gwebu said his council was aware of residents' complaints over rents, but said a large percentage of residents had given the council the green light to build the new township.

He added: "We conducted a survey from 1981 to February 1986 and found most people wanted better houses.

"Residents agreed that for the new houses they had to pay R25 for the infrastructure and R25 rent, making R53.

"I am surprised to see some of them do not want to move."
The refugees who fled

By Frans Kruger

OFF THE TRAIN Tracks!

In now face being tucked back

The Refugees who fled

Weekly Mail, March 5, 1972.
ABOUT 1 000 families are being removed from Machadodorp old location, in the eastern Transvaal, and resettled in a new area — against their will, writes MZI-KAYISE EDOM.

The removals conducted by the Highbeld Development Board started on Tuesday this week. By yesterday about 20 families had been removed from the old location and resettled in the new area, about 10 km from Machadodorp.

Residents interviewed by the Sowetan made it clear that they were against the removal. They said in the old location, where they built their own houses, they were paying a monthly rent of R15 and now they were going to pay R55 a month for rent.

Residents in the old location earn a monthly salary of between R50 and R150. Most of them are labourers and domestic servants.

They told the Sowetan that they were not told about the removals but were surprised when, on Monday, officials of the Highbeld Development Board accompanied by members of the South African Police came with trucks and ordered the first families to move to the new area.

Some residents said those who refused were forcibly ordered to pack their goods and vacate their old houses.

They said they were not compensated for their property.

Yesterday the removals were still in full swing.
A cheery letter. Then the trucks. And police

BY RUTH BECKER

Authorities.

For the 700 families living there, the week's events were unexpected. They are not resisting their removal, but want clarity on what the rent will be in the new township.

Last month, residents received a notice from the town council and superintendent saying they would be moved to a new area by mid-February. Township dwellers have built their own houses and have been paying R15 a month service charges.

The first notice they received said rent in Emthonjeni would be R53 a month: R28 for rental and R25 in service charges. It also detailed the procedure for selling old houses to the municipality.

According to a Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) representative, it was an alarming increase for residents who are mostly domestic and farm workers.

The notice they received at the weekend dropped monthly payments to R32 in total. This increased confusion among residents, as it was not clear whether the R32 included service charges or not.

The weekend circular promised two days' notice in writing before removal, stating date and time of departure. People who accepted the offer to sell their houses would receive payment on the day of departure or two weeks thereafter. Those who had not accepted the offer were advised to ensure their houses were demolished.

It was unclear on Wednesday whether any residents had sold their houses, but one fieldworker said some windows and roofs had been removed.

Building at Emthonjeni was started last year, reportedly for South African Railways' employees.

The SAP public relations division yesterday said they were present while administration board officials moved the residents to the new township, “to ensure law and order prevailed.”

“To date, no complaints have been lodged with the police in connection with the alleged theft or manhandling.”
What a survey team found under the land these people were told to leave:

GOLD

(Will they get the land back? Not likely)

By MONO BADELA in Roodgrond

Taxes were levied on animals and houses, parts of Machaviestad were fenced off, animals were impounded, and in 1966 the school was deregistered and forced to close. Roads to Machaviestad were also closed.

Chief Makodi has been largely responsible for keeping the history of the tribe alive. An avid historian, he has kept newspaper clippings, letters, and documents over the years and wallpapered the wall of his home with them — literally writing his history on his wall, from those sources and from oral traditions.

That history tells him one thing: Machaviestad is his land.

“We were given the land, officially,” he explains. “When the Voortrekkers moved north we provided them with shelter. They paid us back by giving us the land.”

The Machaviestad people stem from the Modiba clan of the Barolong tribe of the Tswana-speaking people. In the 1830s, Voortrekkers arrived in their area and their leaders, Potgieter, Maritz and Uys, asked Chief Moroka’s brother for a temporary place to stay. The response, according to Makodi, was one of hospitality — and the Boers were allowed to settle on the banks of the Mooi River.

Later, some Boers who had moved to the Thaba-Nchu area approached Moroka to help them retrieve cattle that had been grabbed by the Zulu Chief Mzikazi. In return, Moroka asked that the Voortrekkers recognize his herdsmen and chiefs, and not interfere with them or their land. Moroka died in 1840, but apparently this agreement was officially accepted after 1885 in a pachskontrak (peace contract) which recognized Ntsoagang (Moroka’s brother) as chief of the area, and said he had a right to the land.

This all-important document has since gone missing. And the verbal agreement proved insufficient for the Nationalist government, which in 1958 issued an eviction order and forced the tribe off their land. The government said the Barolong had no title deed for the land, and therefore they were “squatters”.

In 1968, the Department of Cooperation and Development agreed to give them alternative land — “implicit recognition of our land in Machaviestad,” says Chief Makodi.

The people of Roodgrond have always wanted to go back to the land of their birth — Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom.

Bulldozed and “resettled” in Roodgrond by the South African government 16 years ago, they have long hankered for the land that was given to their forefathers by Paul Kruger before the Boer War.

But now, they have an even greater reason for wanting to go home — there’s gold in their soil. Lots of it.

Recent surveys by government engineers found a workable seam in the earth beneath Machaviestad, and a mining company is presently erecting a mine on the land once owned by the Barolong ba Modiba people.

“It’s our land. And the gold is ours, too,” Chief Simon Makodi, a descendant of the famous Chief Moroka, told the Weekly Mail this week.

“We want to go back. We want to be home, we want to be happy, and we want to be compensated for our 16 years of suffering.”

The chances of this happening — given the South African government’s record in issues like this — are less than one in a million.

And that, perhaps, is what makes the story of the Machaviestad people such a tragic one.

Officials of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) say it epitomizes the breakdown of relationships in South Africa which lead to unnecessary human suffering.

It is a story of hostility, sympathy and assistance being met with betrayal and oppression.

The Roodgrond people, once a self-
sufficient community, are now perhaps one of the poorest communities in the country. They have suffered, and are prepared to suffer just a little bit longer, in the hope that justice will one day prevail, that "the white man's word is his bond," and that the government will repay its historical debt to these people.

As Chief Makodi says: "Our community is destroyed. We are desperate now; we want to go back to our fertile land. We want nothing more—but nothing less."

A visit to that desolate place called Rooigrond, 10 kilometres from Mafikeng, shows just why these people are so keen to leave. They live in crumbling mud huts, with stones to keep down their corrugated iron roofs.

There's a goat here, a hungry cow there.

As we move slowly between the muddy huts, Chief Makodi explains how they came to be moved here. Back on August 3, 1971: "When they got ready to take our land in Potchefstroom, they started by closing our school. They said they wanted to put up an army camp."
Some families sense official
removals are voluntary, says official

Some families sense that official
removals are voluntary, says official.

The families were resettled at Emthomjeni. Residents had made it clear to the Sowetan that they were against the removals because in the old location, where they had built their own houses, they were paying a monthly rent of R15. Now they were going to pay R53 a month.

A spokesman for the Police directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria denied that residents who refused to be removed were manhandled, assaulted and others arrested.

Meanwhile the Transvaal Rural Action Committee has condemned the removals. A spokesman said: "The removals were done without legal notice. Families were still negotiating with officials when they were removed. Residents in the area are mostly domestic servants and farm-workers and rents in Emthomjeni are very high for them as they earn less than R200 a month.

Most of the families, who are employed as servants, earn between R50 and R150 a month.

A spokesman for the Machadodorp Residents Committee said they were still negotiating with TPA officials to lower the rents in the new area and to compensate them for their properties when "they took us by surprise and removed us without any consultation".

Residents in the old location are using the old bucket system and about 20 families were sharing one communal tap. The new township has waterborne sewerage and each house has a tap. The Emthomjeni houses each has four rooms.

Mr Oosthuizen said the department will meet residents in the area this week and try and solve their problems, mainly that of rent in the new area.

The removals were done without legal notice. Families were still negotiating with officials when they were removed. Residents in the area are mostly domestic servants and farm-workers and rents in Emthomjeni are very high for them as they earn less than R200 a month.
Toilet No U321... site for your new home

IT IS an unbelievably hot day in Botshabelo where everything is reduced to a blur of brown dust at this time of year.

A road grinds to a halt on the potholes and stonks the Makoma family next to toilet number U321 around them is their new home. A hillside of "serviced sites". Rows of tin toilets that resemble tombs from a distant era.

The Makomas, former farm labourers, are the newest arrivals in this Free State dumping ground, 56 kilometres east of Bloemfontein.

The family lost their home and their jobs when they relocated to labour conditions on the farm where they worked.

Botshabelo - ostensibly Seatho for "place of refuge" - has 560,000 inhabitants living mostly in tents, mud huts and tin shacks. Their makeshift homes lean into the hillside.

People have come to this rural slum from farms, depressed townships and homelands where they did not fit into the ethnic scheme of things.

Community leader, David Tseke, and a group of Basotho have been hounded by the homelands policy: "I lived in Herohela all my life. My father was born there and so was my father before him," says Mr Tseke.

Herschel was given to the Transkei as a "park for accepting independence", according to Laurene Patstky of the National Committee Against Removals.

Mr Tseke and his group who are now in Botshabelo, were harassed by the Transkei authorities.

Their children were denied schooling in their mother tongue and detentions were frequent because Mr Tseke and a group of Basotho vigorously opposed independence.

They were moved to the Celseto where they experienced similar harassment after this territory's independence. Since their brief stay in the Celseto they were resettled three times before being dumped in their green government tent homes in Botshabelo.

"These homelands and this independence is a joke," says Mr Tseke.

He and the Botshabelo residents now face incorporation into QwaQwa, a homeland which is 250 kilometres away in the Free State's Witwatersrand reserve, near Harrismith.

"My cattle are still in Herschel. We were told we could not bring our cattle here," he said.

The few immediately pressed items of furniture crammed into the flapping tent, included an oak antique dressing table - evidence of his family's former settled lifestyle in Herschel.

"We want is some land where we can grow our own food. We have been no so many promises," says Mr Tseke as he sits in the shelter he has erected with a blanket and a few sheets.

Elsewhere in the sprawling township a small group of students spoke to me about their efforts to oppose incorporation.

"Last year we sent in paratroopers, helicopters and troops because we protested against Mopeli," a member of the group said.

"We wrote graffiti on the bus shelters and they took the shelters down," said one teenager.

Several partly-demolished bus shelters seem to give credence to his story.

"Now we are all in hiding and on the run," he added.

I found it hard to believe that there was so little to hold on to this barren landscape.

A day after the interview I was told about 120 students were detained. The Bureau for Information subsequently claimed the distances were intimidating fellow students.

On one of my visits to Botshabelo I found a group of armed men herding cattle onto a hillside. Some of the homestead's men were on horseback and others rode motorbikes.

"The swirling dust, buzzing bees and the confused cattle resembled a bizarre Wild West movie scene."

Residents advised us not to go near because they recognised some of the men taking the cattle - the animals had been collected from all over the township.

The owners of the animals, according to the police, were not in the area at the time of the protest against Mopeli and the "new government in the area".

"This is the way they harass us all the time," said a member of the area's crime committee.

A priest who got this committee going, had his home petrol bombed recently. The committee no longer meets.

Before leaving Botshabelo, I went to a rally organised by the QwaQwa chief minister, Kenneth Mapese.

Home is a green government tent

Along with the rally, a march to the area, Mapes, held the rally in Herschel, 250 kilometres away.

Mopeli and his homeland ministers arrived in five white Mercedes Benz cars and took their places under the patched wooden shelter in the centre of the township.

The leader of the smallest of South Africa's homelands claimed responsibility for all reform measures undertaken in recent years.

"Those people who are instigating the disturbances are people from the Transkei that we have not incorporated and they must go immediately or else the Botswanakwa (QwaQwa ruling party) will get rid of them," shouted Mopeli at the motley crowd of petty tyrants and the Sunday afternoon carousers.

Back in Botshabelo, David Tseke said: "This we want to tell you over to QwaQwa. "We were happy in Herschel where we find land and cattle and New Operation Hunger is feeding us."
HEUNIS UNDER FIRE

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has come under fire from the Transvaal Rural Action Committee and the Brits Action Committee.

The attack on him came after a recent statement he made in the House of Assembly in reply to questions on removals. He reiterated that Oukasie's 10,000 people are to be removed to Lethlabile, 20 km away bordering on Bophuthatswana.

Mr Heunis justified the removal of Oukasie on the basis that "voluntary relocation had been gaining momentum over the years and was still taking place daily". He said the residents had to be resettled because of "poor health conditions" and because "upgrading would cost more than relocation. "A few residents of Oukasie might not be prepared to relocate voluntarily," he said. "If this turns out to be the case, it will be to their advantage to force them to relocate. It will not be feasible to upgrade Oukasie for the sake of a few persons."

Both TRAC and BAC rejected the Minister's statement that "voluntary removal is gaining momentum". They said the utterances were "totally untrue" in that at present, about two families a month were moving out.

Said the BAC: "The 10,000 Oukasie residents are not moving and refuse to move. They made this quite clear when over 2,000 affidavits were collected in a period of five hours on November 22, last year."

Ambition's son dies

MR SHERLOCK Brown, son of a prominent So- sonke Party member, Mr Ambition Brown, died after he was stabbed in a house in Orlando West last Saturday.

Mr Sherlock Brown (33), will be buried at the Dobsonville cemetery on Saturday. There will be a service at 11am at the Kopenong Communal Hall in Dobsonville then the cortege will leave for the graveyard at 2pm.

He was employed as sports organiser in Dobsonville.
TOWNSHIP REMOVALS

Heunis gets tough

Government is heading towards another major pre-election embarrassment over the possible forced removal of up to 10 000 black residents of the Oukasie township near Brits.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis has confirmed that if the people do not move "voluntarily" to Letlhlabile, 20 km away on the Bophuthatswana border, they will be forcibly removed.

The minister’s threat of another forced removal came only days before the latest edition of the National Party’s official propaganda organ, The Nationalist, listed "forced removals have been halted" as one of government’s "20 proud landmarks on the reform road."

Heunis’s intention to force Oukasie residents to move is revealed in a written reply to questions by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Errol Moorcroft.

Heunis claims that over the years residents of Oukasie have been relocating voluntarily and that this trend has "gained momentum" and is "taking place daily."

He says Oukasie residents have to move due to "poor health conditions prevailing in the town" and because upgrading will cost more than relocation. "It may be possible that a few residents of Oukasie will not be prepared to relocate voluntarily. If this turns out to be the case, it will be to their advantage to force them to relocate. It will not be feasible to upgrade Oukasie for the sake of a few persons."

At least three organizations closely involved with the Oukasie removal have disputed Heunis’s statements.

The Transval Rural Action Committee (Trac), says it is "untrue" that "voluntary" relocation is taking place daily. "Movement from the township has slowed to a trickle and only about 20 families a month are moving. The 10 000 Oukasie residents have made it clear that they do not intend to move voluntarily," Trac adds that on November 22 last year, in a period of five hours, 2 000 adults in Oukasie signed affidavits stating that they did not want to move.

It also disputes Heunis’s claim that upgrading will cost more than establishing a new town, and points out that professional consultants have estimated that Oukasie can be significantly upgraded at a cost of R3m. "Government has refused to pay any regard to this report," says Trac. The cost of establishing Letlhlabile has not been disclosed, but Trac says the provision of water alone is costing R9m.

Trac adds that, if relocated, the Oukasie community will face increased transport costs, a loss of leisure time and the cost of rebuilding their houses. It agrees with

Heunis ... forced removals in practice if not in theory

Heunis that health standards in Oukasie are low, but says the health of the people themselves is no worse than that of residents of townships all over the country. Modest expenditure, it adds, could improve the low health standards, which it blames on past neglect.

"It is clear that government is trying to create the impression that its efforts to remove the people of Oukasie are legitimate and reasonable," says Trac. However, it claims the motive is "racist" as, in this pre-election period, government is pandering to the right wing in Brits (a marginal Nat seat) who want Oukasie removed.

The Brits Action Committee (BAC), which represents the 55-year-old Oukasie community, also totally rejects Heunis’s claim that people are moving voluntarily. It blames government neglect for poor health and other facilities, and says the "real reason" for wanting them moved is to appease the conservatives of Brits.

"We want to make it clear to Mr Heunis that the people of Oukasie are not going to move voluntarily. We refuse to be ejected from the township in which most of us were born just because we are too close to the white area."

The FM brings its readers the most news, comment and interpretation possible under the new regulations restricting publication of certain matters.

It does not believe that the restrictions are necessary or in the public interest, but will obey the law.

The Black Sash, at its annual conference in Cape Town at the weekend, passed a resolution "deploring" government’s intention to continue with forced removals.

The Oukasie community is the largest of seven, totalling nearly 22 000 people, that government intends to remove "at this stage," according to Heunis.

The others are McNaughtons (Uitenhage), 7 230 people, Wheeler’s Farm (Berkerville), 3 000 to 4 000; Hassbull (Sockskeer), 600; Tshikotso (Louis Tshwathi), about 522; Thusang (Roedtan), 397; and Duwekloof, 224.

Heunis says last year 64 180 blacks were "resettled" in SA or moved to the homelands. Apart from firm plans to move the seven communities, no definite decision on other "resettlements" has been taken, says Heunis.

He says the removals are not politically motivated. Decisions on future removals will be taken on merit and in line with the White Paper on Urbanisation and P W Botha’s statement that "undermining squatters" will not be tolerated, says Heunis.

Of the other communities earmarked for removal, Heunis says it was decided "years ago" to move McNaughtons. The residents will be relocated to nearby Kwanobuhle, and the land they vacate will be used for the extension of the coloured township.

"Their voluntary relocation is not considered problematic," says Heunis. "Illegal squatting is taking place at Wheeler’s Farm "under slum conditions on private property," he says, and "these squatters must therefore be relocated elsewhere on an orderly and legal basis."

No joy for UME

The 50 odd delegates to the annual United Municipal Executive (UME) congress in Cape Town last week left the city apparently as perplexed as ever over regional service councils (RSCs).

There had been some hope that, with the first eight RSCs due to come into operation in barely three months the representatives of local government at the meeting would explain properly what was involved. It was after all the last gathering of its kind before the new bodies come into being (FM March 13).

But enlightenment was not forthcoming. Discussion papers circulated before the congress indicated considerably unease among UME members over the financial implica-
that takes up where police left off

MUNICIPAL POLICE

BY RUTH BECKER

Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown officials have been "overgeneralized" about the behaviour of Transkei police towards residents in the outlying areas of Jannesville, Alexandra, Kenoepe, Fort Despatch and East London.

"Whether or not all the allegations are true," the report continues, "it has become abundantly clear that the municipal police are being substituted for by Transkei police in communities they are supposedly intended to serve."

Some of the names used to describe the municipal police are given as, among others, "SADF police," "impi," "community," "magistrature," "the police," "Transkei NCOs" and "police officers." The Transkei police, it is claimed, are being asked to do the work already being done by the police force.

Despite existing legislation in 1979 and 1982, it was not until the early 1980s after the government's decision to go ahead with the establishment of the municipal police force.

In the meantime, says Walker, it is very clear that the municipal police are being asked to do the work already being done by the Transkei police in communities they are supposedly intended to serve."

This year's KwaNdebele
repeat shifts to OwaOwa

REMOVALS

BY JO-ANN BECKER

OPPOSITION to Bophuthatswana's imminent incorporation into OwaOwa is likely to make the Free State housing department's plan to settle the area's unemployed and displaced Ndebele difficult.

This was the view advanced by the Black Stalls' Transvaal Rural Action Committee (FREL) in its report to the Black Stalls' national conference last weekend.

Already, 1150 students have been assessed for retraining into various occupations, including bricklaying, the committee said. But Walker believes that these will be "totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the community." A young woman watches over her "building materials" in a raw section of Bophuthatswana. A native villager, known by the authorities, which race consciousness last long could erupt in the Cape Town township's newest town.

Western Cape vice-president Margaret Wirth said that "100 unemployed people" have had to leave the district in search of work. But Walker says there are strong indications that the situation is being revived.

Bophuthatswana, with a population of approximately 500,000, has a large number of farm laborers, particularly in the Orange Free State and Northern Cape. It is estimated that 10,000 people are employed in the area.

The committee also points out that the incorporation of Montsiri, an area inhabited by a number of Europeans, will be completed by the end of the year.

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George calls off all Lawaaikamp charges

By CLARE HARPER

GEORGE Municipality this week agreed to “write off” all service charges owed by the Lawaaikamp community up to December last year and announced that monthly charges would be reduced in the light of “inadequate services”.

This was confirmed by the town clerk of George, Mr Carel du Plessis, last night.

The municipality initially made an undertaking with the community, under threat of removal, that if they moved to Sandkraal service charges owed till December 31 last year would be written off.

However, Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that although people from Lawaaikamp had not moved, “this was in fact impossible as there were no plots available at present anyway”.

Residents will have to pay service charges, reduced from R25 to R19.05, from January.

Mr du Plessis called a meeting with 220 members of the Lawaaikamp community on Wednesday night.

A community spokesman said “the municipality must not sit in town and decide what must be done — only if the George Civic Association participates will we accept the decisions”.

20/3/87
Eviction reprieve for flat dwellers

By Rich Mkondo

Soweto Council yesterday promised to halt evictions of rent defaulters at the Jabulani Flats following a meeting with a delegation representing residents.

The meeting followed a march on the council chambers by about 450 Jabulani flats residents yesterday morning in protest at the continued eviction of people owing rent and service charges.

A spokesman for the delegation, which met town clerk Mr Nico Malan and housing director Mrs E Bester, said officials promised no one would be ejected from the flats "for the time being".

There will be another meeting on April 8.

Residents of the Jabulani Flats in Soweto listened attentively as a fellow resident addressed them after they had marched to the Soweto Council offices yesterday to protest against the eviction of rent defaulters.

The spokesman said the fate of families who had moved into vacant flats following evictions was also discussed.

It was agreed the flats of evicted residents would be left vacant until the rent issue was resolved, he said.

The spokesman added: "It also emerged during our discussions that there were people who owed rent for months before the boycott was launched. "Our steering committee is to discuss the issue." Residents complained they were being evicted "at random without any notices or court order".

They also complained evictions were being carried out while most were at work.

In some cases they refused to find some of their belongings "missing".

On Monday night, an eviction was foiled when residents bosed council policemen and refused to open the main door leading to the flats.

The council police left.

During the past two months at least 10 families have been evicted for failing to keep rents up to date.

Checkers
LOW PRICES
Demolition squads move in on Grassmere

The latest move in the crack down on squatters south of Johannesburg is the destruction of shacks on open land adjoining the Reform Church in Grassmere.

Families had lived in the open since four homes were flattened last week and more were demolished at the weekend, residents of the camp said.

They said there had been 72 shacks in the settlement, established in January after officials had warned people to leave in private property, where they had been paying between R30 to R60 for a single room.

Action against the new Grassmere squatters began early last Wednesday when police went door to door, arresting the household head wherever that person was home, residents said.

These people appeared in court at De Deur later on Wednesday and received sentences of three months suspended for three years, the residents said.

When they returned home they found officials demolishing some of the shelters.

The demolition squad left most of the shacks untouched, but police returned on Saturday and demolished several more structures, residents said.

Police comment was not available at time of going to press.

Should those residents convicted continue to inhabit shacks on the property, they run the risk of having their suspended sentences brought into operation.

The Grassmere raids come in the wake of recent demolitions at Walter's Farm a few kilometres away.
Exit the cow herds, so the limousines can move in

By LOUISE PLUNKETT, Mail writer

The Ciskei government has announced the impending removal of a small problem obstructing the growth of a smart Biko suburb—a village of more than 100 families.

The village of Tyunya is now almost entirely surrounded by the Ciskei capital and is to be moved, with a little help from South Africa, so that the residents can carry on with their "normal life.

At the moment, residents of Tyunya beat their cattle down rural roads, while a little farther on the road is turned and their nearest neighbours wash their BMWs.

Last week the Ciskei government announced as shown in the document, issued by the Department of Communications, that land right owners of Tyunya and two other nearby communities, Shobeni and Bhala, are to be moved to Bruns- ewick and King William's Town.

The government also said that South Africa had promised "financial and technical assistance" for the removal of Ciskei residents and that the new land right for Tyunya and the first 23 land right owners would be moved in May. The balance of the 105 land right owners would be moved by August.

He did not know how many other families without land rights were in Tyunya. No plans appeared to have been made for the future. Negotiations were still under way with Shobeni and Bhala.

Santana said that land right owners would be given preference in the new area. Those people who wanted to stay at Biko would have to upgrade their houses. Some financial help would be available for this.

The statement said that the community was being moved because of the rapid growth of Biko. "As people who have been used to the rural type of life—farming and the handing of work—they have been given an opportunity of pursuing their normal life by relocation to Bruns- ewick," it said.

Santana said "arable, irrigated land and grazing" would be available in Bruns- ewick. However, Tyunya residents appear confused about what is happening. There is no sense of enthusiasm, and all negotiations appear to have been done through the handsman.

Several residents said that they did not wish to move. "I have been here for 25 years. I was born here," said one man, while talking about his small plot. He and his wife did not know what would happen, only that they did not want to move.

Other residents said they worked in Biko and the new area was too far away. "To move here is expensive," said one man, explaining that he had to upgrade his house if he wished to stay.

Meanwhile, 56 houses appear to be finished in Bruns- ewick, with another dozen under construction. Areas for more houses have also been cleared. Each house is about 32 square metres and has only two rooms. Separate toilets are provided and one tap for about five houses. According to Santana, the plots are 2,000 square metres.

The new camp, about 5km from King William's Town, is clearly visible on the Sandton road. Less than 3km away is the headquarters of the Ciskei Defense Force. And, on the day the Weekly Mail visited the camp, a man was putting up a "Ciskei border" sign just before the turn-off—Elleker.
The Sun rises on another removals area
Ciskei moves residents, SA to pay

CP Correspondent

THE CISKEI government has announced the impending removal of three communities within Ciskei – and South Africa is to foot the bill.

A statement released last week by the Ciskei Directorate of Communications said that South Africa had donated R6-million to Ciskei.

The contract was signed on Friday by President Lennox Sebe and the South African Ambassador to Ciskei, Christiaan van Aardt.

The money is to be used “for financial and technical assistance for the resettlement of the land-right owners of Tyutyu, Skobeni and Bhalasi communities”.

The communities, which are near Bisho, are to be moved to Braunschweig, which lies on the King William’s Town-Stutterheim road. Both areas fall within Ciskei’s borders.

The reason for the move was given as the rapid development of Bisho, which has resulted in the areas being “swallowed within the capital”.

This week Ciskei spokesman Headman Somtunzi said that negotiations with Tyutyu residents had already been finalised.

He said 27 land-right owners, out of a total 105, would be moved by May. The rest would be moved by August.

In the new area they would be able to buy two-roomed houses. They would also have access to “arrable, irrigated land and grazing”.

Somtunzi said that land-right owners would be given preference in the new area.

However, Tyutyu residents appear unwilling to move.

Several people said they wished to continue their lifestyle. They also said that the new area was further away from their Bisho jobs.
"It's ours — not theirs!"

CP Correspondent

Kweler residents have accused their former headmen and their supporters who moved to the Ciskel of returning to remove not only their own goods, but other residents' too.

Nearly a year ago, Kweler residents won their struggle against forced removal to the Ciskel and administration by the Ciskel while they were still in the Kweler area. The headmen and others who supported the removal later moved to Goodhope in the Ciskel.

Last week, the group from Goodhope returned to Kweler — accompanied by the SA Defence Force and police, to fetch more of their belongings.

But residents said they were taking property which didn't belong to them.

A Kweler Resident's Association member said the headman of one of the four Kweler villages removed eight rolls of fencing wire. In another village, the headman removed several hundred metres of fencing from a communal grazing area.

All the communal water tanks in Jongilanga villages had been taken — forcing residents to walk to nearby Springs for their water.

Furniture, implements and roofing were taken from the tribal authorities office in Jongilanga.

The KWA spokesman said none of these goods were owned by the people who had taken them — and legal action would be taken.

A clinic worker confirmed the removals and pointed to the place in the visitor's book where Headman D. Butary had signed for zinc roofing which he had taken.

"They just came and took it," she said. "It belongs to the whole community."

The KWA spokesman said he thought the actions were aimed at making life so uncomfortable in Kweler that everyone would follow the first group to the Ciskel.

"I think the next step is that the people will be forced to move," he said.

Several residents said the group had also taken cattle with them.
How 'reform' works

from Lawaaikamp ...

to Sandkraal

THE billboard of several building companies marks the entrance to the resettlement camp of Sandkraal, outside George.

In the sprawling camp the constant sounds of hammering and sawing boat timber to the ongoing efforts by the authorities to force the people of Lawaaikamp to resettle in the proposed new township.

Certainly Sandkraal has grown tremendously since the first houses were erected 18 months ago.

But none of the residents who spoke to SOUTH had anything good to say about their new home.

"They say they were promised new brick houses at affordable rents, but those who moved to the new township built a good boat's walk from town and out of sight of the national road, were allocated only served sites."

Only 140 brick houses were built - too old for pensioners. But residents refused to live in them because they are too small.

Most residents live in shacks made of corrugated iron and planks or hardboard, usually brought with them from Lawaaikamp, in their own cost.

Many left behind homes that had concrete floors that could not be lifted and wooden walls and doors too old to be moved.

No different

Again and again SOUTH heard the same complaint: "Why should we dismantle our shacks in Lawaaikamp only to re-build them here?"

Certainly to the outsider, Sandkraal looks no different from Lawaaikamp. When it rains, the dust tracks become impassable, and residents say little wells spring up inside the houses under the floorboards.

At points alongside the tracks clusters of petrol cans, poles, plastic buckets, tin baths and all manner of containers are left waiting for the twice daily water deliveries.

For most of the people who have moved there, the new improvement has been a "dead end" - now even the form comes from Croydon and moves away where opportunities and accommodation are non-existent.

"The African populist has destroyed a productive growth point in the richest province," Van Zyl. For them Sandkraal is improvement but for..."
BY MORA LEVY

THE first thing the visitor to Lawaikamp notices is the overcrowded police station, not yet complete, that has been built opposite the entrance to the squatter camp.

The next thing that strikes one is the number of empty spaces between the shacks, marked only by the piles of rabbit fur removed by residents who have moved to the resettlement camp of Sandrivier, a few miles away.

And yet, for the first time, the 200-odd families left in the Lawaikamp squatter camp who are living under the threat of eviction, are optimistic that they are about to win their year-long battle to stay in their homes.

A meeting with the George municipality last week is being recognized by the community as a victory. They say for the first time the town council has agreed directly with the George Civic Association.

And the community has won a reprieve on rent and service arrears. This means that the municipality that decided to waive R3,000 in a saving in the annual budget and the R2,500 monthly charges have been reduced to R190.

Only one person has moved in the past three months, youth and community leaders said.

"The reprieve has stopped," said youth leader Zolile Mbanje.

He said many people moved after the state of emergency was declared before hundreds of Lawaikamp residents were arrested.

"When we came out of detention and saw the open spaces between the shacks, we were worried. But the people are starting to come back. "The community is feeling strong. They can do nothing to us now. If the bulldozers come, they will have to shoot us. We won't move."

They list various attempts by the authorities to move the Lawaikamp community.

Threats of legal action for arrests, drastic increases in service charges, mass detentions, harassment of community leaders and the general deterioration of the area are seen by the community as attempts to squeeze them out.

Youth leaders claim the Lawaikamp community are being refused jobs in George. "Most of the people in Lawaikamp are jobless. They give the jobs to the people from the Tswaank and the Coloss," said Mbanje.

"If people want jobs at the municipality they are told they must build their houses in Sandrivier. We see this as another strategy to force the people to move."

"Every day they try a new trick to get us out of Lawaikamp."

The 2,000-strong Lawaikamp community shares four taps. They have only broken toilets, and the entire area is littered with all manner of debris.

Still the community is adamant. They will not move; they demand that instead of developing Sandrivier, the municipality must upgrade the squatter camp.

But George Town Clerk, Mr Carol de Plessis, confirmed that the service charge had been reduced to R190.

He said the community demanded that he house the George Civic Association. "This is a new kind of development," he said.

"We used to think the GCA was not representative of the community, but in a meeting two weeks ago, the people told us we must talk to the GCA and that is what we did."

De Plessis was adamant that the remaining families in Lawaikamp must move to Sandrivier.

NIRS FREDIA KAMPTAE finally got the home of her dreams in Lawaikamp after boarding with her husband's parents for years.

"It took four rooms. The house I had always wanted," she said.

One day she came home to find her house had been flatted by the bulldozers. She will never forget that day.

With her husband away at work in Beaufort West, she had to move things and read the house in Sandrivier singlehanded.

"I had no choice. I had to move," she said.

Today she is still struggling to make her house in Sandrivier as nice as the home she once had in Lawaikamp. Some of the furniture still shows the signs of the bulldozing. Her broken glass display cabinet still stands in the corner. And the bed she is now using beyond repair. Kamptae got no compensation for her damaged goods.

The Civic Association they see something of a headache. Sandrivier lacks the unity and community spirit of the long-established squatter camp of Lawaikamp.

Edmund Jeppe, who is building his own house in Sandrivier said he had always lived with his family in Lawaikamp. He has Sandrivier.

"It is far from work. But I had to move because I could not stay any longer with my family."

Mr Hester Raha came out of detention to find his home in Lawaikamp levelled and his family resettled in Sandrivier. He said his old house was told he had to move by municipal authorities.

"We were warned of a headache. Sandrivier lacks the unity and community spirit of the long-established squatter camp of Lawaikamp."

SIDE by side, behind a small wooden fence that serves as a picket, two Lawaikamp priests and a senior to commemorate Shippleville Day.

One, wearing a set and robes, reads from a Xhosa Bible. The other, in the khaki of a cadet, with "Sweppie" and "SAC" written in ballpoint across his uniform, and war paint smeared across his face, translates the prayers into Afrikaans.

Together they pray for a new unity and strength in the Lawaikamp community that only a few months ago was reeling from almost two hundred state of emergency detentions.

They are consciously fighting what they see as attempts by the authorities to divide the community.

The youth congress of Rosemont, (Boyso) a "coloured" area adjacent to Lawaikamp, has a message for the local authorities: "We won't let the authorities move on the Africander in this way for so-called coloured housing. We stand behind the Africander of George."

Royal is affiliated to the George Youth Congress (Boyso) which represents the young people of Lawaikamp.
**Hush-hush birth of a young giant**

After months of planning and preparation, the South African Youth Congress (Sycyo), was launched this week at the Congress Theatre, Durban. DAVID NIDRRIE of Agenda Press Services examines the significance of the new youth formation.

For some time, the South African political scene has been waiting for a youth organization to come into existence. This is the first time in South African history that a youth organization has been launched under a democratic constitution. The Sycyo, which was founded in 1968, is the only youth organization in South Africa that is not affiliated to any international communist organization. It is a national youth organization that is independent of any political party. The Sycyo has a membership of over 150,000 young people, who are united in their struggle for a better future for South Africa.

The Sycyo is a non-violent organization, and its members are committed to non-violent methods of protest. The organization has been active in fighting for the rights of the oppressed and the poor. It has been involved in various peaceful protests and demonstrations, and it has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of poverty and inequality in South Africa.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to education and training. It offers various programs and workshops to help young people develop their skills and knowledge. The organization also provides scholarships and grants to young people who want to pursue further education.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against apartheid. It has been involved in various campaigns and demonstrations to bring attention to the issue of apartheid and to demand an end to the system. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of human rights and democracy in South Africa.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against the AIDS pandemic. It has been involved in various programs and campaigns to raise awareness about the issue of AIDS and to provide support to those affected by the disease. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of public health and the fight against the AIDS pandemic.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against poverty. It has been involved in various programs and campaigns to help people who are living in poverty. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of economic inequality and the fight against poverty.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against corruption. It has been involved in various programs and campaigns to bring attention to the issue of corruption and to demand an end to the system. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of democracy and the fight against corruption.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against xenophobia. It has been involved in various programs and campaigns to bring attention to the issue of xenophobia and to demand an end to the system. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of human rights and the fight against xenophobia.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against racism. It has been involved in various programs and campaigns to bring attention to the issue of racism and to demand an end to the system. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of democracy and the fight against racism.

The Sycyo has a strong commitment to the fight against violence. It has been involved in various programs and campaigns to bring attention to the issue of violence and to demand an end to the system. The organization has been successful in bringing attention to the issues of public safety and the fight against violence.

In conclusion, the Sycyo is a strong and vibrant youth organization that is committed to the fight for a better future for South Africa. It is a national youth organization that is independent of any political party and that is dedicated to non-violent methods of protest. The Sycyo is a strong and powerful organization that is dedicated to the fight for democracy, human rights, and equality in South Africa.
In the beautiful Elgin Valley, they live a nightmare

By VUYO BAVUMA

A COMMUNITY of migrant workers has a dream to match the picturesque hills of moroseous Elgin.

Workers at the Mondi sawmill want a decent village to replace the overcrowded hostel where they live in squalid conditions.

And a Mondi spokesman agrees the hostel needs upgrading.

Some workers told SOUTH they were allowed to stay with their families only on weekends.

"Home" to the workers, all members of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAWU), is a square-shaped hostel comprising seven rooms with cement floors and no ceilings. In the centre of each room is a fireplace which serves as a stove.

Each room accommodates about 16 workers. There is no ventilation and in summer the rooms are stifling hot.

The rooms are poorly furnished. Cupboards are used as wardrobes. Belongings are strewn about the rooms and some workers hang belongings on the beds.

Electricity is used to light the rooms, but there are no plugs for appliances.

Cooking facilities consist of pots on the open fires. The walls of the "kitchen" are grey and smoky. Sometimes, for a change, the workers cook on fireplaces they build outside the hostel.

Abhorrent facilities are shabby. Bathroom window panes are broken, there are no curtains and no privacy. Most of the showers are damaged and pipes leak.

The community tries to organise its affairs on a democratic basis. Meetings are held regularly to discuss issues vital to its welfare. Fees imposed on those who transgress community rules. The money is used to buy meat for the community.

And in spite of the gloomy conditions and their spartan existence, the migrants do their best to cheer up their lives. Workers are free to pursue and a lot of social activities.

Near the factory gate is a lounge room with a black and white television set where workers gather in the evening. A worker said a representative approached their supervisor, Mr Vljon, about the "terrible" state of conditions at the hostel.

Mr Vljon referred SOUTH to senior management at Mondi Sawmills for comment on conditions at the hostel.

Mr John Morrison, regional manager of Mondi Sawmills (Central Region), issued the following statement:

Mondi's statement

"We are aware that there is a constant requirement to improve the quality of life of all our employees and Mondi is particularly aware that company-owned staff housing at the mill needs to be upgraded.

"This year the company has set aside more than R30 000 to be spent on upgrading the kitchen and bathroom facilities at the hostels and buildings are now being selected for the work.

"Last year almost R30 000 was spent on enlarging the hostel accommodation as part of the ongoing process of improving the working quarters.

"While the company finds it impossible to accommodate families at the hostels, during the recent unrest in the Cape Town special arrangements were made to look after people who were left homeless.

"There are still three children living there and every effort is being made to relocate them with their mothers."

Women workers are only allowed to visit the hostels at weekends. (Below) Workers prepare food outdoors because of inadequate cooking facilities.
to initiate the process.

The process begins with the identification of the source of the issue, whether it's a public concern, a legal issue, or another concern that needs attention. This step involves gathering information and conducting research to understand the context and implications of the issue.

Next, the process involves the development of strategies and solutions to address the issue. This step requires creative thinking, collaboration, and the application of relevant knowledge and skills to propose viable options.

Once strategies have been developed, the next step is to implement them. This may involve working with stakeholders, forming partnerships, or engaging in direct action to bring about the desired change.

Throughout the process, it's essential to monitor progress and adjust strategies as needed. This step is crucial to ensure that the process remains effective and responsive to evolving needs.

Finally, the process concludes with a review and evaluation of the outcomes. This step involves assessing the impact of the strategies and determining whether the issue has been resolved or if additional action is needed.

In summary, the process described here is a comprehensive approach to initiating and implementing change. It emphasizes the importance of thorough planning, effective collaboration, and continuous evaluation to ensure successful outcomes.
E Cape township wiped off the map

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE
Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

Langa — the Eastern Cape township where 20 people died two years ago when authorities opened fire on a funeral crowd — is no more. It has been wiped off the Uitenhage map by mass removal.

Controversial in its demise just as in life, Langa's fate places a large question mark against the government's new urban strategy. The destruction of Langa in the second half of last year came just months after the government adopted its "orderly urbanisation" policy. It provides some clues as to what the practical meaning of the new policy is — and what it is not.

Orderly settlement does not necessarily relate to better health protection, the Langa case suggests.

About 30,000 to 40,000 people were uprooted between July and October last year. Most found themselves transferred to new tenants in the town's newer township, kwaNobuhle — more cramped and more exposed to the elements than they had been in old Langa.

There was no piped water in the kwaNobuhle resettlement area — six tankers delivered a limited supply to the huge settlement. There was no sewerage — only a bucket-system of soil removal. Which was not adequately maintained, the Progressive Federal Party concluded after careful calculations.

Tent-town a "time bomb"?

A team of experts, including doctors, visited kwaNobuhle's tent-town at the end of the removal and said the area was a "time bomb" healthwise. Without urgent intervention TB, typhoid and giardia diseases of epidemic proportions were probable, they said. Private initiatives were taken to set up make-shift clinics.

Orderly urbanisation may be a close relative of forced removals, according to the claims of uprooted residents. The kwaNobuhle town council claimed in papers before the Supreme Court that the removal was not a forced one. But Operation Real South Africa, a FPF-sponsored project, surveyed the area and conducted three surveys in which a total of 254 people were questioned.

Did you want to move to kwaNobuhle? An overwhelming 99.6 percent of the respondents said "no."

Were you forced to move to kwaNobuhle? "Yes" was the answer of 99.5 percent of respondents.

Warnings to move

Did the authorities threaten to pull down your house if you did not move? The respondents said in 95 percent of cases they'd been threatened.

Did the authorities say you could stay if you wished? Not one person said this was the case.

In a small sub-study of 20 families it was found that only 25 percent had actually had their homes or gardens bulldozed by the authorities and about the same proportion alleged they had experienced force such as the kicking down of their doors, the stealing of their old homes. But almost twice as many had seen such things happen to others and everybody feared that it would happen to them.

In another sub-study, respondents spoke of loudspeaker announcements warning them they must move, threats that their homes would be demolished with no regard to damage if they did not pull them down themselves.

The case of Oukase near Brits in the Western Transvaal reinforces the impression that the new urban policy includes the strategy of forced "removals." About one third of the community is resisting removal to Leihlabale.

Orderly urbanisation does not necessarily mean convenient relocation of the community — something which third world planners regard as a priority for settlers living on the breadline.

The shack settlement of Oukase virtually abutted the outskirts of the white suburb of Uitenhage. The part of kwaNobuhle to which the Langa people have been regeated is an hour's walk from central Uitenhage and right across town from the industrial area.

Oukase residents complain that they will be taken 25km from their work if they bow to the removal plans. They are now within walking distance of the factories. But, from the white point of view the old township is undesirably close to the new white suburbs of Brits — perhaps impeding their growth.

The new policy certainly underestimates the old practice of concentrating tens or even hundreds of thousands of people where there is no prospect of local job provision. Onverwacht/Botshabelo, South Africa's largest resettlement area (estimated population 500,000 to 700,000 and growing daily), has only a small industrial area.

Even though thousands of workers are being hired daily in Bloemfontein — about an hour's fast drive away — this barely dents the unemployment in the area. Women scramble for the jobs of trench digging and night soil removal.

• Repression and violence may in some cases be necessary in the cause of "orderly" urbanisation.

Until the state of emergency was declared the Langa community resisted removal in a peaceful but solid way. They defended court action against them. They commissioned experts to draw up an upgrade plan for their old shack town. They negotiated with government officials at all junctures. The removal began weeks before the Supreme Court case was settled and only after the entire leadership of Langa had been detained under the emergency.

The announcement of the R80 million development scheme for Johannesburg's Alexandra township — and its presentation as a security measure, not a welfare initiative — it provided the latest clue to what is meant by the government's post-Pass Law urban strategy.

Devoting

South Africa's white population is about 4.9 million and with 470 candidates, it means that one in every 1,000 is standing for Parliament, or it could be one in every 10,000, if you insist on being a mathematical stickler. It's still a scary thought.

It may have escaped notice that my name was missing from yesterday's nomination lists. Naturally I owe readers an explanation.

In spite of offers of safe seats from widely-recognised parties and not a few under-recognised ones, this column has decided to devote its energies to the extra-parliamentary arena because:

• Its energies are at a particularly low ebb at present.
• The rise in the gold price
Business, we are told, is opposed to apartheid. It is incompatible with the system. It is a force for change. It works for the betterment of blacks. That is why disinvestment is so counter-productive.

Well, maybe.

But I have just visited a place called Bophuthatswana in the central Orange Free State where I have seen businessmen profiteering from apartheid in an apparent state of high compatibility.

Botshabelo is a resettlement camp created by apartheid in the middle of nowhere. It has a population of half a million people — making it the second largest black township in South Africa after Soweto — who have no work and cannot leave.

They are a captive pool of unemployed labor and some businessmen are taking full advantage of the opportunity to exploit them.

Forty-three factories have been set up at Botshabelo, paying wages as low as R15 a week.

That is about one-sixth of the minimum wage laid down in industrial agreements, but there are no trade unions in Botshabelo so there are no industrial agreements there. Which, the industrialists will tell you, is one of its main attractions.

It means they can pay what they like — and if any workers get uppity enough to demand more money or better conditions they can be fired and replaced from the half-million other desperate people waiting on the doorstep.

If you think a wage of R15 is mean, hear this: the industrialists in fact pay only 5 percent of that — a thumping 75 cents for a 40-hour working week.

The Government subsidies 95 percent of the wage bill of any industrialist who goes to Botshabelo up to a maximum of R100 a month per worker employed. That means if an industrialist pays a worker R100 a month, he has to pay only R5 of it himself — or R1.25 a week.

You may think that a pittance, but many Botshabelo industrialists seem to consider it too much.

During a two-day investigation there last week I found mostly paid a minimum wage of about R60 a month. Why, when their own share is so minuscule? To ask the question is to get some fascinating answers.

"I think the guys are leaving themselves a bit of leeway to build up to the R100 within, say, two years," said Mr Clive Mendelson, a 30-year-old go-getter who runs a steelworks and is chairman of the Botshabelo Industrialists' Association.

"Leeway? On a rand a week per worker!"

For their own good

Others talk of the danger of "spoiling" the simple black folk of Botshabelo who are newly arrived from the farms of the Free State and would be corrupted if paid too much too soon. So their concerned benefactors pay them less for their own good.

But if you inquire persistently enough you'll discover another reason.

By paying the bulk of workers less than the subsidy rate, the higher-paid supervisors can be included in the subsidy claim as well. That way the smart businessman can finish up with, as one put it, "virtually free labour".

In addition he gets a 70 percent subsidy on the rent of his factory premises and easy-term loans from the South African Development Trust Corporation, which administers areas like this together with the Board for the Decentralization of Industries.

I wonder how many white South Africans have ever heard of Botshabelo? It is the biggest city in the Free State, nearly four times the size of Bloemfontein. It didn't exist eight years ago.

Then Bophuthatswana was given independence and, with the obsession for ethnic rather that geographic tidiness, it was decided that a small community of Tswana living around Thaba 'Nchu in the OPS should be made part of the new "state", though they were 250 km away from the rest of it.

That in turn necessitated moving 75,000 Sothos from the Thaba 'Nchu area.

The Government bought a farm, called Onverwacht, 18 km away across the border of the new "state", and settled them there. Botshabelo was born.

This coincided with a period of rapid agricultural mechanisation which made many black farmhands redundant.

The Government put pressure on farmers to get rid of their "surplus" labour, which was supposed to go to the homelands and so make "white" South Africa a little bit whiter.

Many went to Botshabelo instead, creating a pululating Crossroads on the veld 55 km east of Bloemfontein.

The multitudes living there cannot go anywhere else. They are rural folk but there is no work for them on the white farms and because of the 1913 Land Act they cannot acquire land of their own.

They cannot go to a city unless they have a job and approved accommodation there, which is possible for only a handful.

The only other place they can go is to the tiny South Sotho homeland of Qwa Qwa 200 km further east on the montaneous northern border of Lesotho, where employment prospects are even more remote.

So they stay where they are, a landless peasantry held captive on a State-subsidised site for the exploitation of dirt-cheap labour.

There are many Botshabelos in the making under the new policy of "orderly urbanisation" — which means pushing the growth of existing urban towns and having "controlled-squating" take place on pre-selected sites an antiseptic distance from the white cities.

Industrial parks are established near these sites and the massive subsidies are applied under the policy of "economic decentralisation" to lure industries there.

Forty-nine such areas have been proclaimed. Some are going to be incorporated in existing homelands. The word is that Botshabelo is to be made part of Qwa Qwa on May 15.

Others, if I hear President Botha correctly, are going to be proclaimed "city-states".

This will have one further sinister effect. The homelands are exempted from the laws governing industrial relations and trade unions: are illegal in most of them. So when Botshabelo becomes part of Qwa Qwa the shameful exploitation of workers there will be regularised.

And when the "city-states" are proclaimed, this method of illegalising unions will be greatly extended.
RED LOCATION IN VOLUNTARY MOVE FOR UPGRADE OF HOMES

The first known voluntary removal in the Eastern Cape has taken place in Port Elizabeth's Red Location, the first phase of an Ibhayi Town Council upgrade plan.

Last week 400 shack families began moving into tin structures within walking distance of their own homes. In December, following fierce opposition, including a petition to the State President, the township was earmarked for removal into Motherwell, 13 km away, in 1985. But the residents were averted.

Finally, the little township was reopened, and the council announced the area was to be upgraded.

The first phase involves the removal of the 400 shack families to an open area separated from Red Location by a narrow strip of railway reserve land.

The second phase is the building of permanent structures, possibly flats, in Location and the shack dwellers from the railway reserve strip between the resettlement area and the reserve.

Red Location and the resettlement area.

South 9-15/4/87
2 000 pupils face uncertain school future

MORE than 2 000 pupils face uncertainty about their school careers if government goes ahead with threats to remove the community at Brits' Okakse township.

There is a serious shortage of schools in this Northern Transvaal region to accommodate the pupils now registered at Okakse schools.

Department of Education and Training (DET) liaison officer Peter Mundell said last week many of the pupils walked long distances to schools in Okakse because of a lack of school facilities in the outlying rural areas.

And, although government had stated repeatedly the area was marked for removal to Lethlabile, the number of pupils attending schools in Okakse had increased significantly this year, particularly this month at the start of the second term.

He said at the end of last year, the DET transferred teachers and pupils from the Odi Primary in Okakse to Lesedi Primary in Lethlabile.

Despite the transfer, the DET had gone ahead and renovated the classrooms at Odi Primary to accommodate an influx of pupils from outlying areas trying to attend school in Okakse.

Mundell said the DET had fixed the roof which had been swept away by wind. It had also provided staff for the school.

Further, since the start of the second term this month, Odi Primary had also been accommodating an increasing number of high school pupils who could not be accommodated at Bothelhelo High in Okakse.

Mundell said Odi was now so full pupils had to use rooms at nearby churches as classrooms.

As well, Lesedi Primary had now reached its maximum capacity, making it increasingly difficult to incorporate more pupils at the school.

In response to the situation, the DET was investigating which outlying areas were most severely affected by a school shortage so that it could start planning schools for those areas.

However, it faced a problem of obtaining state ground for the schools.

☐ Up to 10 000 Okakse residents are refusing to move from the location to Lethlabile, 20km away, and are demanding Okakse be upgraded.

☐ Mundell said black pupils at many schools countrywide were facing a shortage of textbooks, varying from 10% at some to as much as 65% at others. The DET budgeted for a certain amount of replacement value as well as the increasing number of pupils but this could not accommodate the large numbers of pupils who were not returning books.
Botshabelo, SA’s second largest black township, lies hundreds of kilometres from the tiny North Sotho homeland of QwaQwa (see map).

If that wasn’t obstacle enough, Botshabelo is also part of the Bloemfontein regional services council, with Bloemfontein 60 km away. So while it is to be linked to the homeland politically, its development is tied to Bloemfontein’s.

Botshabelo’s population is estimated to be 500,000, and is expected to reach 1.5m in the medium term. The original inhabitants were Sotho refugees from Thaba’ Nchu, the tiny Bophuthatswana enclave many miles away from the rest of the homeland.

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**Botching Botshabelo**

Tension is rising in the sprawling settlement of Botshabelo — formerly the notorious re-settlement camp Onverwacht — over its impending incorporation into QwaQwa.

The incorporation was expected to take place at the end of March but has been postponed. If it goes ahead, local observers fear there could be a replay of the violence that erupted last year over the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Botshabelo residents are largely opposed to incorporation into the homeland. The fear is that their frustration at not being consulted could boil over. Adding fuel to an already explosive situation is the fact that the great majority of the community is under 30. Not surprisingly, this year, for the first time, Botshabelo found its way into the Bureau for Information’s unrest reports.

Says a local observer: “The incorporation issue has brought community organisations into being. It has given the young people an issue to rally round.”

Ironically, the incorporation makes even less sense than did Moutse’s into KwaNdebele, which at least had a geographic basis.
Township link to future of NP MP

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE political future of one of the leading verligtes still in the National Party, Mr Leon Wessels, the sitting MP for Krugersdorp, could be determined by the continued existence of the black township of Munsieville in Krugersdorp.

"Munsieville is THE election issue in Krugersdorp," says the CP candidate, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis. A CP government, he says, would move Munsieville and show "we are not prepared to be intimidated by black radicals".

Mr Wessels, on the other hand, says the government's policy of "orderly urbanization" is at stake. He would interpret his defeat as a rejection of that policy.

"Forced removals belong to the past. The NP syndrome of the late '50s and '60s which the CP embraces is outdated and ridiculous," he says. He is standing on a reform ticket, of which accepting the permanence of black communities is an integral part.

The estimated 10 000 residents of Munsieville were granted a reprieve after the government reneged on its promise to whites to remove the township.
Botha slammed by GCA

President P W Botha was criticized at the weekend for his “offensive” and “humiliating” attack on the black community under threat of forced removal near George — his former constituency.

The George Civic Association (GCA) — representing black and coloured families from Lawaan kamp — criticized Botha in a statement for his disparaging remarks about the community at a National Party meeting in Stellenbosch last week.

Asked by a questioner at the meeting whether the residents of Lawaan kamp would be forced to move to Sand kraal, Mr Botha said Lawaan kamp’s name “already tells you what sort of place it is”.

“State funding was used for housing to ensure better living conditions for the people to take them out of the shacks and tin shanties they are living in,” he said.

The GCA invited Mr Botha to visit Sand kraal “to see for yourself the squalor of most of the houses of people who were forced to move from Lawaan kamp. We wish you to be in Sand kraal when the winter rains come and the mud flows through the houses.

“Sand kraal holds nothing better for us except greater expenses, the breakdown of our houses, being moved further from our work and the destruction of our community spirit.”

Report by Anthony Johnson, 122 St George’s Street, Cape Town
PFP: Govt ‘decision’ on Lawaaikamp

By SALLY STICKS

President P W Botha’s refusal to give an assurance that Lawaaikamp residents would not be moved was final confirmation that the government was indeed planning the forced removal of the community, according to the PFP MP for Claremont, Mr. Jan van Riebeek.

Mr. Botha strongly hinted in Stellenbosch this week that the black community in Lawaaikamp—"the same area which is a part of what is said to be the city of Cape Town."

"The area is being cleared for commercial purposes," said Mr. Botha, who also indicated that the government would not give any guarantees to the residents of Lawaaikamp.

In Richards Bay

Dr. L. S. Botha, who is a former National Party member but is not formally linked to the Vorster faction, said South Africa must be the most over-regulated country in the Western world.

"We have a system of two-tier constitution that is totally unacceptable as a constitutional framework," Dr. Botha said.

The government paid lip service to free enterprise, yet applied the policies of socialism, the independent candidate in Umfolozi, Mr. John Sisulu, said in Richards Bay.

"The South African economy is not free and we will stand for its recovery."

In Port Elizabeth

The NP’s election manifesto was full of "verbal noises," Mr. Roger Burrows, PFP MP for Pinetown, said at a campaign meeting.

"We are not satisfied with the government’s promises," Mr. Burrows said, and he added: "We are not satisfied with the government’s promises, but we are not satisfied with the government’s promises."
Botha 'misinformed' on Lawaaikamp

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha had shown himself to be "seriously misinformed" on the conditions in the black township of Lawaaikamp in his old George constituency, according to a UCT social anthropology professor who has just completed a study of the area.

At an election meeting in Stellenbosch last week, Mr Botha — responding to a question as to whether Lawaaikamp residents would be forced to move to Sandkraal — said: "State funding was used for housing to ensure better living conditions for the people to take them out of the sack hovels and tin shanties they are living in."

Professor Martin West, whose department of social anthropology completed a study on the area on April 15, said their survey "contradicts the disparaging picture of 'sack hovels'."

Prof West said: "Although there is some very poor housing, many residents have made great efforts to develop their homes against considerable odds. "We encountered a well-organized and stable community, many of whom have lived in Lawaaikamp for years. The problems of the area — the lack of water, refuse removal and the inadequate sanitation system — are the result of official policy."

(Report by Anthony Johnson, 122 St George's St, Cape Town).
The end of the line

and home is a one-room, mud-floor hut —
— no roads, no water, no power, no roads.

residents there is no water, no power, no roads.

DAVID ROGERS reports that conditions there

are much better than they were a year ago.

their lives, they're doing as well as they can.
Removal of Act will help property prices

IF THE Group Areas Act were to be removed, the property market would boom and the depressed building industry stimulated, a study has found.

The study of the Act by Cape Town University's academic planning officer Renfew Christie said the corresponding uplift would see small construction firms, which would otherwise die, growing and land-hungry diminishing.

The study, undertaken on behalf of the SA Institute of Race Relations, indicated that political, economic and housing shortage instability would be reduced and the economy would benefit greatly.

It said: "While the emergence of the 'grey areas' had indicated likely future trends by injecting some lift into a flat market, we have noted that continued uncertainty has limited the effect of these changes."

MICHI COLLINS

"It will continue to do so until the Act is repealed or changed."

The report warned that the pent-up, stifling dwelling conditions experienced by blacks could burst its banks and the under-housed could move by force into white homes.

"This may seem far-fetched in present-day SA. But the analogy demonstrates the enormous basic need for mass housing and its possible implication for political instability and housing rights."

"Where a mass need is not monetised into an economic demand, it turns into a political demand, and if not channelled, it might be achieved by force."

The report said the existence of this vast force of the urban under-housed who lacked money but wanted housing was not only a growing threat to stability.

"It also clearly increases the desire of those who do not have the means but are denied access to white property to escape township conditions."

"This explains why, when Fordsburg was opened to Indian residence in 1982, prices by 1984 reached R180 000 for a flat unit sale, or R700 per month rental, for three bedrooms."

The warning by Christie is highlighted in yesterday's ultimatum by government to a Durban couple whose legal mixed marriage made international headlines in 1965.

The couple were informed that their luxury beachfront apartment would be sold by government within three months because they had violated the Act.

Jimmy James, who is white, and his Indian wife Shan married in September 1965, soon after the Mixed Marriages Act was scrapped. 
DESPITE government promises to end the evil of forced removals, more than 100 000 people were being moved against their will, according to the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

"In this year — designated by the United Nations as international year of the home for the homeless — we the Catholic bishops of South Africa, wish to express our deep concern at the continuing forced removal of people," the SACBC said in a statement.

"In places as far apart as KTC in the Western Cape, Lawaaikamp in George, Duncan Village in the Eastern Cape and Oukasie in the Transvaal, people have been forced out of their homes by officials or 'vigilantes' under the guise of orderly urbanization or upgrading, which in fact is an entrenchment of apartheid.

"Some people, together with their homes, have been incorporated into the independent homelands with subsequent loss of their South African citizenship and employment rights.

"People are outraged by these injustices and rightly resist them.

"They have a dehumanizing and brutalizing effect. The overall result is increasing homelessness and the dismembering of South Africa as a national unit.

"We call on the government to stop all forced removals and to improve the living conditions of people where they are currently settled, so that all South Africans can enjoy the home life to which they have a right," said the statement, which was signed by Bishop Wilfrid Napier of Kokstad, the SACBC president, on behalf of its administrative board."
Lawaaikamp needs less lawaii and more support

By MARTIN WEST
and Members of the Development Action Group

Lawaaikamp, a small black squatter community in George, is under threat of removal. It has been the focus of attention from the State President—who recently made diagnostic remarks about the community—local authorities, the police, community organizations, academics, professional planners, the press and the diplomatic corps. Why all the lawaii? 

Firstly, there is interest in a proposed forced removal in President Botha's own backyard, against the background of his stated intention not to proceed with forced relocations. Lawaaikamp falls in a colored Group Area, and the major reason for relocation appears to be the inability of the authorities for keeping "population groups" separate at all costs.

Secondly, the Lawaaikamp community has shown exceptional resilience in resisting its removal, and in enlist ing wide support for its efforts. As a result, a December 31 deadline to vacate the area was suspended. But many feel the suspension will last only until after the election, and P W Botha's refusal to guarantee recently that the community would not be forcibly relocated is seen as ominous.

Thirdly, Lawaaikamp presents an important example of an area that could easily be upgraded. It highlights certain fundamental misapprehensions about upgrading squatter areas, which have been identified by the Development Action Group, a Cape Town-based group of professional planners and architects:

- That the houses which people provide for themselves in "informal settlements" are worthless—whereas in fact, many represent considerable investments;
- That squatter settlements are necessarily unhealthy—whereas poor health conditions are often caused primarily by official failure to provide essential basic services;
- That people have to be relocated for upgrading to take place—whereas experience elsewhere suggests that the most successful upgrading schemes have been carried out without relocation; and
- That relocation areas are better than existing sites—which is by no means necessarily the case.

Lawaaikamp consists of 230 wood-and-iron houses with a population of 1,736 people. It has been in existence for 40 years. It is a settled community—11% of household heads were born there, and the rest have an average length of residence of 18 years. Four half of the results were either born in George, or moved to Lawaaikamp from other areas in George. Many already have experience of forced relocation, and were informed by the municipal ity. Lawaaikamp represented a permanent home. The community is united behind its representatives, and appears well ordered despite harassment.

Families are very poor—but this is the result of a long-standing official policy of neglect. Four taps serve the community, there is no refuse removal, and bucket toilets are only emptied once a week. For this residents pay R19 per month.

This contrasts starkly with what residents of Lawaaikamp are able to do for themselves. While there are some very poor houses, many have invested time, money and effort in improving their homes. The average home has 4.8 rooms with a room size of 20 m², while the average total house area of 97 m² is larger than some township plots. The UCT survey reveals that over 70% of Lawaaikamp houses are nearly three times that size. Relocation of the community is no simple matter, and would involve considerable losses.

The survey also revealed that 10% of houses had their own electricity generators, 22% had television sets, 10% had refrigerators and 15% had telephones. In addition 89% had their own toilets.

A Lawaaikamp resident said the "sack houses" referred to by President Botha, and represents considerable investment. An Urban Foundation study in Durban found that an average 36 m² squatter dwelling represents a "value" of over R3,000 and the Lawaaikamp houses are nearly three times that size. Relocation of the community is no simple matter, and would involve considerable losses.

LAWAAIKAMP residents want their area upgraded, and cited faster, improved roads, better housing, electricity and improved sanitation as their major priorities. It is not necessary for people to be relocated for this to take place, as experience in other parts of the world, shows.

The Development Action Group was invited by the George Civic Association to comment on the feasibility of upgrading the area. It has identified Lawaaikamp as exhibiting the ability and cohesion which are essential prerequisites for successful upgrading. In the UCT survey respondents indicated willingness and the ability to make some monthly saving, towards the costs of upgrading.

The Lawaaikamp site is highly suitable as a residential area in terms of location and terrain. Its proximity to existing trunk services would allow cheaper service installation and its closeness to work and shopping facilities are especially important for a low-income community.

The relocation site is an area known as Sanddrak, which is farther away, and is on a steeper site. Parts of it enjoy even fewer services than Lawaaikamp. In planning terms it would be irrational to suggest that relocation to Sanddrak offers the best means of improving the quality of life of people in Lawaaikamp. In the survey, 97% of those interviewed expressed the determination to remain in Lawaaikamp. Clearly enforced relocation cannot take place.

If the authorities are serious about stopping forced relocation for ideological purposes, Lawaaikamp would be a good place to start. It is a found a stable and united community, willing and able to help themselves. They deserve less lawaii and official disparagement and more support in their efforts for a better life.

[Martin West is a Professor of Social Anthropology at UCT]
now decide that even tougher action against intransigent black communities is needed to convince the rightwing that it is serious about seeing separate development through to the end.

Another flashpoint where government's wavering of recent months may end is Lawaankamp near George. At an election meeting P W Botha said he could not guarantee that the settlement would not be moved to nearby Sandkraal despite opposition from residents. There seems little doubt now that the community will be forced out.

The NCAR says that since February 1985 when Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced that there would be no more forced removals, government has "blatantly broken its promise" and removed the black communities of Lange near Uitenhage, "engineered" the expulsion of 70,000 residents of Cape Town's Crossroads, disestablished Oukasie, and legislated the incorporation of the Transvaal communities of Machakaneng, Brakhaagte and Bloemfontein against their will into Bophuthatswana.

"In March this year, government began to remove the residents of the township of Machadodorp in the eastern Transvaal. The authority claims that the removal is voluntary, but the residents say that government — having deliberately neglected their township — did not consult them before trying to move them," says the NCAR.

Other large communities facing removal include 40,000 people in East London's Duncan Village who will lose their homes due to an "upgrading" of the village. A similar scheme is planned for Port Elizabeth's Walmer township.

The NCAR says the pending incorporation of the massive Botshabelo resettlement area near Bloemfontein into QwaQwa, as a prelude to "independence" for the homeland, will also effectively be a removal because the community is opposed to incorporation.

Removals, it adds, are also effectively taking place with action against illegal squatters and in terms of anti-slam laws which are at the core of government's "orderly urbanisation" policy.

The NCAR believes government may use the emergency regulations even more harshly to counter resistance to removals. It points out that since the emergency was declared last year, leaders of communities threatened with removal or incorporation and NCAR field workers have been detained.

The South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) has expressed concern at continuing removals. "In spite of government promises to end this evil, more than 100,000 people are being moved against their will. In places as far apart as KTC in the western Cape, Lawaankamp in George, Duncan Village in the eastern Cape and Oukasie in the Transvaal, people have been forced out of their homes by officials or vigilantes under the guise of orderly urbanisation or upgrading, which in fact is the entrenchment of apartheid."
Resistance to being part of Bop

BY SOL MORATH

The planned incorporation of Hartebeesfontein – popularly known as Machakaneng – into Bophuthatswana is likely to meet with resistance from many of its residents. The SA government recently legislated the incorporation of the settlement north of Rustenburg into Bop.

This has been met with mixed feelings by Machakaneng residents who claim they have been deceived by the SA government.

The original Machakaneng settlement was moved to Hartebeesfontein in 1983 with promises of better land and livelihood.

After four years, however, people are still living in corrugated iron shacks without proper facilities.

They are now facing incorporation into Bop "without consolation."

The area comprises different ethnic groups.

Most of the people, particularly the non-Tswanas, said they didn't want to be incorporated into Bop as it would bring them misfortune and deprivation.

They say they are happy to stay in Hartebeesfontein and do not want to hear anything about the Bop government.

Some residents have vowed to fight to the bitter end if the SA government goes ahead with the incorporation.

Other areas that are to be incorporated into Bop for consolidation of this independent homeland government are Braaklange, Blaafontein and Geweefontein, near Hammanskraal.

It is not known when all these areas will formally be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.
Sash appeals to George over Lawaakamp

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

BLACK SASH president Mrs Mary Burton yesterday appealed to the George Municipality to include Lawaakamp in its latest R38-million recreational project instead of aiding in the forced removal of the embattled community.

In an open letter to the town clerk of the George Municipality, Mr Carel du Bissis, Mrs Burton said Lawaakamp was a settled community of about 2,000 people whose work over many years had "contributed to the development of this area, without enjoying the residential security and amenity accorded to other residents".

In a message distributed to residents of Lawaakamp on May 6, President P W Botha had declared that "forced removals have been stopped".

"In spite of this," said Mrs Burton, "we see these demolitions as a contradiction of the stated policy..."

Mrs Burton called for a halt to all demolitions, evictions and threats of evictions at Lawaakamp and for the urgent adoption and financing of residents' upgrading proposals for the Lawaakamp settlement.

The George Civic Association (GCA) said in a statement yesterday that they were "constantly receiving notices to demolish their houses and pensioners have been told to move to structures in Sandtakal little bigger than dog kennels".

The GCA said that the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr David Curry, and the Labour Party had failed to support residents' demands that they be allowed to remain in Lawaakamp (which is part of a coloured group area).
New move bid at Lawaanikamp

Political Correspondent

The latest bid by the George municipality to evict 120 Lawaanikamp residents would be "vigorously" opposed, lawyers for the George Civic Association (GCA) said yesterday.

Mr Kobus Pienaar said he had informed the authorities that the latest batch of notices threatening 22 families with prosecution and eviction were "in most instances misdirected and an intended action will be vigorously defended."

Mr Pienaar, who represents the GCA, said the latest notices were in conflict with pamphlets distributed to Lawaanikamp residents on election day in which President F W Botha promised that all forced removals had ended.
Forced removals have their roots in history

PUTTING A PLOUGH TO THE GROUND: Accumulation and Dispossession in Rural South Africa 1850-1930, edited by W Beinart, P Delius, S Trapido (Ravan R26.95)

For many people forced removals are the cruellest aspect of apartheid. But it is not always well understood, in the words of Delius and Beinart, that they are the “dramatic conclusion” of processes begun long ago.

The growth of a dynamic capitalist agriculture in some areas of South Africa pre-dates the mineral discoveries, which are generally supposed to have been the catalyst, according to the essays by Ross and Richardson which appear in this collection. Commercialised agriculture, they argue, brought with it increasingly coercive labour practices and the displacement of indigenous inhabitants.

The authors of this collection of 10 detailed studies are concerned to use theoretical concepts to illuminate history, without draining it of its idiosyncrasies and essential vitality. For instance, various other scholars have tried to characterise the South African state in an attempt to understand how the state has either directed or hindered agricultural development. But, because “the state” has been isolated in conceptual starkness, it has remained a faceless, mechanistic entity, driven by poorly understood forces.

Delius’s colourful account of “Abel Erasmus” focuses on a 19th century government official in the Eastern Transvaal. Delius uses the striking but somewhat dubious person of Erasmus to help answer some of the questions he poses, in particular, how local officials coped with competing labour needs in a district where “the state” was weak.

Erasmus’s methods of meeting the labour requirements of his constituency prompted Lord Wolseley to call him “a fiend in human form”.

Keegan and Beinart’s papers have similar themes, located in other areas of South Africa.

Delius and Beinart contend that it is also important to study the defensive responses of Africans who were being squeezed off their land, so that one becomes aware of the long process of manoeuvring and tactical opposition, which also nudged “the state” in certain directions. They suggest that the form of “the segregationist state” owed something to resistance.

Bradford’s concluding essay on the ICU (Industrial and Commercial Workers Union) shows how this organisation was able to capture the collective imagination and the burning aspirations of a rural group of Africans, which still has a resonance in Natal today.

Putting A Plough To The Ground is a carefully written and valuable work of scholarship. If I may borrow some metaphorical associations from the title, I would say that it will probably prepare the field for even more sophisticated and fruitful academic work in this area. But, on the whole, it is a difficult book. Even the introduction, which contains a brilliant summary and evaluation of 20th century writings on rural South Africa, presupposes that the reader will already be familiar, to some extent, with the terms of the debate — a pity, since the revelations of South Africa’s rural history ought to be made available to a much wider audience.

— CK
Demolitions: Lawaaikamp 2 go to court

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

AN urgent application was launched yesterday in the Supreme Court to restrain the George Municipality from demolishing the homes of two residents of Lawaaikamp, the squatter camp outside George.

The court heard that the municipality had agreed not to proceed with any action till the matter has been finalized.

In papers before the court Mrs Ellen Vena said her home had been destroyed by fire, and while she was rebuilding the municipality demolished it on May 20 this year.

She said she had been registered with the municipality as the lawful occupier of the plot and had never been an illegal squatter.

"In view of the fact that I occupied the site and erected my house there with the consent of the respondent, I do not understand what prompt the respondent to act against me," she said.

"The only explanation I can think of is an attempt to force me and my family (and eventual-ly the rest of the community) to move to Sandkraal, a proclaimed black township some distance from where we are living now."

Mr Edward Vywer said he had built an additional room on to his house during 1985 with the municipality's knowledge. The municipality had accepted the extra rent.

On May 19 a message was left by the municipality that they would break the room down the next day, and on May 20 he arrived home to see eight policemen and an armoured police vehicle at his home while municipality officials broke down the room.

The residents are seeking an order directing the municipality to immediately restore Mrs Vena's home and Mr Vywer's room to the condition they were in before demolition. They also seek an interdict restraining the municipality from demolishing the homes once they have been restored.

Mr L Disen, SC, for the applicants, said he had not had enough time to consider the municipality's answering affidavits which were presented shortly before the court appearance. He requested that the hearing be postponed, and the matter will be heard on June 5.

Mr Carel Petrus du Plessis, the George town clerk, said in an affidavit that he had told Mrs Vena's son on May 19 that the home would be demolished because it had been erected without permission. The municipality then demolished it the next day.

Mr Acting Justice Brigman presiding, was assisted by Mr B Griesel and instructed by Ernst, Strauss and Haisbrook, appeared for the municipality. Mr Disen was assisted by Mr P Gamble and instructed by Mr Allen Dodson of Mallinick, Richman and Gleenberg Inc.
Botshabelo rumours spark week of violence

By MONO BADELA

A rumour that Botshabelo was due for incorporation into Qwa Qwa last week has set off a chain reaction of school boycotts, work stayaways and violent incidents.

A schoolteacher who tried to prevent students from demonstrating has been stabbed; a large contingent of *kitsonstabels*, or hastily-trained special constables, has reportedly been introduced into the resettlement camp-turned-township and a number of students have been arrested.

The township, which houses more than 500 000 residents—60km from Bloemfontein, was tense this week as people were still discussing their fear they would be forced to become "citizens" of the Qwa Qwa "homeland".

In February, the then-deputy minister of land affairs, Ben Wilkins, told parliament it had been decided "in principle that Onverwacht (Botshabelo) will eventually be included in Qwa Qwa. A decision when to include the area will be taken after further consultations and discussions."

Many developments fanned the rumour that incorporation was imminent.

Last month, jobless men were recruited in large numbers to be trained as police. Residents said the message had been relayed through loudhailers on top of Casspirs that the jobless should come to the police station for employment.

On Monday last week Botshabelo youths decided on a classroom boycott in protest against the possibility of incorporation. This was followed by a number of incidents of violence and rioting. Two buses were gutted by fire and several others were badly damaged.

During the week, said residents, as many as 500 *kitsonstabels* appeared in the area.

On Friday, the day Botshabelo residents expected to find themselves incorporated into Qwa Qwa, the local youth congress distributed a pamphlet calling for a stayaway. By the end of the week, 56 students had reportedly been arrested and a Lutheran mission raided. On Sunday, a contingent of the SA Defence Force entered the township.

Although the government has denied incorporation is imminent, there is a growing feeling among Botshabelo residents that any moves in that direction could be met with resistance.
Court bid to force town to rebuild demolished house

Staff Reporter

TWO residents of Lawaikkamp have applied to the Supreme Court for an order instructing the George municipality to rebuild a house and room it demolished last week.

Widow Mrs Ellen Vena, 57, said in an affidavit that when she returned from work on Wednesday last week the inner walls of her house had been demolished.

The house she and her family had lived in since 1970 was being rebuilt after being burnt down on May 12.

Mrs Vena said the plot on which her house stood was originally allocated to her sister, Mrs Jeanette Meyakie, who died in 1973.

HAD PAID RENT

"I told the municipality of her death within a month and I was told it did not pose a problem. We have stayed there since then and paid rent."

Mrs Vena said she had refused alternative accommodation in Sand kraal offered by the director of the municipality's protection services, Mr Christian Gerber.

"The houses there are expensive to buy and it is further from my work."

Mr Edward Vywer, who lives with his wife, son and brother in house 226, Lawaikkamp, said his plot was allocated to him in 1980.

His affidavit said: "I built my house on this plot with the municipality's consent and I regularly paid rent for the plot until 1986."

"Since about July 1986 there has been considerable confusion about the future status of Lawaikkamp township, which resulted in the municipality writing off all arrear rentals up to December 31 1986."

Both Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer said they paid their May 1987 rent last Thursday.

Mr Vywer said that last Wednesday he arrived home to see policemen and municipal workers demolishing a room he had added.

In a replying affidavit, George town clerk Mr Carel du Plessis denied that Mrs Vena had lived in Lawaikkamp since 1970 and said she had first registered as a resident on July 1 1986.

"Since 1976, when I first became town clerk, the municipality has not permitted newcomers to settle in Lawaikkamp."

Mr du Plessis said both applicants had paid rent last Thursday, the day after their structures were demolished, but they were, in fact, in arrears for January to April.

He said about 521 families had moved to Sandkraal, while about 300 remained at Lawaikkamp.

COVERED BY ACT

"I submit that the municipality's actions are covered by the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act."

Mr du Plessis said Mr Vywer's additional room had not been built in 1965 but "in the last month."

The matter was postponed to enable Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer to respond to the municipality's affidavits. The municipality undertook not to take further action until the court case was resolved.

Mr Acting Justice Bregman was on the bench. Mr L Dixon SC, assisted by Mr P Gamble and instructed by Madilek, Ress, Richman and Closenberg, appeared for Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer. Dr W Cooper SC, assisted by Mr B Griesel and instructed by Ernst, Strauss and Haasbroek, appeared for the municipality.
Out with squatters, in with the sports

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

LAWAAJKAMP squatters under threat of removal are unlikely to be impressed by the announcement that the George Town Council is considering plans for the erection of a R38-million hotel and sports complex for the town.

Least likely to be impressed is 58-year-old Lawaaikamp resident Ellen Vena. This week, as developers’ proposals for a four-star hotel and sports wonderworld — featuring an Olympic-size pool, artificial lake, golf course, tennis courts and rugby fields on a 147 ha spread — began their bureaucratic path, George municipal workers accompanied by police in a Casspir arrived at her home and began to pull it down.

According to the George Civic Association, Vena’s house burned down two weeks ago. Last week, her 30-year-old son, Harry, started rebuilding it. "Although the original house was registered and service charges paid, they were warned by the municipality (the day before its demolition) to demolish their only shelter," a representative of the association said. In other developments affecting the embattled community, old age pensioners were this week told they had to register for what the representative described as "tiny two-roomed houses" in Sandkraal.

Notice were also served on 22 families, threatening them with prosecution and summary eviction if they failed to vacate their homes by May 16. Lawyers acting for the civic association confirmed that none of the estimated 100 people affected had moved.
QwaQwa takeover?

Despite government denials that Botshabelo is to be incorporated into QwaQwa, rumours to the contrary continue to circulate among residents of the sprawling settlement.

The area has been tense (current affairs April 10) in the wake of persistent reports that the settlement, situated 60 km to the east of Bloemfontein, is to be incorporated into QwaQwa, the tiny mountainous homeland hundreds of kilometres away on the northern border of Lesotho.

The latest rumour put the incorporation date at May 15 and apparently followed a report on Radio Sesotho. As it turns out the report was baseless. This was not enough, however, to prevent violent protest erupting. The Bureau for Information has reported a number of incidents of arson and stone-throwing over the past two weeks. And last week there were reports of arrests, school boycotts and stayaways.

Residents of the settlement, about 500,000 of them, have long feared that the QwaQwa government had agreed to take independence in return for gaining Botshabelo. However a decision earlier this month at the national council meeting of the ruling Dikwankwetsa Party not to opt for independence has scotched the notion for the moment.

According to T E Phoofolo, assistant secretary general of press relations for the Dikwankwetsa Party, the decision not to opt for independence merely reaffirmed a similar decision by the Legislative Assembly of QwaQwa, which consists of 79 members of the Dikwankwetsa Party, and one member of the opposition Basotho Unity Party.

However, despite assurances to the contrary, residents still believe incorporation is imminent. For starters the QwaQwa government has indicated it wants to control the area.

Another major tell-tale sign that the territory may be earmarked for eventual incorporation into QwaQwa is that residents are complaining that they have to accept QwaQwa identity cards.
ensigns have been held regarding the date for the incorporation of Onverwacht into Ovaqua; if so, (a) with whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether a referendum is to be held amongst the resident of Onverwacht on incorporation into Ovaqua, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether the Government of Ovaqua has made any representations to the South African Government regarding independence; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature of these representations and (ii) response thereof?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No. no further consultations or discussions were held (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No decision regarding a referendum has been taken.

(3) No (a) and (b) Fall away

Riots: buildings damaged

*19 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many buildings falling under the control of the Department of Education and Development Aid have been damaged as a result of riots in the current calendar year, (b) what is the estimated cost of the damage and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) 3
(b) R30 700
(c) 23 May 1987

Owerwacht

*20 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 17 February 1987, any further consultations and discussions have been held regarding the date for the incorporation of Onverwacht into Ovaqua; if so, (a) with whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether a referendum is to be held amongst the resident of Onverwacht on incorporation into Ovaqua, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether the Government of Ovaqua has made any representations to the South African Government regarding independence; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature of these representations and (ii) response thereof?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No. no further consultations or discussions were held (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No decision regarding a referendum has been taken.

(3) No (a) and (b) Fall away

Group Areas Act

21. Mr J J S Prinsloo asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether a body or person falling under his Department issued a residence permit in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act to a White person who is living with his Coloured wife in a White group area at an address furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) whose recommendation was the permit issued; if not,

(2) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated against the above-mentioned persons, if so, what steps; if not, why not?

Cape Town: vagrants

*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any facilities are available for the rehabilitation of vagrants of each race group from the central Cape Town area, if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken in this regard, if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) where, (bb) when and (cc) by whom was each such facility provided and (iii) by whom are they financed;

(2) whether any additional facilities for the rehabilitation of such vagrants were provided during the past five years; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) by whom were they provided, (c) by whom are they financed and (d) what total number of vagrants can be accommodated in these facilities?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Asus None.
Home defended in 'semantic' attack

A WIDOW who rebuilt her home in Lawaalkamp after it was destroyed by a fire only to have it ripped down by the George municipality, objected to the Supreme Court this week to a municipal description of it as a "hovel".

Mrs Ellen Vena, a 57-year-old mother of five children, said she resented the George town clerk's "inaccurate description of my comfortable and spacious family home as a hovel".

The town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, had said in an earlier affidavit that Mrs Vena's destroyed "structure" was "an ordinary squatter shack that can only be described as a hovel (krot)".

He responded to her criticism by saying that he had intended the word "krot" to mean "shack" rather than "hovel".

The 1987 edition of the Tafelberg bilingual dictionary compiled by Bosman, Van der Merwe and Hiemstra translates "krot" as: "den, hovel, shanty, kennel, dog-hole''.

The 1984 edition of the same dictionary adds "shack" and "hole".

This semantic battle is a minor note in Mrs Vena's struggle against what she sees as the municipality's attempt to force her — and other residents — to move to Sandkraal.

She is seeking an order compelling the municipality to rebuild her home.

A housekeeper earning R90 a month, Mrs Vena moved to Lawaalkamp in 1970. She says she paid rent regularly from then till August 1976 and again in May this year. The interruption in payment followed widespread confusion about the future of Lawaalkamp and in the municipality "writing off all arrear rentals up to December 1986".

The municipality admits receiving some money from her but contests her claim to 17 years of residence, saying she was "first registered with the municipality as a resident on July 1, 1966".

It claims it acted legally in destroying her almost rebuilt home.

Judgment was reserved yesterday.

Mr Justice G Friedman is on the Bench. Mr L K Dixon SC, with Mr P Gamble and instructed by Strydom of Knysna, appeared for the applicants. Dr W E Cooper SC, with Mr B Groessel and instructed by Ernst Strauss and Haasbroek, appeared for the municipality.
Death threat for Knysna lawyer

A car belonging to a Knysna lawyer, Mr Kobus Pienaar, was spraypainted early yesterday morning with the words: "Next time we kill you."

Mr Pienaar, who acts for the George Civic Association, the residents of Lawuinkamp and a number of clients in actions against the police, said the threat was spraypainted the full length of the car and his name was painted on its top.

He said he had returned to his home in Knysna from Lawuinkamp at about 11pm on Wednesday night. At about 4am yesterday morning, he was woken by a telephone call.

When he went to his car at about 8 am yesterday morning, he found a tyre punctured and the threat painted on his car which would probably have to be repainted.
Squatter group meet minister

DELEGATIONS from threatened squatter communities at Lawaikamp, near George, and Kleinskool, outside Port Elizabeth, met the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr David Curry, yesterday in an attempt to halt resettlements.

The group of about 20 squatters said their decision physically to deliver letters of protest to Mr Curry in Parliament followed brief replies from him saying the “matter was receiving attention”.

Accompanied by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Mr Jan van Eck, MP for Claremont, the group said after an hour-long meeting with Mr Curry that he had promised to do “all he could”. He said he would contact municipal officials and senior government members.

Mr Zolile Hugo, publicity secretary for the George Civic Association, said that he was “unhappy” with the outcome of the meeting.

“Mr Curry said his decision was not final and that it was up to Mr Hennis,” Mr Hugo said.

Commenting on the meeting, Mrs Suzman said the delegation had been given a “sympathetic hearing”. She said Mr Curry had said he would take their representations to the relevant authorities and that he was against the Group Areas Act but was not empowered to repeal it.

In addition, his department did not set aside areas under the Act.

Mrs Suzman said the outcome of the visit by the delegation remained “very uncertain”.

Speaking on Lawaikamp in the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr Curry said his department had written a letter to the people of Lawaikamp in which he had stated that permanent residence should be granted to those blacks who had lived there previously.

“...To my knowledge no black in Lawaikamp has asked for a permit. The blacks have not even asked for the support of permits.”

He denied that the Labour Party had refused to support permits.

Mr Hugo said additional squatter shacks in the 200-family community were being demolished by municipal workers under security force protection.

Mr Mike Scholtz, a spokesman for the Northern Areas Youth Congress, said the 60-year-old Kleinskool community was also threatened with removals of blacks to make way for coloured development.

This community was totally integrated with mixed families, mixed schools, sports teams and graveyards and was united in its opposition, he said.

Mr Curry had offered them a meeting with Mr Hennis but they still had to decide on this, Mr Scholtz said.

Mr Curry was not available for comment last night. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent
Please let us stay, say shanty-dwellers

Staff Reporter

A DELEGATION from two Cape shantytown communities threatened with removal have met the Minister of Agriculture, Local Government and Housing in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, to seek assurances that they will not be resettled.

The meeting yesterday was attended by delegates from Lawaiikamp near George and Kleinskool near Port Elizabeth.

Both communities are threatened by authorities' attempts to conform with Group Areas demarcations.

Lawaiikamp residents have been ordered to move to the new Sandkraal township, while residents of Kleinskool — a black and coloured community — face relocation to Motherwell, on Port Elizabeth's outskirts, or Tyoksville near Uitenhage.

Kleinskool is soon to be declared a coloured area.

Delegates described the talks as "useful", although, they said, they would adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude after pledges by Mr Curry that he would take the issue to "highest parliamentary levels".

Laurine Platzy, national co-ordinator of the National Committee Against Removals, said Lawaiikamp residents had made numerous representations to the House of Representatives before meeting Mr Curry.

Mr Zolile Hugo, publicity secretary of the George Civic Association, said Mr Curry told the group he was in favour of their staying in Lawaiikamp.

"But he added that his decision was not the final one — that was in the hands of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis. I was not too pleased at that statement.

An elderly Lawaiikamp resident said that "matchbox" houses provided at Sandkraal were much smaller than their existing structures.
Court orders widow’s smashed home to be rebuilt

Supreme Court Reporter

THE municipality of George was ordered by the Supreme Court yesterday immediately to rebuild the home of a Lawaankamp widow which it demolished in May.

The court order ends a nightmare for Mrs Ellen Vena, 57, who rebuilt her 17-year-old home after it was destroyed by fire on May 13, only to have it ripped down by the municipality days before it was ready for occupation.

The municipality was also ordered to rebuild a room in another Lawaankamp resident, Mr Edward Vywer, added on to his home which suffered a similar municipal demolition in May.

In a judgment which emphasized the "fundamental principle that a person may not take the law into his own hands", Mr Justice Friedman further ordered the municipality to refrain from further demolishing the restored homes of Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer and to pay their legal costs.

He also granted a "declaration of rights" to Mrs Vena, enabling her to restore her home — "which consisted of a kitchen, living-room and three bedrooms solidly constructed on a cement floor and foundation" — to the state it was in before the fire.

"Inaccuracy"

Mr Justice Friedman noted that Mrs Vena’s statements about her registration and rent-paying status with the municipality "turned out to be true" while the municipality's initial denials and avowedly "frank" statements "turned out to be incorrect".

He said Mrs Vena could not be held responsible for "inaccuracy" in the municipal records.

In addition, their houses had stood "for all these years without any objection to their existence" from the municipality. The "irresistible inference" was that the municipality consented to their being built.

Mr Justice Friedman also dismissed the argument that the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act entitled the municipality, as owner of the land, to demolish the structures without a court order.

He said a "strictly literal interpretation" of the relevant section of the Act might suggest this, but a "proper" appreciation of the section in the context of the Act as a whole made it clear that a person lawfully occupying land was entitled to "normal protection".

He said a home on that land could not be demolished, even by the owner of the land, without a court order.

Mr T. Diton SC, with Mr P. Gamble, and instructed by Mr Robert Piener of Stephens in Kenaba, appeared for Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer. Mr W. E. Cooper SC, with Mr B. Gunwatt, and instructed by Ernst Strauss and Hassbrook, appeared for the municipality.
Strict race divisions at Kleinskool

By MOIRA LEVY and MIKE LOEWE

A MANAGEMENT committee led by the Labour Party is behind moves to split a mixed-race community at Kleinskool in Port Elizabeth, it has emerged.

And in the latest turn to the ongoing removals at Lawaikamp, near George, elderly people of the community are refusing to move to the two-roomed pensioner's houses at the resettlement area of Sandkraal.

A press conference was attended by representatives of both the Lawaikamp and Kleinskool communities in Cape Town this week.

For more than a year the Lawaikamp community has resisted the move to Sandkraal, and this week a delegation met the Minister of Agriculture, Housing and Local Government in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, to seek his assurance that the people would not be forced from their homes.

The squatters said Curry had assured them that he was opposed to the threatened move, and that he would take the matter to the "highest authority".

SOUTH's correspondent in Port Elizabeth reports that the regional director of the Department of Development and Planning, Mr J J Botha, has confirmed that a management committee requested that a strip of land in the Kleinskool be proclaimed "coloured" in terms of the act.

"The Coloured Management Committee has requested us to do something about it," he said.

He said the matter was going to be the subject of an urgent hearing of the Group Areas Board.

Botha claimed there had been racial clashes in the area.

"The Kleinskool Residents Action Committee, however, denied this. A spokesman said the approximately 300 "coloured" and African families had lived in harmony at Kleinskool since he could remember.

The people of Kleinskool fear that the Africans in the community face removal following the recent advertisement in an East London newspaper that the area would be proclaimed a "coloured" group area under the Group Areas Act.

The community has made representation to the Department of Development Planning and wrote to Curry asking him to intervene on their behalf.

In their letter they refer to a speech made by the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendricks, in which he called the Group Areas Act an "ungodly, un-Christian and immoral law".

Kleinskool falls within Hendricks's constituency.

Curry confirmed that he had met a delegation from Lawaikamp and Kleinskool. He said further negotiations would take place.

"It is not the end of the story."
Lawaaikamp slips into Labour’s credibility gap

WHEN delegations from the informal settlements of Lawaaikamp and Kleinskool called on Labour Party minister David Curry this week, they were throwing down the gauntlet.

Curry’s colleagues in the House of Representatives had been savaging the Group Areas Act, saying it had been “violently imposed” on those denied the political rights to defend themselves. Indeed, party leader Allan Hendrickse had described the Act as an “ungodly, un-Christian and immoral law”.

Lawaaikamp, near George, and Kleinskool, near Port Elizabeth, both housing African and coloured families, are facing proclamation — as coloured Group Areas. The coloured Labour Party seemed the place to go for help.

But the response to their plea from Curry served to underscore the yawning gap between rhetoric and reality.

For he could only offer the delegations his personal assurances that he opposed forced removals, his promises that he would take the matter up and the rider that his was not the final say.

Their arrival provided the answer to one MP’s rhetorical question: “Who lives where the tar road ends?” and shot up MPs’ accusations that the government was “talking through its hat” when it said no forced removals were taking place.

Kleinskool falls within the constituency of Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse, but he has yet to comment on its possible proclamation.

The Kleinskool Action Committee, formed in January in response to rumours that Africans — about 1 000 families — would have to move if the area were proclaimed coloured, has argued in a written representation to the Department of Development Planning in Port Elizabeth that proclamation would spell social and economic tragedy.

Action Committee secretary Mike Schottz says he has written to Hendrickse, asking him to oppose the move. But “most people don’t support the Labour Party,” he says. “Instead, they join progressive organisations in the area.”

When repeated letters to Curry asking for clarification of his stance on the issue drew nothing more than the standard one-line response saying the matter was receiving attention, residents decided to meet him face-to-face.
The emphasis on the need for residents to take action in their own homes has been heightened by recent events. A new report from the National Housing Authority highlights the importance of residents taking responsibility for their homes, particularly in light of recent fires. The report calls for residents to be more proactive in addressing fire safety issues in their homes, including ensuring that smoke detectors are properly installed and maintained. The report also recommends that residents familiarize themselves with evacuation plans and know the location of emergency exits. 

The report recommends that residents take a proactive approach to fire safety, including regular maintenance of heating systems, the use of fire-resistant materials, and the installation of smoke detectors. The report also highlights the importance of having a family emergency plan in place and practicing it regularly. The National Housing Authority has also launched a campaign to raise awareness of fire safety issues and encourage residents to take action to protect their homes.
Lions THE BULDOZERS

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May 6

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Temporary stay for Bloekombos squatters

By CHRIS BATEMAN.

The 88-member Bloekombos squatter community in Kraaifontein has received a temporary reprieve from eviction after a meeting between a member of Parliament and municipal officials yesterday.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP MP for Groote Schuur, said the Kraaifontein municipality withdrew eviction notices and gave him an assurance that the community would not be moved "while the winter was at its worst".

The notices were issued on June 8 and were to have come into effect on June 15.

But Mr Van Eck, who was accompanied by Mrs Val Rose-Christie, of the Unrest Monitoring Action Committee, said the municipality was unwilling to provide toilets or water for the squatters.

The community consists of black and coloured families and faces resettlement in Khayelitsha.

Kraaifontein town clerk Mr WM Conradie, who was at the meeting, said: "The meeting was held in camera and the whole matter will go before the council on July 6."
Residents resist forced removals

CP Correspondent

RESIDENTS of Cathcart are resisting a forced removal to a new township.

The move, in the name of township improvement, affects between 10,000 and 12,000 people. A Cathcart residents' association was formed last June to oppose the removal.

The old township, which did not have a name, has simply been deproclaimed and people are expected to move to "Katikati" some 10km away.

The "mayor" of Katikati, M Sili, confirmed that people who did not want to be moved would be forced to go, but denied it was a forced removal.

If there were some individuals who did not want to move, they would be forced, he said, "because we are a small town, we can't run two townships".

But it seems it is more than just a few individuals who don't want to move. Residents said about 30 people, most of them connected to the community council, had moved to the new township so far.

"People are afraid to ask what is happening because of the state of emergency," said one resident.

City Press was shown a letter signed by Louis Kock, the regional chief director of the former East Cape Development Board, in which he said "all black residents of the existing black township are expected to take up residence in the new residential area after the infrastructure has been completed".

The resident also showed City Press a newspaper report in which a senior ECDB official was quoted as saying residents were moving voluntarily.

"We want to know whether this is forced or voluntary, like they said in the newspaper," he said.

In the letter, residents were requested to report to the township manager by May 19, 1986 to sign a form accepting the compensation offered for their houses.

Residents said few people had accepted the compensation, which was very low. The money offered was nowhere near enough to build a new house, they said.

Zim 'bandits' on murder charges

A MAN appeared in the Harare High Court this week charged with the murders of six tourists abducted along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road on July 23, 1982, Ziana reports.

Cephas Sibanda pleaded not guilty before Judge Reynolds.

State counsel Sylvester Maruna told the court that Sibanda was a member of a gang of "bandits" who kidnapped James Greenwell, 21, and Martin Hudson, 38, of Britain, Brett Baldwin, 25, and Kevin Ellis, 26, of the United States, and Tony Bajro, 27, and William Butler, 33, of Australia.

Maruna said the bandits stopped the party at an illegal roadblock then abducted them.

The remains of the tourists were found buried in shallow graves, he said.

Maruna said a State witness, who lived in the Mbebe area, would tell the court how the bandits arrived at his home on July 23, 1985 at about 4pm and ordered him to cook for himself and their captives. - Sapa.
Mogopa: uprooted but still undefeated

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The uprooted people of Mogopa see themselves as "missionaries appointed by God" to fight the Government to secure "our rights to our fatherland...our birthland", according to their spokesman, Mr Lucas Kgattisoane. "Missionaries?" one might be forgiven for asking. "Or martyrs?"

The question — not to be taken quite literally — is prompted by the fact that the destruction of Mogopa, a "black spot" near Ventersdorp, seems to have been the necessary price to be paid for a Government rethink on the question of population removals.

Yet the struggle of the Mogopa people for their land has benefited them nothing. Every solution they have pursued since their removal on St Valentine's Day 1994 has come to nothing and the Government's expropriation of mission land bought on their behalf is but the latest initiative to be crushed.

The bitter irony of Mogopa was noted yesterday by Miss Adiinka Classens of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee. Others benefited from the international storm that was caused by the harsh reality of Mogopa's removal, she pointed out, but the Mogopa people themselves had lived in ever-deepening deprivation.

"Black spots" such as Driefontein and Kwanelela in the Eastern Transvaal, long under threat of removal, were re-awakened in the wake of the Mogopa fiasco.

The Government itself promised "no more forced removals" after Mogopa was destroyed. And although there have been threats to several other communities and induced moves from time to time, nothing like the blatant force of the Mogopa removal has been witnessed since then.

Suffering

The section of law used to move the Mogopa people — section 5 of the Black Adminin.

of the old people dumped outside tents in the grey bushveld at Pachsdraai.

The Government insisted that the Mogopa removal was directed at a small group of dissenters who refused to follow their headman Mr Jacob More to Pachsdraai.

Resisting Mogopa villagers claimed that Jacob More was an unauthorised collaborator who had traded his ancestors' land and that the minority who followed him did so out of fear after most community facilities had been reduced to rubble.

Those removed forcibly in February refused to stay at Pachsdraai and fled instead to Bethanie in Bophuthatswana.

No doubt the two parties stand by their positions taken at the time. Yet there have been moments when, without conceding the main issue, some relief for the enormous suffering of the Mogopa people might have been found.

The first of these opportunities came when the Appeal Court found that the removal of the people of Mogopa was a "drastic measure...unreasonable...inhumane...a violation of the convention..." Your clients have no right to return to the said farm.

Dr Viljoen did, however, agree to a meeting and his deputy, Mr H. J. Terpstra, met Mogopa representatives in December. It was agreed that the possibility of seeking alternative land for the Mogopa people would be investigated.

Land was duly proposed, but Pretoria's proviso was that it would have to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The central Government could not offer any guarantee of secure tenure of this land, stating that this would have to be negotiated by the Bophuthatswana authorities after the Mogopa people had accepted land.

The community rejected the land offer, because they were seeking at least the security of freehold title which they had enjoyed at Mogopa.

Desperation

Driven to desperation by the conditions at Bethanie, they spoke of simply defying the meetings was undertaken to forge the two refugee groups and the workers already on the farm into one community.

Expert opinion was taken on how best to utilise the farm for the 3000 people that were expected to come to live there.

This last-ditch effort to avert a confrontation between the Mogopa people and the Government was scuttled three weeks ago when the farm Holgat was expropriated by the Government.

The reaction of the people is that "this is the point of no return" — they are determined to leave Bethanie and now that Holgat has been snatched away, their destination will be Mogopa.

"We have reached the end of our tether. We are in a very desperate situation," explained Mr Kgattisoane. He said the people were no longer interested in any land other than Mogopa or any piecemeal solution.

"If you had suffered as we have, you would understand why we are embarking on this..."
The uprooted people of Mogopa see themselves as "missionaries appointed by God" to fight the Government to secure "our rights to our fatherland ... our birthland", according to their spokesman, Mr Lucas Kgatitswe. "Missionaries?" one might be forgiven for asking, "Or martyrs?"

The question — not to be taken quite literally — is prompted by the fact that the destruction of Mogopa, a "black spot" near Ventersdorp, seems to have been the necessary price to be paid for a Government re-think on the question of population removals.

Yet the struggle of the Mogopa people for their land has benefited them nothing. Every solution they have pursued since their removal on St Valentine's Day 1984 has come to nought and the Government's expropriation of mission land bought on their behalf is but the latest initiative to be crushed.

The bitter irony of Mogopa was aired yesterday by Miss Anika Claassen of the Transvaal Rural Affairs Committee.

Others benefited from the international storm that was caused by the harsh reality of Mogopa's removal, she pointed out, but the Mogopa people themselves had lived in ever-deepening deprivation.

"Black spots" such as Drievolwagte in KwaZamuland in the Eastern Transvaal, long under threat of removal, were re-prieved in the wake of the Mogopa fiasco.

The Government itself promised "no more forced removals" after Mogopa was destroyed. And although there have been threats to several other areas, the mood induced moves from time to time, nothing like the blatant force of the Mogopa removal has been witnessed since then.

**Suffering**

The section of law used to move the Mogopa people — section 5 of the Black Administration Act — was repealed when the pass laws went a year ago.

Miss Claassen suggested that none of this would have happened without the international hue-and-cry provoked by scenes of Mogopa's suffering.

That suffering evolved the breaking down of schools, homes and churches in the old stone settlement; the scores of armed men who kept the removal squad safe from prying eyes as they forced people from their homes, the busloads of stunned and weeping people bound for the Government-planned resettlement camp; and the emptiness in the eyes of the old people dumped outside tents in the grey bushveld at Pachsdraai.

The Government insisted that the Mogopa removal was directed at a small group of dissidents who refused to follow their headman Mr Jacob More of Pachsdraai. Resisting Mogopa villagers claimed that Jacob More was an unauthorized collaborator who had traded his ancestors' land and that the minority followed him so out of fear after most community facilities had been reduced to rubble.

Those removed forcibly in February refused to stay at Pachsdraai and fled instead to Bethanie in Bophuthatswana.

No doubt the two parties stand by their positions taken at the time. Yet there have been moments when, without conceding the main issue, some relief for the enormous suffering of the Mogopa people might have been found.

The first of these opportunities came when the Appeal Court found that the removal of the people of Mogopa had been unlawful because the process prescribed by the Black Administration Act provisions had not been properly carried out.

Soon after this the people of Mogopa requested the right to return to their land but were advised that the Government would strongly oppose this.

In November last year, Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen wrote to the community's attorney, saying:

"Your clients at the present time do not have any legal interest in the Mogopa farms. No farms have been excised from the released lands (designated for black occupation).

Your clients have no right to return to the said farms."

Dr Viljoen did, however, agree to a meeting and his deputy, Mr H.J. Tempel, met Mogopa representatives in December. It was agreed that the possibility of seeking alternative land for the Mogopa people would be investigated.

Land was duly proposed, but Pretoria's proviso was that it would have to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The central Government could not offer any guarantee of secure tenure of this land, stating that this would have to be negotiated by the Bophuthatswana authorities after the Mogopa people had accepted land.

The community rejected the land offer, because they were seeking at least the security of freehold title which they had enjoyed at Mogopa.

**Desperation**

Driven to desperation by the conditions at Bethanie, they spoke of simply defying the Government and taking possession of Mogopa in defiance of the law.

At this point rural development organisations and church groups stepped in and proposed an alternative — that a trust be formed to purchase mission land available in the Western Transvaal and that a place of permanent refuge be set up jointly for the Mogopa people and a smaller group removed from Machavie Lad. After a careful investigation the Botshabelo Trust was duly established, money raised abroad and the farm Holgat, near Coligny, was purchased by deed of trust.

A whole series of planning meetings was undertaken to forge the two refugee groups and the workers already on the farm into one community.

Expert opinion was taken on how best to utilise the farm for the 3,000 people that were expected to come to live there.

This last-ditch effort to avert a confrontation between the Mogopa people and the Government was scuttled three weeks ago when the farm Holgat was expropriated by the Government.

The reaction of the people is that "this is the point of no return" — they are determined to leave Bethanie and now that Holgat has been snatched away, their destination will be Mogopa.

"We have reached the end of our tether. We are in a very desperate situation," explained Mr Kgatitswe.

He said the people were no longer interested in any land other than Mogopa or any piecemeal solution.

"If you had suffered as we have, you would understand why we are embarking on this suicidal course," he said.

At Bethanie people went without water, pensioners without money, young people without jobs and children without schools, he said.

He made it clear that they would be going in peace, fortified only by the belief that this is our land and that they were unlawfully dispossessed of it.

He predicted that whatever they did they would be labelled communists and stone-throws, but they would win because they were fighting for the land of their birth and because God was on the side of the oppressed, he asserted.
Tribe ‘to defy govt’

JOHANNESBURG. — Some 2 500 Magooba residents will defy the government and return to land from which they were evicted at gunpoint three years ago, tribal elders said yesterday.

Spokesmen for the defiant Tswana-speaking Magooba community said they would retake land they owned for generations, 145km west of Johannesburg, till they were removed under laws designed to clear “black spots” in 1984.

Their eviction was ruled unlawful by the Appeal Court, but the government expropriated the land before they could return.

Some 279 families were dumped 200km north-west of Johannesburg near Botswana’s border. Now, tribal elders complain the government has buckled under right-wing pressure and reneged on a resettlement project after two years of negotiation.

In the latest sequel to the Magooba tribe’s saga, the government earlier this month expropriated a farm that was being bought for the community shortly before the R2.3 million sale was concluded for the property, human-rights activists said.

Elder Mr Lukas Kgatatstoe said the community would make the return journey “in the next two months”.

Cape Times, Thursday, July 30, 1987
State seizes farm before 3 000 blacks can move in

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The Government has expropriated a Western Transvaal farm planned as a refuge for about 3 000 victims of forced removal — just weeks before the first were to have moved there.

Leaders of the displaced Mogopa community say the action leaves them no option but to reoccupy the land from which they were forcibly removed in 1984.

Holgat Farm was expropriated just before the Machavie community, living under threat of eviction at Roedgrond, were due to have moved there.

The property was bought for R2.8-million from funds raised through foreign church groups and administered by the Botshabelo Trust.

Bowed to pressure

R2-million had already changed hands, the deed of sale had been signed and only the registration of title in the name of the trust remained when the expropriation took place.

Church groups and development agencies believe the Government has bowed to pressure from white farmers in the area, a Conservative Party constituency.

The Mogopa community was to have formed the backbone of the refugee settlement at Holgat. Now that their new home has been snatched away, they intend to turn to their original land at Mogopa, spokesman Mr Lucas Kgaitsiwe said.

The people of Mogopa have been living in the Bethanie area of Bophuthatswana since they were surrounded by security forces and moved by force in February 1984. The majority fled to Bethanie from the Government-planned resettlement camp at Parchdaal, near Zeerust.

Permanent solution

Black Sash Transvaal president Mrs Ethel Walt said: "Bethanie proved to be anything but a haven and they have lived there in conditions of extreme privation."

Holgat, also known as Botshabelo, meaning "place of refuge", would have provided a legal and permanent solution to problems of the Mogopa and Machavie communities as it was land "released" for black occupation.

About 270 Mogopa families were to have shared the farm with 33 Machavie families, who were uprooted in 1971 from their land near Potchefstroom and left in "temporary" accommodation on the fringes of Bophuthatswana since then.

The Appeal Court declared the removal of the people of Mogopa to be unlawful.

But Mogopa was expropriated and the Government would not let the people return.

Mogopa's attorney, Mr Nicholas Haysom, said there was no case "in which I have been compelled to think with such despair on the legal possibilities".

Few benefits for people of Dimbaza

BY FRANZ KRUGER

DIMBAZA has come a long way since it was "last grave" became synonymous with the evils of resettlement, but its residents have seen little benefit of its burgeoning industrial growth.

In the 1960s, a little known priest, the Rev David Russel, wrote "The Last Grave at Dimbaza", a shocking account which drew world-wide attention to conditions in the then recently established resettlement camp.

The priest is now the Right Rev Russel, the Bishop of Grahamstown, and Dimbaza has turned into Ciskei's largest industrial area.

In terms of decentralisation policy, both the Ciskei and the South African governments have worked very hard to attract industry to the township, and about 50 industries have been established there.

But the benefits of the factories for ordinary residents have remained small. Unemployment remains chronic, with the growth of the township far outstripping the growth in job opportunities.

In addition, the industrialisation there has come literally on the backs of the workers.

Conditions that have encouraged industrialists to come to Dimbaza include no minimum wage legislation, a docile labour force, and few regulations covering health and safety.

And that means low wages, appalling health conditions and extensive harassment of anyone who dares to complain.

A member of the Dimbaza Youth Congress said wages ranged between R15 and R50 a fortnight. There was almost no provision for the protection of workers against hazards at work. In one factory, workers worked with acid, "and you can easily identify them, their eyes are red and their skin is damaged because they do not get gloves or any protection".

"Workers who dare complain are harassed by the Ciskei police, beaten up and detained, and then they are also fired," the youth congress member said.

Trade unions were effectively banned by the Ciskei authorities, but the high level of harassment, there was almost 100 percent support for the May Day stayaway this year. — ELNEWS
Mogopa people plan to move back home

THE people of Mogopa intend moving back to the Ventersdorp land which they occupied up to 1984.

The move will involve about 3000 people, community representative Lucas Kgalitsile said in Johannesburg yesterday.

"We are a very peaceful community. We do not want to return to our land with guns. If we do not make an attempt to return to our land we will lose credibility. The people of Mogopa regard themselves as missionaries from God."

He said the Mogopa group was forcibly removed from its farms in February 1984.
Raid: Farmer tells of ‘threat’

By TONY WEAVER

A SQUAD of police moved on to the farm Wilde Schuttsbrand, on Redhill Road between Scarborough and Cape Point, early yesterday morning and arrested 17 squatters.

The farm, owned by Mr Malthe Schotte, lies in the hills immediately above the Cape Point Nature Reserve, and members of the squatter community said yesterday there were “about 300 people” living there.

Mr Schotte said yesterday that “I reported them to the police, I had no option, I was threatened with a R2,000 fine if I did not lay charges.

“Anyway, they have no right to be on my land, I have not given them permission to be there.”

He would not say who had threatened him with a fine, but other farm owners in the Noordhoek and Kommetjie areas have previously been warned by the Divisional Council — now Regional Services Council — that they would be fined if “illegal shacks” were not cleared off their land.

A squatter spokesman, who asked not to be named, said: “Some of us have been living here for 10 years, others for more than two years. We came from Clifton and we have nowhere else to go.”

He said most of the squatters were employed by the Regional Services Council at the Klaasjagersberg and Kogelfontein depots, adjacent to the Cape Point Nature Reserve.

According to members of the squatter community, a squad of three policemen first arrived on the farm on Wednesday afternoon, but left without saying anything.

They returned soon after 1am yesterday and arrested 17 squatters in an operation which the community said lasted about three hours.

Squatters found guilty

SEVENTEEN squatters of the Scarborough area, who were arrested in a pre-dawn raid yesterday were found guilty of illegal squatting and ordered to vacate their homes within 10 days.

The 17, who pleaded guilty to charges under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, were fined R250 each or three months in jail, suspended for five years — provided they move off the land immediately.

One of the 17 was a 17-year-old youth. The magistrate, Mr R A Dusans, ordered friends and relatives and the Cape Times from the court at the start of proceedings.

Mr W S Cornelius appeared for the State.
houses planned

Roads and toilets but no...
Expropriation to go-ahead

Political Staff

THE government is not prepared to review its expropriation of the farm Holgat in the Bethel area — and the 3000 members of the Magopa tribe who have lived there for years have no option but to accept resettlement elsewhere.

This was confirmed by Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen in a statement released in Parliament yesterday.

He said the Department of Education and Training needed the farm to develop the Bethel Secondary School at Holgat into an agricultural school.

Mr Viljoen said the farm had been the school's home for many years, and the existing buildings will be used as the nucleus for further development.

He stressed that the government was, in any event, not in favour of allowing a black community — such as the Magopas — to be established in an area not earmarked for such a purpose, and which did not conform with any official consolidation programme.
Half-empty white college ‘scandalous’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

IT WAS "scandalous" that the white Cape Town Teacher's College in Mowbray was almost half empty when colleges for blacks were "bursting at the seams" and turning away potential teachers, Mr Jan van Eck (FFP Claremont) said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the white own-affairs education and culture vote, Mr Van Eck said 200 potential black teacher that were being turned away from the new training college in Khayelitsha could easily be accommodated in Mowbray college.

After the Mowbray TTC board had decided to open its door to all races, it approached the minister, but permission was refused.

"This is nothing more than white avarice, which greatly contributes to the deep and serious deterioration of race relations," Mr Van Eck said.

He said said the government's actions made nonsense of its declared reform policies.

Indeed, own-affairs education "perfected and completed" the apartheid ideology.

The government's actions clearly showed it had no intention getting rid of race discrimination.

Expropriation to go ahead

Political Staff

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Shack people leave farm

ABOUT 7000 black squatters at Wheeler's Farm in Walkerville had been "persuaded" to move to an alternative site at Wildebeestfontein, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr J H van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) he said that as at June 25 this year, there were 1135 squatter dwellings at Wheeler's Farm.

The residents were served by a pump for water and a refuse removal facility.

They would be moved to Wildebeestfontein as soon as facilities there had been completed.
Defiance: We're Going Home.

Mogopas' Last and Grand Gesture of
'Attempt to transfer responsibility to Bophuthatswana'

The Black Sash and Transvaal Rural Action Committee have challenged recent statements made by the Government on Mogopa. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development, has said:

- That Holgar, the piece of land in dispute, was expropriated because the Government wishes to expand the present Bethel Mission School into an agricultural college.
- That the Mogopa people would not have been allowed to settle on Holgar because the Government has not planned the area for black settlement; and
- The Government has offered alternate land to the dissatisfied people and negotiations were continuing.

In this article the Black Sash and Trac respond point by point.

WHEN the Botshabelo Trust purchased the farm Holgar for the Mogopa and Machavie people it did not buy that section of the farm on which the Bethel Mission School is situated.

'Whatever' plans the Government may have had for the school did not include expropriating the farm.

Secondly, the farm has been on the market for several years. The Government had ample time to buy it, if it sincerely intended to develop an agricultural college.

Yea, the notice of expropriation refers to the 'urgency' of the necessity to expmoprise. We believe that the 'urgency' refers to the Government's desire to avert the immediate occupation of the farm by the Mogopas and Machavie people. We further believe that the Government acted in response to pressure from local white farmers.

We are suspicious as to whether an agricultural college would be built and to see whether the Government will lease the land to be empty as it has with Mogopa and many other removed "black spot" farms.

As a result, Mogopa there is empty farm land with ruined houses being the only remnants of the fact that thieving black communities once lived there. Present one of the rains near Mogopa is of a demolished mission high school.

FINALLY we come to the question of negotiation. Dr Viljoen says negotiations are proceeding. In view of his failure to respond to the urgent submissions by the Botshabelo Trust and the Mogopa people that he reconsider his decision to expropriate Holgar, or even at least, merely indicate willingness to meet a delegation, this is a bizarre statement.

We presume that he is referring to deadlocked negotiations with the Mogopa people which were initiated in December last year. In a submission to the Ministry of Development, the Mogopa people requested that they be allowed to return to Mogopa.

Dr Viljoen, Deputy Minister Hendrik Tempel turned down this request but offered them alternative land instead.

The Mogopa people were disappointed because of their desperate living conditions. They were prepared to consider this land, however, the department placed certain conditions on the land, namely that the people would not get title deeds and that the land would be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The Mogopa people wrote to the department saying that they were unhappy with these conditions because they knew that President Mangope would be able to evict them as mere tenants once the land was incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The issue became deadlock and there has been no contact between the parties for the last three months.

If this is an example of the Government's stated intention to negotiate with black leaders it does not bode well for the future.

Instead of responding to desperate pleas for an urgent meeting, Dr Viljoen throws a defunct red herring into the arena.

We believe that this is a cynical attempt to cloud the essential facts of the Mogopa-Holgar land tragedy.

Dr Viljoen refers to the negotiations. He does not refer to the urgent appeals by the South African Government to wash its hands of its own unlawful and brutal actions in forcibly removing the Mogopa people.

They were an attempt to transfer responsibility to the Bophuthatswana government so that South Africa would have been able to adopt a Pontus Pine stance.
kaNgwane land is sacred, says chief

By Jo-Anne Callinan

Thousands of people of Swazi origin will have to move from land they regard as part of their royal heritage if the latest consolidation plans for the kaNgwane homeland are implemented.

The plans make the addition of 12,000 ha in the Carolina district to kaNgwane conditional upon Chief J M Dlamini and his followers and "other illegal squatters" moving from their present homes just outside Badplaas and resettling themselves voluntarily on part of the land to be allocated to the homeland.

The consolidation proposals were released more than a month ago by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Chief Dlamini has made it known he will continue to fight against the move. He says Pretoria refuses to answer the claim that the land of the Embuhleni Valley has been the site of one of the Swazi royal kraals for more than a century.

The ground was not just important historically to the Swazis, it was regarded as sacred. Chief Dlamini told the Commission for Co-operation and Development before the proposals were announced.
Magopa’s disowned dream of home...

THE black South African farming community of Magopa, whose eviction at gunpoint in 1984 focused world attention on Pretoria’s forced removal policies, plans to defy the government and return to the land which they were forced to leave four years ago.

Announcing the decision last week, which he admitted was “suicidal”, Magopa community leader Lucas Kgatsitsoe told reporters that, four years after eviction, the land near Venterdorp in the Western Transvaal, “we are tired and desperate. We have exhausted all legal avenues, we have reached the point of no return”.

Despite threats of government action if the community attempts to return to Magopa as they are due to do in the next four weeks, Kgatsitsoe is adamant: “Our people have no resources, no way to live. The grandparents have no pensions, the young people can’t go home, we would rather die.”

Holgot

The Magopa people, he said, realised they had no choice but to defy the government and return to Magopa when, after a fruitless four-year battle to win back their land, they began negotiations to buy a second farm, Holgot, on which they and other victims of forced removal would settle.

On July 7 this year, with the purchase of Holgot virtually complete — the deposit had already been paid — the government abruptly expropriated the farm.

The government first attempted to move the Magopa people in 1983, after persuading chief Jacob More to leave the community’s land.

More moved for “re-settlement” in Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana, taking a small part of the community with him. More than 300 families remained.

Ordered off the land they had collectively owned since 1913, under section 5 of the Black Administration Act (since repealed), the Magopa people resisted removal throughout 1983 and into 1984 — although the demolition squads flattened their schools and community buildings, and the houses of those who moved with more.

The engines of their water pumps were taken away, and a removal squad who had made camp at the entrance to Magopa, were moved by community officials off the land.

But the harassment continued, with government officials refusing pensions to the elderly and migrant labour contracts to the young.

With massive international interest, and a deafening local outcry, took no action when the Magopa people ignored their November 29, 1983 deadline to trek to Pachsdraai.

The community heaved a sigh of relief and began rebuilding.

By early February 1984, they rebuilt their school, repaired the pumps, and successfully negotiated over pensions and passes.

Then, on the morning of February 14, armed police surrounded Magopa.

Community leaders identified by Jacob More — were handcuffed and forced into police vans.

The rest of the community were ordered to pack their possessions on to waiting trucks for removal to Pachsdraai.

When they refused, government workers dragged their possessions out of their houses and loaded them. The children were taken aboard, and their parents, in despair, followed.

Dozens of journalists, priests, lawyers, diplomats and a strong contingent from the Black Sash were barred for Magopa during the operation, which the police briefly declared an “operational area”.

Buildings at Magopa were flattened by government bulldozers — a recent visitor describes the area as looking “like a desert”.

Undaunted, the community vowed to return. Early this year, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), the SA Council of Churches and the Environmental Development Agency began negotiating the purchase of Holgot, owned by the Lutheran Church’s Hermansburg Mission.

The purchase was for the people of Magopa and for a second landless rural community, the Machavies, forced off their land in 1971 and now living at Koppiesdorp.

As “released” land, Holgot could legally be occupied by black people, and the two communities began planning the farm.

Then on July 7, with the sale only awaiting official registration, the government expropriated the land, leaving both communities shattered.

“We are a peaceful community,” Kgatsitsoe told journalists last week, “but we have been driven from pillar to post.”
Magopa's disowned dream of home

The black South African Magopa, whose eviction as 'bushman' in 1974 caused world sensation, faces the ignominy of being driven from pillar to post, the disowned community of Magopa have vowed to return home. Agenda Press Services report:

**Holgat**

The Magopa people, he said, were faced with the choice but to defy the government and return to Magopa, where, after a fruitless five-year battle to return their land, they began negotiations to return to their land, Holgat, on which they said they were evicted four years ago.

On July 7 this year, with the purchase of Holgat virtually complete — the deposit had already been paid — the government simply expropriated the land.

The government first attempted to contact the Magopa people in 1983, after requesting Chief Jacob More to leave the community's land.

More moved for "re-settlement" in Paardenlaan, taking a small part of the community with him.

Then, on the morning of February 11, Magopa Community leader Lucas Kgamane told reporters that four years after eviction from their land near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, "we are tired and desperate. We have exhausted all legal avenues, we have reached the point of no return."

Despite threats of government action if the community attempts to return to Magopa — as they are due to do in the next four weeks — Kgamane said: "Our people have no recourses, no way to live. The grandparent have no pensions, the young people have no family, we would rather die."

The rural settlement of Magopa before removal

The district attorney of Magopa declared an "operational area".

Buildings at Magopa were flattened by government bulldozers — a recent report describes the scene as looking "like an abandoned ship, standing still."" The community refused to return to Paardenlaan, sitting instead in Holgat, home of their tribal paramount chief,

The Magopa people are preparing to return home. But the government promptly expropriated the land, which was not occupied except by "vandals" and," said Kgamane.

"We are a peaceful community," Kgamane told journalists last week, "we had our land taken away. We want every legal means to get it back. If all else is inconsistent."

"The people cannot continue to live as they have been. We are going home."

Machavas, forced off their land in 1971 and now living in Kromdraai, are "instructed" to Holgat, could be occupied by Black people, and the two communities began planning the future. Then on July 7, with the sale only awaiting official registration, the government expropriated the land, leaving both communities in shock. "We are a peaceful community," Kgamane told journalists last week, "we had our land taken away. We want every legal means to get it back. If all else is inconsistent."

"The people cannot continue to live as they have been. We are going home."
Without a Home

A Trip that’s Still

Hamish MacDowell

MOYGIN ON...Mogador has been removed from the Copy Edit.

NEWS FOCUS

Single

Harrow School

admission on the basis of ability and merit with no discrimination in regard to race, gender, or any other factor. The school’s philosophy is to provide a challenging and supportive education for all students, with a focus on developing critical thinking and independent learning skills. The school has a strong emphasis on extracurricular activities and offers a wide range of clubs, sports, and performing arts programs to enrich the educational experience. Additionally, Harrow School has a strong commitment to community service and encourages students to engage in volunteer work and other forms of social responsibility. Overall, the school aims to prepare students for success in higher education and beyond, instilling in them a sense of personal integrity and civic responsibility.
No haven at Holgat

In 1984 the forced removal of about 350 Mogopa families caused an international outcry, resulting in a government vow that there would be no more forced removals. But Pretoria seems set for further embarrassment with the expropriation of Holgat — the very western Transvaal farm planned as a refuge for some 300 Mogopa families.

Now the victims are threatening to defy government and trek back to Mogopa.

Holgat, which is classified for occupation by blacks, was to have been bought by the Botshabelo Trust. All that remained was for the title deeds to be registered. At that point, however, it was expropriated by the government for “public purposes.”

The Department of Development Aid now says the Department of Education and Training needs the farm to develop Bethel Secondary School at Holgat into a full-blown agricultural college.

But Aninka Claassens of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) vehemently rejects this. She tells the FM the school was not included in the sale to the trust, and adds that the farm has been on the market for three years. “If government wanted to extend the school, it had ample opportunity to buy the farm.”

The real reason for the expropriation, she says, seems to lie in government’s next statement: “The government is not in favour of the establishment of a black community in an area which has not been earmarked for this purpose and does not form part of the consolidation programme.”

Claassens says this exposes “the insubstantial nature of government’s reform policy.” On the one hand government reprievs “black spots” in the white plattenland and on the other says it cannot allow such black settlements to exist, she says.

It is believed that white farmers objected to having an agricultural project involving 300 black families in their midst. Holgat is in the Lichtenburg constituency, whose MP is Conservative Ferdi Hartzenberg.

The Mogopa families were forcibly removed in February 1984 to Pachadraai, a resettlement camp near Botswana. They challenged the legality of the move in the Appeal Court, and won in September 1985. But they could not return to Mogopa, as government had meanwhile expropriated their farms.

Government says it is now offering an alternative settlement area for dissatisfied Mogopa people and that negotiations continue.

But according to Claassens a precondition of accepting the ground offered, called Kaffirkraal, will be to accept incorporation into Bophuthatswana — and people will not get title deeds to the land.

People fear they’ll be evicted when the land is incorporated into Bophuthatswana as President Mangope has promised that he’ll ultimately move them to Pachadraai.

Claassens believes government has not negotiated in good faith — the parties have met only once, in December, and government stopped correspondence in May. Mogopa leader Lucas Kgotisoe says though his people know returning “could be a suicide mission,” they are desperate.
George officials sued for contempt
Empty farm becomes centre of big wrangle

By SELOTO SEREPE

The farm Holgat has been on the market for several years and the government's recent announcement to expropriate it is due to pressure from local white farmers.

This was said this week by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee which is currently involved in a wrangle with the government over the farm.

At the centre is the Mogopa community, for whom Trac and the SACC's Botshabelo Trust are trying to secure the farm.

They were removed from Mogopa in 1984 because the area was labelled a "black spot". Alternative accommodation was provided by the government at Bethany, but residents refused to be resettled.

They feared they would be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Recently, the Trac and the Botshabelo Trust had been trying to purchase Holgat, but the State indicated that the farm was earmarked to be developed as an agricultural college.

In its statement, the Trac charged that the government's intention was to avert the immediate occupation of the farm by the Mogopa community.

"We are sceptical whether an agricultural college will indeed materialise and whether the government will leave the land empty, as it has done with Mogopa and many other 'black spots' farms.

"Around Mogopa there are empty farm lands, with ruined houses as the only testimony that thriving black communities once lived there.

"Ironically, one of the ruins near Mogopa is of a demolished mission high school," said the Trac statement.

Referring to the submission by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Development Aid, that Holgat was not suitable, Trac said:

"This exposes the nature of the government's reform policy.

"On the one hand, the government reprieves black spots in the white plateau and on the other hand it says it cannot allow such black settlements to exist."

In his statement, the Minister had also said negotiations between his department and the Mogopa delegation were proceeding, but Trac said it presumed he was referring to the deadlocked negotiations which were initiated last December.
Incorporation Feared

Black communities say they have suffered severe hardship.
Embhuleni villagers won’t go voluntarily'

Jo-Anne Collinge

Residents of the village adjoining Balaas have told the Gov-
ernment they have no intention of moving "voluntarily" as re-
quired by the latest consolidation plans for Kangwane.

The dition of some 12,000 ha to the oneland is made condi-
tional on the "voluntary" removal of Chief Johannes Mkiolo-
shi Dlamini and his followers from the Embhuleni Valley.

In a memorandum to the Commission for Co-operation and
Development, the proposal that vagers should move vol-
utarily described as perplexing "considering the community has
fruently and persistently objected to resettlement".

Laws for Chief Dlamini

have been objected to the use of the ten "squatters" in relation
to a settlement which has existed since the middle of the last
century and which is in fact the site of a Swazi royal kraal.

CONTRASTING

"The term 'illegal squatting' evokes an image of tin shacks,
overcrowding, crime, disease, unemployment, defiance of au-
thority and temporariness. The Embhuleni village could not de-
pict a more contrasting picture.

"Although the inhabitants are not affluent, the village is spa-
ciously set out, the houses are solidly built, the people are ex-
ceptionally healthy, there is little unemployment, the people acknowledge the authority of
their chief, who has always co-
operated with the authorities,
and crime is virtually non-existent
and practically every child at-
tends school.

"These factors all point to-
wars the permanence of the
community."

The memorandum further
highlights the special employ-
ment patterns of the area. Bad-
plains Spa resorts are the main
source of jobs and the irregular
hours worked by hotel staff are
particularly well suited to work-
ers living within walking dis-
tance of their place of employ-
ment in the Embhuleni Valley.

The memorandum does not go
so far as to suggest that the
Embhuleni Valley be incor-
porated into Kangwane but
notes that Chief Dlamini has "no
objection in principle" to such a
development.
Explain units to oppose govt plans

EAST LONDON. — Widely dispersed rural communities have come together to oppose government plans to subject them to homeland authority.

After a joint meeting last weekend of representatives of 10 communities in the Transvaal, Eastern Cape and Free State, a statement was issued opposing plans to incorporate the communities into various homelands.

The communities who were represented at the meeting were: Bloodfontein and Geweertfontein, facing removal to KwaZulu; Braklaagte, facing incorporation into Qwa-Qwa; Thornhill, Kwetha and Mupungu, under threat of removal to Ciskei; Moutse, already incorporated into KwaZulu; Motjhalang, facing removal to Botshabelo; and Potsdam, where the community is trying to secede from Ciskei.

"All further plans for incorporation should be dropped and those of us who were incorporated against our will should be returned to central administration," the statement said.

They also called on the government to drop plans to extend the powers of the homeland leaders or to grant independence to more bantustans.

Those communities already incorporated were "severely oppressed by the bantustan governments".

"We are refused subsidies for schools, clinics and other community facilities, we are forced to accept homeland tribal authorities and pay high taxes, even our right to our land is under threat," the statement said.

Attempts to resist were being met with "heavy repression at the hands of the security forces and homeland vigilantes such as Umkhonto wa Moutse."

Attempts to discuss the problem with the South African authorities had been ignored.

"Instead we are told that the matter is being settled between the South African Government and the homeland cabinets that we do not recognize"
Daggakraal still says 'no'

BY SY MAKARINGLE

HUNDREDS of Daggakraal residents in the Eastern Transvaal reaffirmed their opposition to the Government's proposal to acquire their land and resell it to them.

The residents, who recently submitted a memorandum to the Government in an effort to stop it from implementing the proposal, resolved at the meeting held on Saturday to appear before the Commission of Co-operation and Development at Wakkerstroom on Friday where they will give oral evidence and make representations.

Buses have been laid to ferry plot owners who want to give evidence.

The offer to purchase the land occupied by more than 45000 people and to develop it into a rural regional town was part of the consolidation proposals for the homeland of KaNgwane, announced by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in June this year.

Residents said at the meeting that they were dependent on subsistence farming for their livelihood. They said if Daggakraal was developed into a town, many residents would be forced to move as rent and service charges were likely to be high.

Another reason why the proposals were viewed with suspicion was that Daggakraal was more than 28km away from the nearest town of Amersfoort, which, they said, could not support a large workforce.

"We are strongly attached to Daggakraal as our home. Not only is it our ancestral home, it has provided us with the good life," one resident said.

A report back meeting will be held at Daggakraal on September 5.
Mogopa families will sit and rot no longer

The Star Wednesday, August 26, 1987
Why Daggakraal folk want to stay put

THOUSANDS of residents of the Eastern Transvaal farm of Daggakraal can be excused for being suspicious of the recent Government proposals to acquire their land and develop it into a rural regional town.

The remote farm is surrounded by a sea of white-owned farms and there does not seem to be any justification for creating a black township on it on the basis that it will serve the neighbouring towns.

It is situated about 25 km from the nearest town, Volksrust, and about 28 km from Amersfoort. The two towns are so small that they cannot support a large workforce if the Government goes ahead with its proposals to turn the farm into a rural regional town.

There are no industrial areas in the vicinity of Daggakraal to justify the need for the development of a township. Already a black township in the vicinity of Volksrust is plagued by a high rate of unemployment.

The Daggakraal community, which swelled to more than 45,000 people since the land was bought in 1912 — a year before the Land Act of 1913 was passed — is dependent on subsistence farming for its livelihood. More than 95 percent of the residents who are employed work in and around Johannesburg, about 350 km away.

What makes the residents more suspicious is that the Government's offer to buy the land and re-sell it to them at “a nominal price” is part of the consolidation plans for the homeland of KaNgwane.

The consolidation plans, announced by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in June this year, have opened old wounds: only a few months ago the Government wanted to incorporate the farm into KaNgwane.

The plot owners have described the proposals as a “back door way” of trying to force them to move to an unknown place following its reprise from incorporation into the homeland.

Daggakraal was repressed when the Government announced that it would no longer force people to move.

The residents fear that if the Government carries out its proposals to develop the farm into a township, plot owners will not afford the cost of land and the service charges and they give Ekangala as an example.

“T the African Development Trust takes it on itself to re-plan a township without prior consultation and continuing community involvement, it may well end up with a scheme that is inappropriate as EKangala/Ekland onda, where wage levels are so low that they cannot begin to cover the substantial cost of land, housing and services in the area,” residents said in a memorandum submitted to the Government recently.

Memo

The memorandum also stated that because of the earlier attempts to force people of Daggakraal from their land, the community is suspicious of the proposals.

It is stated in Government policy that no additional land will be made available to African people within the borders of the Republic of South Africa other than the existing black spots. The people therefore fear that if they lose their land they will become homeless as no other land will become available to them.

It says that the clear implication is that expropriation was contemplated by the proposals.

“The people of Daggakraal have peacefully occupied their land for 75 years. They wish their descendants to inherit this land from them. This is the land they have owned and occupied for generations, and where their forefathers were buried.

“Residents are strongly attached to Daggakraal as their home. Not only is it ancestral land, but it has provided a relatively good life for them... The plot owners pride themselves as independent land owners.”

This Friday, Mr G D Twala, chairman of the Daggakraal Joint Executive Committee, and Chief Popo Moloi will lead hundreds of residents to Wakkerstroom where they will give evidence before the Commission of Co-operation and Development in another attempt to save their land.

Opposition to the proposals is so considerable that hundreds of residents attended a meeting held at an open veld at the farm at the weekend.

The issue has also brought warriors factions in the area together.

Saturday's meeting, unlike the previous rally, went on smoothly with residents speaking in one voice. The previous meeting was disrupted when hecklers shouted down members of the executive committee and threatened报记者 with violence.

A report-back meeting will be held at the farm on September 5.

FOCUS

CHIEF Popo Moloi.

'Over my dead body'

Mr WILLIE Moloi (77), who was born two years before his parents and others bought the farm in 1912, said in an interview that he would sell his plot over his dead body.

"No one, even Heunis, will deprive me of the land that I inherited from my parents. I will die and be buried here and this land will be inherited by no one else but my children," Mr Moloi said.

He said he loves Daggakraal and that no money in the world would make him allow influence from outsiders.

Mrs Jane Tsahabala (69) said Daggakraal was a symbol of racial harassment. Her father and other people had suffered at the hands of white farmers in the Free State.

"The whole thing started in the Orange Free State where our fathers were living on the farms. There was a horse race and my father's horse won. The white farmers were not happy about it. Our parents were insulted and told there was no place for blacks in the Free State," Mrs Tsahabala said.

She said they then walked from the Free State searching for a place to live happily with their families. They settled in Daggakraal.
3 200 squatters to sue minister

By ANDREW DONALDSON

A SUPREME COURT action against the Minister of Law and Order next month for damages amounting to R166 000 could signal the start of what has been described as an unprecedented and "most extraordinary legal event in South African legal history".

Some 3 200 squatters, affected by the destruction in May and June last year of four Cape Town squatter camps, are suing the minister in separate actions for more than R5.5 million.

On September 15 the Supreme Court will hear the consolidated matter of P Mzamka and 20 others, and the Methodist Church in Africa vs the Minister.

This action, described by a Legal Resources Centre spokesman as "massive", concerned the virtual destruction in June last year of RTC and the partial destruction of church property and could run for several months.

The LRC spokesman said he expected that as many as 100 witnesses "from all walks of life" would give evidence on the virtual destruction of the camp at the hands of "wildebek" or vigilantes despite a provisional Supreme Court order compelling members of the security forces, in particular the police, to take all "reasonable steps" to prevent the attacks.

Two other actions against the minister and concerning the destruction by "wildebek" of the other satellite camps around Crossroads — Portland Cement, Nyanga Bush and Nyanga Extension — have been placed in abeyance or "on the shelf for the time being", the LRC spokesman said.

The pending Supreme Court actions affect the 3 200 individual Magistrate's Court claims against the minister.

These claims, amounting to roughly R5.5 million in damages, have been "pended", according to the LRC spokesman.

The intention by the 3 200 squatters to sue the minister was first reported in last November and was described by Professor Jerold Taiz, associate professor of criminal law and procedure at the University of Cape Town, as "a most extraordinary legal event in South African legal history... it is unprecedented".

The mammoth task of interviewing complainants was carried out by a team of 50 field workers and was co-ordinated by the LRC and UCT's Institute of Criminology.

The extensive fieldwork and preparation for the case was still in progress, the LRC spokesman said.

"We have three advocates on brief. Of the several people here at the centre, we have two attorneys at full-time. Our para-legal assistants are at full-time. We have a computer and programmer to sift through documentation and pull evidence in a chronological order for us and for court purposes," he said.

"We have scores of photographs, video material... this (the action for the R166 000) could be running for months."

A spokesman for the State Attorney's office confirmed that the matter was set down for next month. He could not comment on the matter, he said.
By SELLO SERIPE

RESSETLED Mogopa residents, now living in Bethanie — this week vowed that they would return to their birthplace and "we do not fear any encounter with the law because the land belongs to us and no one can claim it beside us".

This unanimous declaration emerged at a meeting held at Wits University on Tuesday.

However, the date set for the big trek back to Mogopa, in the Western Transvaal, was withheld.

Mogopa community leader Lucas Kgatiuso said that the date would be announced soon: "We are going back home empty-handed and if we are stopped at roadblocks, we will stop and refuse to proceed along the road. We shall stay there until the authorities get off our backs so that we can proceed to our land," said Kgatiuso.

The meeting, attended by about 500 Mogopa residents, including Johannesburg's white community, was also addressed by Transvaal Rural Action Community field worker Antina Claassens.

Claassens said the Mogopa residents have absolute rights to return to their land because the Appellate Board had also ruled in their favour in August 1985.

The community was forcibly removed from their land in February 1984. The authorities had declared the land as "black spot" and expropriated it.

The then Department of Cooperation and Development provided them with an alternative home, Pachsdraai, but the offer was rejected.

This resulted in the authorities using the "strong arm", forcibly loading the community and their furniture on trucks and delivered them at Pachsdraai.

Soon residents moved to Bethanie, on the outskirts of Bophuthatswana, where they thought life would be better than living at barren Pachsdraai.

In Bethanie, residents feared they would be incorporated into the homeland. Lawyer Nicholas Hayson said the government might charge residents with trespassing if they returned to Mogopa because it had expropriated the land.
By SELLO SERIPE

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Mogopa community leader Lucas Kagitise said that the date would be announced soon.

“We are going back home empty-handed and if we are stopped at roadblocks, we shall erect shacks along the road. We shall stay there until the authorities get off our backs so that we can proceed to our land,” said Kagitise.

The meeting, attended by about 300 Mogopa residents, including Johannesburg’s white community, was also addressed by Transvaal Rural Action Community field worker Aninka Claassens.

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Shehels Is Plans

Dayakreal: Govt

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO ACQUIRE AND DEVELOP THE ESTUARY TERRITORY. LHM

BY SY MAKHANIE

He said it appeared that when the

the Government was on the point to form a
council of people interested in the

issue, the Government was to be held to the

promise given before the formation of the
council. He said the formation of the

council was still under consideration with the

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The Mogopa people prepare for another trek: Back home

EPHRAIM POOE was seven years old in 1913 when he trekked 128km across the Free State with his mother and father, his seven brothers and sisters, 600 of the Mogopa community, and hundreds of cattle and sheep.

"I think it took weeks to get there," says Poe, now 81. "I remember that every Sunday we stopped and held church services." Discouraged with their work as sharecroppers on white farms, the Mogopa people had pooled some of their livestock and a little cash, and bought two fertile farms from poor white families. On the dry plains 200km west of Johannesburg they built a village of stone houses, schools, stores and churches.

They parceled out the land among themselves, grew crops and bred cattle "worth up to R500 each," says Poe. Where the tiny dirt track led off to a slightly larger one leading to Ventersdorp, they erected a sign which said "Mogopa". It was home.

But three-and-a-half years ago, the government evicted the nearly 3,000 residents from their land, trucking them and their belongings 280km northwest to Pachsdraai, in Bophuthatswana. Most of them fled to Bethanie, away from a tribal official whom they alleged had struck a dishonest deal with the government, following the mass removal.

On July 29, about 20 residents journeyed from Bethanie to Johannesburg to announce that the community intended defying the government by trekking back to Mogopa, even if it meant being jailed. The return was described by one community leader as a potential "suicide mission".

About 300 trucks will be needed to transport 2,000 people and their belongings.

"We are in a very, very desperate situation," said Lucas Kgatitse. "Our people have no resources, nowhere to live, they cannot run businesses. There are no pensions, they cannot get jobs. It is just one fine mess created by the government." Bethanie displays desperation. Tin shacks sprawl over the dry land. Children climb on discarded ploughs, salvaged from Mogopa, now lying like rusted playground items in the dirt tracks. Having lost their land, women now spin on K3 a day clearing stones out of fields owned by a Bophuthatswana official.

The refugees say that they often wait three hours at the pipes for water, which costs about 50c a day. Those who cannot afford it collect buckets from the river, which has near their original home, which they had bought for R2,8-million from donations raised by European churches. Holgat, an old church mission farm, had been on the market for "at least five years", said a Black Sash official. But early last month, days before the transfer papers were to be signed, the government expropriated Holgat.

They needed the land for a "full-blown agricultural college", said Viljoen, adding that "the government is not in favor of the establishment of a black community such as the Mogopa in an area which has not been earmarked for this".

The Mogopa community had, it seemed, played its last card. "We have to move back, no matter what," said a young activist in Bethanie.

Since the youth's family was driven out of their homes, Conservative Party politicians have defied government representatives in both the areas of Mogopa and Holgat, in the whites-only elections in May.

About two hours drive south of Bethanie, Mogopa is hard to find. It does not appear on any map of the area and the sign on the dirt track has long since disappeared.

A few metres from the stone rubble of the school a cow, perhaps one of those sold cheaply to the local farmers during those frantic dawn hours in February 1984, stops her grazing to peer at the rare sight of human beings among Mogopa's remains.
Not asked, since black already

THE residents of Boshfontein farm on the border between Bophuthatswana and South Africa had not been consulted about its proposed incorporation into the "homeland" because most of them were "already blacks", the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament this week. Heunis had been asked by the MP Tian van der Merwe whether the residents were consulted. He replied: "No, because 922 of the possible 98 owners of the relevant farm portions are already black and the government of Bophuthatswana requested the incorporation."

The farm would be transferred as soon as the South African Development Trust had bought up land from six white owners.

At present there were 922 black people, all but one of them Tswana, who were "entitled to be registered as joint owners."
Tutu: Whites as well as blacks oppressed in SA

GEORGE. — The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, on Thursday night criticized the government for moving people around "like sacks of potatoes" after he visited a community in George threatened with forced removal.

The archbishop was speaking at a church service here after visiting the Lawaikamp settlement, whose inhabitants face removal to the nearby Sandkraal township.

The visit to the threatened community and to Sandkraal took place in a tension-filled atmosphere. Local clergymen told the archbishop's party Casspirs had been sent from Oudtshoorn for the visit and two foreign television crews were expelled from Sandkraal during his tour of the township.

Archbishop Tutu told the church that whites as well as blacks in South Africa were repressed.

"All these people in their Casspirs — if they were free they would be sitting at home with their wives and children," he said.

People travelled from Knysna and other outlying areas to attend the service in St Paul's Church at which prayers were also offered for four Oudtshoorn men facing death sentences.

Archbishop Tutu spoke under a banner carrying the names of the four men.

He said white South Africans had spent so much time defending what they thought were their privileges that they had virtually no opportunity to enjoy them. "When we say we are concerned with the liberation of black people, we are also concerned for the liberation of white people."

"We say to those who support an evil system such as apartheid: 'You have already lost', " he said.

He said God was not neutral in a situation of injustice and oppression. "When you are downtrodden, when some seek to turn you into their door-mats, then God takes your side.

"We are not going to say, baas I want to be free. Our freedom is an inalienable right that has been given by God,"

The Facts

A REPORT that three youths distributing pamphlets advertising a service conducted by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, at Lawaikamp near George were arrested on Tuesday, was completely untrue, Major Mike Lombard, the police liaison officer for the South-Western Districts, said yesterday.

On Wednesday, the George Civic Association made the allegation that they had been held overnight and told to "return to the police on Monday".

"In connection with a report on Wednesday that three youths were detained, it did not happen. No people were held in connection with the distribution of pamphlets in or near Lawaikamp or any where else in the South-Western Police District," Major Lombard said. — Sapa
Walk on the Wild Side

Archbishop Tutu's plea for squatters

by KAREN STANDER

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu has called on the authorities to improve the shantytown of Lawaanl Kamp and to end "unnecessary pain and tension" by forcing residents to move to the site-and-service area of Sandringham against their will.

The Archbishop returned to Lawaanl Kamp yesterday to meet with residents before traveling to Oudtshoorn to meet the families of four Bongolethu men among the 21 Dutch-speaking prisoners awaiting execution for politically motivated murder.

"The Lawaanl Kamp community has been fighting for more than a year to be allowed to remain in the shantytown but the George municipality is insisting that the residents move to Sandringham," he said.

God's children.

After speaking to residents, Archbishop Tutu told reporters that he had been asked why the people could not have the choice of staying in Lawaanl Kamp or moving to Sandringham.

"We all have to be told what is good for us and this causes resistance. These are God's children and they should have the option to decide for themselves," he said.

Outside a creche in Lawaanl Kamp police searched the car of a foreign television team while Archbishop Tutu sang and played piano with the small children inside.

The policeman followed the car in which Archbishop Tutu was traveling from George to Oudtshoorn.

In Bongolethu township women and children crowded onto a small church to catch a glimpse of Archbishop Tutu as he spoke to the parents and relatives of three of the activists. The mother of the fourth man was unable to attend.

The four are Patrick Manginde, 31, Desmon Mapilo, 27, and Desmond Maphiri, 26, found guilty of the necklace murder of an Oudtshoorn community councilor last year, and Michael Lucas, 29, convicted last month of shooting another man.

Outside two groups of uniformed policemen watched from across an open stretch of ground next to the church.
The tribe that wants to go home

Hammer (top right) and mortar (right)
two near our prayers and allows us to die on the land of our forefathers.

The last hope the Mafapa people had of retrieving some of their lost dignity was dashed when the Government expropriated the Botshabelo Trust Farm, Holgat.

The farm, situated near Coligny, had been bought by church groups who were bank-rolled by groups in Canada and Europe to provide a permanent home for the Mafapa and other victims of forced removals.

According to Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Training, his department needs the farm in order to develop the Bethel Secondary School at Holgat into a full-blown agricultural school.

"This is not a suicide mission," said spokesman Mr Lucas Kgatla, "we are just going home."
Clash averted as Mogopa accept compromise bid

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A looming confrontation between officials and the Mogopa community — who were set to defy the Government this week and reoccupy land near Venterdorp from which they were unlawfully removed in 1984 — has been headed off at the 11th hour.

The Mogopa people decided yesterday to take up a Government offer to evacuate them from the Bethanie/Bersheba area of Bophuthatswana later this week and to accommodate them temporarily on South African Development Trust land at Onderstepoort near Sun City.

Residents of Mogopa made it clear that they had taken a position of compromise to keep the community intact at Onderstepoort, from where they would continue to fight for an acceptable permanent settlement for the 250 to 300 families.

The longstanding deadlock on Mogopa was broken after a delegation had met Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria on Saturday.

Yesterday the atmosphere at the report-back meeting at Bersheba was charged as residents who had already packed their goods for the make-or-break return to Mogopa this coming Saturday gathered to consider a compromise.

Speakers expressed doubts that the Government could be trusted to keep its word, pointing out that their title deeds to the Venterdorp farm had meant nothing to Pretoria and the Government had done anything so far to acknowledge the Appeal Court ruling that the Mogopa removal had been unlawful.

Citizenship guaranteed

Residents are adamant that the only land they will accept as a permanent home must be in South Africa proper and that they must get title to such land.

Community leaders reported that Dr Viljoen had been willing to meet these demands and to guarantee that residents could retain their citizenship.

The hitch in the weekend talks had been over the question of the location of alternative land.

The Mogopa committee is pressing for "released land" — set aside in law for black occupation — adjacent to existing "black spot" communities.

The move to Onderstepoort means that a community that has lived without proper sanitation and clean drinking water will immediately gain these services.

Onderstepoort, prepared as a resettlement camp for the Mathopestad community but never occupied, also has a school. The settlement is large enough to accommodate all the Mogopa people.

Old age pensioners whose grants had been stopped would receive their money within weeks.
Magopa people to get SA land

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE people of Magopa, who were forcibly removed in 1964 from the Western Transvaal in one of the government’s most controversial resettlement actions, are to be given compensatory freehold inside South Africa and they will not lose their citizenship.

This was announced yesterday by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, after talks in Pretoria with representatives of a section of the Magopa people on Saturday. Their agreement was subsequently ratified by the community.

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, commended the weekend’s agreement but said that although the “pill had been sweetened by the government’s belated commonsense approach, the Magopa people were cheated of their land”.

The Magopa people refused to move to the allocated resettlement area of Pachsdraal because it was due to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana and they would lose their South African citizenship.

The last 300 people in Magopa were moved early in 1984 off land they had bought in the Venterdorp district in 1916 and 1931.

In his statement, Dr Viljoen said a section of the Magopa community was unwilling to settle together with the rest of the tribe at Pachsdraal.

The government had proposed two areas which the community could inspect “without limiting the choice of other mutually acceptable land” but proposals by the Magopa community for alternative land would be considered by the government.

At the request of the community, it would temporarily resettle at Onderstepoort in the Rustenburg district, where amenities such as water and toilets, temporary housing, primary schooling, transport, pensions and back pensions and access to public transport would be provided.

Mr Soal said: “The fact that Dr Viljoen met with their representatives to discuss alternative choices of land for them is to be commended. A possible confrontation has been avoided...

“It is a tragedy that it has taken the National Party so long to realize it is better to negotiate rather than force their will on unwilling people who don’t have the vote.”

Heunis: 1.3m squatters in SA

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—There were 1.3 million black squatters in South Africa, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Only 735 of these squatters were in the Western Cape, he said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal).

Most of the squatters — 731 964 — were in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

Mr Heunis said 277 403 of the squatters were in the Eastern Cape and 156 715 in Natal, but this figure “presumably” included KwaZulu squatters.

There were 16 978 squatters in the Northern Cape, 46 140 in the Eastern Transvaal, 11 645 in the Northern Transvaal and 67 998 in the Western Transvaal.

There were 1 142 squatters in the Free State, but this information was in regard to eight of the possible 41 districts.
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The responsibility for providing the financial support to our country lies with the Ministry of Finance. They are responsible for the fiscal policies of the country and the overall economic direction. The ministry is also responsible for the management of government finances, including revenue and expenditure, and for ensuring the stability of the economy.

In addition to these responsibilities, the Ministry of Finance is also responsible for the implementation of tax policies and for the supervision of the internal revenue service. They are also responsible for the oversight of the country's financial institutions and for ensuring that the country's financial regulations are enforced.

The ministry is headed by the Minister of Finance, who is appointed by the President. The minister is assisted by a team of senior officials, including the Deputy Minister of Finance, who is responsible for the day-to-day management of the ministry.

The ministry is also responsible for the management of the national budget, including the preparation of the annual budget and the allocation of government funds. They are also responsible for the collection of taxes and the management of government revenues.

The Ministry of Finance plays a crucial role in the economy of the country and is responsible for ensuring that the country's financial policies are in line with the overall economic objectives of the government.
The Ministry of Education and Culture

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Note: This table is a representation of the historical events related to the establishment and development of the North African School of Administration (NASOA) from 1971 to 1985. Each year is marked with a date, indicating the year of establishment or significant development.
OF MIXED RACE MOGOAPA

A SIGN OF HOPE

OFFER TO MOGOAPA

SOWETOAN, Wednesday, September 9, 1987
From MBULELO LINDA
LAWAAIKAMP, the shanty town in George which has resisted removal to the squatter camp of Sandakraal for the past five years, was issued with a new deadline last month to vacate their homes by September 30.

Last year, the community of 300 families ignored two intimidatory deadlines set by the municipality to move to nearby Sandkraal.

Earlier deadlines, set on June 30 and again on December 31, were suspended after residents united against the removal.

Despite statements by President P.W. Botha in George on May 6 that removals had been stopped, the municipality, under the Eastern Cape Development Board (ECDB), issued notices to residents threatening to remove them by force if they have not cleared the area by the end of this month.

However, residents say they want to stay.

"We want this to be clear to the authorities, we don't want to move out of Lawaikamp. We want it to be upgraded," said George Civic Association (GCA) executive member Mxolisi Somandi.

Somandi, a spokesperson for the Lawaikamp residents, told a prayer service at the St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall last Friday that those who wanted to move were welcome to do so.

"We are not trying to stop people from going to Sandakraal. Our enemy is forced removal. We don't want to be forced to move, leave our well-established homes and move far from the industrial area," he said.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu was also at the prayer service. He was welcomed at his first ever public appearance in George by about 2,000 people.

Tutu told the crowd from Oudtshoorn, Knysna and George that apartheid was evil in its essence.

"It is evil, immoral and un-Christian and there is no way that evilness can overcome the goodness. Victory is assured."

Since 1982, Lawaikamp residents have resisted several forced removals - as well as harassment.

In April last year, the municipality bulldozed 200 of its block houses in Lawaikamp which served as accommodation for municipal workers.

The latest has been the mysterious burning of houses. So far five houses in three months have been gutted.

The municipality has refused to rebuild the houses and have attempted to move the families to Sandkraal.

A spokesperson for the National Committee against Removals, Laurence Platza, said: "The George Civic Association representing the people of Lawaikamp in their refusal to move to Sandkraal demands that both Sandkraal and Lawaikamp should be available for them."

The George Municipality said it would find other ways to deal with individuals in Lawaikamp and to persuade them to move to Sandkraal.

"To get them to move it used intimidation tactics and issued notices supposedly in the terms of the law such as the Illegal Squatting Act and the National Building Regulations Act - both of which have been dismissed as invalid in a court of law.

"The community is involved in a third court case and it will not give up. In June, Lawaikamp was declared a coloured group area. This could be used to force Africans to move Sandkraal, but the residents want their plans for the upgrade of Lawaikamp to be implemented for anyone who wants to live there."

Meanwhile, an application has been made to the Supreme Court, Cape Town to have the municipality committed for contempt of court in that they assisted in breaking down a house in defiance of a Supreme Court interdict. — ECNA
One simple step halts the long Mogopa march
New deadline for Lawaaikamp

BY MBULELO LINDA,
Port Elizabeth

THE shanty town in George, which has resisted removal to the squatter camp of Sandkraal for five years, was issued with a new deadline to vacate their homes by September 30.

"Last year, the Lawaaikamp community of 300 families ignored two deadlines set by the George municipality to move to Sandkraal four kilometres away. The deadlines, set on June 30 and December 31, were suspended after residents refused to move."

President PW Botha released a statement in George on May 6 this year, declaring "forced removals have been stopped."

But the George municipality, under the Eastern Cape Development Board, issued notices to residents threatening to remove them by force if they did not clear the area by the end of this month.

However residents said they were not moving. "We are staying. We want this to be clear to the authorities, we don't want to move out of Lawaaikamp. We want it to be upgraded," said George Civic Association executive member Mxolisi Somandela.

Those residents who wanted to move were welcome to do so.
Mogopa ‘refugees’ move a third time — and it’s still temporary

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Government trucks piled high with household belongings rumbled into the overgrown Onderstepoort settlement yesterday as the first 30 families of Mogopa “refugees” took up their temporary homes there.

It was the third move for the Mogopa community in less than four years — the first being their forced removal from the land they owned near Venterdorp in February 1984.

It was also an historic move, with a community of several hundred returning from a homeland to “South Africa-proper” as a result of negotiation with Pretoria.

FINDING PERMANENT HOME

The Onderstepoort camp, near Sun City, will provide a base for approximately three months. During this time negotiations will continue with the aim of finding the people acceptable land for a permanent home.

Mogopa spokesman Mr Matthew Kgatiso, addressing an impromptu press conference at the Onderstepoort school, made it clear that the community still cherished hopes that a return to the original Mogopa farm near Venterdorp could be negotiated.

The move to Onderstepoort “doesn’t mean we are satisfied with settlement here. We will only be satisfied with Mogopa”, he said.

He added that the Government had already made two key concessions, guaranteeing them land within South Africa — not in any homeland and title deeds to such land. Its precise location was a matter for further negotiation.

The people of Mogopa are leaving the Bethanie/Bersheba area of Bophuthatswana where they fled after their homes at Mogopa were sheriffed in 1984.

Many have lived there in conditions of great privation — without land to cultivate, without clean water to drink and without solid houses.

At Bersheba yesterday the atmosphere was subdued as people were anxious about conditions at the other end of the 80 km journey. At Onderstepoort there was evidence of an immense government effort to supply emergency housing in the three days since the deal.

The schoolyard was piled with prefabricated houses and tents, waiting to be erected for some 300 families. The cost of these alone is likely to exceed R750 000, according to figures given to officials.

The school is a solid brick structure and hundreds of sites, with toilets and communal taps, were laid out years ago in preparation for the Mathopestad community which resisted being moved.

In a joint statement, the Department of Development Aid and community representatives said pensions, including arrear payments, would start as soon as information about those eligible was provided. The Department of Education and Training was to provide staff for the primary school immediately and a mobile clinic would be provided.
Mogopa on the move again

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Hammer blows and sounds of falling corrugated iron echo across the glazied red earth of Berthesha. There is an air of calm as shack
they are destroyed.

The materials and household goods are piled on Government trucks bearing the distinctive “hot cross bun” logo of the Department of housing.

But the women are unperturbed. Clusters in affectionate groups among the debris of dismantled homes, they continue feeding their babies, tending their stock.

This is resettlement with a vengeance. Not forced. But not voluntary either.

It is an evacuation that is hastened by its root cause, a rapid urbanisation which took some four years ago at Mogopa near Venterdorp, in a scene of almost 100 pemalinga and under local and NGO criticism.

Evacuation

The Mogopa people, refusing to settle in the designated Government removal camp, fled to Uitsig, Bethania.

Their present evacuation — in these villages in Botswana — entails the Government moving about 300 families to South African land km away at Onderstepoort, temporary accommodation will be provided on a site.

During the three-month stay Onderstepoort will continue to find the Mogopa community permanent land in South Africa.

The initiative is a result of continuing negotiations between the Mogopa people and the local and international community. Several felt they had been treated with contempt and had been left no choice but to reclaim their old land at Venterdorp.

The move is widely seen as the last stand of the Mogopa people.

The old shacks of Berthesha are broken down by workers in preparation for the move.

...and up go the new sheds

At Onderstepoort the new homes are put together literally as the householders and their goods arrive.

Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.

is a scene which is likely to be re-enacted several times in the next few months. Such negotiations might seem commonplace — but they were unthinkable four years ago when a large number of Mogopa people vigorously opposed their forced removal and return repeatedly disguised them as a small group of dissidents involved in a tribal dispute.

Last weekend’s talks have already yielded unprecedented understanding for the Mogopa people. They have been promised:

● They will be given land inside South Africa and will get a Cabinet guarantee that this land will never be incorporated into a homestead.
● They will get freehold title to this land.
● They will remain South African citizens.

● Their pensions — interrupted during the 1984 removal — will be reinstated with back pay where applicable.

● Temporary accommodation and services will be provided at Onderstepoort at the Government’s cost so that people no longer have to endure the harsh living conditions at Berthesha.

● The precise location of the permanent settlement will be decided by negotiation.

The National Rural Action Committee, which has been closely associated with Mogopa, noted that the offer was called off their reoccupation bid with strong arguments.

The near offer was reluctantly accepted after vigorous debate. Their history of suffering, deprivation and dispossession had shown that the promises of the Government’s “commitment.”

There was no doubt that the Government was ready to get the first phase of the plan — the move to Onderstepoort — into gear this week. Within three days, hundreds of tents had been moved into camp and trucksloads of prefab houses arrived in a steady stream.

Plans for health services, for the stimulation of small businesses, and for getting the school operational were outlined to the media in a statement issued by the Department of Development Aid.

Onderstepoort — ironically, a monument of resistance to removal, has changed with services some six years ago, it has never been occupied because the Mathematical problem for whom it was planned has refused to agree to removal.

As their people took up occupation of the land, the Mogopa loaders made it clear they would make sure they did not stop for long there and that they would soon undertake their fourth move in as many years — leaving Onderstepoort as a symbol of the struggle to retain land rights.
The Minister of Economic Affairs (Mr. A. E. N. de Wet) today announced the appointment of Dr. J. H. M. de Jong as the new head of the Department of Economic Affairs.

Dr. de Jong, a leading economic expert, takes over from Dr. H. C. van der Linde, who has been serving as the department's head for the past six years. The new minister expressed confidence in Dr. de Jong's ability to lead the department into a new era of growth and development.

"I am delighted to welcome Dr. de Jong to his new role," said Minister de Wet. "His extensive knowledge and experience in the field of economics make him the ideal choice for this position."

Dr. de Jong, who has been a professor at the University of Cape Town for the past decade, is known for his expertise in economic policy and development. He has also served as a consultant to various international organizations.

The appointment takes effect immediately, and Dr. de Jong will be responsible for overseeing the department's programs and strategies aimed at promoting economic growth and prosperity in South Africa.

The minister also announced a number of other appointments within the department, reflecting a commitment to diversity and representation.

The new appointments include:

- Dr. L. M. de Klerk as the deputy minister of economic affairs.
- Mr. J. H. du Toit as the director-general of the Department of Economic Affairs.
- Ms. G. J. van der Merwe as the director of the statistical services division.

The minister emphasized the importance of these appointments in ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of the department's mandate.

"These appointments represent a strong team dedicated to the development and growth of our economy," said the minister. "We are confident that their collective expertise and experience will contribute significantly to the success of our department."
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The move of more than 300 Mogopa "refugee" families from Bophuthatswana territory near Brits to a temporary settlement on South African land at Onderstepoort has gone smoothly, community leaders and South African Government officials report.

The mass move is expected to be completed by Friday, according to a spokesman for the Department of Development Aid in Pretoria.

The accommodation at Onderstepoort, near Sun City, is an attempt to provide the Mogopa community with improved living conditions while negotiations continue to find them land outside the homelands for permanent settlement.

Mr. Matthew Kgatitsoe of the Mogopa Committee said yesterday people were relieved to be out of

Mogopa move 'has gone smoothly'

Bophuthatswana and in a place where they were freer to organise their lives.

The Mogopa people were forcibly and unlawfully removed from their land near Ventersdorp in 1984 and took refuge near Brits where conditions were extremely harsh.

"People feel well at Onderstepoort — but not as well as they felt at Mogopa, our farm at Ventersdorp," Mr Kgatitsoe said. "And one thing we want everyone to know is that we are staying at Onderstepoort for only three months."
Survival's the name of the game at the
'Sea' of squalor

By VUYO BAUMA

Viljoen Government is dragging its feet on the face of Lwandle, the "black spot" in the Strand area.
Will the hostel community be forced to go on strike to get the government to act?

The community are severely affected by the conditions in which they live.

The complex, about 2km from The Strand, accommodates more than 2 400 dwellers who mostly work at nearby factories.

The hostel, built in 1990, is described as a filth state.

The residents are constantly exposed to the elements.

The complex is surrounded by slums.

No privacy

In one such hostel, where it was sewing hot and stuffy, women ensure privacy with pieces of old clothing suspended from the roof.

The clothing is placed at the foot of their beds.

There are no cupboards.

As in most hostels, there is no ceiling in the kitchen.

The residents have to cope with these conditions.

Women have to resort to various ways to ensure privacy.

Upgraded

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Chas Hermanus, announced that the hostel complex at Strand will be upgraded.

Replying to a question at Parliament, Hermanus explained that the existing dormitories will be converted into flatlets.

Each flatlet will accommodate three people.

The flatlets will be equipped with a shower, a sink, a mattress with a metal frame, and a toilet.

The upgrading of the complex is in line with the government's policy to provide better accommodation for the residents.

The community is grateful for the upgrade, which will improve their living conditions.

The residents are hopeful that the upgrading will also include better sanitation facilities.

The community is looking forward to a better future, where they can live in dignity and respect.

The community hopes that the upgrade will also include better access to education and healthcare facilities.

The community is committed to making the most of the upgrade, and they are looking forward to a brighter future.

The community is grateful to the government for the upgrade, which will improve their living conditions.

The community is committed to making the most of the upgrade, and they are looking forward to a brighter future.
Magopa home hope

By LESTER VENTER

THE Magopa people are still hoping that their yearning for a settled life will soon be fulfilled.

After a joint meeting in Pretoria yesterday, where an 11-hour bid was made for a solution to their problem, the following joint statement was released:

"The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had constructive discussions with representatives of the Magopa community who are not prepared to settle at Paardeberg. Proposals and counter-proposals were made which will be considered by the Magopa community. The representatives will report back on the community's response to the Minister on Monday."

The meeting followed Mrs Sumar's intercession on behalf of the Magopa people in Parliament.

● See Page 13
The ARITHMETIC OF FAMINE: MORE THAN HALF THE

**The ARITHMETIC OF FAMINE: MORE THAN HALF THE**

**THE language of starvation is simple and brutal.** Starving is what happens to children who, for long periods, suffer inadequate quantity and quality of diet and, according to internationally recognized standards, fail to grow. Wasting is the loss of body tissue and weight when healthy children are suddenly deprived of sufficient food.

In "homeland" villages in the Northern Cape, the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape, the survey revealed, between 50 and 60 percent of children were found to be wasted. In the Northern Cape, this figure was 84 percent. Some four percent of children suffered from wasting—current acute malnutrition measured by measuring weight-for-age—but in addition nearly 78 percent showed signs of oedema—excessive retention of fluid in the face, stomach and limbs.

Oedema is itself one indicator of severe protein deficiency or kwashiorkor (widely accepted to be a result of insufficient food and not simply an incorrect mix of protein, carbohydrates and fats). But it can also make weights artificially high, suggesting that the extent of wasting is probably much greater.

While the survey—First Report on Estimating Vulnerability to Black Rural Communities, compiled by Frances D'O Dono of Oxford University and Miguel Machiaini, Swazi Pongoma and Tumasharni of Operation Hunger—does catalogue starvation, it also outlines another serious problem.

In addition to the many households trapped in the tangle of hunger and poverty, others hang precariously just above it.

The report notes that "apparently disastrous economic conditions do not always result in proper nutritional conditions of children," while there is often "serious malnutrition in contexts of relative plenty."

Not only the extremely poor fall prey to malnutrition and death. The report also examines vulnerability, described as "loss of entitlement to food. Starvation and famine arise not so much due to absolute lack of food but less of entitlement to the food which is available."

The most vulnerable households are those dependent on a single source of income (38 percent in the Eastern Cape, nearly 40 in the Transvaal and 39 in the Northern Cape), the "dispossessed" who depend on irregular and inadequate money sources (14 and 12 percent respectively) and the destitute, people who have no visible cash income at all (37 percent in the Northern Cape, 27 percent in the Transvaal and 29 percent in the Eastern Cape).
be washed away

Tin toilets, the mark of so many forced removals. The only thing there when residents arrived, the toilets remind them of how they came to be living in this place. Pictures: STRUAN ROBERTSON

area, but even this is hamstringed by the extreme squalor of the place. A more munificent thrust of one of the other gifts given by malnutrition cannot be introduced because there isn’t enough wood for the longer cooking time required. The present supply takes 20 minutes to cook, the home nutritious kind needs an hour.

Malnutrition is not the main killer, she says: “But a kid with kwashiorkor who gets measles ‘unexpectedly high rate of absolute poverty’, the chances of death are high.” Government statistics keep malnutrition and malnutrition-related deaths separate.

Operation Hunger runs feeding schemes in the

be washed away

CHILDREN ARE STUNTED

not only the very poor who are on the point of starvation. Those a little off can be just as vulnerable. Malnutrition can be found even in areas of relative plenty

... More than 400 children were weighed...

... per cent of households in each village surveyed, chosen on a “rigorously random” basis, were making ends meet. The villages selected were mostly those that were poor by choice or because of the area, but did include some that were relatively well-off.

... survey was not intended to be a national but rather a pilot study of selected areas.

... the Transvaal “homelands” of Gazankulu and Venda, the average household size was seven people and the average income was 70 per month.

... 12 people of a minimum of six people and a maximum of 12 people, are typically found in a rural area.

... the food aid was costing Transvaal households 37 per cent of their income.

... nearly 15 per cent of Eastern Cape households surveyed (all villages but one were located in the Cape) were totally dependent for income on pensions and 42 per cent could be described as “household-headed”, unmarried women, widows, grandmothers and women whose husbands had not visited or sent cash for the past year.

... the report said, was typical of related communities, where the family and community is dissolved, resulting in loss of income and several children being placed in the charge of one adult.

... average incomes were R137 per month, higher than in the Transvaal, but the rate of stunting in children was also higher, reflecting post-natal malnutrition, and only 39 per cent of households had any significant agricultural output compared with 70 per cent in the Transvaal.

... in Greyton, where most people have been forcibly removed more than once, average household incomes were R105 a month, and 30 per cent had no visible source of income.

... the report said the survey showed the highest rates of stunting in all the areas suggested inadequate incomes over a long period of time, while very high reported rates of pellagra stabilized to widespread protein deficiency among adults.

... Some 25 percent of households in Deelkam and 40 percent in Padow are receive fortnightly Operation Hunger rations. A just-released survey conducted by the organisation in Padow and Deelkam and other parts of the country found that households there were spending nearly 60 percent of their income on mealie-meal, which is the survey term “survival food.”

... Pensioners were found to be spending 11 percent of their cash, considerably less than young people.

... Past Mopopi gave 10 to Sibhen 38 years of his working life and left in 1958 with a pension of R100 a month. He must spend R1000 that was taken a tax from Padow to Kuruman to collect it—"the driver takes me there for free, knowing I will pay for the trip on the way back when I have collected my pension," he says. Mopopi and his family live modestly—mealie-meal, R6 worth of meat once a month, and vegetables bought sometimes when he collects his pension in Kuruman.

... But most of his money for next month is already spoken for. A credit note from the local store has exactly what he owes them R78, 32 for 44kg of mealie-meal, 2,5kg of sugar, 1kg of flour, 1 packet of chicken, 5kg brown sugar, a plastic bucket, another 2,5kg of maize meal, popular and some small.

... Money not spent on the most basic food is spent by others— those in Xakan, people pay R2 for a bag of R2, R3 for a cart (if it has four wheels) and R15 to the Tribal Authority, 25 for their community fees, primary school costs R5 each, but uniforms and books cost this up to around R15. Then there is church money sent by others, sending a child away to study for maize can cost as much as $5.

... In Deelkam and Padow, parents have for the past three years paid a levy to fund a television set for the school (R10 per child in Padow and double that in Deelkam). The Bophuthatswana government has built few classrooms in Ma-

... the village is a typical case of an area that is in the district statistically poor. Average monthly income per household in Deelkam is R70 and in Padow R79. In the former village 25 percent of households have no viable cash income and in Padow the comparable figure is 43 percent. In an area with so many poor and little local employment, just 38 percent of surveyed households have a member employed as a migrant worker.

... Some 80 percent of the children in these two villages show signs of stunted growth, and 84 percent show signs of oedema.

... The government’s claims that forced removals have stopped are cold comfort in places like Pad-

First Report on Estimating Vulnerability in Southern Africa, by Francois D’Ouzou (Oxford University) and Mpho Mashiri, Zwai Pongos and Tumelo Mabatana (Operation Hunger) is available from Operation Hunger, PO Box 32257, Brampton 2017 at a copy of 50c.
Full toll of forced resettlement: 126,000 families of all races moved

"Resettlement in group areas generally meant that people were placed in new housing instead of having to live in run-down neighbourhoods and backyards — previously a fairly common phenomenon.

"In this way a process of successful urbanisation, effective slum clearance, positive urban renewal and purposeful community upliftment was initiated."

It also said: "One of the most important positive results of the Group Areas Act pointed out to the committee and emphasised by the State President is the promotion of property rights for various population groups, since individuals and communities can obtain property rights within their own areas and are protected against the competition from wealthier individuals and business concerns from other communities.

"This promotes home ownership and the establishment of a middle class."

It said that in District Six, at the time it was proclaimed a white area, 94% of the inhabitants were coloured, while there was 55.4% white, 25.1% coloured and 19% Indian ownership of properties.

The committee did not reveal how it ascertained this information.

Although the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Mr Allan Hendrickse, recently said the majority of houses in Mitchells Plain was owned by the Cape Town City Council the committee said 25,308 (74%) of the homes there were owned and 8,891 (26%) were rented.

**Occupants**

In South End, Port Elizabeth, coloureds occupied 57% of the houses but whites owned 38% of the properties, while the current figures in the coloured group area of Bethelsdorp were 57% home owners and 43% tenants.

In Cato Manor, Durban 64% of occupants were black and 33% Indian, but whites owned 50% of the properties and Indians 48%.

At present 86% of the buildings in Chatsworth — also in Durban — were owned and 33% in Phoenix were owned.
Police keep a wary eye on the Poisson down Residents before their return to chicloks.

Meanwhile in another part of the country...
Lawaaikamp plea to P W Botha

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha has told Lawaaikamp residents under threat of forced removal in his old constituency in George that retention of their homes was "not desirable and practical".

But the George Civic Association representing Lawaaikamp residents has nevertheless appealed to Mr Botha to intervene urgently to stop a plan by the George Municipality to clear the area by the end of this month.

"We are terrified of this deadline which is clearly in conflict with stated government policy," the GCA noted in a letter sent to Mr Botha last week.

In June, the GCA wrote to Mr Botha contesting his claim that Lawaaikamp residents would have to move to Sandkraal for health reasons.

The GCA also questioned Mr Botha's assertion that Lawaaikamp residents lived in "sak krotte and sinkpoldokke" and invited the President to visit Lawaaikamp to see for himself.

'Laissez-faire'

Replying, Mr Botha said Lawaaikamp was developed "without the necessary planning and structures were erected and extended on a laissez-faire basis."

"To plan the area now, with the retention of these structures, is not desirable and practical."

Mr Botha said he, in line with government policy, had expressed himself against forced removals, "unless it is accompanied with the provision of better living conditions."

Sandkraal had been established with "full services" and "Lawaaikamp is in any event not suitable for the erection of a school, business area and sufficient housing for all its residents . . ."

"To ensure that the poor conditions at Lawaaikamp do not persist, I believe it to be in the best interest of the community to make full use of the improved living conditions at Tryolora (Sandkraal)."

Engineer's report

Responding to Mr Botha's letter, the GCA noted that an engineers' report had found that it was both feasible and practical to upgrade Lawaaikamp "without demolishing our houses which are our health and security."

The GCA said that "firstly and foremostly we do not want to be forced to move to Sandkraal . . ."

"Even if Lawaaikamp stays as it is, Sandkraal does not offer improved living conditions. Most of the houses in Sandkraal are not better than those in Lawaaikamp and it is further away from our workplace."

The GCA said that should its upgrade plan for proper toilets, water, roads and facilities be implemented, Lawaaikamp would remain better than Sandkraal in every respect.
A committee of Crown-appointed experts was established by the government to investigate the Brownstone estate and its possible relocation. The committee was chaired by Lord Brownstone, a prominent constitutional lawyer, and included representatives from various government departments.

The committee's mandate was to review the estate's historical significance, explore potential relocation sites, and assess the legal and financial implications of the relocation process. The committee was expected to submit a report to the government within six months.

In the meantime, the government implemented an emergency plan to secure the estate from vandalism and to protect its cultural heritage. This included the deployment of security personnel and the installation of surveillance cameras around the estate.

The Brownstone estate is located in a historically important area of the city, and its relocation is expected to have significant implications for the local community and the city's cultural landscape. The government is committed to ensuring that the relocation process is carried out in a manner that respects the estate's historical significance and cultural value.
THE George Civic Association sent a letter this week to State President PW Botha asking him to halt the forced removal of Lawaalkamp residents to Sondkraal on September 30 and to agree to an upgrade plan for the area.

The letter comes as a response to Botha's letter to the GCA last month stating: "In accordance with government policy, I have expressed myself against forced removals in the past, unless it is accompanied with the provision of better living conditions."

The GCA, which represents the residents of Lawaalkamp, disputes Botha's claims that Sondkraal offers improved living conditions and refers to an engineer's report as to how the area could be upgraded. The report was sent to Botha.
TWO years ago, visitors to Uitenhage's township would be greeted by the familiar clenching fist and pointed thumb sign accompanied by the call "Asiyi Kwanobuhle" (We will not move to Kwanobuhle).

Today, the community of Langa is no more.

It is 15 months since the community of nearly 7000 households had their houses flattened, their belongings put on municipal trucks and dumped at a site within the Kwanobuhle township area of Tyokville.

All that is left of Langa today are the churches, the community hall and about 40 houses dotted forlornly on the slopes that once housed 40 000 people.

Langa, a squatter camp established in the 30's, was within walking distance of the central business district and Uitenhage's industrial area. Its close proximity to the town and the white residential area of Levyvale made it too close for the comfort of the white residents.

In May 1985, a petition calling for the removal of the squatters was circulated among the white community. Some 350 signatures were collected and handed to the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.

In June last year, after months of negotiations, it was agreed that Langa would be spared removal and an upgrade plan, in consultation with leaders representing the community, would take place.

However, when the June 1986 state of emergency was declared, the leaders were detained and Langa's fate was placed in the hands of Joint Management Systems, which were established across the country.

On July 12, the local JMS decided that Langa would be moved to Kwanobuhle. Within a month, Langa became a ghost town.

One of the remaining Langa residents is Gray Bana, 76. A former chef at Goodyear, Bana and his family have lived at Langa for over 50 years and have resisted removal to the bitter end.

"My husband built this house with his two hands when he was young. Now he is old and blind, and he cannot move to Kwanobuhle. He does not have the strength to build another house," says Virginia Bana.

Virginia, 60, said her children were born in the house and the family felt they could not start again.

"We are old, and many of our friends who went to Kwanobuhle died within the first three months."

"It was so cold and they lived in tents. When it rained they got wet and sick. We knew we would die if we moved there in the winter," she said.

The house at 2 Puku Street is one of two remaining houses in the long street. Perched at the top of a hill, the clay home has resisted all attempts at removal.

Miriam Speelman, 19, lives here with her grandfather and mother and six brothers and sister. She said she wouldn't mind going to Kwanobuhle.

"I'm very lonely here. All my friends have left, but my grandfather will not budge. It's lousy not having any neighbours," she said.

Wilmot Skali, 61, has lived at 27, 21st Avenue for forty years. "I would only move to Kwanobuhle if I saw a cement house with my own eyes. I wasn't going to be forced out of the home that I built and moved into a tent."

He said he and his common-law wife, Sarah Conradie, 41, were scared at being so isolated and vulnerable to attacks by robbers and criminals.

"But I won't go there. Why must I have a shack and go to another shack?"

James Mborane, 47, another Langa resident who refused to move, summed up their feelings:

"What's the point in leaving an insecure place and going to a place that is crawling with tooshies. Here we are vulnerable and fear attack, but there in Kwanobuhle it becomes a fact.

"Kwanobuhle has the worst criminal element. Some people have left there and are building lodgings behind the cement houses here, so that they can escape the attacks," he said.

Driving into Kwanobuhle, we pass the established shacks and con crete houses of Khyelitsha. Ahead of us, the hastily built shacks of the Langa residents who were removed stare down from the dusty slopes.

The wood and corrugated iron homes have replaced the tents, and the residents call their new home "Tyoksville shacktown". Officially, it is called Kwanobuhle extension.

Tyoksville resident, Fenile Tom, 46, says he would go back to Langa if he could.

"Transport is scarce here. I can't walk to work like I used to in Langa trying to avoid walking on the main road. I have to wait for a taxi."

"The Tyoksville students spoken to complained about the vigilante attacks and inconvenience of Tyoksville."

"There's nothing about living here. It's dusty - I have to sweep the house twice a day. The town is far away and it's very dangerous."

"I've never had a house before, and I don't know how it feels, but I feel safe."

Ida Pana, also a Tyoksville resident, said at me. I am a Tyoksville resident, and I don't know how it feels, but I feel safe.

From Langa to 'shacktown'
A TALE
OF TWO
'CITIES'

This little two-year-old boy is forced to play in the dust outside his new home at Tyoksville, as there is no playground or creche for children.
Home to 40,000 becomes a ghost town

Tyoksvale on the outskirts of Khayelitsha... 40,000 people were moved

Tyoksvale in the winter

Of the last few people left... Wilmot Saki, his wife Sarah and a visitor, James Mborane, outside the Statile home in Langa.

"We knew we would die if we moved to Tyokovale in the winter"

Refusing to budge... Mr Grey Saka (seated) outside the home he built with his own hands in Langa with his wife, Virginia, and sons Elwis (left) and Dennis

The UDF organisation had been "wiped out" and many people killed

Kwasaebule if I saw a cement house with my own two eyes. I am not going to be fooled out of the home I had built and be moved into a tent.

James Mborane, 47, another Langa resident who refuses to move, said: "What's the point in leaving my home and going to a place which is even more insecure and crawling with rodents?"

Some people have left and are building lodgings behind the cement houses here so that they can escape attacks".

About 1000 residents, in the great Kwasaebule area, and next to the concrete houses of Khayelitsha, the new homes of the former Langa residents have been literally erected.

Wood-and-iron shacks lived there. There's nothing good about living here. It's dirty, there's no clean house there. A day and a half, that is the cost of a very expensive and very uncomfortable stay".

Baudry Mgobu, 21, Jackson Bulu, 65, and Leo Ntsere were not moved to Tyoksvale last June.

"I built a shack, but I lived in it for six weeks. When it rained my tent leaked".

The day reporters visited Tyoksvale, the shanty town was sealed off by security forces and residents stopped at roadblocks.

Captain Paul Goldblith, the press liaison officer for the Ecomer City Police, said: "We were there to stop it. It was a routine crime prevention exercise."

"At first there was a lot of noise," said she wouldn't mind going to Tyoksvale. "I'm very lonely here, all my friends have left, but no grandchild refuses to spade 10 layers not having any neighbors," she said.

Wilmot Saki has lived in 21st Avenue for 40 years and "I would only move to a house if it was way out of the UDF"

Throughout theский, have been described as "freedom fighters" and an attempt to control the situation in the townships and stencils. The State of Emergency was declared on June 26 while the deputy minister of Civil and Development operations with 2500 agitators.

During the next 14 months, the community had hoped that the municipality and the kwasaebule would move to negotiate the upgrading of the township before they were moved.

Last June, after months of negotiations, the kwasaebule agreed to let Langa be speeded up and at a higher cost would be another option available to the UDF leadership representing the community.

With the introduction of the new Local Government Act, the eastern face of Langa, which is a part of the District, was declared to be a separate township.

Langa, however, the four Langa areas of the former 4 Joint Management Committee (JMC) areas.

Refusing to budge... Mr Grey Saka (seated) outside the home he built with his own hands in Langa with his wife, Virginia, and sons Elwis (left) and Dennis

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Court 'no' to Moutse appeal

AN appeal against the transfer of the largely Sotho-speaking region of Moutse to Ndebele-designated "homeland" of KwaNdebele has been rejected by the Appeal Court.

But another, arguably more important appeal, still has to be heard by five judges.

The first appeal was by the government of Lebowa, the designated "homeland" of the North Sotho people or Bapedi. It was rejected on Tuesday by Mr Justice Grosskopf of the Appeal Court.

The second appeal is on behalf of the Chief Gibson Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority. Mathebe has been chosen to represent tribal leaders and popular organisations.

The Lebowa government appeal argued, on technical grounds, that exclusion of the Moutse from Lebowa was unlawful. The appeal on behalf of Mathebe deals with substantive issues rather than technical points.

The transfer of Moutse to KwaNdebele is held by Mathebe to be so unreasonable as to be unlawful.

One of the pivotal reasons for his assertion is the secession of a Sotho-speaking area to an Ndebele-designated "homeland", the argument being that it is contrary to the apartheid doctrine and to the "statutory apartheid structures" of the state.

The raison d'etre of apartheid ideology, the applicants maintain, is to give each black nation or ethnic group its own "homeland" and government.

They argue further that incorporation of Moutse in KwaNdebele - proclaimed by the government in December 1985 - is grossly unreasonable, and therefore unlawful, because

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

the "violent nature" of the KwaNdebele authorities.

Noting that the official languages of KwaNdebele are Ndebele, English and Afrikaans, the applicants fear that their language rights will be adversely affected. Verbal assurances from the KwaNdebele authorities that Sotho-speaking children in the lower classes of primary school will be taught through Sotho are not acceptable.

There are fears that incorporation will lead to the loss of existing rights, including the possible loss of South African citizenship.

Finally, it is argued that the transfer will detrimentally affect the rights of women to the vote. The franchise in KwaNdebele is restricted to adult men. In Lebowa it is extended to all adults.

The fate of Moutse is critical to the future of KwaNdebele. It is a major centre of resistance to KwaNdebele's rulers.

Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu of KwaNdebele has been told by President PW Botha that before South Africa will accede to his request for independence, he, Mahlangu, will have to devise some means of demonstrating that his quest for independence enjoys popular support.

Mahlangu has rejected the option of holding a referendum suggesting, prima facie, that he is unconfident of winning popular approval.

Incorporation of Moutse has compounded his difficulty of fulfilling Botha's condition. But Mahlangu has shown no inclination of divesting KwaNdebele of its troublesome "province".
Businessmen will welcome the return of Mogopa community

By Jo-Anne Collinge

If the people of Mogopa were to be granted their dearest wish — to return to the land from which they were removed in 1964 — it would stimulate trade in the nearby town of Venterdorp, businessmen in the area say.

Farmers of the region are less willing to express their views on the position of the Mogopa people lest they alienate their neighbours.

GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS

But the outgoing local organiser for the Rural Foundation, Mr Chris Botha, said: “I can’t see that there would be problems (if they came back here) because there was never any animosity between them and the farmers. Every person has a right to a place in the sun — where he can raise his children and have his church.”

He qualified his view by saying that any steps taken should be properly negotiated.

Farmers approached by The Star referred to previous good neighbourliness between themselves and the people of Mogopa.

One said that, while he would prefer white people living near his farm, there was “no particular objection” to having the Mogopa people there. If the Government were to decide to resettle them on the old land, he would conclude that it had no other option and would accept this.

About 300 Mogopa families have been accommodated temporarily by Pretoria in a resettlement camp near SUN City while negotiations on their place of permanent settlement continue.

The Government has given no indication of the location of the land under consideration, except that it will be in South Africa and not in a homeland.

The manager of a Venterdorp funeral parlour, Mr J M du Plessis, said his business had been hit by the departure of the Mogopa people. About two-thirds of his clients came from the black community, he said.

“There was definitely a decline in business when the Mogopa people left. I’d be glad to see them back,” he said.

Mr du Plessis said several businesses in town were shaky, mostly because the drought had severely undercut the buying power of farmers.

The departure of more than 400 families from Mogopa had compounded their problems.

The owner of the largest store in the Indian shopping complex said that “businesses do suffer with shifts of population out of the region”. He said the Mogopa had been the most recent of a series of removals.

If the Mogopa community were re-established on its own land, “naturally the town would come to benefit from the population increase,” he said.

He estimated that 15 firms in town had closed in recent months and that scores of homes in white suburbs were standing empty.

BUSINESS WILL PROFIT

A bottleshop manager said he was not opposed to any possibility that the Mogopa might be re-established and that his business would profit.

He added that he had been a farmer and that relations between the Mogopa community and farmers had been sound. He had satisfactorily obtained casual and seasonal labour from the settlement.

The Mogopa land now belongs to the Government and it is being rented to a group of farmers as additional grazing for their herds.
Bloekombos squatters to be removed

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL new dwellings constructed by the Bloekombos squatter community will be removed once the Kraifontein municipality had “the necessary support from the riot police”, the mayor, Mr B Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Mr Badenhorst was speaking to the Cape Times at the site, where Kraifontein municipal officials tried to remove the squatters, who are living on a vacant piece of land off the Old Paarl Road.

He said the riot police would not be involved in the removal of the structures, but “to protect our people”, and he added that the council had tried earlier to remove the structures, but the people had stopped them.

The entire mixed community, which has been squatting on a vacant piece of land next to the Cape Provincial Administration's road camp, since 1981, stood outside their homes yesterday as a municipal truck drove towards the camp.

The squatters said they believed it was a good omen that the truck, which was heading for their camp, became stuck in the dense undergrowth and had to be pulled out by a bulldozer.

Mr Badenhorst said the Kraifontein Town Council was in the process of obtaining a court order for the eviction of the squatters from the land.

However, he said more unlawful structures had been constructed in the meantime and they would be removed by the council “as soon as possible, depending on the weather”.

He said the 17 existing structures would not be moved, as they were now part of a legal procedure.

Most of the 70 squatters are employed in the immediate vicinity.
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**The Minister of Education and Development**

The Minister of Education and Development is responsible for overseeing the education and development of the population. This includes setting educational policies, ensuring the quality of education, and promoting the development of educational institutions. The Minister also works to ensure that educational opportunities are accessible to all, regardless of background or ability. The Minister collaborates with various stakeholders, including teachers, students, parents, and other educational organizations, to support the educational system.

**The Ministry of Finance**

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for managing the country's financial resources. This includes overseeing the budget, tax systems, and financial regulations. The Ministry works to ensure that there are fair and stable financial policies, which are essential for the country's economic growth and development. The Ministry also collaborates with other government departments to ensure that financial resources are allocated effectively and efficiently.
At Blockompas Shacks Destroyed

The Johannesburg Star

We see the slums of Johannesburg. The slums of Johannesburg, like the rest of the city, are a startling contrast to the prosperous and modern city that surrounds them. The shacks, made of whatever materials are available, are crowded together, creating a dense, oppressive atmosphere. The people who live here are often unemployed, living in poverty and struggle to make ends meet.

A HEATED CONTROVERSY

The destruction of the shacks has sparked a heated debate among residents and authorities. Some argue that the shacks are a threat to public health and safety, while others believe that the residents have a right to live in the area and should be protected.

An ALTERNATIVE

A community organization, often referred to as the "Red dwellers," has been working to improve conditions in the slums. They have set up clinics, schools, and community centers, providing essential services to the residents.

The Johannesburg Star reports on the ongoing conflict and the efforts to find a solution to the problem.
Forced removals still prevalent, says body

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — In spite of innovations in government tactics, it was clear that neither the policy nor the practice of removing people by force had stopped, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said yesterday.

"Since the government's announcements in February 1985 that forced removals have been suspended, the authorities have been at pains to invent new and better ways of getting people to remove themselves voluntarily," the NCAR said in its latest newsletter.

The pass laws were abolished last year but substitute strategies had been introduced, it said.

"Now all over the country black South Africans are confused and angry as local conservative municipalities and former right-wing vigilante groups (both black and white) have taken to their tasks with gusto.

"Influx control has not been scrapped, it has been shifted to local authorities for implementation," NCAR said.

The new controls involved the perpetuation and expansion of single hostels, the use of building and township regulations, the arrest of people on trespass charges, "upgrading", black local authorities and Group Areas.

Although the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had said his department did not consider single quarter accommodation to be satisfactory, the government had subsequently announced the construction of single quarters at Pietersburg, Hoedspruit and Lwandle near Somerset West, NCAR said.

The Lwandle decision was being reviewed but the single quarter accommodation was being perpetuated.

In Lawaikamp, the enforcement of building regulations was being used in an attempt to demolish houses but in Sandringham where the George Municipality wanted the people to move, the building regulations had been waived.

In Duncan Village in East London and Walmer in Port Elizabeth, township regulations were being used to demolish structures "in the opinion of the superintendent" were "unsightly, unauthorised, dilapidated or removable".

NCAR commented: "These are structures in which people are forced to live owing to the national housing shortage.

"As they did with the words 'co-operation' and 'development', the state has once more co-opted a word and changed the meaning.

"The word 'upgrade', which should describe a progressive process, now describes a process to control numbers and movement of people in places as far apart as Bothashabelo in the Free State, Red Location in Port Elizabeth and Mamelodi in Pretoria, the state uses the upgrade process primarily to denude, build straight roads for security vehicles and showy facilities for propaganda documents.

"It is spending millions of rands on this type of 'upgrade' without building one house.

"The process of upgrade should mean that the lives of the people are not disrupted, and that phasing and priorities of construction are decided by the residents.

"Services should be affordable.

"Each family should be able to improve its home according to its choice.

"This is a time and energy-consuming process if democratic principles are adhered to," NCAR said.
Removals haven’t stopped — NCAR

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

IN SPITE of innovations in government tactics, it was clear that neither the policy nor the practice of removing people by force had stopped, the National Committee Against Removals said yesterday.

"Since the government’s announcements in February 1969 that forced removals have been suspended, the authorities have been at pains to invent new and better ways of getting people to remove themselves ‘voluntarily’," the NCAR said in its latest newsletter.

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In Duncan Village at East London and Walmer at Port Elizabeth, township regulations were being used to demolish structures which "in the opinion of the superintendent" were "unsightly, unauthorized, dilapidated or moveable.

The NCAR commented: "These are structures in which people are forced to live owing to the national housing shortage.

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"The process of upgrade should mean that the lives of the people are not disrupted, and that phasing and priorities of construction are decided by the residents.

"Services should be affordable.

"Each family should be able to improve its home according to its choice."
RESIDENTS of Oukasie, near Brits, have vowed to demonstrate to the world that any Government attempt to move them to the new Lethlabile resettlement area would be a forced removal.

This was decided by more than 1,000 people who met at the local Roman Catholic hall on Saturday.

They said they would continue to voice their dissatisfaction about the planned removal.

Mr Allen Morris, a Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) representative, said there was no legal way in which Oukasie residents could be moved.

He said although the Government recently announced that the area was to be declared an emergency camp, community lawyers have found that the legislation could only be used in cases involving homeless people.

"The Nationalist Party Government is presently faced with problems because they have told international communities that forced removals had been done away with in South Africa."

"The outside world is therefore closely watching developments in this area," he said.

He told the meeting that a survey conducted by Trac and the Brits Action Committee has revealed that:

- There was a low death-rate among children in Oukasie. This showed that the Government's claims that the area was unhygienic were unfounded;
- Fifty percent of residents are unemployed. Moving them to Lethlabile would aggravate their situation as the place was far from industrial areas;
- Most workers in Oukasie belonged to trade unions and moving them would be a strategy "to break the back of unions," and
- Residents walked to and from work, saving them a lot of money.
Russell to lead service seeking Potsdam peace

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Reverend David Russell, is to officiate at an inter-denominational prayer service here for the community of Potsdam.

The organiser, Mr. T. Wigley, of St Luke's Church, said the service — to pray for a peaceful solution to the Potsdam crisis — would be held on Thursday at St Saviour's Anglican Church.

Mr. Wigley said Bishop Russell had visited Potsdam and seen the suffering there.

The Border Branch of the Black Sash has urged its members to attend the service.

In its October newsletter, the Black Sash said the community had been removed from Blue Rock, near East London, and taken to Potsdam without the people's consent, even though they had been promised houses in Mdantsane.

The Black Sash said the community had been harassed by vigilante groups, and had twice attempted to flee the squatter camp but had been stopped by the South African and Ciskei authorities.

The Black Sash said: "The situation of the community has become even more desperate in the wake of their failed attempts to flee Ciskei and find a home in South Africa."

The community claimed two leaders had been killed while another had gone into hiding in fear.
Children at Lawaikamp's creche from which they were locked-out by the George Municipality for more than two weeks

Creche lock-out reversed

AN attempt to close down a creche at the Lawaikamp squatter camp near George was foiled last week after civil rights groups intervened.

The attempt to close the creche was seen by residents as another bid to force them to move to Sandrift, a resettlement area about 20km from Lawaikamp.

At the end of last month, the deadline for their removal was ignored.

However, in anticipation of the move, the creche, which often doubles as a community hall, was closed.

Mothers and children who arrived at the creche on September 28 found the door locked and the children were forced to sit outside.

Creche workers continued to care for the forty children outside.

Conditions at the creche have never been ideal. The outside tap has been turned off for months and creche workers had to bring buckets of water from elsewhere.

The creche, which has been in operation for two years, was under the administration of Child Welfare until it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Cape Provincial Administration in May this year.

The creche had remained closed at the instruction of the George Municipality while lawyers intervened.

The situation was resolved, however, when the municipality agreed that the creche could be reopened if its administration could be taken over by a registered welfare organisation.

Child Welfare agreed to do so again and the creche was reopened last Friday.

Residents are now making a bid to run the creche themselves.

The town clerk of George, Mr Carel du Plessis, was not available for comment. His deputy, Mr Johan Boshoff, could not comment on "something I have no knowledge of."

The CPA denied the creche had been closed on its instructions and referred inquiries to the municipality.
By Mike Lowe, DuPigny

Apartheid Lost, but not nature

APRIL 19, 1994

On the eve of the first free election, the head of the government's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Fr. George Silikani, said the nation was now ready to embark on the path of reconciliation and healing. "I believe we are ready to take the first steps," he said.

"The truth has been spoken," he added.

But the path to reconciliation will not be easy. The wounds of apartheid are deep and will take time to heal.

"The process of reconciliation will be long and difficult," said Silikani. "But we must move forward."
Future is shaky
Needs Camp's
Effort to shut creche foiled

CP Correspondent

AN attempt to close down the creche in Lawaanikamp was foiled last week after members of the Black Sash and a lawyer from the Legal Resources Centre intervened.

The closure was seen by residents as another attempt to force them to move to Sandkraal.

At the end of last month, the deadline for the removal of residents from Lawaanikamp to Sandkraal, was ignored.

However, in anticipation of the move, the creche, which often doubles as a community hall, was closed.

The creche has been in operation for two years under the administration of Child Welfare, a voluntary, independent welfare organisation.

With the assistance of World Vision, the creche was run in consultation with the community and staffed by Lawaanikamp residents until it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Cape Provincial Administration in May this year.

When residents complained about the closure of the creche, they were told by the welfare worker of the CPA that the children could be transferred to the creche at Sandkraal.

The creche remained closed at the instruction of the George Municipality while letters between lawyers representing the residents flew furiously back and forth.

The situation was resolved when the municipality agreed that the creche could be reopened if the administration could be taken over by a registered welfare organisation.

The welfare organisation, previously administering the creche before it was taken over by the CPA, agreed to do so.

The creche was reopened last Friday.

However, it is reported that residents wish to run it themselves through the Lawaanikamp Parents' Association with the help of World Vision. – Pen.
Games Heunis plays
The Brits township of Oukasie, officially disestablished last October, is to be declared an emergency camp, Minister Chris Heunis revealed in parliament recently when Conservative Party MP for Brits Andrew Gerber (who displaced the National Party in May) asked when government would give effect to the proclamation.

Heunis replied that the Transvaal Provincial Administration was already taking steps under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act "to effect the establishment of an emergency camp... where the squatters may be accommodated temporarily until they can settle elsewhere." Heunis says about 136 families are illegally squatting there.

To Gerber, for one, this is unacceptable. He says "the white residents" of Brits expect government to give effect to Oukasie's proclamation. "To establish an emergency camp for illegal squatters next to the white town is deplorable," he says. The area will not be necessary to be used to expand the white town, but Oukasie is "an eyesore."

There seems to be confusion about what Heunis means by an "emergency camp." The Legal Resources Centre's Geoff Budden says section 6 of the Act describes it as "providing housing for the homeless," but doubts government's motives are that simple.

He questions whether new squatters have moved into Oukasie - residents deny it - and sees an emergency camp as just another form of forced removal. Along with emergency camp status would come rules restricting those entitled to live there, he says.

Heunis's department could shed no light on what it means, saying only the matter is now being dealt with by the provincial authorities - who were not available for comment.

General belief is that government has used other means of removing "black spots" since declaring in February 1985 that there would be no more forced removals. Unhygienic conditions and the high cost of upgrading such areas are reasons that have been cited.

Government has had little success in moving people to Lethlabile, the alternative site 20 km away. Transvaal Rural Action Committee field worker Alan Morris says about 5,000 people have moved to Lethlabile, while spokesman for the Department of Development and Planning Johan Oosthuizen admits 10,000 people still live in Oukasie.

Though Lethlabile provides 3,200 stands with running water, sanitation and electricity, most people have to build their own houses. Morris says residents are reluctant to move from Oukasie, as most walk to work and cannot afford alternative transport.

Government is on the horns of a dilemma over Oukasie. If it backs down, it will nourish the Conservative Party's cause; if it forcibly resettles residents, it will cause an international stink. At a recent meeting, about 1,000 Oukasie residents vowed to demonstrate to the world that any government attempt to move them to Lethlabile would be a forced removal. This supported a petition signed earlier by over 2,500 people.
Bustling Life in 'Ghost' Town

Officially not even the Cachoeita exists anymore

By Joao Caldas

Picture by All Kumafo
Villagers fight move from Bisho

EAST LONDON — Three rural Ciskei villages are threatened with removal to make way for the rapid growth of the homeland's new capital, Bisho.

Referring to Ciskei's pop-up capital, Bisho began with only an independence stadium and a casino, but now boasts a shopping centre, numerous government offices and rapidly-growing suburbs.

The suburbs already completely surround one of the villages, Tyutyu.

In the village, peasants herd their cattle past their wattle-and-daub homes, while across the road, Ciskei civil servants wash gleaming luxury cars. The contrast could not be more dramatic.

Skobeni, the largest village, is some distance away, while Balasi is just across the road to Komga.

The people of Balasi, however, are determined to fight the move with all means at their disposal.

R61-m “resettlement”

The Ciskei government intends to move all three villages to Braunschweig, some distance away.

In March, the Ciskei government announced it had been given R61-m by the South African government “for financial and technical assistance for the resettlement” of land-right owners in the three villages.

It gave as reasons the rapid development of Bisho, which had resulted in the areas being “swallowed within the capital”.

The Ciskei government has offered the villagers the option of remaining, on condition they upgrade their houses to the standard of Bisho. Few will be able to afford this.

The first residents heard of the planned move was in December last year. They were told they would have to move because of the expansion of Bisho.

In February, the titleholders were taken to Braunschweig to look at the houses they were being offered, but were unimpressed.

The Ciskei said landholders would be compensated for property and improvements, but there has been no indication about the amounts to be paid.
Squatter Families to Dayton

TPA Moves 20 Variktonian Families

By Vincent M. Reece

Squatters evicted from Variktonian shack homes built on government-owned property in the Dayton area. A TPA official said they were not satisfied.

He said the shack owners did not always follow the TPA's regulations and that the TPA was forced to remove them. He added that the squatters were not given proper notice and were not allowed to remove their belongings before being evicted. The TPA official said that the eviction was necessary to maintain order and protect the property.

In a statement, a TPA spokesperson said: "We cannot allow squatters to violate property laws and cause damage to our facilities. We appreciate the cooperation of the community in resolving this issue."
Mr. De Lange said the squatters would be relocated once authorities could not find any place they were likely to be moved to. The squatters were still being accommodated in the hotel. (photo: Mbombo)
LIVING IN FEAR

South Feature

By Ayesha Asmal
FROM THE LACK OF A PROPER CIVIC DENOMINATION LIKE THE FRENCH, IT IS DIFFICULT TO GIVE A CLEAR ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN THE SKY PALACE.

EACH OF THE CITIES HAS ITS OWN CHARACTERISTICS AND ITS OWN CHALLENGES. THE CITY OF THE SILENT, FOR EXAMPLE, IS FOCUSED ON THE EFFICIENCY AND SPEED OF ITS BUS SYSTEM. THE CITY OF THE MIRRORS, ON THE OTHER HAND, VALUES ITS ARTISTIC EXPRESSION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

THE CITY OF THE LIGHTS, WHICH IS HOME TO A LARGE NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES, PLACES A STRONG EMPHASIS ON ITS ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INNOVATION. THE CITY OF THE WATER, HOWEVER, IS MORE CONCERNED WITH SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

THE CITY OF THE SKY, WHICH IS A FAVORITE OF PHOTOGRAPHERS DUE TO ITS UNIQUE ARCHITECTURE, IS KNOWN FOR ITS VITALITY AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY. THE CITY OF THE SUN, WITH ITS STEEP SLOPES AND CLEAR SKIES, OFFERS UNMATCHED VIEWS AND DESTINATIONS.

THE CITY OF THE ANGELS, WHICH IS THE OLDEST OF THE SKY PALACE, MAINTAINS A STRONG TRADITION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE. THE CITY OF THE WINDS, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS MODESTY AND SIMPLE LIVING, HAS A STRONG FOCUS ON ITS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

THE CITY OF THE LOST, WHICH IS A MEETING POINT FOR TRAVELERS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, VALUES ITS INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS AND DIVERSITY. THE CITY OF THE PAST, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HERITAGE, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE, WHICH IS THE LATEST ADDED TO THE SKY PALACE, PLAYS A LEADING ROLE IN TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS AND INNOVATION. THE CITY OF THE HISTORY, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS RICH HISTORY AND CULTURE, VALUES ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TRADITIONS.

THE CITY OF THE DREAMS, WHICH IS THE FAVORITE OF MANY DREAMSEERS, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS COUNTRY AND COASTLINE.

THE CITY OF THE HOPE, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, VALUES ITS COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

THE CITY OF THE FEAR, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS ACCURACY AND PRECISION, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING. THE CITY OF THE FAITH, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL DIVERSITY, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TRADITIONS.

THE CITY OF THE PHANTOM, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS ENIGMA AND MYSTERIES, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MYSTERIES. THE CITY OF THE VISION, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS ARTISTIC EXPRESSION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARTISTIC EXPRESSION.

THE CITY OF THE MEMORY, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT. THE CITY OF THE SCIENCE, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS AND INNOVATION, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING.

THE CITY OF THE LAVISH, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS ACCURACY AND PRECISION, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING. THE CITY OF THE LUXURY, WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, PLACES A STRONG HIGHLIGHT ON ITS COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT.
Shell supports the right of all people to live where they choose.
FOCUS ON GROUP AREAS

THE STATE’S HOUSING MONEY GOES TO THOSE WHO DON’T NEED IT

Thousands are homeless, but the government spends on reshuffling those who have homes already. A new study calculates the costs of the group areas policy.

JO-ANN BEKKER reports

MORE than three quarters of the state’s housing money for Indians and coloureds is spent on people who already have homes.

In the past 15 years, more than 76 percent of state spending on Indian and coloured housing went on families who contravened the Group Areas ban on mixed residential areas.

And, in terms of the Act, the state relocated 126 000 families — about 650 000 people — and 2 771 traders between 1950 and 1984.

These are some of the indications of the cost of the group areas policy, revealed in a recently released research paper written by a South African Institute for Race Relations researcher, Claire Pickard-Cambridge.

Government ministers have told parliament “information was not available” as to the total cost of implementing group areas.

But Pickard-Cambridge said between 1960 and 1975 alone, R200 million of the R261 million state expenditure on coloured and Indian housing was on rebasing “residentially disqualified” families.

By the end of 1975 the direct cost to the taxpayer of moving 1 277 traders had amounted to R24,4 million.

In Johannesburg, 280 Indian traders were moved from the city centre to the outlying Oriental Plaza in the mid-Seventies, at a cost of R16,6 million — about R59 000 per trader.

Pickard-Cambridge said the Act also ensured valuable land in some formerly mixed areas which was allocated to whites, such as Cape Town’s District Six, lay unused for years.

In this massive programme of relocation it was the taxpayer who bore the expense of administration, surveying, land acquisition, demolition, removals, compensation and new construction," she said.

"The Group Areas Act substantially reshaped the country’s urban landscape. In its attempt to unscramble racially mixed residential patterns it had effected the creation of 918 group areas by December 1985.

She said about 126 000 families had been moved, included 83 691 coloured, 40 067 Indian and 2 418 white families.

From 1 September 1984, the administration of Group Areas Act removals became an “own affair”. Own affairs administrators maintain that removals in terms of the Act have been negligible since then.

In recent years, Pickard-Cambridge said, various pressures had forced it into retreat.

"In an attempt to stimulate the economy and to foster a black ‘middle class’ it has sanctioned the opening of some commercial zones to all races; while it continues to support residential segregation in principle, it has abandoned attempts to enforce the Act by removing black people from white-designated areas and indeed the Act has not been used to move black communities or individuals since 1984.

However, the evictions of black tenants from "grey areas" in recent weeks has continued under other guises — although this is not covered in the SAIRR report — as the evictions of Hillbrow tenants this month have demonstrated.

Described as the “essence of apartheid” by the then prime minister, DP Malan, the Group Areas Act was enacted in 1950, two years after the National Party came to power.

Pickard-Cambridge says the Act was partly a realisation of electoral promises to the white working class to segregate white working class districts, and partly the result of demands for protection against economic competition from Indian traders.

However, she adds, the 1950 legislation was not simply the product of Nationalist ideology but the culmination of repeated attempts by white legislatures since the late 19th century to impose segregation more effectively — in response to demands by white interest groups.

On the other hand, the policy of enforcing racially segregated residential and business areas was a major focus of protest throughout the decades. It was a central concern during the African National Congress’ defiance campaign in the Fifties; the state-appointed commission into the Soweto 1976 uprising found it had triggered the unrest and the Group Areas Act was singled out as a target for opposition by the United Democratic Front in 1983.

Pickard-Cambridge says the establishment of the triameral parliament gained the National Party reluctant new allies in enforcing group segregation — from the groups which had been the victims of the Group Areas Act: "Coloured and Indian administrations in the triameral parliament, although committed to opposing the Act, can meet the acute housing needs of their constituents only within the present segregated system and so are virtually compelled to accept, and sometimes even request, extensions to group areas in their attempts to secure more land for housing."

She says despite the government’s clear but gradual retreat from rigorous segregation and the increasing trend away from it in major urban areas, “very substantial changes in law and policy alike are required before all South Africans can enjoy equal access to land”.

There is another network of laws which touch on land and property segregation. These include the demarcation board established by the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act of 1983, the guide plans drafted in terms of the Environment Planning Act of 1967 and the Mining Rights Act of 1967. The latter enforces residential segregation in the proclamation gold mining districts of the Witwatersrand, Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, and the Free State.

The publication, Land and Race, is the third in a series of SAIRR investigations into the Group Areas Act. The first found that, far from boosting the market in areas reserved for whites, the Act obstructed the growth of the entire property market. It predicted if the Act were repealed, property prices and housing standards were sure to rise.

The second research paper analysed police crime statistics in suburbs of Johannesburg and found there was no substance in the claim that crime rates were higher in racially segregated areas. It found in some segregated areas occupied by whites rates of violent crime were higher than in racially mixed suburbs.

The research gives the lie to Malan’s statement in 1950 that the Group Areas Act would preserve Western civilisation. The races were at differing stages of cultural and political development, Malan said, and conflict between them could be prevented only by removing contact between them.
Lawaankamp blues

The black community at Lawaankamp near George in the southern Cape faces yet another Christmas of uncertainty. Their protracted battle against white officialdom to resist removal to a nearby “upgraded” township remains unresolved.

Nearly a year ago (Current Affairs November 21 1986) the FM reported that about 4 000 Lawaankamper had been ordered by the George municipality to leave by year-end.

In the event the council backed down. The end of September this year was set as a new deadline, but that too passed and the people are still in their homes.

But the municipality apparently remains determined to push ahead with the removal of the people to Sandakraal, a site-and-service scheme about a kilometre away.

Over the past year Lawaankamp has been a focus of national and international attention. It has become another symbol of apartheid’s consequences and is used to mock government’s claims that forced removals have ended.

Earlier this year the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, accompanied by foreign TV crews, visited Lawaankamp and Sandakraal and condemned the authorities’ plans.

State President

As the former MP for George, even PW Botha has been drawn into the row. Not surprisingly, he has come out firmly on the side of the council and insisted that the people move from their “shacks” to far better conditions at Sandakraal.

In court cases the community has won the right to rebuild houses demolished by the municipality or destroyed by fire. It has been found that the council waived its right to enforce building regulations (which it tried to do at one stage in an effort to get people to move) because it had not applied them in the past. It was also found that because the council collected tariffs for services from the residents they were not merely squatters.

The George Civic Association (GCA), which represents the Lawaankamp community, challenged PW Botha to visit Sandakraal “to see the squalor and the state of most of the houses in which people forced to move from Lawaankamp are living now.”

Some residents have been living at Lawaankamp for 50 years. They were moved there from other areas where they weren’t wanted and told they could stay forever.

The municipality has used a variety of methods to force people to move. Many have gone to the equally squalid conditions at Sandakraal in the face of what community workers claim is official intimidation, but others are determined to fight to have Lawaankamp redeveloped.

The authorities claim that Lawaankamp is beyond saving and that redevelopment is not feasible.

The GCA, however, commissioned a study which found that the upgrading was possible in a number of different ways at relatively low cost.

Further away

The Black Sash and the Surplus People Project (SPP), which are monitoring efforts to move the people, say the only apparent reason for the move is to have the community slightly further away from the town and behind the “barrier” of the new national road between Sandakraal and George.

Other sources say there is also pressure from local coloured community leaders who want the Lawaankamp land to expand the adjacent coloured residential areas.

A recent meeting between the GCA executive, George’s new mayor John Rogers, and Town Clerk Carel du Plessis, again failed to resolve the major problems.
MOUTSE people being moved to a new area: the Group Areas Act has often been used to move people like goods from one place to another to give white developers access to their land.

Fresh study shows bias of the GAA

"essence of apartheid".

It was at first a response to white demands for protection against what was described as "unfair competition" from Indian traders.

The ruling National Party argued that the Act was necessary as the races were at "different stages of cultural and political development."

As the years went by and more restrictions rigidly applied, government defended the Act by saying it was a means of ensuring orderly urbanisation, racial harmony and economic justice. In the words of Mr Chris Hennis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, the purpose of the Group Areas Act was to "maintain the fixed patterns of our commonality of interests and our group adherence."

The research has found that while some of the Act's supporters stress its role in keeping crime out of city areas, it may well have played an important role in creating the conditions which have produced lawlessness in segregated areas.

The report also says that Group Areas segregation reinforced other forms of discrimination by preventing normal contact through which race prejudice could be overcome. "Group Areas planning has also altered the pattern of South African cities in such a way that the development of urban areas is in sharp contrast to the pattern in other countries."

"Elsewhere residential land-use patterns are usually such that the low-income groups live closest to their workplace, whereas in South African cities they have been relocated in townships generally far from their work. This has led to increased transport costs which have not been compensated for by wage increases — putting additional pressure on the poor," the authors say.

South Africa faced a growing housing crisis over the past four to five decades and this was clearly worsened by the implementation of the Act.

It worsened the housing shortage in coloured areas because between 25 to 70 percent of new houses had been allocated to families who were compelled by the Act to relocate.

The report says that the cost of implementing the Act has been very high, although Cabinet Ministers have not disclosed the figures.

The authors conclude by saying that while the erosion of residential segregation, both in practice and as an element of official policy, is clearly gathering pace, formidable obstacles must still be eliminated before unrestricted access to residential and trading land for all races becomes a reality.
Tears as trucks took them away.

2 Cape Times, Thursday, December 19, 1971

*
Vrygrond

scurrors

fear

removal

VRYGROND squatters near Rondevlei are living in fear of forced removal. In the past two weeks, 13 Vrygrond shacks have been demolished. The company which employs the 13 families — and many of the other 150 Vrygrond families — claims, however, that the relocations were voluntary.

"Nobody had been fired for not moving," Mr Sam Odendaal, site agent for Topcor, which is constructing low-cost stack-sack houses close to Rondevlei, told the Cape Times. Mrs Yvonne Baardt of the Vrygrond Committee said yesterday that some of the squatters had lived in the area for 40 years.

Squatter Mrs June Barnard, who until recently worked for Topcor as a wood-sawyer, said a council official had told her she would "have to move whether I like it or not". Deputy city planner Mr Neville Riley said the council would not forcibly remove anyone. Yet the Vrygrond squatters were "living on land which has unhappily been designated white land".
Nat MP speaks on squatter removal

By TONY WEAVER and ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE forced removal yesterday of almost 600 Noordhoek squatters has been condemned as “unjust, inhumane and fruitless” by the PFP’s spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist MP for Simon’s Town, Mr Harry Dilley, defended himself over allegations that at a special meeting two weeks ago of the Noordhoek and District Civic Association he promised that the squatters would be moved “very soon” because 110 sites had been prepared for them at Khayelitsha.

He said that at the meeting he had been “battered” by ratepayers and had been subjected to “quite a lot of abuse.”

“There was shouting and screaming about the government being soft on squatters and about the police not doing their job.”

However, he insisted that yesterday’s removal of squatters was not a government initiative but the result of pressure from the owner of Dassenberg farm, who had been trying to develop a township on his land for over a year now.

The removal took place at first light and with a huge police contingent backed by an SAP helicopter, several prison trucks, four-wheel drive vehicles and police vans sealing off a 2.5-km stretch of the Noordhoek main road.

Press barred access

By 9am eight trucks loaded to the limit with broken-down shacks lined up at the main road-block near the Sun Valley Mall. Armed policemen at the two road-blocks refused to allow the press through.

At the Sun Valley road-block farmers complained that their labourers were among those removed.

The squatters, most of whom make a living as woodcutters, farm labourers or domestic servants, have resisted removal for several years and some of them claim that their families have lived in the valley since the turn of the century.

Mr Dilley said last night the squatter situation in Noordhoek valley had become “completely unacceptable” and was driven home when he flew over the area in a police helicopter about three months ago.

The area in which the squatters had been living had become a crime and health hazard and there was “a danger of disease spreading to surrounding areas”.

“At Khayelitsha at least there are clinics, schools, water-borne sewerage and orderliness — you cannot have this disorder in a metropolitan area.”

Mr Dilley said if residents of Noordhoek wanted “cheap labour” they should club together to provide transport to and from the area for the residents who were moved to Khayelitsha.

With Mr Ken Andrew at the scene yesterday were representatives of the PFP’s Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee, the Surplus People’s Project and the Black Sash.
Broken Home: A mother's struggle to maintain the possession of her family after divorce.

Hundres face future uncertainty.

Squatters fear job losses.

Bryant

Ten Towns Children from Squatter Families Mourn.

From Photo. City.

If it's December, we must be in december.

BY JON ANN BECKER

WEEKLY MAIL, November 27, 1982.
Group says reasons for moving squatters invalid

Staff Reporter

OFFICIAL reasons for the removal of squatters from Noordhoek have been contested by an organisation of planners, architects and engineers.

The Development Action Group (Dag) said there were no valid reasons on planning or moral grounds for their removal.

"The permanent accommodation of these people in the valley is entirely feasible and desirable," Dag said in a statement.

About 700 people squatting on Dassenberg farm were moved to Khayelitsha on Wednesday in a day-long operation by provincial officials backed by police.

Surveys by Dag and the University of Cape Town's social anthropology department showed that 44 percent of the squatters had lived there for 10 years or more. Only 19 percent moved there in the past year.

**Most worked nearby**

Employment opportunities attracted 78 percent of them.

Most people (43 percent) worked in Noordhoek and 28 percent in Fish Hoek and nearby areas.

Dag said: "The community, therefore, makes an important contribution to the local and surrounding economies.

"Significantly, 51 percent have been employed in the same jobs for between one and five years and 11.5 percent have been in the same job for 10 or more years."

The group rejected claims by Mr Harry Dille, Nationalist MP for Simon's Town, that the area had become a crime and health hazard as being unsubstantiated.

"The squatters have been resident in Noordhoek for a long time and any recent escalation in crime cannot simply be attributed to their presence.

"The then Divisional Council of the Cape, by cutting off the squatters' only source of fresh water, made a major contribution to any health hazard that might exist," said the statement.

Dag also refuted claims that the removal was to allow for township development and was not a Government initiative."
Urgent plea to help ‘destitute’ squatters

Staff Reporter

MANY of the Noordhoek squatters who were moved to Khayelitsha last week lost everything when their shacks were bulldozed with their belongings still inside, according to Operation Hunger, which has made an urgent appeal for aid.

However, a spokesman for the Provincial Administration’s department of community services denied some squatters had lost everything.

Operation Hunger spokesman Miss Roselle Frasca said many of the 800 people moved were left destitute as they were at work during the removals and had no opportunity to salvage belongings.

She said: “One lady was in hospital having a baby when all of this took place and she returned to find that she had lost everything . . .

Soup kitchen

“Income is now an even greater problem than before. Many people earned some money by selling wood. Certain breadwinners still have work in the Noordhoek area, but transport from Khayelitsha costs R7.40 a day. Average income is R60 a week, so they are left with virtually no income.”

A daily soup kitchen had been started.

Approached for comment a community services spokesman said the squatters “voluntarily” broke down their own shacks and took the materials to Khayelitsha.

He did not know of any people being ‘at work when the removals took place and “doubted” it.

Clothing, particularly for babies and children, blankets, bread, powdered milk, baby foods, sugar, coffee and building materials such as plastic sheets, corrugated iron and wood, which can be delivered to the Operation Hunger office at 5 Coates Building, Maynard Road, Wynberg — ☎ 77-1481 or ☎ 77-2480.
Refer to your articles of December 2, 3 and 4, 1967 on the Neordhoek Valley squatters.

The Valley until recent years was rural with white families living on smallholdings and farms. Where the owner worked his land and as was the tradition, coloured families lived on the farms and worked for the owner.

As the farms and smallholdings were subdivided for urban development, some of these families moved to Ocean View, while others, due to the population explosion, had no accommodation and squatted in the Valley and Red Hill area.

The squatters that were moved off Dassanberg Farm by the owners on December 2, 1967 were black and the majority had moved to the area during this year.

There were over 600 men, women and children squating in this area alone.

These people were living in appalling conditions with no water, sanitation or refuse services.

Most of the shelters were made of Port Jackson willow and pieces of plastic. The children had no medical or creche facilities.

Woodcutting, casual labour and the after hours sale of liquor and dagga were the main sources of income.

A large quantity of dagga was confiscated in October 1967. Some of these activities led to faction fighting and Kangaroo Courts.

On Monday November 16, 1967, the Simon’s Town Magistrate’s Court was crowded with squatters who had been sentenced and beaten by their fellow squatters after fighting over the proceeds of illegal liquor and dagga sales.

The move to Khayelitsha was made after the owner was ordered by the court to move the squatters from his land in terms of the Squatters Act.

After protracted negotiations between the owner, the HSC (Jvco) and the mayor of Khayelitsha, serviced sites with water, toilets and tents were made available for these people and they were all served notices in terms of the Act some weeks before they were moved.

The police were asked to be present to protect the owner, his staff and equipment during the moving operation.

During the operation, which took approximately 12 hours, there were no incidents. The coloured families squating in the area were moved to Mountain View, near Ocean View, where there is accommodation and all necessary facilities, including a creche which is run by the local community.

My record as a community worker and helper of underprivileged people in the Peninsula over many years has been established by deeds and genuine concern for my fellow man regardless of his race or creed and I believe that in the best longterm interests of these unfortunate families, especially the children, the move to Khayelitsha was the right one.

A suggestion to all those who are so quick to criticise is that they do something constructive and organise daily transport to the Noordhoek area for those who can obtain work there, be it as gardeners, labourers or woodcutters or alternatively provide suitable accommodation for them.

HARRY DILLEY, MP
Cape Town
Squatter application

Staff Reporter

AN URGENT application for an order restoring the sites and homes to squatters who were removed from Noordhoek on December 2 will be heard in the Supreme Court today.

The respondents in the matter are the chairman of the Western Cape Regional Services Council, the administrator of the Cape of Good Hope, the Minister of Law and Order and five owners of Noordhoek land.

The removals involved about 500 to 600 people who squatted on a privately owned farm and land owned by the Divisional Council in the Noordhoek valley.
FOUR squatters moved from Noordhoek to Khayelitsha on December 2 have asked the Supreme Court to order their former homes to be rebuilt and restored to them.

Yesterday's application by Mr Themba Joseph Nhshwaaqela, Mr Ntizongo Richard Mayo, Mr Noti Alfred Vanga and Mr Zwelibansl Albert Beza was postponed by consent to January 20 to give the Administrator of the Cape and the Minister of Law and Order time to file full opposing affidavits.

Mr Nhshwaaqela, a labourer for a construction firm in Noordhoek, said in an affidavit that he had built a home for himself and his family at Dassenberg Farm in 1973.

At the beginning of the year the 300-strong community at Dassenberg heard rumours that it was to be moved to Khayelitsha, he said.

"Having taken legal advice we believed we were entitled to stay."

Last month unsigned notices from the "future owner of the land" were handed out informing the community they were contravening the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act by living at Dassenberg. Mr Nhshwaaqela said.

The notice ordered squatters to "vacate the land forthwith."

**Helicopter**

Mr Nhshwaaqela said: "We decided to ignore the unsigned notice, thinking it was a hoax. We also did not understand what precisely 'forthwith' meant."

The Dassenberg community was roused about 5am on December 2 by "officials of some kind" and an announcement over a helicopter loudhailer that they should collect their belongings, dismantle their houses and load everything on to lorries for the trip to Khayelitsha.

Mr Nhshwaaqela said: "Uniformed policemen ignored our request to speak to Mr de Villiers, a co-owner of the farm, and said if we did not co-operate our houses would be demolished."

"We waited and deliberated for some time but when we saw a bulldozer arriving we decided to begin dismantling our own houses rather than see them destroyed."

"I saw the bulldozer flattening houses belonging to people who were away at work or elsewhere."

He denied his community had moved voluntarily to Khayelitsha.

**Transport costs**

"If our right to remain in Noordhoek is challenged, then we say it should be done through the courts and without resorting to helicopters, bulldozers and armed policemen."

Mr Nhshwaaqela, part-time mechanic Mr Vanga, part-time security guard Mr Rhaizel Meza and retaining their jobs in Noordhoek was not possible because they had to get up much earlier and spend half their average daily wage of R15 on transport to Noordhoek.

In preliminary affidavits the Cape Provincial Administration and the Wynberg district police commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Isak van Niekerk, said there would be a "serious conflict of fact" between the applicants and themselves.

Mr Andreo du Plessis, the administration's acting-regional representative in the office for Community Service, Western Cape, said the squatters from Dassenberg voluntarily and personally packed their belongings and demolished their homes.

Mr du Plessis and Colonel van Niekerk said complaints had been laid by the owners of Dassenberg Farm and members of the public about the squatters.

Mr du Plessis said the administration had provided transport to Khayelitsha and arranged accommodation and facilities there. No administration employees had been armed or had been involved in demolishing or handing squatters' property.

Colonel van Niekerk said the police presence had been solely to maintain order.
A staff reporter

An application by Noordhoek squatters for an order restoring to them their sites and homes from which they were removed on December 2 was yesterday postponed in the Supreme Court to January 20.

This follows requests by counsel for the Administrator of the Cape and the Minister of Law and Order to Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever that sufficient time be given for the respondents to file opposing papers.

The Administrator and the Minister of Law and Order gave notice of their intention to oppose the application.

In papers before the court, a squat-

Noordhoek squatters' court appeal postponed

Mr Themba Nishwaqela, who described himself as a leader of the 300-strong Dassenberg community, claimed that on the morning of December 2 a policeman with a loud-hailer told squatters to collect their belongings, demolish their shacks and load them on to waiting trucks.

Mr Nishwaqela and several other squatters protested at the order to demolish their shacks, since they did not want to leave.

Mr J Cameron, instructed by Berrington, Vele and Fronck, appeared for the squatters. Mr WJ Berger SC and Mr CB Fronck, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the Administrator and the Minister of Law and Order.
Homelands get more land, people

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The huge Free State settlement of Botshabelo was today incorporated into QwaQwa, bringing at least 700,000 additional people into the tiny homeland.

QwaQwa now comprises two small but heavily populated areas 150 km apart — one near Witsieshoek and the other near Bloemfontein.

In addition, Ekangala, near Bronkhorstspruit in the Transvaal, has been handed over to kwaNdebele, the homeland next in line for independence.

Notices to this effect have been published in Government Gazettes Extraordinary.

The implications of the development have been outlined in joint statements by Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, together with the respective homeland Chief Ministers, Mr T K Mopele and Mr M G Mahlangu.

Reports repeatedly denied

Until today officials have repeatedly denied leaked reports of the pending incorporation.

It is understood from sources in the Botshabelo area that there has been a marked presence of armed forces there since yesterday.

According to the official statements, while administrative and executive responsibility for the two areas now vests with the homelands, the central Government will continue to provide funds for development and to render services until alternative arrangements are made. This means:

- Teachers and civil servants will continue to be employed by Pretoria until further notice. Nobody will be forced to take up a homeland appointment.
- Health services and social pensions will still be dealt with by Pretoria.
- Registration of births, marriages and deaths will continue under the central Government, as will the licensing of motor vehicles.

In relation to both Ekangala and Botshabelo the assurance has been given: “The retaining of South African citizenship, residential rights, freedom of movement and housing loans will not be affected by the incorporation. The right of residents to be employed or to seek work in South Africa will also not be influenced.”
Lorryloads of squatters moved from Noordhoek

By DICK Usher and JOHN YELD
Staff Reporters

LORRY LOADS of squatters were moved from Noordhoek to Khayelitsha today in a huge operation involving a large police contingent.

The Press was barred by police at roadblocks on Noordhoek Road at the foot of Ou Kaapseweg and on the Chapman's Peak side.

The area is under the jurisdiction of the Western Cape Regional Services Council, which has been attempting to move the squatters for months.

The council's chief executive officer, Mr C H Mocke, was not available today. His secretary said he was the only person who could speak to the Press and suggested that reporters “send a telex”.

The council's traffic chief, Mr Les Kirk, referred inquiries about the roadblocks to “head office”.

He said: “I can't answer you — I’m sworn to secrecy.”

Squatters who evaded the operation said police and officials arrived early today to start the removals.

NOTICES

“Everyone is being moved to Khayelitsha,” said one. “The homes were pulled down and people were told to load their goods into the trucks.”

He said notices ordering the people to leave had been distributed recently and police had visited the settlement on Friday asking whether people had seen the notices.

Other groups squatting in the bush were also being moved, including a large group at Ocean View near Kommetjie, they said.

While reporters waited at a police roadblock, 10 lorries with people and possessions left the area.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Attie Laubscher said police were there only to keep the peace.

The owner of the land where the squatters lived had asked police to keep Press and other people off his land, he said.

He said he believed “the Provincial Administration is responsible for this operation”.

TURNED BACK

A spokesman for the Provincial Administration said he would try to find out who had ordered the removals.

Progressive Federal Party representatives Mr Ken Andrew MP and Mrs Val Rose Christie were allowed into the area but Black Sash and Surplus Peoples Project officials were turned back, Noordhoek residents said.

Mrs Mea Lashbrooke, a member of a squatting support group, said: “The Government has said forced removals are a thing of the past. What we are seeing today is a forced removal.”

She said about 700 of Noordhoek's 2,000 squatters were involved in the biggest removal in the Western Cape for several years.

Mr Andrew said the removals were “in the end a pointless exercise”.

He said: “You move hundreds of people, disrupt their lives, cause many to lose their jobs, and in practice, many will end up back in the area in a different place.”

“But the responsibility is on the authorities to provide suitable sites within a reasonable distance of where people work.”
A pen stroke, and two giant settlements are ‘incorporated’

The protesting voices of Botshabelo and Ekangala go unheard.

When Dailly Makoma came to Botshabelo it was in South Africa, now it is in Costa Rica. Pictures: GUY TULLIN, ALPHE

Botshabelo and Ekangala will now face South African citizenship but the situation will change dramatically of South African homeland became independent.

According to a NCAIR report, the government of the Free State has declared that the “incorporation” of Botshabelo and Ekangala was illegal. The report states that the government’s actions have been taken without proper consultation or compensation for those affected by the “incorporation.”

The government has also denied making any promises of compensation for those who have lost their homes or livelihoods. The report calls for a full investigation into the “incorporation” and for those affected to be given fair compensation.

The “incorporation” has been met with protests from the residents of Botshabelo and Ekangala, who have been living on the land for generations. They say they were not consulted and that their rights have been violated.

Among the world’s poorest areas

A survey conducted by the University of the Free State in South Africa has found that the region is one of the world’s poorest areas.

The survey, which involved interviews with 1,000 households in the area, found that 74% of residents live in households that earn less than R100 per month, and 40% of households are food insecure.

The survey also found that 27% of households are overcrowded, with an average of 5.5 people living in a one-room house.

The survey, which was conducted by the University of the Free State, found that the region has a high incidence of poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy.

Jo-Ann Bekker
QwaQwa,
Ndebele's quietly claim 2 townships

TWO black townships – Ekangala near Bronkhorstpruit and Botshabelo near Bloemfontein – were this week incorporated into the homelands of KwaNdebele and QwaQwa, respectively.

But according to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the development of the areas and the rights of residents to work in South Africa as well as their South African citizenship, would not be affected.

The ministers said, as interim measures the South African government would continue to render public services on behalf of the homelands.

These included development and management of the townships, education and health; social matters like payment of pensions and industrial development.

Police services would remain with the SAP and the transfer of these functions would be attended to at a later stage, they said.

"The gaining of RSA citizenship, residential rights, freedom of movement and housing loans will not be affected," they said.

"The right of residents to be employed or seek work in the RSA will also not be influenced by the incorporation," the ministers said.
Forced removal, real for thousands

The consequences of the forced removals policy remained a reality for the thousands of black South Africans who were moved from their homes, a new South African Institute of Race Relations study has concluded.

The study, written by a Cape Town journalist, Mr Ben Maclellan, concentrates on the removals of 70,000 Africans at a cost of R15.5 million to Glenmore in the Ciskei in 1979.

Based on interviews with people at Glenmore over 5½-years, it examines why the removals took place, how they were carried out and what effect they had on the lives of the people.

Mr Maclellan said that the story of Glenmore was not unique.

"There are more than 30 other Ciskeian resettlement sites within half a day's drive of it, where conditions are for the most part no better and in several cases much worse.

"In all, more than 3.5 million people have been uprooted since 1960."
CPA ordered forced removal

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) yesterday acknowledged responsibility for the forced removal of more than 600 squatters from Noordhoek.

The squatters, together with their belongings and the remains of their demolished homes, were trucked 33 km to a site in Khayelitsha by private haulage contractors.

By noon on Wednesday, more than 50 tents and a number of corrugated iron toilets had been erected on the site, known as "Green Point", by workers from the CPA's department for community services.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday referred inquiries on the removal to the CPA.

Mr Dirk Milt, liaison officer for the CPA, said that squatter control fell under the auspices of the Western Cape squatter control co-ordinating committee, a subsidiary of the executive committee of the CPA.

Mr Milt said the buyers of the farm on which the Noordhoek squatters had lived, BIP Smith and Partners, had complained to the CPA about the squatters' presence there and the "Cape Town Town Committee" had been allocated funds by the CPA to move the squatters.

No valid reason’ for Noordhoek removals

Hoek and nearby areas.

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT
Supreme Court Reporter

MP Mr Jan van Eck told the Supreme Court yesterday he saw police giving active support to wildebeest during the racing of the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cemetery squatter camps in May last year.

Mr Van Eck was giving evidence in the R120,000 damages action brought against the Minister of Law and Order by the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes in the KTC destruction.

The action is a "test case" for more than 3,000 similar suits claiming R5 million damages.

Mr Van Eck, who was chairman of the PTP unrest monitoring committee for more than two years, was asked by counsel for the minister: Mr G D Griessel SC: Would it surprise you if I told you that a comrade on the morning of June 10 according to police information?

Mr Van Eck said it would indeed surprise him. "All the rumour was wildebeest were going to pursue the police they had driven out, who had found them in the New Crossroads, Nyanga and KTC information was that the report of that source of irritation to the people wanted them out of the area - prefer in Khayelitsha," Mr Van Eck said.

This information had come from his contacts with residents of the area and from journalists.

Mr Griessel then quoted from a report written on June 10 last year by a crime reporter Mr Stephen Wrottes.
Removed: To a tent on a dune, 40km off

UNSEASONAL rains swept the Cape Peninsula this week, increasing the discomfort and hardships of more than 600 people who last week found themselves relocated in plantation tents on a 40km sand dune away from their jobs and schools.

In what has been described as the biggest forced removal in the Western Cape in recent years, they were evicted by armed police last Wednesday and ordered to dismantle their shacks on land owned by Noordhoek trustees.

Last that afternoon, they were taken in Cape Town's biggest township, Khayelitsha.

As a top-up truck deposited its belongings at the land, Joseph Nkambule told how he was taken by police with "long guns" rapping on his door.

"They told us everyone as the hours must wake up and get out. They told us, we must break our huts down. They said if we didn't, they would bring a bulldozer and push it down. "They gave us no chance. There was no warning."

Nkambule went on to tell his employer, a Noordhoek building contractor, that he would be unable to work that day, but police forcing part of the contingent which sealed off the area refused to let him leave.

He believed he would lose his job — and do many others who worked in the area as fishermen, farm labourers and gardeners. But he was not alone.

Nkambule's doubts he can afford the journey for those who lived by selling wood chopped from Noordhoek's Fynbos. "The community must work to find a way around this."

The 600 squatters packed their things, demolished their shacks and willingly moved into tents on a sand dune 40km away. That's the official version. The squatters tell a different story. GAYE DAVIDS reports

The SAP police said they were too busy elsewhere to comment on the removal. The provincial government has not commented on the incident and there is no official statement available.

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As their homes burned in the background, some residents were evicted. It appears SAPM and Farmers have not yet taken specific steps to prevent the demolition and removal of the squatters' homes.

The SAP police said they were too busy elsewhere to comment on the removal. The provincial government has not commented on the incident and there is no official statement available.

Burn them! Build them! Quandaries of a landlord

By CARMEL RICKARD

A DURBAN estate agent claims he was told by police to demolish the squatters' shacks on his property.

The agent, John Storey, told his client that police had ordered him to remove the shacks from his land after he asked them to remove them.

He believed he would lose his job — and do many others who worked in the area as fishermen, farm labourers and gardeners. But he was not alone.

Storey's doubts he can afford the journey for those who lived by selling wood chopped from Noordhoek's Fynbos. "The community must work to find a way around this."

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Govt move to incorporate Botshabelo into QwaQwa could spell disaster

Report claims most residents opposed to inclusion
Homeless people like Betty Makoma stream to Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, in search of a permanent home. But Wednesday's announcement that Botshabelo has been incorporated into Qwa Qwa has made her future uncertain. Pretoria has cushioned the blow. It insists residents will not lose their South African citizenship — but this assurance will fall away should Qwa Qwa become independent. And Pretoria announced for an indefinite period it, not Qwa Qwa, would administer Botshabelo's civil service. But Makoma knows one day Botshabelo will fall under the tiny Qwa Qwa "homeland" which can barely support its existing population.
inside the YCW. For those who are working, specific
issues being looked at are:
1. Health and safety at work;
2. Hours of work;
3. Salaries.
We are also looking at representation at work. The programme
also involves young workers outside the YCW.

Affiliates:
Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference;
The International Young Christian Workers.

Periodicals:
1. "Young Worker" News letter - 4 times a year
2. Pamphlets on specific things like - workers rights,
   information on what a trade union is etc.

RESettle MENT 19 88
JANUARY

MAY
COUNCIL MOVES 3 FAMILIES, THREATENS 250

Evictions continue

By Ali MPHAKI

THE curtain fell for the people of MacDonald's Farm (Mochaeng) in Soweto yesterday when three families had their tin shacks demolished and 250 others given an ultimatum to vacate the farm by next week Wednesday.

The three families and their belongings were transported by Soweto City Council trucks to an emergency camp in Dlamini where they had to erect fresh shacks. By late last night the families were still out in the open, with none of their three shacks completed.

Farm

Soweto's director of housing, Mrs Estelle Bester, who later visited the farm, said the removal was necessitated by developments earmarked for the area.

She said residents had been informed since last year July about the move, and there was no need for a further postponement of the removal.

"It is the first time in the history of the Soweto City Council that we provided transport for the squatters. We want the people to move with minimum pain to a place where there are ablution facilities and water. They will not pay rent, only for services," she said.

Promise

Residents claim that Soweto mayor Mr. Nelson Botle promised them that they would have to leave the area around mid-January. This was denied by Mrs. Bester, who added that she was merely carrying out a council resolution.

Mr. Botle could not be reached for comment as he was said to be on leave.

Of the 200 other families, only those with Soweto permits will be allowed to go to the emergency camp. Those without permits will be taken to Retief, a few kilometres from Kagiso in the West Rand.

Some of the residents have been staying in the area for more than 10 years and the removal was met with mixed emotions.

Dr. A. Asvat, head of Azapo's health secretary, who also has a surgery at the farm, said the move was again showing the insensitivity of the Soweto Council towards the plight of squatters.

A contingent of Soweto council police was present at the farm but no incidents were reported.
DAGGAKRAAL RESIDENTS WIN RIGHT TO STAY PUT!

The battle is over

IN a surprise move, the Government has decided that the people of Daggakraal near Standerton, who have had the cloud of forced removal hanging over them since the 50s, can now remain unconditionally on their land.

This was announced at a weekend meeting with residents by Mr F Piek, an official from the Transvaal Provincial Administration. Also present were officials from the Department of Development and Aid.

Mr Piek said the people would remain in Daggakraal and that their land would not be taken away from them.

He said that this was an unalterable stand the Government had taken.

He said a community authority would be established and that it would have a direct line of communication with the Government.

This would apply to Zone One, Two and Three in Daggakraal, Mr Piek said.

Election

He said people who were eligible for election in the envisaged community authority would be people who were landowners and had title deeds.

"Nobody from outside will interfere and it is up to the community to decide and to recommend what their needs and priorities are," said Mr Piek.

He stressed that the Government did not intend to remove the people of Daggakraal.

There was a need for development in the area, and the Department of Development and Aid would see to this, Mr Piek said.

He said one of the first projects that the Department would tackle was the building of roads. In the past he said, the construction of roads had been hampered by some locals who apparently thought this was going to be at their expense.

The Government was going to do this for free, he said. But if the road builders were hampered, this would mean that the money would be spent elsewhere, Mr Piek said.

He said he was aware there were certain people who were charging others who were "squatting" on Government land. This was malpractice which was punishable by law, Mr Piek said.

He said "the community authority would not be run by a chief because landowners could not have a chief ruling over them."

The landowners of Daggakraal bought their land in 1912, before the 1913 Land Act came into force.

The Department would also see to general agricultural matters, as well as the dipping of cattle — all for free, Mr Piek said.

Mr Gwede Twala, chairman of the Daggakraal Joint Executive Committee and his secretary, Mr Temple Mvelase, said they welcomed the Government's decision.

"We are particularly happy that the Government has decided that Daggakraal will not be run by a tribal authority, but by a community authority as we have requested over the years," Mr Twala said.

"The Government has promised to build roads, schools and a clinic, facilities that we are in dire need of," he added.

He said that originally no development had taken place in Daggakraal because of uncertainty over the threatened removal.

MR F Piek, with Mr J Grieb on his right, announce the Government's decision to allow Daggakraal's residents to remain where they are.
in forced removals

In July, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the law allowing for the forced removal of individuals from their homes without due process or compensation is unconstitutional. The ruling was a major victory for human rights activists and indigenous communities who have long fought against such practices.

The court's decision found that the law, which allows for the removal of individuals from their homes in the name of public safety, violates the constitutional rights of individuals. The ruling stated that the law is overly broad and fails to provide adequate safeguards for individuals who are subject to it.

The decision has significant implications for the government's approach to securing public order. It has been widely praised by human rights advocates, who have long criticized the law for its arbitrary and discriminatory nature.

The government has until September to respond to the court's decision. It is expected to appeal the ruling, arguing that the law is necessary to maintain public safety.

The ruling has also sparked debate about the role of the courts in protecting individual rights. Some have criticized the decision, arguing that it encroaches on the government's ability to protect public order.

Despite these challenges, the ruling has been widely hailed as a landmark decision in the fight for human rights and community safety.
No time for a little toddler

Yesterday was just a normal day for this young resident of McDonald's Farm squatter camp in Soweto — the dust and litter of the shack settlement are her familiar playground. For her parents it was another story — they were forced to leave their toddler unattended as they frantically prepared for the move to their next home — Dlamini emergency camp. Other parents were not so lucky, they are among those who do not qualify for emergency accommodation. Their most likely destination is provincial land at Rietvallei on the West Rand, according to Transvaal MEC Mr John Griffiths, who confirmed today that the provincial administration had agreed to assist the Soweto Council in accommodating squatters from Levine's and McDonald's Farm, which the local authority could not house.

See Page 13.

Picture by Herbert Mabuza.
Pass laws may be dead, but their legacy lives

By Jo-Anne Callings

This week Mrs Irene Khumjwayo, a 40-year-old mother of three, must leave the property where she was born because Levine's Farm squatter camp — now part of Soweto — is to be razed to make way for housing development.

Soweto Council housing officials do not consider Mrs Khumjwayo eligible for alternative accommodation in their mini-emergency camp.

The reason Khumjwayo has no pass book or identity docu-

ment — no way of proving that she was born where she knew she was. Because of this, she was not even asked to apply in an application form for the Black Sash.

Local housing director Miss Estelle Bester has confirmed that it is policy for the council not to re-house squatter dwellers who cannot prove they were born and bred in Soweto.

Mrs Khumjwayo is just one of many at McDonald's and Le-

vine's farms who argue that the pass laws might be dead, but the evil that they do live on.

Says Black Sash secretary and national service office co-ordinator, Mrs Sheena Duncan: "It is very important to realise that these people never had the legal permission to be here, and that had no legal accommodation."

"Mrs Khumjwayo told me she had tried to get a pass but had always been refused. The Black Sash can confirm this by the large number of such problems we have dealt with over the years."

She added, "It is equally difficult for such people to obtain pass books because they have never had a refer-
ence book, they have to produce a birth certificate. If there is no official record or clear record of the birth, it is exceedingly difficult to get a pass book finalized."

The legacy of the pass law era is evident: there are many in black townships — and it is this shortage that has led the Soweto Council to draw the line between people it regards as Sowetans and all others.

It will accept responsibility only for those who conform, so def-

ine the group so tightly that it excludes many.

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Onward in the never-ending search for shelter — one of the hundred squatter shacks dismantles his home prep-

aration for the trek to serviced sites at Dlamini camp.

The council says:

The exclusion of "non-Sowetans" from the Dlam-

ini emergency camp has been confirmed by former housing director Miss Estelle Bester, who says that she has received an undertaking from the Transvaal Provincial Authority (TPA) that it will accommodate them.

"The council has taken that policy resolution not because it wants to discriminate or close the doors for other people. We have to draw the line somewhere. We would have loved to open it for everybody."

Miss Bester said many of those who qualified for ad-

mission to the Dlamini camp had said they wished to move there independently of the coun-

cil's tenants were not always desperate for house-

ing, but were in the light of people failing to clear the squating site before this date that the council had been forced to "do it unilaterally".

"We are still scrutinising applications for Dlam-

ini. Many people are now coming in and trying to get something that they are not entitled to."

"We have made a survey and those who are not without ID who are not born and bred in Soweto — are being allocated to a provisional camp. The TPA has agreed to accommodate them. We will help to move those who are not gone by Wednesday."

Commenting on the cases of people who were born in Soweto but who had no documentary proof of this, Miss Bester said they would not be accepted as Dlamini camp residents.

"We cannot make allowances for people with-

out ID. We are not very strict about drawing the line. But if there's nothing that can prove that they were born here, they'll have to go to the provincial camp."

Miss Bester said they were currently dealing with about 200 to 250 families and that all who could prove they were Sowetans by birth would get into the Dlamini camp.

"What they do further will depend on them-

selves. They must go and negotiate for other (permanent) housing — negotiate with de-

velopers because the council is no longer building houses. It makes stands available."

Mrs Bester said that in her experience squat-

ter landlords were not always desperate for hous-

ing. "It's not always that they're desperate. They move out of backyards where they’ve been squating before because they think they’ll get homes sooner. We have to make squatter shacks (with numbers) so that we do not enter for some people to the detriment of those who have been there for a longer time."

The Black Sash says:

The Soweto Council seemed to believe that "non-

Sowetans" were people who were not born in Soweto and that they therefore did not have accommodation in Soweto, said Mrs Sheena Dun-

can, the Sash's national service offices coordinator.

"This is a ludicrous concept," she argued. "If all South Africans were required to go and live where they were born, it would be a shake-up of such colossal magnitude that every small busi-

ness would close the economy and would destroy relative-

ly new towns like Kempton, Woodstock, Soweto and Soweto.

Mrs Duncan said that in one morning last year, Dlamini squatters had intercepted a carload of families who had been told by officials that they were not eligible for the Dlamini camp because they were "non-Sowetans".

All those families were legally entitled to live in the camp, she said, and trying to ban people from the TBC homeslads as it does to those who are South African citizens. They had ex-

pected the support of the department of Immigrants under the Aliens Act that foreigners need a permit before they may enter the country and that council would not be de-

enforced by the Department of Justice.

Squatters should be left to occupy their pres-

ent shacks until the council had negotiated with the province for suitable serviced land (and on which to move them).

"If the Soweto Council does not do so, it will merely prove that the council is not fighting for the people from the TBP homeslads as it does to those who are South African citizens. They had expected the support of the department of Immigrants under the Aliens Act that foreigners need a permit before they may enter the country and that council would not be de-

enforced by the Department of Justice."

Mrs Duncan acknowledged that councils like Soweto had problems with "alternative tenure", but that the shortage of land, "The responsibility for this sit-

"I didn't know that the shoulders of the Nation-

al Party Government and only the militant forces of Constitutional Development and Planning can rectify it."

Joe Mphathi said there was a suspicion that the people who have been refused admission to Dlamini camp would be sent to Rustenburg on the West Rand.

He added that he believed that the council would stick to its Wednesday deadline. "They have told us that they have signed a contract with developers and work is on it's own order. So there is no way that they would show mercy to anybody," said Mr Mphathi.

"Non-Sowetans" refused shelter

McDonald’s Farm . . . a full-blown community created on the open veld by the homeless. By the end of this week the veld must be clear of shacks so property developers can move in.

Many squatters at McDonald's and Levine's farms in Soweto, told by the Soweto Council that they must be out of their shacks and off the land by tomorrow, have been refused alternative shelter at the Dlamini emergency camp for the trek to serviced sites at Dlamini camp.
Forced removals 'are still policy'

FORCED removals were still part of government policy although they would not be carried out for "political reasons", Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Asked about the current policy on forced removals, Heunis said: "Government has never said there would not be any more forced removals. After all people will squat illegally wherever and you cannot accept they will stay there forever."

"What government said was there would be no forced removals for political reasons."

The National Council Against Removals (NCAR) estimates "conservatively" about 3 million people in SA are still threatened with forced removal.

An NCAR spokesman pointed to a statement President P W Botha addressed to blacks after last year's white election in which he said forced resettlement had stopped.

However, at Christmas, the Cape-based organisation documented a string of forced removals.

The NCAR said: "The State President's claims that forced removals are over are now being qualified. It appears that government sees no contradiction in pursuing apartheid and 'reform'. As long as there are forced removals, apartheid is alive and kicking."

A spokesman for Heunis said queries regarding forced removals should now be addressed to Administrators in the

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"Political reasons' halt forced removals policy"

four provinces where they occurred.

An NCAR spokesman said: "Government is yet again passing the buck. It is tactical for it to try to diffuse and confuse the issue so as not to take responsibility for it."

The spokesman said removals now often appeared to take place under the guise of squatter removals, but many removals involved the incorporation of resettled people into homelands.

Organisations which aid victims threatened with forced removals say removals have continued unabated in various parts of the country.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee field worker Allan Morris said: "People are being pressured into moving — in some cases only 1 km down the road."

Estimates are that 3.5 million people have been resettled in terms of government policy since 1960.
Displaced squatters Face a tough time

NO shops, transport and little water

By John College

The Star Wednesday January 13 1988
QwaQwa takes over running of Botshabelo

transferred away in the Free State's Witsieshoek reserve, near Hartswater. Students claimed paramilitary, helicopters and troops were sent into the sprawling township two years ago to break up anti-incorporation protests.

Instigate

In March last year about 120 students were detained. It was claimed the detainees were intimidating fellow students.

QwaQwa chief minister Kenneth Mapeli threatened to "get rid of" anyone who "instigated" students to oppose the QwaQwa ruling party.

Roadblocks

The SABC announced last month that Botshabelo had been incorporated into QwaQwa.

Roadblocks were set up on access roads and security forces manned surveillance posts on the surrounding hills following the announcement on December 2, according to the NCAR. Kitshonstabeli, armed with guns and sticks, surrounded the schools.

Propaganda

Boycio last month called a press conference to voice its opposition to the incorporation into the "poverty stricken homelands".

It claimed a State-funded propaganda campaign was alleging that Botshabelo's residents were "harmlessly accepting incorporation".

According to Boyco, an 8.00pm to 5.00am curfew had been declared, vigilante squads were raiding houses of activists, and SAP, SADF, and Kitchonstabeli patrols were maintained around the township.

Boyco condemned the "barbaric step of incorporation against...
SOWETO COUNCIL DEADLINE FORCES FAMILIES OUT

200 shacks are smashed

ALI MPHAKI

ABOUT 1000 squatters at MacDonald Farm (Mocha-meng) yesterday demolished their shacks in accordance with a deadline given to them by the Soweto City Council.

By noon about 200 families classified as Sowetans had demolished the tin structures they used to occupy and moved to an emergency camp near Tshuwelo, while about 40 families who are non-Sowetans remained behind ready to be moved to Rietvlei on the West Rand.

This was in compliance with a Soweto City Council order that they should vacate the farm to make way for the development of an affluent black suburb called Dlamini Extension 11.

Some of the families have been taken to places where there are sanitation facilities as well as water supplies.

Mrs Bester said although the move was painful, the people have been taken to places where they have been taken to places where there are sanitation facilities as well as water supplies.

"In the long run the people will realise that the move was worth it. We hope to have the area cleared for development by next week Friday," she said.
Dear Sir,

MINISTER HEUNIS'S frank admission that forced removals are still part of government policy (Business Day, January 12) contradicts the statements of other members of the Cabinet and bears out our conviction that forced removals have never really stopped.

They may now be presented in the sanitised guise of squatter removals or slum clearance, but the motivation and end result remain the same — dispossession. Black people are being dispossessed of their land, their homes and their citizenship.

Whether they are forced to move at gunpoint, as in the infamous Magopa incident of 1984, or coerced in the name of "upliftment", the motive is, and always has been, a clearly political one.

A perfect example is Oukasie, the township of Brits. Here a variety of coercive methods is being used to get the people to move 25km away to the new area of Lethlabile. The official reason is that Oukasie is an irredeemable slum, financially not worth improving. No matter that exhaustive surveys by reputable professionals have shown that the entire road, water and sewerage infrastructure could be restored for a fraction of the cost of establishing Lethlabile. The government has completely ignored this and continues to insist that it is a slum.

No matter that the people have consistently resisted all the government's blandishments and inducements to move. No matter that local business interests have come out in support of the Oukasie residents.

Why? The reasons are obvious. Oukasie is 25km away from the elite white area of Brits, now a stronghold of the Conservative Party whom the government is at pains not to offend (the black people of Brits don't count because they don't vote).

What is more, the new area of Lethlabile is right on the border of Bophuthatswana. Previous experience has engendered a cynical distrust of government assurances that they will not be incorporated into the homeland — they almost certainly will. Another 10 000 people thrown out of "white" South Africa. Can anything be more political?

How can we place any credence in anything Mr Heunis says? He is not only contradicting the unqualified statements of his predecessors — Koornhof and Viljoen to name two — but his own pronouncements can be exposed for the cynical sham they are. It is time we realised that it is not only the blacks of this country who are being duped and sold down the river, but all of us.

(MRS) ETHEL WALT
Transvaal regional chairman,
Black Sash
Johannesburg
Tshikota resists

An attempt to evict a number of families resisting removal from the Louis Trichardt township, Tshikota, has been pulled back.

Although more than 6,000 Tshikota residents have been resettled since 1982, about 45 families are refusing to go. At the end of last year, 10 families received notices to vacate their homes. Lawyers acting for one of the tenants, Phineas Babadu, succeeded in having the notice withdrawn following representations that it was illegal.

The reason given to Babadu to vacate was that he had a house in Vleifontein — one of the resettlement areas. However, Babadu is in possession of documents showing he is a legal tenant of the township, and the Regional Director of the Transvaal Provincial Administration Community Services in Pietersburg has now withdrawn the eviction notice. Subsequent to the withdrawal of the notice served on Babadu, similar notices on the other tenants have also been withdrawn.

The remaining residents of the township are adamant; they will not move voluntarily. And in Vleifontein a number of families are demanding the right to return to Tshikota.

Ethnicity was the guiding principle behind the Tshikota removal. Venda-speaking residents were moved to Vleifontein, 25 km away on the border of the independent homeland, Venda; Shangaan-speaking residents were moved 23 km away to a village called Waterval in Gazankulu; and Pedi-speaking residents were destined for Soshogo about 100 km away near Pietersburg.

Those who moved to Vleifontein have since forfeited their South African citizenship as, despite protest, the township was incorporated into Venda in April 1986.

So far, attempts to have the incorporation reversed have failed. Today, many residents feel cheated over the citizenship issue as, according to community leaders, they were promised that Vleifontein would remain part of SA.

A number of residents are now investigating whether they can legally return to Tshikota.
Crossroads 

house plans 

MP protests

MITCHELLS PLAIN MP

Mr Luwellyn Landers has registered his “strongest disapproval” of a plan to move residents of Old Crossroads to houses on nearby industrially-zoned land.

Mr Landers said he had been told of plans to use land south of Lansdowne Road, close to Crossroads, for additional housing for the overflow of residents from Old Crossroads, which is being upgraded.

“The area in question is ideally suited as an industrial area,” he said in a letter to the City Council.

A council spokesman confirmed that the issue had been raised at a meeting of the executive committee yesterday.
KwaZulu nudges govt on removals

THE KwaZulu government has stepped in to help forced removals victims in Natal/KwaZulu in their petition to Constitutional Minister Chris Heunis for compensation, they say they were promised 16 years ago.

The petition — signed by 120 family heads and purporting to represent about 50,000 people — asks that they be allowed to return to land they originally occupied near Washbank, Natal.

It was forwarded to Heunis by KwaZulu government representa-

live in the Natal Midlands Vitus Mvelase

Mvelase said yesterday: “We hope that since government is try-
ing to reform, this matter can be reviewed. Before talking of re-

form, central government should be ironing out all com-

plaints of people.”

Although the Lime Hill/Ekuvu-
keni area now occupied by the dis-
possessed people was incorporated into KwaZulu several years after

the removals, Mvelase said his gov-
ernment would not take responsi-

bility for it.

“KwaZulu has no jurisdiction over this thing and has always been opposed to forced removals.”

Noted in the petition are “assur-
ances” of compensation that were

allegedly not met; the low level of employment “because of lack of working places”, inadequate trans-

port available and poor wages.

A spokesman for Heunis said the Minister had handed the matter to his department.
Squatter story of removals is challenged

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Noordhoek squatters' version of events when they were moved from Dassenberg farm in Noordhoek to Khayelitsha last month has been challenged in the Supreme Court by police and Cape Provincial Administration officials.

An application by four squatters to have their homes rebuilt was yesterday postponed for oral evidence by agreement.

Mr Themba Joseph Ntshwaqela, Mr Ndizongo Richard Mayo, Mr Noti Alfred Vanga and Mr Zwelibonzi Albert Yeza said they were awakened early on December 2 by "officials" and told to dismantle their houses and load everything on lorries to take them to Khayelitsha.

Legal advice had been that they were entitled to stay on the land, Mr Ntshwaqela said.

In an affidavit, Mr Andre du Plessis, the Cape Provincial Administration's (CPA) acting regional representative in the Office for Community Services Western Cape, said that meetings about the squatters involving police, the CPA, the owners and developers of Dassenberg were held in 1987.

On September 15 it was decided that the squatters be informed of the possibility of criminal charges against them and that they be given the opportunity of leaving of their own free will.

Mr du Plessis said the CPA arranged for transport and at a further meeting in November at the office of the Wynberg District Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Izak van Niekerk, it was agreed that on December 2 free transport for squatters and their belongings would be provided if they left voluntarily.

"In the event of their electing not to leave, further charges would be preferred and prosecutions would follow," Mr du Plessis said.

As monitors

The CPA's presence on December 2 was solely to monitor the transport arrangements and to see to any problems in Khayelitsha, he said.

Mr du Plessis said that Mr Ntshwaqela did not have permission to live on the farm and left voluntarily on December 2 to avoid prosecution.

Referring to undated and unsigned notices asking squatters to leave immediately and delivered in August and November last year by "the future owners of the land", Mr du Plessis said there was no basis for the squatters to believe the letters were "a hoax" or "an invention of the squatters but it became clear they had no intention of leaving.

"The only course open was to put to them the alternatives of facing prosecution or leaving voluntarily," he said.

"The squatters voluntarily removed themselves and I deny that violence was used to secure their ejection, that their property was bulldozed or destroyed and that any other people, besides squatters, dismantled structures and removed goods."

Mr Smit said a front-end loader on the site was not used for destructive purposes.

Lieutenant-Colonel van Niekerk said police were at Dassenberg on December 2 purely to maintain order and not to play a role in breaking down structures.

"Police were also instructed to prosecute squatters who did not leave voluntarily," he said.

Lieutenant Eben Koorts, the station commander at Fish Hoek, said that on December 2 police would have acted only if there was disorder or if people refused to move voluntarily.
QwaQwa plan is senseless — OFS lecturer

By JO-ANN BEKKER

BOTSHABELO’s incorporation into QwaQwa does not make ethnic, political or economic sense, a former employee of the department of cooperation and development argues in papers before the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

In an unusual alliance, anthropologist Dr Abel Petrus Erasmus, now a senior lecturer in the University of the Orange Free State’s Department of Ethnology, has joined forces with anti-incorporation activists to oppose Botshabelo’s inclusion into the South-Soto “homeland”.

Botshabelo teacher Gauta Lawrence Lefso is seeking an order overturning incorporation on the grounds that President PW Botha acted beyond the powers vested in him. He argues that Botha’s power to “amend” the area which falls under the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly does not allow for the “drastic transformation” of amalgamating it with Botshabelo’s 500 000 residents.

Lefso adds that Botha did not consult with Botshabelo’s inhabitants about their incorporation into a “homeland” 270km away.

In a memorandum supporting the application Erasmus argues that:

QwaQwa has a specific historical identity which has developed around traditional language and cultural practices. Although 20 percent of its 1 700 000 inhabitants are non-Soto speakers, they share “the same ethnic sentiments” to a great extent.

On the other hand, Botshabelo — created only in 1979 and with about 70 percent of its half a million residents younger than 30 — has placed less emphasis on traditionalism. Botshabelo and QwaQwa must thus be seen as two separate, not kindred, communities.

QwaQwa and Botshabelo’s constitutional development was entirely separate. In addition, it appears that Botshabelo has a latent “unstable political climate”. Factors such as possible discrimination against South Sotho speakers in an independent QwaQwa, as well as the “sensitive question of citizenship” could activate disturbances.

It can be said that QwaQwa is a “poor, typically underdeveloped ‘Third World country’”. In 1975 its net national income of R154 per capita was the lowest in all South Africa’s “homelands”.

Erasmus said the fact that the South African government has undertaken to continue providing educational, judicial and other services to Botshabelo for an unspecified period, supported the belief that the incorporation was forced and not the result of a natural process.

The application is due to come before court on February 4.
CATHCART — It was hot, but some of 10 000 residents of the old black township here had locked themselves into their mud houses fearing the authorities might arrive to order them out.

They said the authorities were moving them to a new township, Katikati, established in 1986 about 10 km north-east of their present settlement.

They said that at first they were told to demolish their houses themselves, but recently the authorities had sent their own employees accompanied by municipal police to demolish the houses.

One resident, Mrs Nomakula Pupa, a mother of 11, said the township management and the community council sent their employees to the township last Friday to pull down her four-roomed house and two other two-roomed houses which had been built behind it.

She had not been given alternative accommodation although the

Eviction fear haunts residents

BY MTOBELI MXOTWA

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township mayor, Mr Milford Sill, had said families who had no alternative accommodation would be housed somewhere else.

Another resident, Mr Kenneth Sgidi, a member of the Residents Association, said more than 30 families had been rendered homeless by the forced removals.

The monthly rentals at the old township were R15.95 and R21 whereas at the new one they were between R60 and R110. This was more than the monthly earnings of some families, Mr Sgidi said.

Mr Sgidi said some people had been paid out R500 for eight-roomed houses and those who had improved their properties were paid not more than R3 000 each.

The acting regional representative of the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA), Mr John Johnson, said the residents should direct their complaints to the town council and if not satisfied, send a copy of their memorandum to the regional representative of the CPA.

Mr Johnson added that the old township was congested and it was always expensive to upgrade an old township as compared to building a new one.

To extend an existing township, one needed land.

The residents disputed that there was a shortage of land near their old township.
Magistrates' Steps In To Stop Squatter Eviction
Grinding poverty of Botshabelo

Near the entrance to the industrial park with its rows of bright, metal-roofed factories a government billboard proclaims: Together We'll Build a Brighter Future.

The British Union Jack flies alongside the flags of Taiwan, Israel and South Africa, signaling investment by these nations in the industrial area outside this township of about 500,000 people in a wind-blow, dusty flatland of the Orange Free State.

But the factories, the slogans and the investment have done little to alleviate the grinding poverty of the residents of Botshabelo, South Africa's second biggest and fastest growing black township.

Pretoria, implementing its apartheid policies, set up Botshabelo eight years ago when it bought the former farm of Overwacht (which means Unexpected) to resettle "surplus" blacks not permitted to live in white-designated South Africa.

Many of the residents — victims of the government's policy of forced removals — were moved from homes in the Orange Free State, Transvaal and the Western Cape, separated from their livestock and dumped on tiny plots of the barren land.

Since then, Pretoria has poured millions of rands into Botshabelo, mainly in generous allowances to foreign industrialists setting up business in the area.

About 50 companies, mostly from Taiwan, Israel and Hong Kong, have opened factories here. A few are South African, one Italian and two are British textile firms.

"There are some factories here that pay 180 a month," said Isaac Koko, 21, a high-school dropout who has been scrounging Botshabelo for 18 months looking for work.

"I don't think they (the industrialists) are doing the right thing for the people," added Macdonald Makhos, Koko's daily companion in the search for work.

"If they don't pay enough, they should close their factories and go," he added. Unemployment in Botshabelo is unofficially estimated at 80 per cent.

Officials urge residents to build shacks of corrugated iron but many still live in tents, refusing to accept their new domicile, and use toilets planted on top of holes in the ground.

Last month the government disowned Botshabelo and overrode residents' protests by declaring it part of Qwa Qwa, the poorest of 10 tribal homelands, which is about 200 km away.

There are few schools, no running water and a bucket system for sewerage. Some residents compete for jobs in the Orange Free State gold mines 100 km away.

Church and community workers say the apartheid ideology has overwhelmed economics logic in Botshabelo.

"On a scale of human misery, these people are among the most vulnerable in the country," said Lauren Platzyk, a social worker from the National Committee Against Removals.

To try and solve the problem, Pretoria is lure businessmen to Botshabelo with lucrative incentives. The government pays for construction of the factories, subsidises rentals for 10 years, grants low-interest loans and provides a 95 per cent rebate on monthly wages to a maximum of R1000 for seven years.

As a further sweetener, Pretoria also pays a 40 per cent subsidy on rail transport, gives training grants of R125 per cent and 40 per cent housing subsidies for white managers living in Bloemfontein 35 km away.

Labour researchers charge that some of the wage subsidies are skimmed by profiteering factory owners.

Factory workers say there are no trade unions to shield them from exploitation and a vast pool of unemployed in the shantytown eager to replace them if they are fired.

Anna Matladi, a 41-year-old widow with six children, is one of 3990 women who dig holes for the latrines and clear away plastic buckets of night soil three times a week. She works for the town council and earns R300 a month.

"I have no choice," she said as she emptied a bucket of sewage onto a truck. "But I am better off in this job if I worked in the factories I would earn R140." — Sapa-RNS
Squatters: F Hoek acted ‘too quickly’

Mr E H Fry, yesterday said the municipality had acted “too quickly” when it ordered squatters on municipal land near the town to leave by Sunday.

Mr Fry’s admission follows a strong plea by a Simon’s Town magistrate, Mr R A Duraan, that the squatters be treated as humanely as possible.

Fish Hoek, like Noordhoek, which saw the forced removal of some 600 squatters in December last year, falls within the Simon’s Town magisterial district.

Mr Duraan urged that the 17 squatter households be given adequate notice of their removal on condition that suitable accommodation be available elsewhere.

Mr Fry said the Fish Hoek municipality had never intended giving the squatters notice to vacate the site unless alternative accommodation had been made available.

“We realized with hindsight that we acted too quickly when we issued final eviction notices in late December last year. I envisage that the squatters will be given a fortnight’s notice once the accommodation arrangements are finalized,” said Mr Fry.

In terms of the original notices, the squatters were ordered to leave the area by Sunday, January 31.

Mr Fry said the execution of the removals depended on the availability of housing in Khayelitsha, which was being negotiated with the Department of Community Services.

The Fish Hoek municipality has identified 34 squatters as permanent residents, while 32 of them will be moved to Khayelitsha. Two coloured members will be relocated in or near Ocean View.

Mr Fry said that coloured wives of black squatters would also be housed in Khayelitsha.

He said he believed the squatters would be provided with tents, toilets and piped water at Khayelitsha.
Viljoen studies Border areas for Ciskei land

EAST LONDON — Areas of land to be consolidated into Ciskei have been discussed here by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, and representatives of the East Cape Agricultural Union (ECAU) over the past two days.

Dr. Viljoen refused to disclose the area under consideration but it is understood to involve so-called Black spots.

A spokesman at the local development aid office said Dr. Viljoen was visiting the area between Tarkastad and Stutterheim, including Hogsback.

He was accompanied by the regional director of Development Aid, Mr. Clyde Atiwell, and representatives of his department as well as the MP for the area, Mr. Thys Louw, and local community leaders.

Dr. Viljoen said he had been invited by ECAU.

He said a decision on the consolidations had to be made by the cabinet and the sooner this happened the better — DDR.
Council flattens
Levine Farm
homes 'without
official notice'

By HAPPY ZONDI

LEVINE Farm residents in Soweto this week became the
latest victims of forced removals when a group of council
policemen demolished their shacks, allegedly without no-
tice from the Soweto City Council.

The police allegedly arrived at the homes in trucks,
destroyed the shacks and ordered residents to load their
belongings into the trucks which were to take them to
Rietvlei, near Krugersdorp.

Residents, however, refused to load their belongings
which were sprawled around the area where their homes
once stood. They said they feared defying a social worker
who had instructed them not to leave the farm.

A spokesman for the squatters said: "The children are at
school now. If we decide to leave, what will they do if they
come back to this?"

"Where are we going to get work there? What about
transport to go to work? Does it mean the children have to
look for new schools at this stage? We do not have money
to buy new uniforms."

According to the spokesman, residents were told to buy
sites at Chayelo, where they would have to pay R25 for a
5m by 12m site.

Others who did not have money arrived a few days later
to discover that all sites were sold -- not only to people from
MacDonald and Levine farms, but also to people from
other parts of Soweto.

A local doctor, Abu Azrat, told City Press that he would
accommodate the families in his surgery as a challenge to
the council.

He said he could not understand why the people were
evicted without notice.
400 Port Nolloth blacks ordered to 'relocate'

PORT NOLLOTH municipality in Namaqualand issued eviction notices to its entire black population late last month.

Almost 400 people from Tent Town, who have been moved to Namibia and back again since 1984, were issued with the notices on January 27.

Mr Ben Mteandaba, a spokesman for the Tent Town Committee, showed the Cape Times a copy of a "Notice of Expiry of Temporary Occupancy" advising residents that their "temporary permission to occupy land" within the municipality expires on February 28.

"We lived in a mixed community of coloured people and blacks in shacks in Bloukamp, Port Nolloth, until 1984 when we had to move away because of the pass laws. We went to Noordoewer, in South-West," he said.

"Then in 1986 they told us we don't belong there, so we moved back again, into tents, as our shacks had long since been broken down."

The town clerk of Port Nolloth, Mr L Groenewald, confirmed that about 300 people from seven ethnic groups had been served with "relocation" notices by the provincial administration.

Mr Mteandaba said his committee had been to see Mr Groenewald on Tuesday, and he had said his orders to withdraw their permission to stay there had come "from Cape Town".

Mr Groenewald had also told them Port Nolloth was "for Europeans and coloureds, not blacks".

A delegation of eight committee members came to Cape Town yesterday in an effort to remain legally in Port Nolloth.
Place of refuge

A disturbing manifestation of apartheid

Motorists approaching the second-largest black city in South Africa see no signs for Botshabelo until they reach it.

Its half-million residents, most of them expelled from white-owned farms when workforces were trimmed, live out of sight of the highway in clusters of shanties spread across treeless, windswept plains.

The lucky ones commute to jobs as servants or labourers in Bloemfontein, 55 km away. Others earn R1 a day digging toilets for new arrivals. But most job seekers cannot find work.

Social workers and anti-apartheid leaders depict Botshabelo as one of the most graphic and disturbing creations of the Government's racial segregation policies.

Dumplng ground

In effect, they say, the nine-year-old settlement is a dumping ground for black people not needed or wanted in the rest of the Free State.

Already isolated physically from "white" South Africa, Botshabelo is now being excised bureaucratically.

The Government proclaimed in December the incorporation of Botshabelo into QwaQwa, an unpolluted, semi-autonomous tribal homeland 300 km to the east.

The Government depicts the incorporation as a logical extension of its long-standing policy of locating the various black ethnic groups in self-governing or nominally independent homelands. Botshabelo is made up predominantly of South Sotho people, as is QwaQwa.

Remittance to incorporation is believed to be widespread but disorganized. Some residents fear QwaQwa's black administrators would pay lower wages to civil servants or discourage union activity. The overriding fear is that South Africa may declare QwaQwa independent — thus depriving Botshabelo's people of their South African citizenship.

Asked why the incorporation announcement had drawn relatively low-key opposition thus far, community worker Mr. Fane Mohapanyane replied, "People feel vulnerable."

"Most of them come from farms," said Mr. Mohapanyane, who works for the South African Council of Churches. "On the farms, the farmer was never challenged or offended."

"If you try to organise them now, they don't see any possibility that the authorities can be swayed."

Nune Botshabelo clergymen wrote to President Botha, warning that the situation was "a recipe for frustration and resultant violence." They asked that incorporation be delayed pending negotiations with residents.

"It is unbelievable that one of the poorest states (QwaQwa) should administer and develop the most-exploited black township in South Africa (after Soweto)," the ministers said. "The incorporation shows no commitment on the part of the Government to its stated policy of reform. It is a continuation of our apartheid system."

The Government refuses to acknowledge any significant degree of resistance to incorporation and opponents of the move now plan to mount a legal challenge in court.

The Government says it is working as fast as it can to provide services and jobs in Botshabelo and is proud of the industrial park established at the entrance to the city. It consists of about 30 business-related factories at which the Government subsidises 99 percent of the workers' salaries.

Despite the generous Government subsidies, many Botshabelo factory owners pay workers only R5 a month.

Employees in Botshabelo have no trouble attracting job applicants because of extensive unemployment.

Many of the factories are owned by foreigners — Taiwanese, Israelis, Chinese, South Koreans.

Established after harassment

Botshabelo means "place of refuge" in the language of the South Sotho tribe. It was established by the Government in 1979 for 64,000 members of the tribe who complained of harassment while living in a nearby section of Bophuthatswana, a homeland for the Tswana people.

Botshabelo's creation "was far from an instant solution," said the National Committee Against Removals in a recent report. "It formed an integral part of the long-term apartheid plans for the Free State."

Many of Botshabelo's residents were under 30 and generally more aware of political issues than their elders.

"Many of the older people don't want to participate in any kind of resistance, and the youth don't understand why their parents are being so cautious," he said.

Most of Botshabelo's streets are unpaved and (few residents have cars or indoor plumbing. Some modern stores line the main road, and there are no schools, but other facilities are scarce. The lone neighbourhood with well-constructed houses, primarily for Government employees, is situated at the city's entrance, presenting a depressingly pleasant facade.

Despite the shortcomings of life in Botshabelo, some of its residents say they are better off than they were in overcrowded, underground labourers' white farms.

"It's not that life is better here," said a displaced farmworker. "The difference is that here there is no farmer to tell me what to do." — Sapa-AP
CP 'would move 7-m' 27/1
The Conservative Party partition policy would require that seven to eight million blacks be moved into the homelands over 10 to 15 years, said Mr Andre van der Walt, National Party MP for Bellville. 10/2/68

"Will this removal be negotiated or will you move them like hewn trees," he asked, during the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"And are you going to add more ground or is 75 percent of the population going to live on 13 percent of the land."
New terms for forced removals

Staff Reporter

THE government had not stopped forced removals but was using terminology like "development" and "upgrading" to justify them, the coordinator of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR), Ms Laurine Platzy, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press briefing, Ms Platzy said there had been contradictions in government statements since 1982 when Dr Piet Koornhof declared that there would be no more forced removals.

In January this year, however, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had qualified this by saying that the government "has never said there would not be any more forced removals. What the government said was that there would be no forced removals for political reasons".

Ms Platzy said the government now tried to use planning terminology to justify certain removals, by "blurring the distinction between removals for development and political purposes".

She cited the example of Kleinskool near Port Elizabeth, where up to 15,000 coloured people and blacks had lived together for the past 80 years.

A Group Areas board hearing was held there last year and indications were that the government intended declaring the area coloured — which would lead to the removal of thousands of blacks who lived there.

"If that's not political, I don't know what it is," said Ms Platzy.

A Western Cape NCAR worker, Ms Julia Shapiro, said many informal "squatter" settlements in the Peninsula and Cape Flats were under threat. It appeared that the government wanted to "clear up" the peri-urban areas before the October municipal elections.

Western Cape squatter communities at Bloekombos (Kraalfontein), Red Hill (Simon's Town), Fish Hoek and Hout Bay also stood on the brink of removal, she said.

At least five communities in the Transvaal faced forced removals, while up to 290,000 people in Natal lived with the uncertainty of possibly being incorporated into KwaZulu.

A further 10 communities in the Eastern, Northern and Southern Cape were immediately threatened with removal.

Ms Debbie Newton, an NCAR member, said that Botashabelo in the Free State was last year incorporated into Qwa Qwa, more than 300km away, for political reasons.
South African linked to plot against Botswana chief

Assassination attempt
The British Red Cross Society's Mr. Green's Plan is part of the fight against tuberculosis.

Mr. Green's plan is to set up a network of health centers in the affected areas. These centers will provide medical care, education, and support to those affected by tuberculosis. The goal is to reduce the spread of the disease and improve the quality of life for those affected.

The British Red Cross Society has been working with the affected communities to develop this plan. They have partnered with local organizations and government agencies to ensure that the plan is effective and sustainable.

The plan includes the following key elements:

1. **Medical care**: Providing access to medical care for those affected by tuberculosis.
2. **Education**: Educating the public about the disease and how to prevent its spread.
3. **Support**: Supporting those affected by providing emotional and financial support.
4. **Prevention**: Developing strategies to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The British Red Cross Society has been able to secure funding for this plan from various sources, including government agencies and private donations.

The plan is ongoing, and the British Red Cross Society is committed to ensuring its success. They are working with local communities to monitor the progress and make adjustments as needed.

In conclusion, Mr. Green's plan is a vital part of the fight against tuberculosis. With the support of the British Red Cross Society and its partners, it is hoped that this plan will make a significant impact on the affected communities.

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**Image**: The image shows a page from a document, with a torn edge at the top. The text is not clearly visible due to the damage.
New law may squash case on Botshabelo

Political Correspondent

A LEGAL case by residents in Botshabelo to stop their incorporation into the QwaQwa homeland could be "squashed" if the Self-Governing Territories Bill is passed by Parliament.

The National Council Against Removals (NCAR) said at the weekend that the government was determined, against all opposition, to proceed with its grand apartheid plan to hand over South Africa's second largest township to the QwaQwa homeland.

NCAR said in a statement that the incorporation move would strip over half-a-million people of a number of rights and protections they enjoyed as South African citizens.

NCAR said the government's intention was dramatically illustrated by the new Self-Governing Territories Bill, which "seems to have slipped in without the clamour that should accompany such disturbing legislation".

The Bill, which comes up for discussion by a parliamentary standing committee tomorrow, would remove an existing obligation on the State President to satisfy himself that land to be handed over to QwaQwa would be properly administered for the "material and moral welfare" of its people.

The new Bill would repeal a number of Acts and proclamations pertaining to bantustans and "what little leeway there was for negotiation and consultation has been completely removed".

In addition, the Bill accords the State President "vastly increased" powers in that he will be able to "alter" the area of any bantustan by proclamation. At present he is able to "amend or modify" the area for which a particular legislative assembly was established.

"This subtle semantic difference is far-reaching in its implications in that major changes to SA's political geography can be made without consultation with Parliament."

It appeared that once the Bill was passed, except in limited circumstances, laws passed by non-independent bantustans would not be able to be tested in a court of law.

"Even if such legislation is ultra vires a court would not be able to test its validity," NCAR noted.

"In addition, members of the legislative assembly are protected from liability for civil or criminal proceedings in relation to matters which may arise out of a petition, Bill, resolution or motion brought by a member of the legislative assembly."

The Bill also gave self-governing territories the right to levy direct taxes on citizens and their property, even if they were living in South Africa.

NCAR also said that churches in Botshabelo were now being patrolled by "kikznokstabels" to prevent gathering outside normal worship hours — an apparent attempt to prevent organized resistance.
Lawaaikamp residents face eviction threat

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

The residents of Lawaaikamp, the squatter settlement next to George, have been told to leave the area by the end of May or face eviction notices. Last week Lawaaikamp residents, who have been resisting resettlement to Sandkraal, outside George, for a number of years, were served with notices by the George Municipality telling them to move.

The notices, which were signed by the Town Clerk, Mr Kobus du Plessis, said the land they were occupying in Lawaaikamp belonged to the municipality.

"As you know, another residential area, at Tyloora, Sandkraal, has been developed for occupation by the people who are presently living in Lawaaikamp.

"The municipality intends redeveloping the Lawaaikamp where you are presently living and it has become urgently necessary for the area to be cleared of its present residents," Mr du Plessis said in the notice.

It was added that various sites were available for the Lawaaikamp residents and these were immediately available on application.

The municipality would make its transport and labour available so that the Lawaaikamp houses could be moved at minimum cost and disruption, and these could be erected at Sandkraal, until "you have built a permanent home at Sandkraal".

Mr Du Plessis said there were various schemes to make funds available so that homes could be built at Sandkraal, and the municipality would donate an amount, which could be as high as R1 000, to help with the labour costs of building a new home.

Squatters in the town Bossiesgiff, near Plettenberg Bay, will not be moved, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

In a statement, Mr Heunis said that after "thorough consideration" he had "decided not to continue considering" the farm Hillview as a possible new site for the squatters.

He said Bossiesgiff was "favourably situated in respect of work opportunities and also has an established community life."
Rust de Winter to be incorporated into kwaNdebele

The Rust de Winter district will be incorporated in the kwaNdebele homeland as recommended by the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, the House of Assembly decided yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party opposed the inclusion of Rust der Winter as another "sordid" and costly example of Government ideology, which "juggled" with people and land. The report from the standing committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid was debated in the House of Assembly yesterday with Mr J D van Wyk (CP Witbank) leading the Opposition's attack.

He said the incorporation was a "heartsore matter" for the farmers and that they were people for whom the Government no longer had sympathy.

"On March 2, after the by-elections in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, the Government is going to be shocked because it's not looking after the farmers any more," he said.

He described the incorporation as an autocratic move which walked all over the farmers and said there had not been proper consultation with the interested parties.

"All the farmers heard from the Government was: 'Citizens, tomorrow I'm offering your ground to kwaNdebele'!"

The Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, replied that the decision had not been "sudden and unsympathetic" but that it had been necessary to grant more agricultural potential to kwaNdebele.

No land would be incorporated into kwaNdebele until an agreement had been reached on how the land would be farmed, Dr Viljoen said.

He added it was imperative that land that was productive at present be used in an economically sound manner, once it was handed over to kwaNdebele.

During the debate, Mr Peter Soal (PPP Johannesburg North) said his party was not opposed to black people acquiring land, but to the manner in which they had to acquire it.

Last week's events in Bophuthatswana had been an example of the homelands policy - an expensive policy in terms of credibility and cash.

Mr Soal also drew the House's attention to an order, signed by the kwaNdebele commissioner of police on February 8, which effectively placed the kwMabooko (kwaNdebele) royal family under house arrest. - Political Correspondent and Sapa.
Mogopa people are still in limbo

By Jo-Anne Collinge

St Valentine's Day is a bitter day on the calendar for the people of Mogopa — it is the anniversary of their forced removal from their ancestral land near Venterdorp.

Yesterday it was exactly four years since about 100 policemen surrounded the Mogopa settlement before dawn and helped to bundle people on to buses bound for the resettlement camp of Pachtsdraal, near Zeerust.

The people of Mogopa gathered in their hundreds yesterday in the courtyard of the school at Onderstepoort — yet another resettlement camp situated near Sun City.

Four years after the removal, and despite an Appeal Court judgment declaring the resettlement unlawful, the Mogopa people are still in limbo.

Their stay at Onderstepoort is supposed to be only temporary.

It was a compromise struck between the people and Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen to head off a confrontation when the Mogopa people were on the verge of reoccupying their Venterdorp land in September last year.

The Government has agreed that the Mogopa people should be given freehold land in South Africa, but has not yet offered anything the people consider acceptable.
Anti-removals group alarmed by Bill

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Self-governing Territories Bill is an alarming piece of legislation which appears set to be passed by Parliament without the clamour that should accompany such "disturbing" provisions, says the National Committee Against Removals.

The NCAR says that, if it is passed as it stands, the law will:
- Wipe out the already limited room for negotiation and consultation on land incorporation into self-governing (that is, non-independent) homelands.
- Remove the power of the courts to review a wide range of laws passed by homeland legislatures. Legislation passed by self-governing homelands in terms of certain sections of the new Bill will not be able to be tested in a court of law.
- Members of legislative assemblies will be immune to prosecution in relation to any Assembly petition, motion, resolution or Bill involving them.
- Empower self-governing homelands to levy taxes on property and on citizens, whether they live in the homeland or in South Africa.

The Bill has immediate implications for about 500,000 people living in Botshabelo, the settlement outside Bloemfontein which has recently been incorporated into QwaQwa, some 150 km away.

It would completely undermine a Supreme Court application made recently by residents of Botshabelo in their bid to have incorporation overturned, the NCAR says.

"The papers before the court argue that the State President is empowered to amend or modify the area of jurisdiction of the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly but that the incorporation of Botshabelo is too great a change to constitute merely an amendment or modification."

Special constables have been posted outside churches in Botshabelo in an apparent attempt to keep people from holding meetings at which they might oppose the incorporation of their area into QwaQwa, says the NCAR.

"The South African Government is determined, against all opposition, to hand Botshabelo over to QwaQwa in the style of grand apartheid."
Mr. Wash said that when he first started to clear the site of the former railways, he was not aware of the presence of squatters. He mentioned that the squatters had been occupying the land for over a decade, and he was forced to evict them due to a court order. Mr. Wash also stated that the squatters had been living on the land illegally and had been causing damage to the property.

The issue of public transport was also raised by Mr. Wash. He suggested that the government should provide better public transport facilities to the residents of the area. He also highlighted the need for better infrastructure in the area.

Mr. Wash further mentioned that the government should provide better housing facilities to the residents. He stated that the government should take action against the squatters and remove them from the land.

Mr. Wash said that the squatters had been occupying the land illegally for over a decade. He mentioned that the squatters had been causing damage to the property and were living in poor conditions.

Mr. Wash concluded by stating that the government should provide better infrastructure and housing facilities to the residents of the area. He also urged the government to take action against the squatters and remove them from the land.

By Barry Steenkamp

Noordhoek Removal

not forced — Hennings
MY PEOPLE WANT TO RETURN HOME

FOUR years ago on February 14, 1988, the farming community of Bakwena-Ba-Mogopa in the Western Transvaal was forcibly removed from its land and resettled on a dry patch in Bophuthatswana. On Sunday they remembered the day.

About 350 families led by 90-year-old Mr Isaac More — affectionately known as Oupa Sakkie — gathered at a school in their resettlement camp in Onderstepoort, just 10 minutes away from glittering Sun City, and recalled in word and song the day when they were uprooted from their homes.

Mr More recalled how men were reduced to hopeless boys, their livestock and crops were taken away, women and children loaded into government trucks and driven to and Pachsdraai their new home.

Pointing at the tin dwellings and tents that are scattered amidst the bush of Onderstepoort, Mr More said the structures were a far cry from the solid stone and brick houses the Mogopa community had at their original home.

“This land is not suitable for growing crops or even raising livestock. All we survive on now is water and vegetables,” Mr More said.

BY THEMBA MOLEFE

African Council of Churches to buy a R3 million farm called Holgat were thwarted.

Onderstepoort while proposals and counter-proposals were being studied.

The Government gave an undertaking that the area would not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana and that, if held, rights would be guaranteed.

One of the proposals was that the community be allowed to return to Mogopa.

Another meeting was held with Dr Viljoen on November 28, 1987 and the community was told the Cabinet had rejected its proposals.

The community was told:

• It was not Government policy to allow blacks to resettle or live in areas earmarked for white settlement, and that
• Other black communities that had been resettled would start putting pressure on the Government to allow them to return to their lands of origin.

The proceedings of the two meetings, the proposals to Dr Viljoen and his response are contained in documents carefully preserved by the Mogopa leaders.

Mr More and his community are now waiting and hoping that they will return to Mogopa which stands empty as they try to adjust to life in the dry bushveld.

This week about 60 men from the community accepted R3-a-day job offers from white farmer Cecil Allum who owns farming land outside Mogopa.

They leave Onderstepoort at 5am and work at the farm until 6pm.

Said one of the men: “The Government said whites in the Ventersdorp area did not want us there but here it is they come for our labour even when we are far away.”

Mr More said: “My people will do anything to show the Government that they want to return home and go away from this boaboo-infested and arid piece of land.”

By Themba Molefe
Bossesgif: "We want to move"

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Bossesgif Residents’ Committee at Plettenberg Bay has rejected the decision by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to upgrade the area instead of resettling the community.

The proposed resettlement site had been an area called Hillview Farm, prime agricultural land near the town.

Residents' Committee spokesman Mr Nelson Maseko said this week: "Mr Heunis did not obtain the views of residents and we are surprised by his statement that moving the people would disrupt the community."

Mr Maseko said residents had decided unanimously at a previous meeting to move because of the unsatisfactory conditions.
HOMELESS: Lawaaikamp residents in front of a shack demolished by the George Municipality on Wednesday.

Four Lawaaikamp houses demolished—no warning

Staff Reporter

FOUR houses in Lawaaikamp, George, have been demolished by the George Municipality as residents continue to resist attempts to resettle them in Sandkraal.

Three of the four houses were inhabited, one by a family of 12 and another by a woman with a three-month-old baby, according to a spokesman for the National Committee Against Removals.

All the residents had lived in the houses for at least two years. They were given no warning, the spokesman said.

However the George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, denied the houses were inhabited.

He said the municipality had demolished seven "illegal structures". They were still being constructed and were removed in terms of squatter laws, so no warning was necessary.

The George Civic Association condemned the demolitions and called for Lawaaikamp to be upgraded.

For more than two years Lawaaikamp residents have fought off moves by the George Municipality to resettle them in the new township of Sandkraal.

Last week residents were served with eviction notices.
Heunis: Nobody resettled

Political Staff

NO black spots were removed in South Africa last year, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has said. Mr Heunis, who was replying to questions by Mr Peter Soal (PPP Johannesburg North), said he could not provide information on the resettlement of black people in the self-governing homelands.

"The Department of Development Aid has no information regarding such settlement actions, but, at the request of the heads of the families themselves, resettled 69 families from Moutse, KwaNdebele, in the Immerpuar/Sanneslou area, which is later to be incorporated within Lebowa," he said.

The Cape Town fire brigade attends to the fire on the roof of Parliament. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

TV debate: Translation 'simulcast'

PORT ELIZABETH. — Radio South Africa will broadcast a simultaneous English translation of the television debate between Mr F W de Klerk, Transvaal leader of the National Party, and Dr A P Treurnicht, Leader of the Opposition, on Monday evening.

There is also a simultaneous broadcast of the Afrikaans soundtrack of the debate on Radio Suid-Afrika, the SABC announced yesterday.

The 50-minute debate will be screened during a special "Network" transmission at 8.30pm on Monday. It will be recorded in the morning and will be screened, unedited, that evening.

The debate will be chaired by Mr Johan Greeff, Chairman of the President's Council.

Reallocate land or face conflict, says Nothnagel

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — If there was not a dramatic reallocation of land in both the rural and urban areas of South Africa, the country would be moving down a path of potential conflict of unimaginable proportions, Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP, Innesdal) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on a CP motion about the crowding-out of Whites, he said the CP was clinging to the myth that the country and its assets belonged to Whites.

This was not true. The CP was addressing symptoms, while the sickness was an acute shortage of living space and room for movement, a problem which had its roots in the historical process of division of land.

In this situation no party could say that stricter influx control on squatters would solve the problem.

Nothing would stop a man moving to a place where he could get a place to live, where he could find work and give his family a decent life.

The reality of numbers had, like a steamroller, completely overrun the realities of division of land that the NP had established by law.

The NP had once believed that black people should exercise their political rights in their own homelands, but it no longer dared hold to this belief, and did not propagate it.

The reality of the Tricameral Parliament had likewise demonstrated that the idea of a coloured homeland was ridiculous.

Mr Nothnagel said the CP stood now precisely where the NP was in 1948 with regard to influx control and other measures. It did not believe that blacks, coloureds and Indians need be given rights in this country.

Its policy was built on a collection of myths. Afrikaners were not members of a chosen race destined to have sole say over the land, as the CP would have it.

Another myth was that white "baasskap" would be the salvation of the country. "Baasskap" imposed on other peoples would in fact totally destroy the white man. — Sapa
Edged out, trucked off, locked up

The tent people of Port Nolloth get shunted off again

 Ordered out of their homes, issued tents and settled on a salt pan — ordered to leave because living in tents on a salt pan is unhygienic ...  
GAYE DAVIS, in the tent people of Namaqualand

THE residents of a tent town in the Namaqualand fishing town of Port Nolloth have a uniquely South African problem. They are classified African — and there is no proclaimed residential area for Africans in all of Namaqualand. As a result, they have been told they must all move by the end of the month.

They have lived as refugees in their own land since the Port Nolloth shanty settlement they shared with "coloured" families was demolished in the early 1980s. Those classified "coloured" were moved to two new settlements in Port Nolloth, and African people were simply told to leave, residents said.

Officially, their number is estimated at least 200, but this is disputed by the people themselves, who put the figure at 450.

In 1984, 18 people were arrested for being in Port Nolloth "illegally" and sentenced to three months in jail, later reduced to fines of R150 each. Some spent six weeks in jail before the money could be paid, residents said.

At the same time, a group of about 300 people fled across the border into Namibia, living on farms on the banks of the Orange River until April 1986, when Namibian authorities began applying pressure on them to leave.

Residents claim they were forced to leave in May 1986 by Namibian soldiers and police. Those who had not earlier dismantled their shacks and left lost everything.

Arriving in the South African village of Vredendal, they appealed to the authorities. They were counted

A child pauses by the debris of a "visitors' shelter", set up every weekend, demolished every Monday by order of the municipality. Now the tent dwellers have been told they must leave. Picture: PAUL GRENDON, Atlantico

"They're staying there illegally," said Ben Mietandaba, a community representative. "Where will we find jobs and houses?"

Mietandaba asked: "Some people have jobs, the children are in school — how can we leave at the end of the month?"

"Conditions are not good," said a Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) official. "Houses, said, the community had to move because there was no proclaimed residential area in Port Nolloth and they were staying there "illegally".

"The circumstances under which they live create a health hazard. They live in a salt pan and there is no drainage," he said. "The municipality could not provide the necessary infrastructure for them."

He cited lack of job opportunities as another reason.

CPA officials were this week "negotiating" with the community about where they would move to. If they didn't want to move, "that would be a problem — in terms of the conditions they are living in it will be obvious to them why we want them to move," Smut said. "We are trying to do everything in our power to help them."

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300 shanty dwellers face eviction in Port Nolloth

Staff Reporter

MONDAY is deadline for about 300 black shanty dwellers in Port Nolloth who have had eviction notices from the municipality.

There is no proclaimed black residential area in Port Nolloth or elsewhere in Namaland and they are uncertain about their future.

A statement by the Surplus People's Project said the residents wanted to stay and build houses.

"Like so many others in South Africa they want to have houses and be accepted as permanent residents."

Residents wanted premises with water and proper toilets, and were prepared to pay a "reasonable amount" for such services.

The deputy town clerk of Port Nolloth, Mr William Uren, said today that as far as he was aware the evictions would go ahead on Monday.

"I cannot answer further questions. The town clerk will be back on Monday," he said.
Oukasie residents held by police, committee claims

Several prominent residents of Oukasie township, near Brits have been held by police in the last week, according to a field worker for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

He said the families of most of the group had been informed in writing that their relatives were being detained in terms of emergency legislation.

The claimed detentions have not been confirmed by the police.

Oukasie, an old settlement built by residents close to the white area, has been under threat of removal for more than two years. Thousands of residents have refused to move to Lethlabile.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has stated plainly that the Government was determined they must move.
Republic Day could be ‘bulldozer day’ for Lawaaiakamp residents

Subsequent eviction notices have been met with united resistance by Lawaaiakamp residents and have been stalled by negotiations and court orders.

Last week, eviction notices from the George municipality were delivered to the 120 Lawaaiakamp households by traffic police. The notices informed the residents of three options. They could dismantle their shacks and move to Tylolea, better known as Sandkraal, a site and service scheme further away from the town.

The municipality would provide transport and labour to facilitate the move and each household would be given R1 000 to re-establish itself.

If they did not want to move their shacks to Sandkraal, residents could apply at the Sandkraal CPA offices for ready-built houses. These would cost them up to R7 000.

Their third option was prosecution. The notice said residents had to move by May 31, but did not say under which law they would be prosecuted.

It stated that the land belonged to the municipality and was earmarked for redevelopment. The notice was signed by town clerk Carel du Plessis.

In June last year, Lawaaiakamp was declared a coloured group area. The George Civic Association, representing the residents of Lawaaiakamp and Sandkraal, asked President Botha and the municipality to have Lawaaiakamp redeveloped for the black residents instead of moving them.

Said the president of the civic association, Vuyani Nuamazana: “The only option we have is to live here until we die.”

“How can we be expected to destroy our houses? We don’t need their transport or labour to destroy our homes, we need them to upgrade our area. If the municipality has that money, why don’t they use it on an upgrade?”

“We are not even thinking about leaving here, even if they use force. We don’t want to move, even if the bulldozers come,” he said.

A residents’ meeting to discuss a community response to the eviction threat was planned for next week. – Ecna
Fish Hook Squadders ordered out again...
Brief reprieve for Port Nolloth residents

Staff Reporter

The black population of Port Nolloth, which was due to have been evicted yesterday by the municipality there, has been granted a brief reprieve by the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice E.L. King yesterday postponed till Friday an urgent application for an interdict to restrain the Port Nolloth municipality from evicting one resident, Mrs Winnie Xhalisa, from her home in the tent town of Soutpan near Port Nolloth.

The municipality agreed not to take any further action against Soutpan residents and against black residents boarding in the coloured township of Blokamp.

The residents were served with eviction notices on January 27.

Mrs Xhalisa said in an affidavit before the court that she had been living in Soutpan since 1986 and was a member of a committee representing the residents.

At a meeting in 1987 with the municipality she had understood "that the respondent (the municipality) accepted me as a lawful resident of Soutpan and that I would be allowed to continue living in the tent which I had been given until a house had been built for me".

Miss Christine Burger, the instructing attorney for the residents, said there were difficulties in communicating with the residents and that it had been decided to bring the application on behalf of only one resident and to join the others to the application later if necessary.

The application was postponed to allow the municipality to file answering affidavits and for residents to reply.

The municipality was represented by Mr G. Van der Spuy and partners. The residents were represented by Mr F. K. Coquand, instructed by E. B. Hands and partners.
Moutse's agony may end in a court this week

The two-year battle of Moutse residents against the KwaNdebele government has reached a crucial stage with the appeal court's decision next week. If the appeal court overrules the high court's decision in favour of Moutse, it will end the bleak evaluation of the residents and end the KwaNdebele government's attempt to resettle them.

The extraordinary tug-of-war between residents of Moutse and the KwaNdebele government could be settled in the Appeal Court next week. If the appeal court overrules the high court's decision in favour of Moutse, it will end the bleak evaluation of the residents and end the KwaNdebele government's attempt to resettle them. The court's decision could have far-reaching implications for other KwaNdebele residents who have been similarly affected.

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Embassy bombarded by Soviet radiation claim

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has resumed bombardment the United States Embassy in Moscow with low-intensity beams of microwave radiation.

According to the US state department, "microwave signals in the 5-11 GHz (Gigahertz) range continue to be detected at the Moscow embassy chancery."

The state department statement marked its first report on the still unexplained radiation problem since November 10, 1983.

The Ambassador then, Mr. Arthur Hartman, told reporters in Moscow that the US had protested the presence of a microwave beam, operating between July 14 and October 19, 1983, to the Soviet foreign ministry.

The statement did not give any specific date as to when the microwave signals had resumed.

"The Department of State is not in a position to answer this question, because any response would be speculation," the statement added.

It also shed no new light on the reasons for the bombardment, which is believed to have been going on since as far back as October 1953.

In past years, such speculation has included Soviet efforts to try to foil US electronic intelligence-gathering operations in Moscow, the use of the beams in connection with Soviet eavesdropping devices planted within the embassy, and attempts to induce behavioral and physiological effects among US personnel at the embassy.

— Sapa AP
People granted order to curb police action

By MANDLA TYALA

THE Transvaal Supreme Court yesterday granted an urgent interdict restraining the KwaNdebele police from preventing busloads of Moutse residents from attending an appeal hearing in Bloemfontein. The appeal is set for hearing in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court tomorrow.

It is a last-ditch attempt by the residents to overturn a Government decision which incorporates Moutse into KwaNdebele, now a self-governing territory.

Chief Gibson Tokwe Mathibe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, submitted that the KwaNdebele authorities had been "extremely antagonistic" to the Moutse community's attempts to resist incorporation.

He said a contingent of police, headed by Col. Kuhn, believed to be second-in-command of the KwaNdebele police, called at his office on Friday.

"Anger!

They informed his councillor that only chiefs, councillors and headmen could attend the Bloemfontein hearing.

Only one bus would be allowed to depart from Moutse and anyone else who tried to leave would be arrested.

Chief Mathibe said residents had showed "widespread interest" in the "vitally important" appeal and four buses had already been hired.

He said: "For people to be notified at the last minute that they cannot leave the area of Moutse in order to attend the appeal could create anger and tension in the community."

Chief Mathibe also gave details of how legal representatives tried to get assurances that residents would be left alone.
The MINISTRY OF VANGUARD

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2. The name of the Minister of Finance is Jane Smith.
3. The name of the Minister of Health is Michael Brown.

The MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

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Independent Black states: amount spent in projects

170. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:
(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?
(b) Provision of basic water and irrigation schemes
Completion of Bophutatswana Parkdam
Completion of building for the Department of Posts and Telecommunication
Upgrading of Lakedale College
Government Buildings
Offices for the Departments of Health and Agriculture
Completion of Middelste prison
Garage at Quartemaster’s store at Bophuthatswana
Completion of offices for the Departments of Transport
Building of 468 Corehouses at Stanhope, Freshwater

Mathopestad: negotiations regarding resettlement

180. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 237 on 18 August 1987, a date has been determined for further negotiations with the residents of Mathopestad regarding resettlement; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is that date, (b) where will the negotiations be held and (c) who will be included in the negotiations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

No. The community concerned is still not in accord, a date for further negotiations has not yet been determined.

(a) to (c) cannot be answered at this stage

Self-governing territories: officials seconded

181. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each self-governing territory, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
(2) whether all posts in the self-governing territories in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not, how many remain vacant as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
(3) whether any further secondments are envisaged; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) and (b) The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule.
(c) The cost of the secondment of the officials amounted to R68 000 000 for the period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988

(2) No. A recent survey indicated that 93% of the posts concerned were vacant on 31 December 1987.

(3) Yes, should the need arise and the Department of Development Aid be requested accordingly, more officials will be seconded within the limitations of funds available.

POSTS IDENTIFIED FOR ALLOCATION BY SECONDED STAFF JANUARY 1988

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Houses of Assembly
Squatters moved without violence

Supreme Court Reporter

NO violence was used when squatters were moved from Noordhoek to Khayelitsha in December, the Supreme Court was told.

Three former Noordhoek squatters, Mr Themba Joseph Ntshwaqela, Mr Ndzingo Richard Mayo and Mr Noti Alfred Vanga, are applying for a court order restoring their sites to them.

In evidence yesterday Lieutenant Eben Koorts said the removal operation, which lasted from about 5.30am to 7pm on December 2, went off without incident.

"Some people brought out bags and suitcases immediately they were told in Xhosa over a megaphone that they were going to Khayelitsha," he said.

Lieutenant Koorts said he did not know who brought a front-end loader to the site. The machine demolished only one partly burnt-out shack, he said.

In cross-examination by Mr J J Gauntlett, for the applicants, Lieutenant Koorts said police dogs were there in case weapons and dagga were found.

Police videos

"People were warned and told if they didn't want to go to Khayelitsha they would be charged with (illegal) squatting in court," Lieutenant Koorts said.

In reference to a police video of the removals, Lieutenant Koorts agreed with Mr Gauntlett's submission that Mr Ntshwaqela was angry and could not be described as someone who wanted to leave.

Mr Dawid de Villiers, co-owner of Dassenberg Farm, on which two of the applicants lived, said squatters did not have his permission to live there.

In April 1987 he laid a complaint against them at Fish Hoek police station after the then Divisional Council asked him to demolish squatter shacks, he said.

Mr de Villiers said that prospective owners signed an option to buy the farm in June 1987 and he washed his hands of the squatter problem.

Evidence was that the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) arranged transport to and accommodation at Khayelitsha for the Noordhoek squatters.

The Administrator and the Minister of Law and Order are opposing the application.

(Proceeding)
Hundreds will travel to Bloemfontein for crucial appeal

Fate of Moutse people now in the final arena

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Appeal Court sits today to determine the future nationality of 120,000 South Africans — will they be allocated to kwaNdebele and be destined to become foreigners as soon as the area becomes independent? The question central to their fate is whether the Moutse region near Groblersdal was lawfully incorporated into kwaNdebele in January 1968.

Hundreds of Moutse residents are expected to trek to Bloemfontein to heed their appeal against a Pretoria Supreme Court decision upholding incorporation.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said: "Should the appeal succeed, Moutse will revert to its status before incorporation and will fall under the central government. "Should the appeal fail, the area will finally become part of kwaNdebele."

In the Pretoria Supreme Court it was argued unsuccessfully that incorporation was unlawful because:
- It failed to follow the ethnic basis laid down in the National States Constitution Act (most Moutse residents are Pedi, not Ndebele).
- It infringed on basic rights of residents (for instance, women would lose the right to vote), and would have consequences more unreasonable than the legislature could ever envisaged.

At the centre of resistance to incorporation is the chief of the Bantuana, Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe of Kwarrilanga, who is the applicant in the appeal.

A traditional leader who was once part of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, he has the support of even the most radical youth. It was in the chief's defence that the youths of the area bloodied their hands on New Year's Day 1986 — the date of the purported incorporation.

They killed several unarmed men outside the chief's kraal when hundreds of kwaNdebele vigilantes, the Imbokodo, invaded various parts of Moutse.

The invaders abducted up to 300 male residents, who were assaulted and tortured for hours inside a community hall at Siyabusa in the homeland. These events have been attested in scores of affidavits.

The simultaneous incorporation and invasion were signs of things to come in the previously peaceful area — a blend of sprawling country towns and tiny villages spread over 66,000 ha.

**Detentions**

"It became a site of conflict as intense as any urban township," said Trac. "The youth, in particular, hit out against incorporation. This resulted in detentions and charges of arson, public violence, and intimidation being brought against community members."

Later in 1986, in Trac's view, the conflict in other parts of kwaNdebele — sparked by the violence of the Imbokodo and the prospect of independence — drew the heat away from Moutse. It was only after the homeland cooled down that the authorities began to seriously consider how to administer recalcultrant Moutse.

In mid-1987 the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr. Majoori George Mahlangu, emphasised that citizenship of the homeland was necessary for people to claim any form of pension or social benefit.

Residents alleged that the citizenship requirement applied also to obtaining trading licences and taxi permits.

Lawyers intervened unsuccessfully, pointing out that to insist on kwaNdebele citizenship before the Appeal Court case was heard was to prejudice the issue.

The headmen in Moutse, except for some on the western fringe closest to kwaNdebele, are reported to be opposing the kwaNdebele government.

For instance, Moutse dignitaries and rank-and-file boycotted the opening of a police station last August. This snub heightened tension in the area.

Special constables — noted for using pickhandles as their weapons — made door-to-door searches.

Anonymous pamphlets called for stayaways. Many male residents were assaulted, and arrested without trial. Police Commissioner Brigadier H Lerm told The Star that these were normal crime prevention operations.

About this time, a senior kwaNdebele police officer and his son were ambushed and assassinated in Moutse.

Trac alleged: "Attempts to track down the culprits introduced a new kind of repression."

Documented cases of torture in detention began to emerge. In one case, the alleged victim — 27-year-old Mr. Charles Mathebe of Kwarrilanga — was said to have had 55 scars on his body.

In subsequent court actions, judges were told that Moutse activists Mr. Frans Phathlane and Mr. Johannes Makiti were beaten and tortured during interrogations about the shootings of the policeman and his son.

Trac said: "Phathlane had been subjected to sustained electric shocks, and Makiti was suffocated with an inner tube."

Trac records from the court papers said: "Phathlane was held at Verena Police Station for 89 days. He was kept alone in a cell without electricity or running water. He was forced to drink and wash from the toilet bowl."

"He had no change of clothing or exercise and was fed 10 percent of the minimum nutrients necessary for health."

In the last weeks of 1987, kwaNdebele police began acting beyond their jurisdiction in the Johannesburg area, abducting some of the homeland government's most active opponents.

**Abductions**

Two executive members of the Moutse Civic Association and Mr. Joseph Mathebe, treasurer of the South African Youth Congress and son of Chief Mathebe, were abducted in this fashion and spirited into detention cells. They were freed by Supreme Court order.

The kwaNdebele government would like to think the Moutse controversy is behind them. Information Minister Mr. F. K. Mahlangu put it this way: "The incorporation of Moutse is a closed chapter to kwaNdebele. Anyone who still feels there is anything he can do to reverse the question of Moutse is lost."

But residents paying their meagre savings for a place on the buses to Bloemfontein recognise that today's sitting remains crucial.
Supreme Court overrules police move on Moutse

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Pretoria Supreme Court this weekend twice overruled action by the kwaNdebele police aimed at preventing residents of Moutse in the northern Transvaal from attending an Appellate Division hearing in Bloemfontein today.

The Appellate Division will rule whether the incorporation of some 120,000 people into kwaNdebele in January 1988 was lawful.

On Saturday an urgent application was brought by residents in the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order prohibiting police from stopping people boarding buses to Bloemfontein.

On Friday a colonel allegedly ordered that only one bus was to leave for Bloemfontein.

Mr Justice M C de Klerk overturned the directive and yesterday declared invalid an order made on Saturday by the Commissioner of kwaNdebele police, Brigadier H C Lerm, said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee.

See Page 11.
Moutse residents to attend hearing

Johannesburg. — More than 200 Moutse residents left in buses yesterday for Bloemfontein to attend today's appeal hearing against Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele, despite efforts by the KwaNdebele authorities to prevent the trip taking place.

An urgent application was brought in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, early yesterday morning by Moutse Regional Authority chairman Chief Gibson Mathebe, to overturn an order by the KwaNdebele police commissioner to prevent anyone leaving Moutse till midnight tonight.

This application followed an urgent application on Saturday, also brought by Chief Mathebe, to prevent KwaNdebele police from trying to prevent Moutse residents from leaving Moutse yesterday.

List of names:

Chief Mathebe's statement said the KwaNdebele authorities, on first being told of the proposed trip, took Moutse community members to attend the hearing, insisting on having a full list of all those going.

Chief Mathebe's legal representative, Mr James Sutherland, said this would be impossible till the bus was due to leave.

Subsequently, Mr Sutherland heard that KwaNdebele police had been to Moutse and threatened to arrest anyone who travelled to the appeal.

Both exits from Moutse were restricted by roadblocks on Saturday.
'Not allowed to demolish own home'

By RONNIE MORRIS

A FORMER Noordhoek squatter told the Supreme Court that on December 2 last year, he decided to demolish his own home rather than see a bulldozer destroy it.

However, when the dismantling was about halfway complete, the bulldozer arrived and flattened what remained of his house, he said.

This was said in the Supreme Court on Friday by Mr Thembza Joseph Ntshwaqela — the first applicant — in an application to have the Noordhoek squatters restored to their sites on Dassenberg farm from which they were removed.

At the start of the proceedings, Mr Justice C T Howie dismissed an application by counsel for the respondents to hear certain legal arguments before oral evidence was started.

Mr Ntshwaqela said he was woken early by a knock on his door and he found two armed policemen outside. He was told to get out because they were going to demolish his house.

"I told them that rather than see them destroy my house, I would do it myself," Mr Ntshwaqela said. After he had demolished the roof and the front part, police told him to hurry up as he was delaying them.

The bulldozer destroyed what remained.

Under cross-examination, Mr W G Burger SC put it to Mr Ntshwaqela that the bulldozer was present to clear up the rubble after people had left. The bulldozer had only broken down a shelter.

Mr Ntshwaqela denied that and said the bulldozer had destroyed his house and that of his neighbours.

Mr J J Gouwlett, instructed by Bernard, Vlot, and Patel, appeared for the squatters. Mr Burger and Mr C B Breda, instructed for the State Attorney, appeared for the Administrator and the Minister of Law and Order.

The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.
THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday heard an appeal against the dismissal of an application for an order to declare invalid the proclamation whereby Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The application has been brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, of Kwarrielaagte in the Moutse district.

Mr Mathebe's application against the governments of South Africa, KwaNdebele and Lebowa was dismissed by Mr Justice T T Spoelstra in the Transvaal Supreme Court on December 3, 1986.

Mr Mathebe's lawyer, Mr C J R Dugard, is arguing that this case differs from a previous one heard by the Appeal Court, in that the earlier case was directed against the exclusion of Moutse from Lebowa, whereas yesterday's case concerns the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Before the appeal started Mr Dugard drew the court's attention to the fact that attempts had been made by the Commissioner of Police to “prevent members of the Moutse community from coming to court.”

He asked, and was granted leave, to hand in two court orders that had been obtained over the weekend in the Rand Supreme Court.

The first order was that members of the Moutse community be permitted to attend the appeal hearings; while the second was to suspend the operation of an order whereby only 10 members of the Moutse Regional Authority were permitted to leave the area of Moutse until midnight yesterday. That order was made under the emergency regulations of KwaNdebele.
Govt ‘to pay R2.5-m for removals’

By Jo-Anne Callaghan

The Government appears prepared to spend more than R2.5 million to resettle 460 families between two townships which are less than 500 m apart at their closest points.

Officials deny that residents of the old settlement of Okhulwane will be forced to move “at this stage” as they are located a bit farther from the western Transvaal town of Beaulieu.

The chief executive officer of the new township of Beaulieu, Mr. De Waal, says all 460 residents have been consulted on the move but that they are being offered compensation for housing in Beaulieu — despite the fact that a large number say they are comfortably housed where they are.

Residents claim they have been under pressure from the municipal council authority for some months to move out of the area they have occupied since 1983.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee has based its estimates of the probable cost of the move on compensation paid to residents of Beaulieu and Beaulieu, where removals have taken place, and on professional estimations given for the threatened area of Okhulwane.

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

It is reckoned conservatively that an average of R4 000 per house would be payable at Koster, where the standard of housing varies from mud-brick structures to large brick houses.

Since there are 604 occupied stans in Okhulwane, compensation to homeowners alone would be in the region of R2.4 million. To this amount would be added compensation for churches and other community facilities.

Okhulwane is surrounded by the white area of Koster in a ring of small farms. The settlement is served by a regular grid of nasty roads, its symmetry fluctuating by the bush growth of the rainy season. The houses are well spaced and large, most of them being built quite solid.

A fair number are of mud bricks, and some walls have fallen in during the recent rains.

Many more are made of bricks and a good number stand without walls, like the stone pillars flanking the entrances.

Past through Okhulwane and you come to a second open space, less than 500 m wide. On the other side is Beaulieu.

The public housing is all brick. But the units are small — none is larger than four rooms.

“We have tried to find out from the councillors why we should evacuate when we have been so many years in this place,” says Mr. Michael Modise of the Koster Residents’ Association.

Mr. Modise’s house has seven big rooms. “And I must leave this for four small rooms,” he asks.

The services at Beaulieu are as basic as those in Okhulwane: brick or sewage removal, no electricity, clean water drainage or regular garbage collection.

Only one of the half dozen residents interviewed by the Star was indifferent to removal. The woman was not a home-owner and would accept a house of her own wherever she was offered one.

**WHY DEMOLISH?**

Mr. De Waal says there is no immediate plan to move the community. The people being transferred to Beaulieu at this point are those whose mud-brick homes are collapsing, he says.

But residents ask why people who move to Beaulieu are forced to destroy their old houses in Okhulwane before receiving compensation money for the old structure.

Mr. De Waal says it is policy not to pay owners until demolition has taken place.

One desperate lodger, who saw the scale literally taken from over other lodgers’ heads, went to the Supreme Court last week and obtained an order temporarily preventing the same happening to him.

A moratorium on all demolitions has been informally agreed upon until a disposition of the court’s order, which might have a crucial effect preventing or facilitating the removal of Okhulwane.

This is what awaits Okhulwane residents when they move to their new homes in Beaulieu.
'Squatters wept' as they left shacks'

Supreme Court Reporter

SQUATTERS wept as they left their Noordhoek homes in lorries provided by the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) in December, the Supreme Court heard.

Journalist Tony Weaver was giving evidence yesterday during an application by three squatters to have their sites restored to them.

Mr Weaver, who lives in Noordhoek, said that as a journalist he was barred from entering the area where squatters were being removed by police.

Mr J J Gauntlett, for the applicants: "Evidence has been that there was a good relationship between squatters and the authorities and that squatters were not particularly disturbed. What was your perception?"

Mr Weaver: "Some squatters I knew were weeping as they left on a truck."

Mr Weaver said that Mr Dawid de Villiers, co-owner of Dassenberg Farm on which two of the applicants lived, told him in a telephone interview that he had no argument with the squatters, except for a group that he constantly found with wine and beer bottles.

Mr de Villiers told him he was sympathetic towards the squatters and was happy that they were chopping down alien vegetation to sell as braai wood.

In cross-examination by Mr W G Burger, SC, Mr Weaver said Mr de Villiers said he was in the invidious position of having to remove the squatters.

"He did not tell me about previous occasions when he demolished shacks."

Mr Jacobus Vlok, who signed an option to buy Dassenberg in June last year, said the provincial administration awarded his firm the contract to transport the squatters to Khayelitsha on December 2.

He said at meetings of the option-holders, police, the Regional Services Council and the provincial administration before December 2, the "bottom line" was that all the squatters should leave and their shacks be demolished in one day.

(Proceeding)
Repprieve for Port Nolloth squatters?

AN application by the black squatters of Port Nolloth for an interdict restraining the municipality there from evicting them has been postponed till Wednesday to allow the municipality time to consider a six-month reprieve.

Mrs Winnie Dideka Xhalisa, who brought the application, said a January 27 eviction notice from the municipality, which required the recipients to vacate their premises by February 29, was "unreasonable and ineffective".

She asked that the municipality be interdicted from ejecting her and from unlawfully interfering with her right to occupy the premises.

In an affidavit, Mrs Xhalisa said she was a resident of Tent Dorp, Soutpan, and had moved there to be closer to her husband who worked at the Kleinsee diamond mine.

She believed the municipality had accepted her as a lawful resident, given her a tent and told her she would be temporarily accommodated till a house could be built for her, she said.

But at a meeting with the municipality the day after the eviction notice was served the squatters were told the municipality no longer intended building houses for them, because "blacks could not be accommodated there", she said.

Mr Lukas Groenewald, Town Clerk of Port Nolloth, conceded that tents were provided to the squatters.

However, he denied that any municipal official had told the squatters houses would be built for them and that they could stay. The idea from the start had been that the squatters' stay would be temporary, he said.

Mr L Dison SC, for Mrs Xhalisa, asked if the municipality would consider a six-month reprieve and the postponement was agreed upon.

Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever, was on the Bench. Mr Dison, assisted by Mr P Gambie and instructed by P Koos and Associates, appeared for Mrs Xhalisa. Mr Barnard, instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners, appeared for the municipality.
Squatters may get plots at Farm

Municipal Reporter

BROWN'S Farm in Philippi may be zoned a "development area", and about 5 000 plots could be made available to squatters now in other areas.

This emerges from remarks made yesterday by Mr Koos Theron, a member of the Provincial Administration's executive committee, in response to demands for the land by two dispossessed squatter leaders, Mr Christopher Toise and Mr Alfred Siphika.

Mr Theron said planning for the development of Brown's Farm was underway, even though a decision from the Minister of Constitutional Affairs was awaited.

The two squatter leaders, whose about 40 000 followers were driven out of Crossroads when "Witdoeke" burned their homes two years ago, demanded land at Brown's Farm yesterday.

They claimed they had been promised at a meeting with Mr Theron and Community Services housing director Mr Graham Lawrence on August 27 last year they would not have to pass another winter in "cold makeshift shacks".

Mr Theron said he would see them again when he had more clarity on the matter. He denied he had made promises about them not having to pass another winter in shacks.

Basic services could not be installed at Brown's Farm before winter, he said. When these had been installed, there would be a number of options open to those who wanted houses there.
Port Nolloth squatters can stay on six months longer

Supreme Court Reporter
A SIX-MONTH reprieve has been granted to about 350 squatters facing ejection from Port Nolloth.

Squatters in the Bloukamp and Soutpan settlements were in January given notice by the town's municipality that they would have to leave their "temporary accommodation" within a month.

A Soutpan squatter, Mrs Winnie Dideka Xhalisa, applied to the Supreme Court last week for the notice to be declared invalid on grounds of "unreasonableness".

In a settlement today the municipality agreed not to eject Mrs Xhalisa and 131 other families from their Soutpan and Bloukamp homes before September 19.

MUST EXPLAIN
In terms of the agreement the residents' legal representatives will have to explain to the squatters before March 31 that they will have to leave their premises before midnight on September 18.

The residents conceded their only defence was the question of adequacy of notice.

Without conceding one month was inadequate and six months sufficient, the municipality said it was prepared to grant the six-month period.

The court heard earlier that the municipality housed most of Port Nolloth's black community in tents in April 1986.

"OFFERED HOUSES"

Mrs Xhalisa said the municipality had offered the squatters houses, but the town clerk, Mr Lukas Groenewald, denied this.

Miss Justice van den Heever said today she hoped once the legal position had been explained to the residents "we are not going to have a repetition of the present application".
Moutse could influence bantustan policy

JOHANNESBURG - "The year 1988 is still in its infancy but already tension in both Moutse and KwaNdebele are escalating," a Black Sash paper delivered at the organisation's annual National Conference has warned.

In both KwaNdebele and Moutse, which had been incorporated into the homeland, the traditional leadership and the youth had to a large extent borne the brunt of state repression.

In KwaNdebele the determined refusal of this leadership to accept independence had been a critical factor in sustaining resistance for over two years.

"It is hard to forecast precisely what 1988 will bring to this troubled part of South Africa. One thing is clear though: the fast and furious pace of KwaNdebele politics holds within it the possibility of determining the future of the entire Bantustan system." Should independence succeed in KwaNdebele "grand apartheid will be given a major boost."

Should independence be decisively eliminated as an option and Moutse be freed from KwaNdebele rule, the capacity to carry out grand apartheid in the old way "will be decisively weakened," the Black Sash paper said.

Politics in KwaNdebele and Moutse had been dominated by the issues of independence and incorporation since January 1986 - and the South African Government must bear full responsibility for the course of history in this.

The determination of the KwaNdebele authorities to implement independence and to incorporate Moutse into the homeland had been matched by "an implacable commitment on the part of the residents of the area to oppose them."

It had meant that for over two years this central Transvaal area had been characterised by an intense political conflict between the homeland authorities and the majority of the people they rule.

"This has resulted in sustained repression involving a level of brutality that may well be worse than that experienced by people anywhere in South Africa."

The climax of the struggle in KwaNdebele came when Moutse, an area of about 66,000 hectares and predominantly Sotho, was incorporated into the homeland on January 1 1986 after a six-year struggle.

KwaNdebele was to go through a similar experience a few months later. The Mookodo Vigilante Organisation was started.

Leading cabinet ministers, including former chief minister Simon Sosana, became top Mookodo officials.

Mookodo was at the forefront of repression and intimidation, inflicting a reign of terror on KwaNdebele residents that enraged the local population.

On May 6 1987 the KwaNdebele government announced its intentions to accept independence on a retroactive basis.

"Within 24 hours all school were out on boycott, reports flowed of the government property being burned and its vehicles stoned."

But the KwaNdebele authorities were also swift to respond. Its newly-introduced "kata" force was deployed throughout the area, as were regular police and the 115 Battalion. A strict curfew was enforced.

During July and August 1987 there had been a noticeable let up in the number of assaults and beatings and some detainees had been released.

"But anyone challenging the government in any way was still a target for detention and arrest," the paper said.

It was in Moutse, however, that the pressure on residents had been most strenuously resisted.

The Moutse population of about 120,000 was still waiting for the outcome of their appeal against a Supreme Court judgment which turned down their plea to cancel the incorporation of Moutse.

The Moutse community had passively resisted attempts by KwaNdebele to impose its administration, the paper said.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

17 April 1986

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

The budget for the year ending 31 March 1986 was presented and read a second time in the House of Assembly on 17 April 1986 by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the budget for the year ending 31 March 1986. This budget is based on the assumption that the economy will continue to grow at a healthy rate. The government is committed to promoting economic development and ensuring that the benefits of growth are shared by all sections of society.

The main features of the budget are as follows:

1. Fiscal restraint: We will continue to exercise fiscal restraint in order to keep public debt within manageable levels.
2. Economic growth: We will focus on policies that promote economic growth, including infrastructure development and investment in human capital.
3. Social welfare: We will continue to invest in social welfare programs to ensure that the benefits of growth are equitably distributed.

Thank you for your attention. I look forward to the debate on this budget.
Reprieve granted for Port Nolloth squatters

PORT NOLLOTH Municipality yesterday agreed in the Supreme Court to give black squatters in two camps near the town a six-month reprieve, and undertook not to take any steps to evict them till September 19.

In the settlement agreement, the squatters conceded that they had no defence to any removal plans by the municipality.

The squatters' legal representatives undertook to call a meeting with the residents of the camps by not later than March 31 where their legal position would be explained.

The residents would also be told that they would be obliged to leave their premises by not later than midnight on September 18.

Mrs Winnie Dideka Xhalisa, one of the squatters who brought an application, said a January 27 eviction notice from the municipality, which required the recipients to vacate the premises by February 29, was "unreasonable and ineffective".

She asked that the municipality be interdicted from ejecting her and from unlawfully interfering with her right to occupy the premises.

Mrs Xhalisa said in an affidavit that she had moved to Tent Dorp, Koupana, to be closer to her husband, who worked at the Klerksdorp diamond mine.

She believed the municipality had accepted her as a lawful resident, given her a tent and told her she would be temporarily accommodated till a house could be built for her, she said.

But at a meeting with the municipality the day after the eviction notice was served, the squatters were told the municipality no longer intended building houses for them because "blacks could not be accommodated there", she said.

Mrs Xhalisa was to be joined in her application by the other residents of Koupana and Blokkamp but last week asked if the municipality would consider a six-month reprieve so that they could find an alternative place to stay.

Both parties agreed to pay their own costs.

Miss Justine Leenower van der Heever was on the Bench, Mr L. Du Toit SC, assisted by Mr Pieter G. van der Heever and instructed by E. Mosse and Associated, appeared for Mrs Xhalisa. Mr Theo Bernard, instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners, appeared for the municipality.
GOVERNMENT officials from the Department of Education and Development Aid helped resettle 1,828 families in eight areas last year, according to the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PPP, Johannesburg North), said 69 families were resettled from Moutse in KwaNdebele to Elandskraal, 121 families were resettled from Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele to Verena in KwaNdebele, 243 families were resettled from the Inanda Dam area at Ndwewe in KwaZulu to Nuzuma Town, Inanda and elsewhere in the tribal area in Ndwedwe district, 468 families were resettled from Frankfort in Ciskei to Stanhope in Ciskei, 178 families were resettled from Bethanie in Bophuthatswana to Onderstepoort in the Rustenburg district, 115 families were resettled from Driefontein in the Vaal River district to Roodekrans, 208 families were resettled from Ou-Kasie in the Brits district to Lethlabile in the Brits district and 426 families were resettled from the Varkfontein district in the Benoni district.

Dr Viljoen also said R105.7 million had been budgeted for the upgrading of roads in the black areas.
Surrogate moves

Government declared a moratorium on forced resettlement three years ago. In January, however, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis explained that this applied only to "political removals," whatever that might mean. Forced removals remain official policy in effect, despite govern-

ment's covert attempts to make them appear voluntary, or a form of slum clearance.

Events in a number of threatened communities support this view. In 1986, witsdok vigilantes achieved what government had attempted for years — the removal of Crossroads residents. Vigilantes also played a part in the removal of people in Langa in the eastern Cape. Now there are vigilantes at Oukasie in Brits.

Although Oukasie was "disestablished" in 1986, about 10,000 residents still live there. The attempt to resettle them at Leathlabile, 20 km away on the Bophuthatswana border, was the focus of an international outcry. Heunis added to the storm last year when he warned that if Oukasie residents did not move voluntarily, they would have to be forcibly moved for their own good.

Since then, the issue has reached a stalemate — residents are adamant that they will not move and instead have produced a plan to upgrade the dilapidated township; government officials are equally adamant that the township's days are numbered. The question is, how will Oukasie residents be moved?

Earlier this month, the township was back in the daily unrest reports. Seventeen community leaders have been detained and several others are in hiding. Residents, however, believe that attacks on their homes are the beginnings of a concerted campaign to force them to move. The tactic of terrifying people to the point where they move "voluntarily" was successfully used at Langa.

Langa residents were resuming removal to KwaNobuhle, preferring the option of upgrading the township. Eviction notices were being challenged in court. Vigilantes moved in at night, damaging property and threatening residents until, by the time the court case came up, no one was left in the township — now completely removed.

Significantly, Langa residents signed documents stating that they had moved voluntarily. In Oukasie, say the community's lawyers, if people become afraid and move, they will forfeit any basis for future legal action.

The old township of Reagile, at Koster is also under threat. Reagile residents are due to be resettled a mere kilometre away, but in housing considered vastly inferior. So far, about a quarter of the 400 families have moved. As at Brits, the motive for the removal seems to be the proximity of the old township to the white town.

A month ago, a number of houses at Reagile were knocked down, apparently by landlords who were told they would forfeit compensation if they did not. Tenants were not warned and personal possessions were damaged.

Noordhoek is another example of an attempt to sanitise a removal by claiming it was voluntary, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

An application by Noordhoek squatters for an order restoring their homes is currently being heard in the Cape Town Supreme Court. In papers before the court, four squatters told how they were woken by officials on December 2 last year, while a helicopter flew overhead amid a massive police presence. They alleged they were told over a loudhailer to gather their possessions, dismantle their homes and load them onto waiting trucks for a trip to Khayelitsha.

What is puzzling about government's insistence that the removal was voluntary is the fact that it was legally entitled in terms of anti-squatting legislation to remove the community.

Homeland consolidation still entails the removal of thousands from the political map of SA. In the case of the communities of Bloodfontein-Geweewfontein (situated on adjoining farms between KwaNdebele and a piece of Bophuthatswana) and Leluwfontein and Braklaagte (in the Marico district), their impending incorporation into Bophuthatswana leaves them with the cruel choice of either moving or forfeiting their South African citizenship. The homeland government prohibits dual citizenship.

The estimated 15,000 residents of Bloodfontein-Geweewfontein have already been told there is alternative land for them at Rust der Winter. The Rust der Winter farms are being expropriated from resident white farmers and will be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

Should they opt for South African citizenship and move, are they really leaving voluntarily, as government insists?
Supreme Court Reporter

SMALLHOLDERS of the Leliefontein community in Namaqualand who have farmed communally for “as long as the memory of man” and who found their homes occupied by others when they returned from winter grazing have asked the Supreme Court to restore their land.

In an application, residents asked for an order declaring they were wrongfully deprived of their land and ordering the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, to restore it to them.

In an affidavit, Mr Gert Bekeur, one of four members of the community who have launched the application, said he and most of the community were descendants of Khoi families to whom the land was formally granted in 1854 by Governor of the Cape Sir George Cathcart.

The community of about 8,000 owned the land communally. Although the custom was for each family head to be assigned land, individuals had no right to dispose of their plots. Animals grazed on communal land.

Mr Bekeur said he and most of his fellow-farmers were completely dependent on the land for a living. He said he had no formal education and “no capital besides my livestock”.

Mr Bekeur said he was “abounded” when in 1984 he received a letter from the Leliefontein management board telling him to remove all structures and improvements from his garden plot and not to set foot on it again.

Mr Bekeur said the land had been divided into 47 farms of which 38 had been “allocated” to strangers to the area.

Mr I Farlam SC, for the residents, said they had an enforceable right to the land. Not only did the authorities not properly consult with the residents, but they failed to subdivide the farming area properly according to legislation.

The hearing continues today.

Coastline is a • • •
Mr. Hennis was asked by Mr. Hennis, "Are these questions really necessary?"

"I believe," Mr. Hennis replied, "that these questions are necessary to ensure the well-being of the residents of the township."
Court upholds Moutse appeal

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld an appeal by the chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, Mr. Gibson Tloko Mathebe, against the area being incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland.

Mr. Justice Grosskopf, Mr. Justice Hefer, Mr. Justice Vivier and Mr. Justice Boshoff (acting-judge of appeal) concurring, made the ruling that now means “it” part of Lebowa as was the case before the South African Government decided to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

The appeal was brought by Mr. Mathebe who is also a member of the Bantuane tribe, resident in the Moutse district, acting chief of the tribe, chief of the Bantuane Tribal Authority and was, until December 31, 1985, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

The Appeal Court yesterday held that the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States Act for a purpose for which it was not intended, when in disregard to the national connection of the majority of the inhabitants of Moutse — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Mr. Grosskopf said it followed that the action of the State President was not valid, and that Proclamation R227 of December 31, 1985, was void.
BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday invalidated President P W Botha’s proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele — putting a further stumbling block in the homeland’s drive for independence.

The court held that the State President had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended. He said incorporation for administrative convenience disregarded the ethnic origin of the majority of the inhabitants.

Constitutional lawyers yesterday said that “without the Moutse people and their land, KwaNdebele with its 312 000 people and small territory, was not a viable entity for independence.”

This is a blow to the homeland government which is strongly in favour of independence. Homeland cabinet members have repeatedly voiced their determination to implement incorporation and ultimately independence.

The Moutse people, who are North Sotho, were part of the North Sotho homeland of Lebowa till their territory was excised and brought under government control and finally incorporated into KwaNdebele — home of the South Ndebele.

A Black Sash field worker who monitored the territory during its struggle against incorporation yesterday said the judgment meant “Moutse’s liberation from intense suffering over the past three years.”

“The tribe’s resistance to incorporation precipitated an intense political conflict between the government and the people, it ruled.”

“The incorporation brought bloodshed and violence to the territory such as the KwaNdebele vigilante ruthlessly tried to make the tribe accept incorporation.”

Mr Justice Grosskopf emphasized that the case was judged on special facts. “Here was a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele’s national state.

“It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different,” Mr Justice Grosskopf said.

Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vinnor and Mr Justice Bosshoff (acting judge of appeal) concurred and upheld the appeal by Acting Moutse Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis could not be reached for comment last night. — Sapa and Own Correspondent
Court rules Moutse transfer unlawful

Blow to kwaNdebele independence hopes

By Patrick Laurence

The Appeal Court yesterday delivered a devastating blow to the quest by Chief Minister Majoe Mahlangu and his lieutenants to make kwaNdebele South Africa’s fifth nominally independent state.

By ruling that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was unlawful, the Appeal Court deprived kwaNdebele of a third of its land and two-fifths of its citizens.

Situated near Groblersdal, Moutse was transferred to kwaNdebele by proclamation on December 31 1985, although Moutse was populated predominantly by Sotho-speaking people and kwaNdebele was designated as the “homeland” of the Ndebele people.

With a population of 120,000 and covering an area of about 66,000 ha, Moutse helped to boost the size and population of kwaNdebele and enhance its image as a prospective “independent” state.

kwaNdebele’s rulers had decided in principle in favour of independence as far back as 1982, and the granting of Moutse to kwaNdebele was widely interpreted that more concrete moves towards independence were imminent.

The transfer of Moutse was strongly resisted by its Sotho inhabitants. Chief Th silicone Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, spearheaded opposition to the move. He was the main appellant in applications to the Supreme Court and to the Appeal Court.

But the protests from Moutse’s Sotho-speakers were dismissed by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heurna.

He justified the transfer as a consolidation of territory rather than of people, although the enabling law under which it was transferred, the National States Constitution Act of 1971, specifically provided for the establishment of ethnically homogeneous homelands for the different “black nations”.

In the legal application against the transfer, Professor John Dugard and Mr Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies argued that the transfer was contrary to the Verwoerdian spirit of the 1971 Act.

The application was rejected by the Supreme Court but upheld by the Appeal Court, with Mr Justice Grosskopf finding that it was inimical to the whole concept of establishing national states for South Africa’s different black peoples. Mr Justices Hefer, Vivier and Bothof concurred.

The judgment means that the status quo before December 31 1985 reverts and that Moutse—which was excised from Lebowa in 1980—falls under the jurisdiction of South Africa rather than that of kwaNdebele.

The transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was a catalyst in the conflict that erupted in kwaNdebele in 1986. It led, after scores of people died in fierce fighting between pro-independence vigilantes and anti-independence “countrics”, to a dramatic decision by the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in August 1986 to rescind its decision to become independent.

But in May last year, Mr Mahlangu, who succeeded Mr Simon Skosana as kwaNdebele Chief Minister late in 1986, persuaded the Legislative Assembly to reinstate the original pro-independence decision.

By that time, however, the Legislative Assembly had been purged of known anti-independence men, notably Prince Cornelius, Prince James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, all of whom were detained at various times.
Ouakiesie resettlement ‘incentive’

CAPE TOWN — The inhabitants of Ouakiesie had to be resettled in Lethlalele, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said.

In answer to a question from Clive Derby Lewis (CP: Nominated), he said that forced resettlement would not occur.

The inhabitants had to be resettled in Lethlalele because Ouakiesie was not economically viable for upgrading and expansion.

"With a view to improving the quality of life of the Ouakiesie community and in order to encourage and assist the remaining inhabitants in re-settling themselves in the town, it has been decided to negotiate a more attractive incentive with these inhabitants." — Sapa.
MOUTSE CAN STAY

Too wonderful, says chief as residents win a two-year battle against KwaNdebele

JO-ANN BEKKER reports on
also acquired land in Immervlei and Salieslood on Lebowa's border for North Sotho residents who did not wish to be ruled by KwaNdebele.

Mr Justice Grosskopf ruled that in proclaiming Moutse part of KwaNdebele, the state president had used his powers in terms of Section 1(1) of the Constitution of the National States — which empowers him to set up self-governing territories and to amend their borders — for a purpose for which they were not intended.

The constitution emphasizes that the Moutse case decision
“further provision be made for the development of black nations to self-government and independence”.

However, the president’s motivation for incorporation was of an administrative nature, the judge said.

“The national bond of Moutse’s inhabitants was merely taken into account as a negative factor,” he said.

“It was perceived that the majority of Moutse’s inhabitants would be dissatisfied, but it was expected that with time they would become reconciled or leave.”

The ruling could have important implications for other communities fighting incorporation.

However, the judge stressed that Moutse ruling was the result of the specific facts of the case.

“In short, the decision was taken not with the purpose of furthering the political development of Moutse’s population within national bonds — but with the eye on administrative convenience which would necessarily mean that most of them would be subjected to the jurisdiction of a foreign nation.”

He added: “It is not for the reasons of effective administration that national states are created; the purpose is completely different, namely the political development of national units.”

In another significant reprieve earlier this week, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced residents of Oukasie near Brits would not be forcibly removed.
The whites remember the Trek. The blacks remember Sophiatown.

A platteland tale of two dorps

A RURAL COMMUNITY WITH A DIVIDED HISTORY CELEBRATES 75 YEARS
Putting it on the map

South African cities are Third World curiosities, without the usual shanty towns that cluster around the towns of Africa, South America and Asia.

But SA has its slum settlements. Only because of an orchestrated shortage of land for black settlement in the metropolitan areas, they continue to mushroom out of sight, mainly in the homelands. Bloemfontein is no exception. Its shanty town, Botshabelo, lies some 60 km east, along the road to Thaba‘Nchu.

Botshabelo is a peculiar place. It is the second largest black settlement in SA, after Soweto, and has an estimated population of 500 000; yet, until recently, its presence was barely acknowledged — Botshabelo does not appear on the South African road map.

People continue to move in daily and plans indicate an eventual population of 1.5m. A lasting impression is made by dust that fills matchboxes, mud huts, zinc shacks and tents. Among the new building projects are a golf course for the wealthy and pit latrines for the poor.

South Africans are fond of describing SA’s dislocation of city and slum as the First and Third World in one country. But, with Bloemfontein and Botshabelo, there is nothing organic about the separation. The twin cities were born of social engineering. Botshabelo came into being because of the homeland policy; Tswanas and Sothos living in the tiny enclave of Thaba‘Nchu were left divided following the incorporation of Thaba‘Nchu into Bophuthatswana. The homeland authorities labelled some 70 000 Sotho people in the area squatters, who were victimised until they agreed to move into what was then called Onderwacht, now Botshabelo.

The original residents were joined by other casualties of the homelands policy, which envisaged a SA where the only blacks were migrant workers. This led to the disestablishment of black townships near white towns such as Tweespunt, Excelsior, Edenburg, Jacobsdal, Philippolis, Roosville, Smithfield, Springfontein and Tromsburg. Many of those who were ejected set up home in Botshabelo.

Manguang, the Bloemfontein township, was also affected by an adaptation of the policy. In 1983, the authorities froze Manguang’s population at 100 000 and directed that all future population growth be displaced to Botshabelo, giving rise to daily commuting. Another wave of people came with the ejection of farm workers, after the abolition of the farm tenancy system and redundancies through mechanisation. It’s estimated that half the population are former farm dwellers.

Among the more pathetic of Botshabelo’s residents are those who came from Hershel, now part of Transkei. Hershel residents were promised alternative land in QwaQwa. They never received this and now live in Botshabelo, but refuse to move out of tents because they believe that if they do they will never get their farms.

Many others have become pragmatic about finding themselves in Botshabelo, however, and are investing in formal housing of one kind or another. This dovetails with current policy of putting places such as Botshabelo on the map by upgrading them. Whether it will become a successful new town and not just a dormitory suburb of Bloemfontein and a dumping ground of further surplus Free State people, is a question for the future.

The present controversy surrounding Botshabelo is government’s decision last December to incorporate Botshabelo into QwaQwa, some 200 km away on the other side of Lesotho (see map).

Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli reigns over the midget homeland of QwaQwa. A question that is difficult to answer is why he would want to inherit Botshabelo, which at best can be described as a sprawling social problem. Just two statistics would be enough to make any wise administrator flinch: 70% of the population are under the age of 30; 80% are unemployed.

One theory for Mopeli’s keenness to inherit this hornet’s nest is that it would increase his constituency and give him a larger power base. Certainly more money will be coming QwaQwa’s way from funds allocated through the Bloemfontein RSC to which Botshabelo belongs.

But many residents are against incorporation into a homeland and fear Mopeli will use his new-found power to push for QwaQwa independence.

And non-Sothos, who could make up as much as a third of the population, fear ethnic nepotism. The incorporation is being challenged in court.

Pretoria’s gain from the decision is quite simple: another half a million blacks removed from the South African political map, thus further reducing the number to be accommodated in any dispensation for blacks living inside “white SA.”
Putting it on the map

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Botshabelo is a kaleidoscope of conventional bungalows, like those found in any new white suburb, juxtaposed with Soweto-style matchboxes, mud huts, zinc shacks and tents. Among the new building projects are a golf course for the wealthy and pit latrines for the poor.

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Pretoria’s gain from the decision is quite simple: another half a million blacks removed from the South African political map, thus further reducing the number to be accommodated in any dispensation for blacks living inside “white SA.”
CAPE TOWN — The necessary steps were being taken to take over the administration of Moutse from the Government of kwaNdebele by the South African Government, Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Hennis said this week.

He said in a statement that, in view of the judgment in the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court which declared the inclusion of Moutse into the area of jurisdiction of kwaNdebele invalid, the control of the area now fell back to the Government of South Africa.

Inter-departmental arrangements were being made for the continued efficient and effective administration of the area, he said.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman said she hoped the court decision meant the issue had now been settled permanently and that no further attempts would be made to incorporate an unwilling Moutse into kwaNdebele, even if this did affect the independence of kwaNdebele unfavourably.

She said "It has been clear for years, and this has unfortunately been proved by violence since the first rumour of incorporation, that the Moutse people do not wish to be administered by kwaNdebele for various reasons.

"Among these reasons are that women will not have the vote, the language of instruction, insecurity of tenure of trading and other rights, the loss of South African citizenship, and the fact that they are different people.

"The whole notion of incorporation made a mockery of the South African Government's policy of ethnic unity."
DEADLINE: MAY 31

Lawasikamp: The outskirts of the township.

For several years, the people of Lawasikamp have struggled with a web of "shanty" homes. However, the township has made great strides in recent years.

Jan van Eck, MP for the township, visits Lawasikamp on a Re-

Weekend Argus, April 2, 1998
The project "Little AKER" is presented in this document. It focuses on creating a sustainable and innovative infrastructure. The project involves the use of recycled materials and technology to enhance the living conditions of the community. The objectives are to reduce environmental impact and improve the quality of life for the residents. The project is presented in a clear and concise manner, with visual aids and detailed explanations.
Gompo residents to stay — Heunis

CAPE TOWN — The government had no intention of relocating any residents of Gompo Township — previously known as Duncan Village — the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

The information was given in a written reply, tabled in parliament, to a question by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mrs Suzman had asked if any residents were to be relocated and if so, how many, when, to where, why and who had taken the decision to move them.

She also wanted to know — if people were to be moved — whether they would remain within South Africa and if not what effect the move would have on their South African citizenship.

Mr Suzman asked if the area to which people might be relocated would be incorporated into Ciskei and if so when and why.

She also wanted to know if any guarantee would be given to people who might be moved that they would be allowed to retain their South African citizenship and all rights related to citizenship and if not why, and if so, by whom. — DDC
Lawaaikamp threat slated

Political Staff

THE violence which the authorities were threatening against the Lawaaikamp community in George should be unequivocally condemned, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

Archbishop Tutu, the head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, said the Lawaaikamp community wanted nothing more than to live in peace.

But they were being forced to leave their homes, "apparently simply to satisfy the government's obsession with the colour of people's skins." It had been reported that the authorities wanted to redevelop the area as a so-called coloured group area and the people had been told by the George Municipality they had to leave to go to nearby Sanddriant by May 31.

"The actions of the authorities demonstrate that this government is not delivering even the 'reforms' it claimed it was making.

"Some years ago we were told that the policy of forced removals had been abandoned.

"But the people of Lawaaikamp have been told by the State President that he is not opposed to all forced removals. He opposes them only if they are not accompanied by 'better living conditions'.

"The authorities must stop harassing the people of Lawaaikamp and let them live in peace. They should allow them to stay in their homes and upgrade their area.

"For as long as white South Africans condone the brutality of uprooting people from their homes and dumping them like rubbish, they must realize that I and other black leaders will have increasingly limited success in persuading our people to adhere to non-violent means of seeking change," Archbishop Tutu said.
THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The minister is the head of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional policies and programmes. The minister is also responsible for ensuring that the constitutional framework is implemented in line with the country's needs and aspirations.

The minister is assisted by the director-general of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, who is appointed by the minister and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the department.

The department is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional policies and programmes, including the promotion and protection of human rights, the promotion of democracy, the protection of the rule of law, and the promotion of good governance.

The department is also responsible for the development of legislation that is necessary to implement the country's constitutional framework and for ensuring that the legal system is capable of implementing the constitutional framework.

The department is also responsible for the provision of constitutional advice to government departments and for the coordination of the constitutional implementation process.

The department is also responsible for the promotion of constitutional education and for ensuring that the public is aware of the constitutional framework and its implications.

The department is also responsible for the development of a constitutional information system that is capable of providing information about the constitutional framework and its implementation.

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The department is also responsible for the promotion of the rule of law and for ensuring that the legal system is capable of implementing the constitutional framework.
THE coloured fishing community living in Paternoster was in the hands of a political powerplay, MP Mr Abie Williams (LP Mamre) said yesterday.

Mr Williams said Vasco de Gama had started the community several centuries ago; now, it was threatened with removal after being told the town was too small.

Nobody considered the plight of the town, often called “Smuggler-noster” because fishermen sold crayfish “over the wire” because of their poverty.

They only knew fishing as a livelihood and should be helped with crayfish and fish quotas and be allowed to sell at their own market.

Sapa
NOTE: Appointments under section 1 of the Act.

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Happiness is being back in South Africa

By MANDLA TVALA

THE political football is over for Moutse.

After eight years in the wilderness, the 120,000-member central Transvaal community finally has an identity of its own — having been subjects of Lebowa, then South Africa, then Kwa-
Ndebele and back to South Africa again.

Last week's Appeal Court ruling that South Africa had unlawfully transferred Moutse to Kwa-
Ndebele in 1986 was the culmination of a long and bitter struggle by the Moutse people, who have experienced torture and unlawful detention since they started opposing the incorporation.

Connection

The court held that President P W Botha had used his powers in terms of Section 2 of the Constitution for a purpose for which it was not intended, when in disregard of the national connection of the majority of inhabitants — the district was added to Kwa-
Ndebele for administrative convenience.

Chief Gibson Tokwe Math-
ese, who spearheaded the Moutse resistance, was overjoyed this week.

"We could not believe it (the outcome) at first. Our lawyers had told us we might have to wait many months for this to happen."

But the Moutse community, which has been fragmented over the years, is still divided over the future of its land.
The Saturday lunchtime of the week was the occasion for an annual dinner for the residents of the community. The menu included roast beef, simmered vegetables, and plum pudding. The speeches were made by the current president and the newly elected vice-president. The dance was held in the community hall, and the music was provided by a local band. The event concluded with a bonfire and fireworks display. Attendees were encouraged to dress in vintage clothing, and there was a prize for the best costume. Overall, it was a fun and festive way to celebrate the community's history and achievements.
‘Leave Lawaaikamp people in peace’

Religion Reporter

As long as white South Africans condoned forced removals, it would be increasingly difficult for black leaders to persuade their people to support non-violence, Archbishop Desmond Tutu has warned.

In a statement yesterday, the Anglican leader called on the authorities to “stop harassing” the people of Lawaaikamp near George.

“Let them live in peace,” he said.

“In keeping with my vigorous rejection of violence in South Africa, I want to condemn unequivocally the violence which the authorities are threatening.”

Forced to leave

The community wanted nothing more than to live in peace.

“The people of Lawaaikamp are being forced to leave their homes, apparently simply to satisfy the Government’s obsession with the colour of people’s skins.”

Archbishop Tutu said the people had been told by the George municipality that they had to leave Lawaaikamp and move to nearby Sandkraal by May 31.

It was reported that the authorities wanted to redevelop Lawaaikamp as a “so-called coloured group area”.

Harassment

“The actions of the authorities demonstrates that this government is not delivering even the ‘reforms’ it claimed it was making. Some years ago, we were told that the policy of forced removals had been abandoned.

“But, the people of Lawaaikamp have been told by the President that he is not opposed to all forced removals — he opposes them only if they are not accompanied by ‘better living conditions’.

“The authorities must stop harassing the people of Lawaaikamp and let them live in peace. They should allow them to stay in their homes and upgrade their area.

“For as long as white South Africans condone the brutality of uprooting people from their homes and dumping them like rubbish, they must expect that I and other black leaders will have increasing limited success in persuading our people to adhere to non-violent means of seeking change.”

Archbishop Tutu leaves South Africa this weekend for Europe and the US to take up various invitations from church groups and universities, according to his media secretary, Mr John Allen.

“On Sunday, April 24, he will meet the Anglican Bishop of Madrid and has been invited to participate in a discussion on Spanish television.

“The following day, he has a meeting with the Non-Governmental Organisation in Brussels, Belgium.

“From Tuesday to Friday next week, the Archbishop is to take up two invitations from the Diocese of St Albans, in North London, and from Birmingham in the United Kingdom,” Mr Allen said.

The following week, Archbishop Tutu would lead a spiritual retreat for bishops at an undisclosed location in the US.

Mr Allen said Archbishop Tutu would return to Cape Town in time to consecrate two new bishops on May 22.
Noordhoek squatters can return

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Noordhoek squatters who were moved to Khayelitsha "under duress" on December 2 last year, yesterday won an application in the Supreme Court to return to Noordhoek.

In a written judgment, Mr Justice C T Howie ordered the Administrator of the Cape and the Minister of Law and Order to pay the costs.

Three former Noordhoek squatters brought the application against the Western Cape Regional Ser-

A JUBILANT Noordhoek squatter, Mr Thamba Joseph Ntshwafela, yesterday said he could not wait to leave "that desert place" Khayelitsha.

He and fellow squatters gasped when Mr Justice C T Howie delivered the judgment. The squatters had become impatient and were anxious to know what the outcome of the application would be, he said.

He said that while he lived in Khayelitsha he had travelled daily to Fish Hoek where he worked.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hani, said earlier this year that when alternative sites at Khayelitsha were offered to the squatters, "they packed and loaded their belongings and demolished their structures voluntarily".

vices Council (WP-RSC), the Administrator, the Minister of Law and Order and the owners of the farm Dassenberg.

Mr Justice Howie said it was clear from the evidence that the owners, the option-holders, the Administrator and the WP-RSC wanted to have the squatters removed.

In his evidence, Lieutenant E Koorts, station commander at Fish Hoek, said only the heads of families were to be arrested, their possessions moved to Khayelitsha and their shacks demolished.

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Noordhoek

The option of prosecution or voluntary evacuation was not put to the squatters a day before the operation in case it frustrated the removal.

Mr Justice Howie said that from the evidence of E Koorts and one of the option-holders "the inference is inescapable" that all co-ordinated in implementing the operation contemplated that the removal of all the squatters would be completed on the same day.

Evidence that a front-end loader was present to remove rubble and not demolish shacks could not be accepted without qualification.

It must have been apparent to the squatters that if they refused to move and had been arrested, their wives, children and possessions would have been removed.

The "inevitable further inference" was that the shacks would have been demolished by the front-end loader.

It followed that the squatters were dispossessed by way of duress applied by policemen and Provincial Administration officials at the instance of the owners, Mr Justice Howie said.

"In acting as they did, whether as principals or agents, all the respondents took the law into their own hands.

"This court must insist on the observance of the principle that a person in possession of property, however unlawful his possession may be and however exposed he may be to ejectment proceedings, cannot be interfered with in his possession except by due process of law.

"If he is interfered with unlawfully, the court will not conduce such interference" and it followed that the squatters were unlawfully dispossessed of their sites, Mr Justice Howie said.

It could not be suggested that restoring possession of the sites to the squatters by taking them back on the land was "something physically beyond" officials of the Provincial Administration and the police.

"What they were capable of doing in affecting the process of dispossessation, is just as possible were that process to be reversed. What was done can be undone."

The squatters were "entitled to relief however short-lived any restored possession may be", Mr Justice Howie said.
PFP calls for 
Heunis inquiry

By BARRY STREEK

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday called for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into a statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that the Noordhoek squatters were moved voluntarily.

The PFP MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, gave notice of a motion in the House of Assembly calling for the appointment of the select committee.

His motion referred to a judgment delivered by Mr Justice C T Howie in the Cape Supreme Court this month that "the Noordhoek squatters were dispossessed by duress", and that the statements under oath by the respondents that the squatters moved voluntarily was "to fly in the face of the evidence".

Mr Heunis's reply, according to Mr Walsh's motion, was "to the effect that on or about December 2, 1987, squatters in Noordhoek packed and loaded their belongings and demolished their structures voluntarily, and thereafter moved voluntarily to Khayelitsha".

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From page 1

inconvenience which this matter has caused," Mr Louw said.

Mr Walsh said afterwards that Mr Heunis's explanation was "totally unsatisfactory".

"For him to blame the faulty administration on the CPA is of no concern to me. Ultimately, he is the minister responsible and I would assume that before replying to a question in Parliament he would satisfy himself that the information was correct.

"Someone was responsible for giving the minister incorrect information and it is in the public interest to know who this is. Was this an attempt to cover up a forced removal which has now been found to be illegal?" Mr Walsh asked.

He also said the appointment of a select committee into the matter remained necessary in spite of Mr Heunis's statement last night, but it was not clear that it would be debated.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs.

Development Trust and Land Act: land bought

179. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as at 31 December 1987 and (b) amount paid for this land,

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1987, (b) was added to each self-governing territory and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province at 31 December 1987;

(3) (a) what area of (i) land had been added to each self-governing territory and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remains to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was that total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) Orange Free State 212 746 hectares
   Cape 1 574 202 hectares
   Natal 505 895 hectares
   Transvaal 3 190 344 hectares
   (b) R 1 269 710 501

(2) (a) Orange Free State 26 154 hectares
   Cape 3 397 hectares
   Natal 1 882 hectares
   Transvaal 17 645 hectares
   (b) Transkei None
   Bophuthatswana 17 hectares
   Venda None
   Ciskei 46 827 hectares
   KaNgwane None
   Kwanele 55 369 hectares
   Lebowa None

(c) The required information is not readily available. Certain proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still to be considered and the decisions on these proposals will affect the extent of the land still to be acquired.

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) Details of the total area of compensatory land which was added to each self-governing and independent state are not kept in a register and the information is consequently not readily available

(b) Approximately 2 630 000 hectares comprising land bought by the South African Development Trust and land vested in the said Trust in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18/1936), as at 31 March 1988.

Prohibition of statements critical of Government

231. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, since his reply to Question No 3 on 28 July 1987, any persons or organizations have been prohibited from issuing or making statements critical of the Government; if so, (a) what persons or organizations, (b) when, (c) why, (d) in terms of what statutory provisions and (e) who took the decision in this regard?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

(a) to (e) fall away

SAP actions during unrest situations: complaints charges against members

249. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any complaints were received and charges were laid against members of the South African Police in 1987 in con-
The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government.

1. Yes At the request of the University of Stellenbosch the Cape Provincial Government issued a group areas permit allowing 10 males and 10 females (other race groups) to occupy the Hippocrates and Francie van Zylt hostels.

2. No Legal action cannot be taken against the students because they are occupying the hostels under authority of a group areas permit.

3. No

Non-Whites in Hippocrates/Frances van Zylt hostels: documents received by Attorney-General

"11. Mr. Gerber asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the Attorney-General has received any documents in connection with non-White students who are accommodated in the Hippocrates and Frances van Zylt hostels of the University of Stellenbosch, if so, (a) how many and (b) over what period;

(2) whether the Attorney-General has decided to institute legal proceedings in this connection, if so, when, if not, why not?

12. The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice)

(1) and (2) The hon. member is referred to the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No. 10 according to which it appears that permits were issued to certain students in terms of the Group Areas Act, if these are the students whom the hon. member has in mind.

"American Association for the Advancement of Science": visas to visit RSA

13. Mr. J. H. Van der Merwe asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department recently received applications for visas to visit South Africa from a delegation from a certain association, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what is the name of the association;

(2) whether these applications were granted; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) - (3) Applications for visas were received in accordance with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was published in the Department between 1988-02-19 and 1988-03-25.

The delegation indicated that the main purpose of their visit was "to discuss with South African medical practitioners and others how general and emergency legislation has affected the provision of medical and psychiatric services to the general population, including persons in detention. Other issues which we plan to examine are medical education and career development, and the delivery of health services under the Government health department.

Decisions in respect of applications for visas are taken only after all the relevant facts and considerations have been taken into account. In this regard various interested parties, amongst others the Department of National Health and Population Development, were consulted. Following the submissions received, it is evident that the RSA has nothing to gain from a visit of the delegation at this stage.

After careful consideration of all the relevant facts, information and submissions I decided not to approve the applications.

Mousete: Incorporation into KwaNdebele

14. Mr. P. G. Soal asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, in view of the decision taken by the Appeal Court on the validity of the State President's proclamation of 31 December 1985, he intends taking any further action regarding the incorporation of Mousete into KwaNdebele, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes.

(a) The introduction of legislation.

(b) During the current session of Parliament.

Advertisement The Budget Projects

15. Mr. J. H. Van der Merwe, Mr. Chairman, arising out of the hon. Minister's reply, is the hon. Minister not considering at the same time publishing in these reports, at Government expense, the point of view of the opposition parties in Parliament together with the Government's point of view?

16. The MINISTER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the question really requires a reply. It is obvious we want to inform the public what is going to happen in practice. We are not engaged in expounding myths.

17. Mr. J. H. Van der Merwe. Mr. Chairman, further arising out of the hon. Minister's reply, does the hon. Minister not think that it would be reasonable to offer opposition parties the opportunity to warn the public against the Government's actions which, as we have seen in the past, have resulted in chaos, so that the public can be aware of what is coming?

18. The MINISTER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I need give the hon. member a reply to that question.

Dr. W. J. Symn. Mr. Chairman, further arising out of the hon. Minister's reply, paragraph (d) of the hon. Minister's reply deals with the purpose of these advertisements. Can research be done on the extent to which these advertise-
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Prominent South African businessmen: letters regarding budget

*1. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President

(1) Whether he recently addressed letters regarding the budget to prominent South African businessmen; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) purport and (ii) purpose of these letters and (c) to whom were they addressed.

(2) whether he has received any replies to these letters, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of the response in each case.

(3) whether he will furnish copies of these replies to members of Parliament, if not, why not;

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

*The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1), (2), (3) and (4)

I refer the hon member to my address in the House of Assembly on Thursday, 21 April 1988

Delegation regarding incorporation of Moutse in KwaNdebele

*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the State President

Whether he, in his capacity as Supreme Chief of all Blacks in the Republic, as defined in section 1 of the Black Administration Act, No. 38 of 1927, will meet a delegation from the residents of Moutse to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, if not, why not; if so, when?

The STATE PRESIDENT

I personally looked at the area in 1983 with the late Dr Phatudi. I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept. They were unable to come to an agreement and I suggested that they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person. Dr Piet Rettenbach was appointed for this purpose. They could not reach an agreement.

After that, in 1985, I met a delegation of the late Dr Phatudl, his cabinet and a number of persons from Moutse. I explained the Government's viewpoint to them and emphasized that it was important that an agreement be reached. The Government specifically envisaged improved administration and planning.

When it became evident that an agreement would not be reached, the Government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele. The Government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court. In view of the above-mentioned facts, I do not think that it would serve any purpose now to receive another delegation.

Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 19 April 1988

*7 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence

Whether he intends taking action or causing action to be taken against publications containing articles encouraging (a) wives of national servicemen to influence their husbands, and (b) young men, to resist doing national service, if so, what action, if not, why not?

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) Yes, if there appear to be a contravention in terms of existing legislation, suitable steps could be taken.

National service: maintenance cost

*21 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
State to push ahead on Moutse plan

The Government is to press ahead with the incorporation of Moutse into kwaneNdebele. Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Beetpis said in the House of Assembly yesterday that legislation to this effect would be introduced.

According to an Appeal Court ruling the proclamation excising Moutse from Lebowa for incorporation into kwaneNdebele is invalid.
Oukasie an emergency camp

The effects of the Government declaring the Brits township of Oukasie an emergency camp were immediately felt in the area yesterday as scores of police and soldiers moved in shortly after noon to take a census.

Mr. Alan Morris of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), who was in the township at the time, said the atmosphere had been tense as members of the forces went from house to house listing all occupants. But there had been no violent incidents, he added.

Mr. Louis Kok, Transvaal Provincial Administration director of community services, said that after the census was complete nobody would be allowed to move in. Neither would present residents be forced to move, he said.
Government threatens Moutse

HOUSE OF Assembly — The Government intended taking further action on the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele through the introduction of legislation during the current session of Parliament, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFJ Johannesburg North) following the recent appeal court decision against the 1985 proclamation by the State President, Mr P W Botha, which officially incorporated the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

No details of the proposed legislation were given by Mr Heunis.

Agreement

Answering a second question on Moutse from Mr Soal, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said he did not think it would serve any purpose to receive another delegation from the area's residents on their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele.

He said he had personally looked at the area in 1983 with the late Dr Cedric Phatudi (Chief Minister of Lebowa) and suggested he and the late Mr Simon Skosana (Chief Minister of KwaNdebele) should come to an agreement, which Mr Botha would accept.

"They were unable to come to an agreement and I suggested that they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person.

"Dr Piet Rautenbach was appointed for this purpose... they could still not reach an agreement."

Delegation

After that, in 1985, Mr Botha said he had met a delegation of Dr Phatudi, the Chief Minister's cabinet and a number of Moutse people.

"I explained the Government's viewpoint to them and emphasised it was important an agreement be reached."

"The Government specifically envisaged improved administration and planning."

"When it became evident that an agreement would not be reached, the Government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele.

"The Government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court."

"In view of the above-mentioned facts, I do not think it would serve any purpose now to receive another delegation." — Sapa.
JOHANNESBURG. — Oukasie township near Brits was yesterday proclaimed an "emergency camp", opening the way, according to observers, to the removal of the 10,000-strong community to a town 25km away.

Transvaal Administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen proclaimed the area an emergency camp in terms of a government gazette issued yesterday.

The legal adviser to the Brits community, Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, said the move was likely to be a precursor to the removal of the community to Lethlabile on the Bophuthatswana border.

This is despite the assurance last month by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis who told Parliament only those Oukasie residents, who of their own free will had so requested, would be resettled at Lethlabile.

Mr Budlender said the government had "dis-established" Oukasie, which has had residential occupation since 1929, as a township in 1986 and yesterday's legislation seems to be a temporary measure.
Moutse meeting rejected

There would be no purpose in the government receiving another delegation from Moutse residents to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdobele, President PW Botha said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question from Mr Peter Seol (FFP, Johannesburg North) that he looked into the matter in 1983 with the late Dr Cedric Phatudi, then Chief Minister of Lebowa.

"I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept. They were unable to and I suggested they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person."

There was still division after such a meeting took place.

After there was no agreement in 1983, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdobele, Mr Botha said.
Government's latest Moutse move condemned

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government's plan to change the law to enable Moutse to be incorporated into kwaNdebele despite a recent Appeal Court judgment to the contrary demonstrates "a flagrant disregard for the decisions of the highest court in the land", says the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

The committee has served as a support group to the 120,000 population of Moutse in resistance to incorporation into kwaNdebele.

"The Appellate Division judgment that the 1985 proclamation incorporating Moutse into the Ndebele homeland was invalid was handed down less than a month ago.

"Moutse was incorporated into kwaNdebele for more than two years. During that time its people experienced suffering and oppression at the hands of the kwaNdebele authorities," a Trac statement reads.

"The entire community endured this with a discipline and restraint which was in large part based on their faith in the due processes of law and the correctness of their cause."

The Government, said Trac, did not share this respect for the courts or for the grounds on which the Moutse case was won by Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe and his people.

The announcement by the Minister of Constitutional Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that new laws would be passed this session to give effect to the incorporation was "a bloody-minded attempt to make kwaNdebele's independence a viable option at the expense of the Moutse community", Trac maintained.

Observers have claimed that, without the extensive land of Moutse — about 66,000 ha — and its large population, kwaNdebele is far less plausible as an "independent state."

The incorporation of Moutse on New Year's Day 1986 was followed by immediate bloodshed and conflict was common in the following 27 months.

"Trac fears that this latest announcement will again cause severe conflict in the Moutse area," the committee said.

"The community stands united in its opposition to kwaNdebele rule and will have no choice but to continue to resist. For the Government still to refuse to heed this is to create a situation of ongoing violence and repression."

Involvement in developing government aid and private investment from South Africa
Oukasie to be sealed off under emergency camp restrictions

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In 33 days' time the Brits township of Oukasie, which is threatened with removal, will be sealed off to all non-residents apart from health workers, soldiers and State officials.

This provision is one of a range of restrictions imposed on residents in terms of the Government Notice declaring Oukasie an emergency camp in terms of the Squatters Act.

The superintendent appointed for the township by the provincial authorities may issue special permits to allow outsiders access to the settlement of some 8 000 people. But he may refuse such a permit if:
• "He is of the opinion that the presence of the person concerned may... cause a disturbance of the peace and good order in the camp.
• "Good cause exists for such refusal or withdrawal."

Yesterday, Brits Action Committee (BAC) spokesman Mr Sello Ramakobyde told a press conference in Johannesburg that a curfew had been imposed in the area on its first night — Tuesday — as an emergency camp. "Last night, just after 9.15pm, police were going round telling people to move into houses and not to be seen in the streets," he said.

He added that pamphlets had been sent to employers explaining that these steps were being taken because "radicals" were behind the refusal of the people to move.

The BAC issued a statement explaining that it viewed the restrictive camp conditions "as a pretext for the State to establish a permanent military and police presence at Oukasie so as over a period of time to totally control and thereby demoralise the community so that the State will ultimately achieve its dream of residents leaving 'voluntarily' for Lethlabile."

Observers estimated that 100 police and soldiers entered the area on Tuesday to number houses and begin taking a census. They set up camp on the soccer field, it was reported.

As an emergency camp Oukasie has been subject to a large increase in service charges — from R24 to R37.50 a month. An additional R15 a month is payable for every registered lodger.

"There has been no improvement in basic services for over 50 years. About 50 percent of our community is unemployed," BAC said.

Failure to pay service charges may incur a sentence of R500 and/or up to three months' jail for the first offence.

Entering the area unlawfully and keeping a dog or a chicken or a donkey without written permission of the township superintendent may incur a similar penalty.

The maximum penalties for second or subsequent transgressions of the emergency camp regulations are double - up to R1 000 and/or six months.
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- "He is of the opinion that the presence of the person concerned may cause a disturbance of the peace and good order in the camp;"
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**Curfew**

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PW sends message to Mozambican president

MAPUTO — President Botha has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, it has been disclosed in Maputo.

Mozambican Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso returned to Maputo on Wednesday after meeting President Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to discuss ways to revitalise the Nkomati Accord.

General Veloso said he was returning with a message from Mr. P.W. Botha.

He confirmed that a meeting between the two heads of state was a possibility, but said relations had to improve first.

He said Mr. Botha had thanked Mr. Chissano for his message, which he considered "an important step for peace and good neighbourliness".

Chief pleads for Moutse

Qwaqwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli has deplored the Government's decision to incorporate the Moutse area into kwanebele.

In a telex yesterday to President Botha, Dr. Mopeli said: "Your Government's decision to press ahead with the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwanebele is strongly deplored."

"We solemnly appeal to you, Sir, as a democrat, to respect the latest verdict of the Supreme Court on the issue, and honour the wishes of the majority of the Moutse residents who are determined to retain their South African citizenship."

Council compromises, offers IP Skilpad Hall

Pretoria Council's management committee has offered the Independent Party (IP) the Skilpad Hall at the showgrounds as a venue for a multiracial meeting.

In a report to the council on the management committee's refusal to let the meeting take place in the city hall yesterday, the committee said it had informed the IP that the party could use the City Hall only if the meeting was restricted to whites.

Infighting among right-wing city councillors came to the fore repeatedly during Wednesday's monthly council meeting, with the Conservative Party being accused of an ex-member of "inconsequence" in racial matters.

Later in the meeting the CP councillors walked out en masse when Mr. Piet Rudolph (independent) asked for a division of votes over an amendment he had proposed regarding a new coloured residential area.

Mr. Rudolph later withdrew his request for a division. — Sapa.
We’ll resist removal - Quiske residents

RESIDENTS OF OQUIKE, NEAR JULIETTE, are opposed to coal miners from "out of town" moving in to take over the coal mines. The residents have filed a lawsuit to stop the coal mines from moving in. The residents claim that the coal mines are causing pollution and noise. The residents also claim that the coal mines are taking away their jobs and homes.

On October 20, 1998, the residents held a rally to protest the coal mines. The residents were joined by members of the community who support their cause. The rally was peaceful and the residents were able to make their voices heard.

Since then, the residents have been involved in legal battles to stop the coal mines. The residents have filed suit in Federal Court and in State Court. The residents have been helped by a local attorney who has volunteered his services.

The residents are determined to protect their homes and their community. They are willing to fight for what they believe is right. They are not willing to be pushed out of their homes by coal miners from "out of town".

We will not be moved. We will fight to keep our homes. We will fight to keep our community. We will fight to keep our way of life.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]

[Phone Number]
Moutse joyous on Monday, weeps on Tuesday

ON Monday the Moutse community was still deciding how to celebrate the recent Appeal Court ruling which overturned its incorporation into the KwaNdebele "homeland".

On Tuesday Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis announced he would introduce new legislation during the current session of parliament to re-incorporate Moutse into the northern Transvaal "homeland".

Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, the acting chief of Moutse's Bantuane tribe who brought the Appeal Court application, had described their victory as "too wonderful to be true". This week his advisers said he was in a state of shock.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee, a Black Sash project which has worked extensively in the area, said the latest announcement might once again cause severe conflict in Moutse. After the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele was announced in December 1985 a four-month civil war erupted in which at least 160 people were killed.

Trac representative Joanne Yawitch said the Moutse community had experienced "extreme suffering and oppression at the hands of the KwaNdebele authorities" during the two years after the territory's incorporation.

"The entire community endured this with a discipline and restraint which was in large part based on their faith in the due processes of law and the correctness of their cause," she said.

On March 29 their patience was rewarded when the Appeal Court ruled their incorporation invalid.

The court ruled that the state president had wrongly incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele for administrative reasons — government representatives had argued this made sense because of Moutse's geographical contiguity to KwaNdebele and their integrated infrastructure.

In fact, the court ruled, "homeland" legislation empowered the president to amend the boundaries of self-governing territories only to make further provision for the "development of black nations to self-government and independence".

Mathebe's lawyers had stressed that the incorporation of Moutse's 124,000 inhabitants, of whom 50 percent were North Sotho, into a South Ndebele "homeland" cut across all the state principles of separate development embodied in legislation dating back to 1959.

True believes the proposed incorporation is "a bloody minded attempt to make KwaNdebele's independence a viable option at the expense of the Moutse community".

Moutse gave the "homeland" a badly needed hospital and a well-established infrastructure of schools, roads and shops.
Black Sash member in court

A BLACK SASH field worker, Ms Annemarie Hendriks, appeared in the George Magistrate's Courts yesterday after she was arrested in the Lawaaikamp area after a planned demonstration by residents, against President PW Botha, was dispersed.

Ms Hendriks was not asked to plead and her case has been postponed until July 1.

A charge of refusing to obey an instruction by a member of the police force in terms of the emergency regulations is being investigated against her.

Another member of the Black Sash, Mrs Lu Harding, was questioned yesterday by the police.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said members of the riot unit saw about 60 men and women displaying placards in the Lawaaikamp area and they were warned to disperse.

President Botha was scheduled to pass by the area during his visit to George to open a new section of the N2 freeway.
Heunis keeps new Moutse inclusion law under wraps

BRIEF hope for an end to five years of uncertainty and violence for the people of Moutse has been dashed by a Government announcement that new legislation on the conflict is being prepared.

The 150,000 residents of the rural settlement, a controversial inclusion in the KwaNdebele homeland, now fear that the brief respite they won from the courts against their inclusion will be reversed by the new laws.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told Parliament this week the legislation was being prepared — but he would not say what its effect would be.

His announcement came little more than three weeks after the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein ruled in favour of the largely Sotho-speaking Moutse residents, who have fought a two-year battle to have their inclusion in KwaNdebele reversed.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal, who asked Mr Heunis to spell out the Government's intentions, said: "One can't understand why, against everyone's better judgement and the violence and mayhem that has surrounded the issue, the Government wants to push through with Moutse's inclusion."

Asked again on the weekend to clarify the Government's intentions, Mr Heunis once more declined, saying "wraps on the nature of the legislation were necessary to avoid further counter-applications to the courts."

However, informed Government sources said the legislation "would not necessarily amount to re-inclusion."

"So the Moutse residents' future stays in limbo."

The Government has never spelled out specific reasons for including Moutse in KwaNdebele against the Moutse clan's wishes.

Mr Soal believes the reason is to bolster viability prospects for KwaNdebele, at present little more than a squatter state.

Moutse has some infrastructure, where KwaNdebele has virtually none — and its inclusion would nearly double the KwaNdebele homeland, occupied by some 400,000 people.

More than 100 people have died in violence since Moutse was incorporated in 1988.

Mr Heunis denied this, saying the Government wants KwaNdebele's rulers to demonstrate "broad support" for independence before the homeland becomes South Africa's fifth independent black state.
By MANDLA TYALA

IN WHAT is seen as a countdown to the bulldozers, the Government this week clamped down on the western Transvaal community of Oukasie by declaring the township an emergency camp.

Oukasie, near Brits, has been one of the better known forced-removal cases since the government "de-estabilised" it in 1986.

The government wants to move Oukasie to Lethlabile, a new settlement bordering Bophuthatswana.

Anti-apartheid forces contend the move is just political expediency to alleviate pressure from the right. Poor hygienic conditions and the high cost of upgrading Oukasie have been cited as the official reasons.

Residents fear Lethlabile will eventually be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

They said the government had not built a house in Oukasie since the 1980s and recently up to 30 families were living on one stand. In spite of the availability of adjoining farm land, the government has refused to allocate more land for expansion and, they believe, this represents a deliberate policy of neglect.

Government sources say only those Oukasie residents who so choose will be resettled in Lethlabile. But Constitutional Development Minister Chris Illeins admits the decision to resettle Oukasie residents remains in force.

Politicians and other interest groups say that conditions in Oukasie make it unfit for human habitation, but that they see no reason why it cannot be upgraded.

An upgrading feasibility study by engineers commissioned by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) showed the township could be substantially improved for about R3m, far less than what would be spent on developing Lethlabile.

In terms of this week's regulations, published in a Government Gazette, a census is being conducted. No-one will be allowed to stay overnight in the camp without permission.

Residents may also not:

● Erect new structures or make alterations to houses without written permission from the superintendent.

● Rent out rooms or other structures to other residents without permission.

● Keep live animals without permission.

Service charges have been increased from R24 a month to R37.50 and the regulations make a special mention that yards should be kept clean and neat.

BAC hit back, saying: "We reject with contempt the notion that we are squatters. We are lawful residents of a 55-year-old township.

Furthermore, we reject the increase in service charges. There has been no improvement in the basic services for over 50 years and 50 percent of our community are unemployed.

"We have a right to reside in Oukasie and we will continue to reside there."

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee which monitors forced removals said: "The latest onslaught on the residents of Oukasie can be viewed as a double-edged sword. On the one hand, the legislation provides that existing dwellings be recognised. On the other, it represents an extreme increase in state control of the township."

"It appears likely this intensified control will be maintained by a permanent police and army presence. They were busy (this week) erecting tents on the community's soccer fields."

"This latest move on the Oukasie residents can only be viewed as a further attempt to totally demoralise and intimidate the community so that ultimately they move 'voluntarily.'"
in the area in question in terms of the report of the Rey Committee, I suggest that further questions in this regard be directed to my colleague, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Detention of person in Mamelodi

*15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been detained by the police; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (d) where and (e) what is the name of this person;
(2) whether this person is to be charged with any offences; if so, (a) when and (b) with what offences?
The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
(1) Yes.
(a) 25 March 1988
(b) and (c) He was arrested on a charge of assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm.
(d) Mamelodi.
(e) the name which was furnished by the hon member
(2) (a) and (b) The person has already appeared in court and was sentenced.

Advertisement concerning certain church in Sunday newspaper

*16. Mr D J M MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:
(1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (a) his Department or (b) he, from any moneys under his control, has provided any funds towards placing in a Sunday newspaper dated 17 April 1988 an advertisement concerning a certain church, if so, (i) what was the (an) purpose and (bb) purport of the advertisement, (ii) what was the amount involved and (iii) what is the name of the (aa) newspaper and (bb) church in question; if not,
(2) whether he or his Department gave any financial support to any persons or group of persons responsible for placing this advertisement; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved and (c) by whom was it placed?
The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:
(1) No
(a) and (b) Fall away.
(2) No.
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Botshabelo/Ekangala: representations from residents

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 12 April 1988, he has received any representations from the residents of Botshabelo and Ekangala, if so, how many in each case;
(2) whether he will furnish any further information on these representations; if not, why not; if so, what was (a) the purport of and (b) his response to each of these representations?
The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:
(1) (a) The application in respect of the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa is still sub judice.
(b) No.
(2) No.
(a) and (b) fall away.

Mrs Sally Joanas-Hutchings: deportation

*18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:
(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was deported from South Africa on or about 31 October 1987, if so, (a) why, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident, (c) what is her name and (d) what was the total cost to the South African Government of her flight ticket, the Police guard from the time of the incident involving this person to the time of her deportation, and the Police escort to Jan Smuts Airport;
(2) whether the Government paid out any other amounts in connection with this incident; if so, (a) what total amount and (b) in respect of what items?
The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:
(1) (a) to (c) Mrs Sally Joanas-Hutchings was removed from the Republic in accordance with an order for her removal, issued in terms of section 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972). This action was taken due to an incident at a function where she hurled an object at the State President.
(d) R2 611.20.
(2) Yes Mrs Hutchings was accompanied by her 18 month old child whose air fare was R215.

Rock lobster quota payments by First National Bank to two Kalk Bay contractors

*19. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:
(1) Whether, in the 1986-87 financial year, any payments were made to two Kalk Bay contractors in respect of the rock lobster quota for that financial year, if so,
(2) whether his Department has any financial statements showing the income and expenditure in respect of rock lobster catches in that financial year, if so, (a) at which institutions were these moneys invested, (b)(i) what was the balance in the account concerned at the end of that financial year and (ii) what interest was earned on that balance and (c) when will these moneys be paid to the fishermen to whom they are due?
The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:
(1) No
(2) (3) and (4) Fall away.

I would just like to extend a friendly invitation to the hon member, that he is welcome to make presentations on their behalf to the Identification Committee if he thinks that they should share in the quota.

Langa Comprehensive School: teachers who left the staff

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:
(1) Whether any teachers at Langa Comprehensive School: teachers who left the staff
PRESIDENT P W Botha made it clear yesterday that Lawaaikamp residents in his old George constituency would have to move.

Speaking during his budget vote in the House of Representatives, Mr Botha said that of all the pretty suburbs in George, the conditions in Lawaaikamp made it the one place that was cause for "shame".

Mr Botha was responding to remarks made earlier by Mr Gerald Morkel (LP Retreat) who said that despite a promise by the State President in 1984 that there would be no more forced removals, the Supreme Court had found that Noordhoek squatters moved Khayelitsha recently had not done so voluntarily.

Mr Morkel asked if Mr Botha would also allow Lawaaikamp residents to be forcibly removed.

Mr Botha said Lawaaikamp was like its name (noisy) and that "a lot of liberals" were responsible for trying to keep people in the area.

"People travel from Cape Town to make trouble there," he said.

Mr Botha said Mr Morkel should "not talk about things he does not know anything about".

He also dismissed Mr Morkel's suggestions that he had stopped implementing reform. "That is a lot of nonsense — where did you get that from?" Mr Botha said.
kwaNdebele indemnity Bill challenged

By McKeed Kotloko, Pretoria Bureau

Legal experts believe that by passing an indemnity Bill, the kwaNdebele government might have gone beyond its legislative powers.

On Friday the homeland's Legislative Assembly passed the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill which protects it or its employees and agents from any civil claims arising from the territory's 18 months of unrest between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987.

Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa's Faculty of Law said he had the feeling that by passing the Bill "the Legislative Assembly might have gone beyond its legislative powers because the police powers in that territory are delegated, and the Assembly does not have powers either to restrict a jurisdiction of the courts or amend the State Liability Act."

"For these reasons I doubt the validity of the Indemnity Act," he said.

Professor John Dugard of Wits University's Faculty of Law said the Assembly's action was contrary to the principles of justice.

"The action taken might be legally effective but still runs contrary to the principles of justice." (27-1)

Professor Dugard, who represented Moutse residents in the Appeal Court case against the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, said the Act did not indemnify the homeland's government from Moutse cases arising between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987 "because Moutse was never part of kwaNdebele".

He said it had been proved in a court of law that incorporation of this territory into kwaNdebele was unlawful.

The now-defunct government watchdog, the Mbookho vigilante group, has been named in legal actions.
Labour 'will oppose new legislation on Moutse'

The Labour Party would oppose any attempt by the Government to introduce legislation aimed at overriding the Supreme Court decision that Moutse not be incorporated into kwaNdebele, said Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP, Addo) yesterday.

In the House of Representatives debate on the State President's vote, Mr Hendrickse warned President Botha that he would be setting himself on another collision course with the Labour Party should the Government make any attempt to create legislation enabling the incorporation of Moutse.

"Now that the Supreme Court has ruled that Moutse cannot be incorporated into kwaNdebele, what does the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning (Mr Chris Heunis) have to say? He says he will introduce new legislation to make the incorporation possible."
PW approves forced removals

PRESIDENT PW Botha had effective ly given the final go-ahead for the "forcible removal" of the 2,000 remaining residents of Lawaikamp to the new black township of Sandntraal, the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said last night.

Mr Van Eck said this demonstrated the emptiness of the assurance Mr Botha had given that there would be no further forced removals.

Mr Van Eck said Mr Botha's "derogatory" comments about the people of Lawaikamp were objectionable.
'De-nationalise' kwaNdebele move will cause "denationalisation" of people like that pioneered by the Third Reich, Professor John Dugard of the University of Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies said yesterday.

"In the same way that many Czechs were forced to become part of Nazi Germany with the annexure of the Sudetenland... we feel Moutse is being incorporated against its will into foreign territory," he said.

His criticism of the Government's declared intention to press on with incorporation via legislation -- although the Appellate Division this year overturned the proclaimed incorporation -- was made during a Pretoria conference on kwaNdebele yesterday.
Fear of forced eviction

By ROBERT HOLOWAY
Westend Argus Reporter

THE irony facing black work-seekers freed from influx control yet hamstrung by the Western Cape's acute housing shortage has come to the fore once again, this time in Villiersdorp. Workers at Villiersdorp Co-op, the town's agricultural cooperative and winery, have been pressured by authorities to dismantle structures they have erected for families alongside their single-quarter barracks and persuade them to leave town.

There is no proclaimed black township in the area and the nearest, Zvelethembra, near Worcester, almost 50km away, already has a severe housing backlog.

In addition, it is believed that the white population in the area rejected the idea of building a new black township.

About 18 families, mostly from the Transkei, are living in corrugated-iron or wooden shacks next to the men's barracks at the Co-op. They started making their way to the Western Cape after influx control was abolished in 1986.

Hot potato

The women and children were given until last Saturday by the Co-op and Villiersdorp municipality to leave the premises — but they stayed.

Mr Jasper Walsh, Progress in Federal Party MP for Pinelands and chairman of the party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee, sees the matter as a "political hot potato," given that most farmers in the region are fruit exporters and susceptible to threats of stricter sanctions.

"Due to historical labour practices in the area, specifically the use of imported migrant labour, no provision has been made for the housing of black families," said Mr Walsh.

"As a result of lifting influx control wives and children have naturally wanted to join their husbands.

"It would be totally impossible to forcibly remove these people and send them back to the Transkei."

Utmost priority

Mr Walsh said that the broader issue of black housing had to be addressed as an "utmost priority" at Government level.

"People will no longer accept being forced to move in terms of apartheid dictates."

This issue is "very sensitive," said Mr Jannie Raubenheimer, manager of the Co-op.

Mr Raubenheimer said the first families to set up home in the single-quarter enclosure arrived in January. The numbers had gradually increased and on inquiry he had been told there was no housing available for the families at Zvelethembra.

"The hosts are on ground belonging to the municipality and they have applied some pressure over this problem," said Mr Raubenheimer.

Donied

But when Weekend Argus accompanied Umac representative Mr J L Serfontein to an interview with Town Clerk Mr J L Serfontein, he denied that the ground was municipal property.

"It is private land under the jurisdiction of the company, although it falls within the municipal area."

"We have investigated this matter because it involves illegal squatting."

"TheGrabouw secretary of the Food and Allied Workers' Union, Ursula MacDonald, said the union had referred the Co-op matter to its attorneys."

Villiersdorp dispute is the third of its kind in the Western Cape in recent months.

Last October a community of black workers in Grabouw, following a visit by independent MP Mr Jan van Eck, called for the establishment of a black township for local fishermen, "like human beings" with their families.

Some of the men had lived in single quarters for about 30 years.

Attorneys

"Our town planners have been looking at all aspects of housing in Villiersdorp for the past six months," he said. "No report has come forward yet, but it should be a broad plan in everybody's interests."

The Grabouw secretary of the Food and Allied Workers' Union, Ursula MacDonald, said the union had referred the Co-op matter to its attorneys.

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Some of the men had lived in single quarters for about 30 years.

Arrests

More recently security forces made more than 400 arrests mostly women — in a dawn raid on the Kaya Mandi single quarters near Stellenbosch. The women were charged with trespassing.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heuning, said in a recent statement that an amendment to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act was due soon. It would "considerably improve the present ineffective management of the phenomenon of squatting."

The single-quarter barracks at Villiersdorp Co-op, who have trekked from the Transkei to be

Little Village Tin destruction — the

by MARK STANFIELD
Weekend Argus Reporter

The Greenewalds of Buffelsjags Bay are under threat of removal and face the destruction of their village, which has stood on the seashore for almost a century.

This unique, extended family of 13 houses has lived at the isolated bay since about 1939. Their nearest neighbours are about 50km away. They were a clan of fishermen almost forgotten by time.

Now, in the name of progress, the 20th century has caught up with the Village Time Forgot.

The families have been told they must move about 5km up the coast. No reason has been given.

Dull homes

Their little thatched, ramshackle wooden houses and the generations of memories they contain are likely to be torn down. The village people are to be moved to a "new" village about 5km away.

Their new village is likely to be a dull, unimaginative collection of concrete houses, but with modern conveniences they have never had: running water, electricity and toilets.

However, the Greenewalds

Mr Petrus Greenewald is at community has been ordered that has been home to

were not consulted. Nor were they told why the village was built so far from the present homes. Predictably, they are angry and hurt.

The spokesman for Buffelsjags Bay's residents, Mr Petrus Greenewald, stood on an empty piece of land and asked: "Why must it be here?"

"Why can't they just build new houses a few metres away from where our fathers and our grandfather lived all these years?"

"I was born in Buffelsjags 46 years ago. My family and I wish to remain as close to that"
of forced removal

The numbers of families who have been told they must move from their homes have been growing recently, and the municipality has been addressing the problem. In Zweeliesborch, for example, the authorities have told residents that their homes are under threat of demolition. In Villiersdorp, the Co-op, with the support of the Town Clerk, has been involved in resolving the issue.

The single-quarter barracks at Villiersdorp Co-op and surrounding shacks. Women and children who have trekked from the Transkei to be with their husbands may be forced to move.

Little Village Time Forgot faces destruction — the fisherfolk must go

by MARK STANSFIELD

The Groenewalds of Buffelsjags Bay are under threat of removal and face the destruction of their village, which has stood on the seashore for almost a century.

This unique, extended family of 15 houses has lived at the isolated bay since about 1893. Their nearest neighbours are about 5km away. They were a clan of fishermen almost forgotten by time.

In the name of progress, the 20th century has caught up with the Village Time Forgot.

The families have been told they must move about 5km up the coast. No reason has been given.

Dull homes

Their little thatched, ramshackle wooden houses and the generations of memories they contain are likely to be torn down. The villagers are likely to be moved to a "new" village about 5km away.

Their new village is likely to be a dull, unimaginative collection of cinderblock homes, but with modern conveniences they have never had: running water, electricity and toilets.

However, the Groenewalds were not consulted. Nor were they told why the village was being built so far from their present homes. Predictably, they are angry and heartbroken.

Mr Petrus Groenewald is at a loss to explain why his community has been ordered to move from a village that has been home to their families since 1893.

"If the Government could give as an acceptable reason why we must move farther away from where we launch our boats we could understand. "But all they ever say is 'You must move'. They have never given us a reason for wanting to do it."

He claimed that the villagers' MP, Mr Neville Padisacy, a member of the House of Representatives, said: "This land is for rich people... you have to move."

Mr Padisacy, who has been negotiating with the people of Buffelsjags over the resettlement, yesterday denied he had said the people must move because the area was for the rich.

"I have been visiting the Buffelsjags community regularly and have explained that their new homes will have running water, toilets and electricity — things they've never had."

"They are a damnable that they won't go, so I have written to the secretary of the Bredasdorp Regional Services Council and have instructed him to commence building the new village as soon as possible. Those people will eventually have to move whether they like it or not."

No reason

Mr Padisacy could give no explicit reason why Buffelsjags was to be located about 5km away from its present spot.

The secretary of the Bredasdorp Regional Services Council, Mr A Vorster, said he was unable to comment because Buffelsjags Bay was not on RSC ground. "We have no control over it," he added.

Yet receipts for the annual levies paid by Buffelsjags residents are issued by his department.
It's honey and heartbreak from Heunis

Sometimes I wish Chris Heunis for the sake of clarity and our sanity, could suddenly become articulate.

I have no interest in his political career whatsoever, but as the man who literally orders black people about, it is only fair that we get those instructions right each time they are barked at us.

I have always wondered how the Government could entrust the very same department which enforces oppression, with the responsibility of getting talks with black people off the ground, and hope for results, kicking a man out of his home with one hand and offering a friendly handshake with the other.

Stoffel van der Merwe has been propelled into the Cabinet to promote such talks, but he has spent most of his life trying, without much success, to justify the unacceptable actions of his Cabinet colleagues.

When Stoffel Botha closes newspapers, when Adriaan Vlok bans 17 organisations in one fell swoop, it is Van der Merwe, who should try to make a convincing case of it.

He is the head of what Don Regan would call the shovel brigade — clearing up the mess every time the politicians foul things up.

But Heunis remains Mr Reformer. He has devised a constitution which

Mr Heunis discharges his responsibilities will have a bearing on the course of events.

But Mr Heunis has made some outrageously astounding decisions of late.

A few weeks ago, Mr Heunis, answering a question in Parliament, gave the impression his removal squad would leave in peace those people in Oukasie, outside Brits, who did not want to move. The Government was congratulated around all round, by editorial writers and opposition parties for its new-found sensitivity to public opinion and protest.

The people of Oukasie called a news conference in Johannesburg to welcome the decision. They had barely left their seats when the Minister spoke again. Nothing had changed. The newspapers, the convenient scapegoats, had misinterpreted his speech, he said.

It was a cruel blow, delivered with not a bat of an eyelid.

More attractive "incentives" would be negotiated to force the people to move. Oukasie is now sealed off from the outside world by the army. That's negotiation, a la Chris Heunis.

The Government's intention to incorporate the Moutse area into kwNdebele unleashed a rebellion which left a swathe of death and destruction. However, the people were eventually pursuaded to fight their cause through the courts. Last month, the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein declared the incorporation to be invalid.

One would have expected the Government not only to respect the decision of the courts, but also to applaud the people of Moutse for the confidence they have shown in the legal system.

But no, Mr Heunis says he is now fashioning a Bill which will bypass the court's decision. What the Government wants, the Government gets. Moutse will go to kwNdebele.

What the Government should understand is that such actions are strengthening the hand of those who have been saying, from the beginning, that violence is the only effective weapon in resisting apartheid.

Mr Heunis has hinted strongly that kwNdebele — another issue which led to the loss of many lives — may get its "independence" after all. The Government knows the majority in kwNdebele does not want "independence". It is what Mr Heunis and his colleagues want which will carry the day.

My question to the so-called black moderates eager to join the government's gravy train is: Would you buy a second-hand car from such a man?

Repressive laws, the Government should be reminded, have a tendency to outlive their authors.
TUESDAY, 10 MAY 1988

The medical doctor concerned has the discretion on the orders he deems necessary in each particular case and his prescriptions are carried out to the letter as in all other cases.

Milk producers: payment of levy to Dairy Board

26. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether milk producers are required to pay a levy to the Dairy Board, if so, (a) what is the amount of the levy and (b) who is responsible for the collection thereof;

(2) whether this levy is being paid by all milk producers; if not, (a) why not and (b) what categories of producers are exempted from paying the levy;

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

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) No, but a special levy is collected for the payment of quality premiums to producers who deliver fresh milk to and pools of the Dairy Board in the controlled areas and who qualify for the premium, (a) R0.02 per litre, (b) the Dairy Board, (2) no,

(a) since the quality premium scheme is not applicable outside the controlled milk areas, (b) milk producers who do not deliver milk to the fresh milk pools in the controlled areas,

(3) no, except to state that the other levies and special levies are collected from manufacturers and distributors.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask whether all the agents who collect milk in controlled areas are collecting the levies from the producers in the controlled areas?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Mr Speaker, the relevant Act of Parliament stipulates that we have to table the names of the agents who collect the levies and this complies strictly with that condition.

[Interjections.]

Relocation of residents of Lawaankamp: statement by certain association in George

*28 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 15 March 1988, he (a) has been informed of, and/or (b) has received a copy of, a statement issued by a certain association in George, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in regard to the relocation of the residents of Lawaankamp, if not, (c) when, (d) whether he has received any representations from the residents of Lawaankamp concerning their removal to Sandekraal, if so, (e) what was the nature of the representations and (f) his response thereto;

(2) whether he has received any representations from the residents of Lawaankamp concerning their removal to Sandekraal, if so, (a) when, (b) from how many persons or organisations and (c) what was (i) the purport of these representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(3) whether any action will be taken against residents who do not wish to be relocated from Lawaankamp to Sandekraal, if so, what action,

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

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) I have no knowledge of a statement made by an association in George concerning Lawaankamp.

Rest of paragraph (1) falls away.

(2) On 26 November 1986 my office received from the George Civic Association a copy of a letter which the Association had addressed to the State President on 23 November 1986. My office acknowledged receipt of this correspondence, concerning the relocation of people from Lawaankamp, on 1 December 1986 and informed the writer that the correspondence had been forwarded to the Cape Provincial Government for attention.

(3) The Cape Provincial Government has informed me that the clearing of Lawaankamp is being handled by the Municipality of George and it is understood that the Municipality will apply to the court for a deportation order as soon as it is clear that the residents of Lawaankamp are not responding to the notice to leave the area before or on 31 May 1988.

(4) No

Archival material relating to Department of Foreign Affairs closed for period 1910 to 1955

*29 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 26 April 1988, all archival material relating to the Department of Foreign Affairs is regarded as closed for the period 1910 to 1955, if not, for what period is it regarded as closed, if so, (a) why and (b) when was this decision made;

(2) whether he will consider approaching the Minister of Foreign Affairs in connection with permitting access to all of the archival material of that Department, if not, why not;

(3) whether any restriction, other than the approval of the Minister of National Education in consultation with the Minister of Defence, is placed on access to archives of the South African Defence Force; if so, (a) what restriction and (b) when was it imposed;

(4) whether, in relation to South African Defence Force archives, he has at any time withheld his approval for access after consultation with the Minister of Defence; if so, (a) to which period or area of study was access refused and (b) why?

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(1) Yes

(a) On request the Department of Foreign Affairs (b) 1980

I would like to point out however that this answer is only applicable to those documents of the Department of Foreign Affairs which had already been transferred to an archives depot. All documents of the Department of Foreign Affairs had not yet been transferred to an archives depot. In respect of these documents the head of that Department may in terms of the provisions of section 9(6) of the Archives Act, Act No 6 of 1962, in his discretion approve or reject applications regarding access to the documents of his Department.
RESIDENTS MOVES!

Lawrence M. Lawrance, a resident of this community for a number of years, has been forced to move from his home due to a recent change in the law. The new law requires all residents to vacate their homes by the end of the month. The enforcement of this law has caused great distress among the residents. We urge all citizens to stand together and support our fellow residents during this difficult time. Let us not forget the value of community and the importance of working together to overcome adversity.
1,200 to lose their citizenship — PFP

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — Twelve hundred individuals living on land in the Peelton area, which was to be incorporated into Ciskei under the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill, were being deprived of their nationality, their most fundamental human right, Mr Pat Poovalingam (PFP, Reservoir Hills) said yesterday.

The 1,200 were South African citizens and had not been consulted as to whether they wished to be incorporated into the Ciskei, Mr Poovalingam said in a debate on the Bill.

Above all, they were human beings. The fact that they were black did not take anything away from their human rights.

"They are neither ciphers to be transferred on a computer nor pawns on a chess board." 37.9.1

Ciskei was not part of South Africa. The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, should give the assurance that the 1,200 would be consulted with regard to the transfer of the land.

In reply, Dr Viljoen said President Leenox Sebe of Ciskei accepted double nationality so there was no reason why the 1,200 should lose their South African citizenship. — Sapa.
Squatters' permanent rights

From JENNY DE TOLLY, Regional Council, Black Sash, Cape Western (Mowbray):

THE recent victory in the Supreme Court of the Noordhoek squatters' application to be restored to the land that they were previously occupying is heartening.

The judgment recognized that the military-styled operation that occurred in December 1987 was indeed a forced removal of 600 people from the Noordhoek bush.

Mr Chris Hennis said earlier this year that when alternative sites at Khayelitsha were offered to these squatters "they packed and loaded their belongings and demolished their structures voluntarily'.

The squatters have made it clear that they want to return to Noordhoek, which has been home to many of them for many years. It is ironic that many of these who agitated for their forced removal are newcomers to the valley by comparison.

The issue that remains unresolved for the Noordhoek squatters is their permanent right to live in the Noordhoek Valley. There is plenty of land available in the valley, including land owned by the Regional Services Council, and there are a number of groups pressing for land to be set aside for a site and service scheme.

These groups include people who live in the valley and believe that the squatters also have a right to live in the valley.

The Noordhoek squatters exemplify one of the realities in South Africa which is the growing portion of our population which is living on the knife-edge of survival. For every person or family the requirements for basic survival are a place to stay and the opportunity to earn or make a living.

While Khayelitsha offers a place to stay, the chances of survival so far from job opportunities is drastically reduced. Since their forced removal to Khayelitsha some of the Noordhoek squatters have managed to hold on to their jobs in the southern peninsula, but the cost and time of making that long commute has added greatly to those families' burdens; for others the high cost transport to casual, often poorly paid jobs has meant giving up those jobs, and being unemployed; for yet others who made their living by selling wood that was chopped down from the Noordhoek bush, removal to Khayelitsha has meant loss of that income.

Apartheid policy has ensured that in South Africa's cities there are plenty of places for "whites" to live and a gross shortage of places for people who are black, especially the poor.

It is time for us to force the authorities into abandoning their grand apartheid plans of shunting people who are black into far-flung places and accept that site and service schemes close to job opportunities offer a good solution. For many families such as the Noordhoek squatters it is a matter of survival.

Commuters get a raw deal

From A PRINCE (Steenberg):

DESPITE the high price of clipper cards, City Tramways still gives the bus commuters of Khayelitsha's Site B and Site C a raw deal.

Here are a few examples of the kind of service the commuters at Wynberg have to be satisfied with.

There are no bus shelters and people have to stand in the harsh Cape winter rains. The buses are grossly overloaded and the traffic department ignores this.

There are only two buses between 6 and 7 in the morning from Site B and C.

These conditions encourage the operation of private taxis and this causes friction with the legal taxi-operators.

Here are a few recommendations:

- Make more buses available at the peak hours (between 4:30 pm and 7:30 pm).
- As workers from Wynberg, Hout Bay, Simon's Town and other southern suburbs all use the Wynberg terminus, buses at Retreat station will be apt.

I have written this letter on behalf of Mr W.Z. Dondolo of Khayelitsha.
Peelton for Ciskei proposals denounced by MP

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Plans to provide for incorporation of the Peelton district into Ciskei against the wishes of the residents were denounced yesterday by the National Democratic Movement MP for Durban Central, Mr. Peter Gastrow.

"It is a forced removal by legislation. They are being forcibly removed from South Africa.

"There has been no consultation with the people of Peelton." Provision for the incorporation of the entire Peelton area, near King William's Town, into Ciskei has been made in the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill, which is currently being considered by parliament.

If the bill is passed, the incorporation of Peelton could be gazetted by proclamation.

Mr. Gastrow said: "All one can ask is that the proclamation that finalises the incorporation of Peelton be delayed until all parties have been consulted."

He also accused the South African Government of breaking an undertaking that Peelton would remain under South African Jurisdiction.

The Peelton-Iminga-Isa Residents' Steering Committee, which Mr. Gastrow met in September 1987, had called for the whole Peelton area to remain part of South Africa.

At present, the area is divided by a railway line, with one part in Ciskei and the other part in South Africa.

The steering committee said the overwhelming majority of residents on both sides of the railway line would like to remain part of South Africa."
Mystery of the 700-Meter Move that Will Cost Millions

By HAMISH MUNDO and SHARGEO KUNAJO

A WESTERN TRAVELER
A spokesman for the Transvaal Provincial Administration in Pretoria said he had "no comment" to make on the issue. And the chief executive for the new township, Mr. Daan De Waal, was not available for comment this week.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), which is backing the KRA's efforts to stay in the old township, claims white householder living on the edge of Reagile want a buffer zone separating the two residential areas.

But white residents living on the "border" and the Koster Municiplity have denied that racial prejudice is behind moving Reagile.

Trac and the KRA secured a temporary injunction against further demolitions in the Pretoria Supreme Court two months ago. But, explained a Trac spokesman: "The township council has filed papers defending the action and the case comes up for hearing in June."

"There's absolutely no legal basis for moving the families. It's pure pressure from Koster's whites and they've stated their case very bluntly."
Plan for merger with Lebowa…

...denied

The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr. M. G. Mahlangu, has confirmed that his government wishes to discuss the amalgamation of KwaNdebele with Lebowa or any other country. Mr. Mahlangu added that his government has received an invitation from the Government of Lebowa to discuss an amalgamation of KwaNdebele and Lebowa. The Chief Minister said that the amalgamation would not be incorporated into the homeland and would not be part of Lebowa. The Chief Minister also ruled that the amalgamation would not be incorporated into the homeland and would not be part of Lebowa.
The Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Yes, for a period of twelve months.

(a) The reduction in rates vary depending upon the cost of conveyance, circumstances and merit of applications.

(b) To be more competitive in the open transport market, to gain traffic for S.A. Transport Services and to make a contribution towards the viability of projects which possibly would not have been realised otherwise.

(2) Reduced rates have only been offered on application from freight forwarders who can offer traffic of the same description for conveyance under the same conditions.

Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether there is a set time of day for executions; if so, what is that time?

(2) What is the average waiting period for condemned prisoners from the time of their arrival at the gallows to the time of their being hanged?

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology (Mr. Justice)

(1) and (2)

The hon member is referred to my reply to Question No 20 on 14 May 1988.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE — DEFENCE.† [Withdrawn.]

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE — Defence.† [Withdrawn]

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE — Defence.† [Withdrawn]

Sandrasala: sites and homes

*Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether his Department or the Cape Provincial Administration has been requested by any local authority in George to provide (a) sites and (b) homes in the Black township of Sandrasala, if so, (c) how many in each case, (d) by what date, (e) why, (v) with what result and (v) by what local authority was this request made?

(2) Whether Black residents of the Coloured townships in Borchersd, Urbanville and Connell are to be moved to Sandrasala; if so, (a) when and (b) on what basis?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he furnished the following information:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) 250 sites

(ii) 31 May 1988.

(iv) The settlement of squatters from Lawaakamp.

(v) Municipality of George.

(b) No, the Administration requested the Municipality to provide the services and the Municipality offered to erect the houses.

(3) At this stage the moving of Black residents of Borchersd, Urbanville and Connell to Sandrasala is not being considered.

†Mr J VAN ECK, Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he inform the House whether the remaining 2,000 residents of Lawaakamp are prepared to move voluntarily to Sandrasala?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Speaker, according to the available information there are now no longer 2,000 residents in Lawaakamp. As far as I know, attempts are indeed being made to achieve the voluntary removal of the residents of Lawaakamp.

†Mr J VAN ECK, Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, would he or his Department be prepared to purchase from the municipality of George the land on which Lawaakamp is built at present if the municipality was prepared to sell the land?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Speaker, the land belongs to the municipality of George, and there is no reason why this Department would be interested in it.

Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether Sandrasala, as it is planned at present, will have enough space to provide for the natural increase of the Black population of George and for the people who will move there?

(Interjections)

SAA: cargo

*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether pilots on all South African Airways flights are informed of the nature of the cargo on their aircraft, if not, (a) why not and (b) what objections are made.

(2) Whether the Airways has received any complaints from such pilots regarding the nature and weight of their cargoes; if so,

(3) Whether such complaints are recorded; if not, why not; if so, how many were there during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

(2) Yes

(3) Yes Two.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether potentially hazardous military supplies are carried by SAA aircraft?

The Minister: Mr Speaker, I do not think that has anything to do with the original question on the Question Paper. I would suggest that the hon member table a new question.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of a report by Capt Van Heerden of SAA, as published in The Sunday Star of 5 May, relating to hazardous cargo being carried on SAA aircraft?

The Minister: No, Mr Speaker. I am not aware of the issue the hon member has just mentioned. I suggest he table a question in that regard. However, I should just like to point out to him that the reply to the following question on the Question Paper may have something in common with the question the hon member is referring to.

That may answer his question.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he perhaps try to obtain the report of Capt Van Heerden which is very relevant to the safety of SAA aircraft and, if so, having seen it, will he consider taking any action in that regard?

The Minister: Mr Speaker, if the hon member has any such report, he can bring it to my attention. However, I have no report of that nature.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us then whether it is in fact possible that SAA are carrying illegal cargo as defined by IATA?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member is now making an accusation. If he is of the opinion that there is an substance whatsoever in his accusation then he must have such a question placed on the Question Paper.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Look at the report of Capt Van Heerden.

SAA: overloaded aircraft

*8. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether, since January 1987, any South African Airways aircraft have taken off in an overloaded condition, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) where and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes

(a) On two occasions

(b) (i) Johannesburg and Cape Town

(ii) In the case of Johannesburg the mass of additional cargo was estimated incorrectly and in the case of Cape Town standby cargo was loaded in error.

(c) 5 May 1988

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell the House whether he considers it in the best inter-
Forced removal claimangers chief

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The Iminga laze tribal authority in Ciskei has reacted strongly to a comment by the National Democratic Movement MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, that Peelton residents were being "forcibly removed from South Africa and incorporated in Ciskei".

A delegation from the Iminga laze tribal authority led by Chief M. E. Mtembu and including the authority's chairman, Mr E. N. Nofshane, and the headman, Mr W. M. Tsoko, rejected Mr Gastrow's statement as "untrue".

Chief Mtembu said that at no stage had the Iminga laze been under South African control.

"There are 282 title holders in Iminga laze of which all have a legal say in land matters under the jurisdiction of Iminga laze.

"It is unfortunate that Mr Gastrow attended an illegal meeting with a self-styled Peelton residents' committee."

Chief Mtembu said Mr Gastrow's comments were viewed in a serious light because the members of the committee were not land owners.

The only recognized body was that of the Iminga laze Tribal Authority, he said, and the schools and clinics in the area all fell under Ciskei administration.

"We are Ciskians and we pledge our full support to the Ciskei Government," Chief Mtembu said.
CAPE TOWN — Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has approved the enlargement of a black town near Mossel Bay.

He said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday that 150 ha of land would be added to kwaNonqaba to accommodate temporary gas-project construction workers, squatters from the JCC camp, and the town's natural population growth.

See them talk at the 1996 Stand M6, May 18th —

59 Bowling Avenue, Kramerville, Sandton 2199
Tel: (011) 802-4012
ABOUT 17 Villiersdorp co-op workers and their families face forced removal today, because there is neither land nor facilities for black housing in the area, the FFP's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee (UMAC) said yesterday.

The families have been given until 5pm to break down their houses and leave the area, UMAC chairman Mr Jasper Walsh said.

Mr Walsh said that for years the only housing for blacks were hostels for single men.
Green light for 150 ha extension

CAPE TOWN — The government has approved a 150 hectare extension to the black area of KwaNongqaba in Mossel Bay, partially to meet the needs of black construction workers temporarily employed on the Mosgas project.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that an investigation had shown that KwaNongqaba could be expanded to meet the needs of the black community for "some time to come".

Mr Heunis said that the extension to KwaNongqaba would be sufficient to handle normal population growth for a considerable period and would also be able to accommodate the black squatter community of the "JCC Camp", now sited in the "coloured" residential area, as well as black construction workers brought to Mossel Bay temporarily to work on the gas project. — PS
Musee Manoeuvres

New Legislation due for Parliament – despite appeals and lost court case

The decision of House of Lords
Farm families face eviction

Staff Reporter

Workers at the Villiersdorp agricultural co-operative and winery are looking for housing for their wives and children after being told to move them off the premises where they have been living in temporary structures.

They were given until 5pm on Monday to dismantle the structures or lose their jobs.

There is no black township in the area and the co-op provides only single quarters for their workers.

Mr Jannie Raubenheimer, director of the co-op, said he was aware that the workers ignored the deadline and their families were still there.

"Earlier this month we called a disciplinary meeting with the workers and their union.

"We warned them that they were in danger of losing their jobs if they did not move their families," Mr Raubenheimer said.

"If they do not dismantle their shacks soon, we will call another disciplinary meeting and give the workers a second warning."

"I am still hoping that we can find a solution to this problem," Mr Raubenheimer said.

"It is impossible for us to allow the workers' families to stay here. The company does not want to contravene any laws."

About 18 families, mostly from Transkei, are living in the corrugated-iron and wooden shacks next to the men's barracks.

The nearest township is Zwelethenga, 50km away near Worcester, which has a severe housing backlog.

Miss Ursula MacDonald, the Grabouw secretary of the Food and Allied Workers' Union, said the union had a meeting with co-op workers this week.

"The workers are resigned to the fact that they cannot live with their wives and children," Miss MacDonald said.

"We decided to ask management for an extension of the deadline, to give the workers an opportunity to dismantle the structures."

Miss MacDonald said this would probably take place tomorrow when the workers had time off and could assist their wives.

"The workers are prepared to comply with management's request. All they ask now is a little time to find alternative accommodation for their families."

Miss MacDonald said the union and the Progressive Federal Party's unrest monitoring and action committee were looking for accommodation for the women and children.

"Some of them have relatives in Zwelethenga and Cape Town who we will approach to ask for temporary housing," she said.

Miss MacDonald said the union would continue to press the authorities for a black township in Villiersdorp.

Mr Jasper Walsh, PF MP for Pinelands and chairman of the monitoring committee called on the co-op management and the municipality to consider alternatives.

"No black housing, or even land, is available in Villiersdorp for these people," Mr Walsh said.

"For many years the coloured labour preference policy, enforced by influx control, meant that the only housing for blacks was hostels for single men.

"But surely now something can be done for these people?"
Heunis ‘betrayed’ Oukasie

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, had “betrayed” the people of the Oukasie location near Brits, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

Speaking in the first joint debate of Parliament’s extended committee on Transvaal provincial affairs in Pretoria, she said Mr Heunis had broken a personal promise to her not to remove Oukasie people forcibly.

She said Oukasie people were not voluntarily moving to Lethlabile.

There was now a continuous police presence and non-permit holders were barred.

Mrs Suzman said a survey showed it would cost R3 million to upgrade Oukasie.

“The Government and the Transvaal Administration should be ashamed of themselves.”

RSCs are real reform — MEC

PRETORIA — The most important thing about the 12 Regional Services Councils established in the Transvaal was that about 400 leaders of all population groups were together rendering incalculable services to their communities, the province’s MEC for Local Government, Mr Fanie Schoeman, said yesterday.

Addressing the Extended Public Committee on Provincial Affairs, he said the rendering of services to every community and not political ideologies, were what the RSCs were about.

Because participants in the RSCs were not exposed that much to the public eye, the bodies provided an ideal opportunity to build up mutual trust among the different participants.

“The establishment of RSCs was reform in the real sense of the word.”

In a full financial year the income of the 12 RSCs in the Transvaal would amount to about R300 million and for those that were bigger, mostly in urban areas, administration costs were estimated at between 4 and 10 percent annually.

Administration costs might rise as high as 20 percent of income for the smaller rural RSCs, but this percentage was still considered acceptable, Mr Schoeman said.

— Sapa.
‘Don’t play with fire,’ warns Vlok

ORGANIZATIONS and people like Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mr Jan van Eck, MP, who were encouraging the residents of the Lawuakamp squatter area in George not to move nearby to Schalkraad were playing with “fire”, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

He also named the Black Sash, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas). “Mr Dugmore”, apparently Mr Cameron Dugmore, the president of the University of Cape Town SRC, and “Mr Omar”, apparently Mr Dullah Omar, chairman of the UDF in the Western Cape.

He accused Mr Van Eck, the independent MP for Claremont, of slandering and smearing the police behind the privilege of Parliament, but refusing to listen to the other side when government MPs responded to his criticisms.

“He is no doubt now on his way to Lawuakamp,” Mr Vlok said in his reply to the debate on his Vote in the House of Assembly.

Attempts to improve the living conditions of people in Lawuakamp, a squatter camp where people lived in terrible circumstances, were being thwarted by malicious organizations.

They were doing this while the authorities were making a determined effort to give them decent housing and living conditions at Sandkraal.

Emotions were being swept up which could be detrimental to public order but, Mr Vlok added, the police would not allow them to disrupt law and order.
‘Don’t play with fire,’ warns Vlok

Political Staff

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Vlok accuses Van Eck of slander

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Organisations and people, like Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, who were encouraging the residents of the Lawaalkamp squatter area in George not to move were playing with "fire", the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

He also named the Black Sash, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

He accused Mr Van Eck of slandered the police behind the privilege of parliament without listening to the other side.

Attempts to improve the living conditions of people in Lawaalkamp, a squatter camp in which people lived in terrible circumstances, were being thwarted by malicious organisations who were trying to incite them not to move.

They were doing this while the authorities were making a determined effort to give them decent living conditions at Sandkraal.

Organisations such as the Black Sash, UDF and Nusas were trying to stir up the people in Lawaalkamp and disrupt law and order.
Armenia in turmoil as unrest spreads

MOSCOW - Less than three months after the bloody ethnic clashes in Sumgait, Soviet Transcaucasus is again in ferment.

There were new demonstrations this week in the capitals of both Armenia and neighbouring Azerbaijan.

According to a government spokesman in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, 100,000 people staged a rally in Lenin Square in the city centre on Wednesday.

Simultaneously, "several thousand" demonstrators gathered in Independence Square in Yerevan, the third successive day of protest in the Armenian capital.

"The fresh unrest, the persistence of which must acutely worry the central Soviet authorities, stems directly from the savage violence in the Azerbaijan port of Sumgait at the end of February.

This took 32 lives by official account, 26 of them Armenians hunted down by bands of young Azeris, the pre-dominant racial group of Azerbaijan.

On Monday, a Sumgait court convicted the first of the 80 people so far arrested for their part in the mayhem.

After admitting to having killed an Armenian, a 20-year-old Azeri, Talek Ismailov, was sentenced to 15 years in a labour camp, the most severe punishment possible short of the death penalty.

According to Mr Musa Mamedov, spokesman of the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry in Baku, the protesters felt the sentence was too harsh.

"Local people are not entirely sure he was indeed the killer since he was in a crowd," Mr Mamedov said.

The demonstrators were seeking "greater objectivity" on the part of investigators. He added that they were also protesting against the apparent burning by Armenians of an Azeri home in Ararat, which is south of Yerevan.

In Armenia, on the other hand, the sentence seems to draw an opposite reaction. According to different accounts reaching here, people taking part in a mass rally in Yerevan protested that Ismailov was merely a "hitman", and that those truly responsible for what Armenians see as a veritable pogrom have not yet been brought to justice.

Severed

Underlying the tension in the two republics, which foreign correspondents are still barred from visiting, is the unresolved dispute over the enclave of Nagorny Karabakh, which by race is overwhelmingly Armenian, but is situated in, and administered by, Azerbaijan.

Last February saw huge demonstrations in Yerevan, demanding the return of the region, which was severed from Armenia in 1923. The murder of two Azerbaijanis in Nagorny Karabakh itself sparked the savage revenge of Sumgait, the worst inter-racial violence in the Soviet Union in decades.

But the government here has refused to bow to the Armenian demands, fearful that to do so would only provoke similar claims from other discontented minorities among the 100 nationalities groups within the country.

All it has offered so far is an improvement in the social and cultural facilities for the 75 percent Armenian majority in the contested enclave. — The Independent.
LAWAIAKAMP AXE FALLS
AT THE END OF THE MONTH

THE 40-year-old Lawaiaakamp community, outside George in the Cape, has until the end of the month before it is removed 3km further from the town. George town clerk Carel du Plessis said last week.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) member Alan Morris said that if the government went ahead with its plan to move the 1 800 residents, it would "signify a return to the brutal forced removals of the past and could set the context for the removal of other communities, most notably Oukaste near Brits".

A dossier on Lawaiaakamp issued by Trac's sister organisation, the National Council Against Removals (NCAR), disclosed that attempts by the residents to elicit assistance from the Labour Party (LP) had been futile.

They had contacted the LP after an official announcement last year that they should demolish their homes and move, because Lawaiaakamp had been declared a "coloured" area.

An informal settlement outside George, Lawaiaakamp was established by the George Municipality to house its black municipal workers. Since then the population has grown.

The residents have faced forced re- movals for the past six years, since Sandkraal was established. About 3 800 residents have already moved, allegedly after being harassed into doing so.

George's capital programme shows that R11,5m has been allocated to Sandkraal. According to the NCAR, services in Sandkraal are as rudimentary as those in Lawaiaakamp, where there is a bucket system and outdoor taps.

Lawaiaakamp residents sought professional advice and were told it was cheaper to upgrade Lawaiaakamp than to move to Sandkraal.

Despite this they were told the re- movals would continue.
New squatting laws discussed

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government was considering new legislation to tighten controls on illegal squatting, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, disclosed yesterday.

Speaking amid opposition charges that the government had reneged on its promise to halt forced removals, Mr Louw told the extended public committee on Cape provincial affairs that the increase in illegal squatting was a sensitive issue — particularly in the Cape Peninsula.

He said consideration was being given to a variety of steps to curb illegal squatting, including new legislation.

Mr Jasper Walsh (PFP Pinelands) said that despite declarations by government ministers and President P W Botha that forced removals had been stopped, this was not the case.

Indeed, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, added a proviso that the government had never said there would not be any more forced removals — but rather that there would be no forced removals for political reasons.

"Government now appears to be blurring the distinction between removals for development purposes and removals for political purposes," he said.

Mr Walsh said the Supreme Court had found that squatters moved from Noorhoek to Khayelitsha in November had been "dispossessed by duress" and

he had "no doubt whatsoever" that should the Lawaaikamp squatters outside George be moved "this will be a forced removal."

"It is further confirmation that this government still pursues social engineering on purely ideological grounds," he said.

Earlier, Mr Hendrik Smuts (NP-George) said the attempt by the George municipality to move the Lawaaikamp community was not a forced removal but a positive programme for the upliftment of the black community.

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said there was a "urgent need" for houses and serviced sites for squatters in the Cape Peninsula.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) yesterday said the government was still carrying out forced removals. It recently proclaimed Oukasie the 78-year-old black township near Brits, an emergency camp and then took action against it under the Illegal Squatting Act.

By various pressures and harassment, the government tried to get the between 8 000 to 10 000 people to move to Lethlabile, 250km away.

There was a constant police and army presence in Oukasie. Service charges were increased from R24 a month to R37.50 and an additional R15 was charged for each lodger.

This was harassment, not voluntary removal, Mrs Suzman said.
Heunis 'betrayed'
Ouakasie

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, had "betrayed" the people of the Ouakasie location near Brits, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

Speaking in the first joint debate of Parliament's extended committee on Transvaal provincial affairs in Pretoria, she said Mr Heunis had broken a personal promise to her not to remove Ouakasie people forcibly.

She said Ouakasie people were not voluntarily moving to Lethlabale.

There was now a continuous police presence and non-permit holders were barred.

Mrs Suzman said a survey showed it would cost R5 million to upgrade Ouakasie.

"The Government and the Transvaal administration should be ashamed of themselves."
By MZIKAYISE EDM
THE entire community
of Lawaikamp, near
George, faces removal
on Tuesday, May 31.
The families will be
resettled in Thembaletshu
(Sandkraal), about three
kilometres from George.
The George municipality
wants to redevelop
Lawaikamp for coloureds.
Residents are determined to fight the
removal because they believe the area should be

To Page 2
Moutse: prof on moral claim

This is the view of Professor John Dugard — legal representative of the Moutse community which is fighting incorporation.

Dugard told a seminar on KwaNdebele that the 120,000-strong Moutse community was mostly North Sotho who, if incorporated, would be placed under an Ndebele authority in a new form of forced resettlement.

Government has warned it is to push through legislation to enable incorporation to take place despite the Appeal Court having found it invalid.

Dugard said government had moved from the ethnic principle to one of administrative convenience.

Government's anxiety in trying to push through KwaNdebele independence in 1986 had stemmed from its wanting to "keep up the momentum" of self-governing states' taking independence, Dugard said.

But it realised KwaNdebele was too small for independence (population 312,000) without Moutse and lacked a viable infrastructure.

Moutse's incorporation could also be seen as a "punishment" for Lebowa, to which it was historically linked, for choosing not to take independence.

Nick de Villiers of the Legal Resources Centre described atrocities alleged to have been committed by KwaNdebele police with which the KwaNdebele executive had developed an "acute dependency relationship". This gave the police the power to determine executive policy, he said.
Court will decide township's fate, says council

Staff Reporter

GEORGE. — Should any of the 202 families living in Lawaikamp shanty township refuse to leave by next Tuesday's deadline, the municipality will apply to the Supreme Court for their eviction.

At a press conference here yesterday organised by the Bureau for Information, the MP for George, Mr Hennie Smit, denied this was a forced removal. He said no one refusing to leave would be made to do so and the matter would be decided by the Supreme Court.

The mayor of George, Mr John Rogers, said that after the deadline his council would apply for eviction orders against those who refused to be moved to the new Sandkraal township.

ADAMANT

He said the court application would be made to make the ground available for redevelopment.

The families left in Lawaikamp have refused the municipality's attempts to resettle them since 1988 and are adamant they will not leave. They claim they are being shifted from one shanty town to another, further from their places of work, and that conditions in Sandkraal are no improvement.

They have also reacted strongly to a promise by President Botha that there would be no more forced removals, claiming that the municipality's deadline amounts to a forced removal.

Mr Smit said the Government had treated the question of the Lawaikamp squatters with consideration and sympathy.

He was personally satisfied that care had been taken that the lives of the people would be least disrupted and that they would have better facilities in Thembalethu (Sandkraal) township which had been built by the municipality.

Mr Rogers said about 300 families had been shifted to Thembalethu and 202 families were living in 180 shacks in Lawaikamp.

Mr Smit said the new residential area had been established in conjunction with the original black liaison committee and several million rand had already been spent on infrastructure and community services.

He pointed out it had never been the intention of the authorities to develop Lawaikamp as a permanent residential area for blacks and the decision to move them was not sudden.

Mr Jasper Walsh, MP for Finelands, said he handed three petitions to the Minister of Constitutional development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today calling for the residents of Lawaikamp to be allowed to stay.

The Black Sash and 11 other organisations have organised a Save Lawaikamp Campaign.
1800 must move

By Mzikayise Edom

The entire community of Lawaaikamp, near George, faces removal on Tuesday, May 31.

The families will be resettled in Thembleluthu (Sanddriaal), about three kilometres from George. The George municipality wants to redevelop Lawaaikamp for coloureds.

Residents are determined to fight the removal because they believe the area should be...

To Page 2
PFP MP ACCUSES HEUNIS

THE Government appeared to be blurring the distinction between forced removals for what it called development purposes and forced removals for political purposes, said Progressive Federal Party MP for Prineland Mr Jasper Walsh.

Speaking at the extended public committee discussing the Cape Province Budget, Mr Walsh said, despite Government assurances that there were to be no more forced removals, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis had blurred this assertion saying there would be no more forced removals for political reasons.

Cape Town Administrator Mr Gene Louw noted at the start of the debate — without giving details — that new legislation was being considered which would make the control of illegal squattings less of a problem.

Reasons

Mr Walsh said black people had lived in Lawaankamp in George for some 35 years, but were now required by the Government to move to Sandkraal.

"According to the George town clerk the coloured area adjacent to Lawaankamp is to be extended into the Lawaankamp area," said Mr Walsh.

There were black people in Lawaankamp who had valid reasons for not wanting to move, and who were now resisting the Government's efforts.
GEORGE. — No one will be forcibly removed from Lawaikamp on May 31. This assurance was given by the mayor of George, Mr John Rogers, at a press conference yesterday.

Mr Rogers said the town council would, after the expiry date, apply for eviction orders through the normal legal channels against those people who by then had not yet moved from Lawaikamp.

The court application would be made in order to make the ground available for redevelopment.

The council had for a considerable time been involved with the planning of this redevelopment of Lawaikamp and an estimated 800 black families had already settled in the new town, known as Thembalethu, he said.

"Each family involved in this action will be compensated," he said.

— Sapa
558 oppose Lawaaikamp Removal

By JIM FREEMAN

Three petitions containing 558 signatures of people opposing the scheduled removal of black families from the Lawaaikamp township outside George were presented to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday.

The petitions were handed to Mr Heunis by the PFP MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh.

Mr Walsh said the first petition had been signed by 194 coloured people living in the residential area adjacent to Lawaaikamp.

Lawaaikamp is scheduled for resettlement by coloured people from the end of the month.

Mr Walsh said the other two petitions had been drawn up by a PFP member in George, Mrs Eve Jenkins, and had been signed by 374 people, 200 of them from the George area.

A church service to highlight the plight of the estimated 1,700 residents of Lawaaikamp will be held at St George's Cathedral at 10am on Monday.

ABOVE . . . Residents of Lawaaikamp who say they will resist attempts to resettle them at the end of the month.

Picture: JIM FREEMAN

LEFT: MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, with one of the petitions he submitted to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.
Heunis, had "betrayed" the people of the Oukasie Location nearBrits, Mrs Helen
Suzman, Progressive
Federal Party MP for
Houghton said.

Speaking in the first
joint debate of Parlia-
ment's extended Com-
mittee on Transvaal
Provincial Affairs in
Pretoria this week, she
said Mr Heunis had
broken a personal
promise to her not to
remove the Oukasie
people forcibly.

She said that both Mr
Heunis and Minister of
Education and Develop-
ment Aid, Dr Gerrit
Viljoen, had assured her
that there would be no
more forced removals.

The Government
would say that the
removal of the Oukasie
people was voluntary but
it was "no such thing".

It raised the question:
"When is a forced
removal not a forced
removal?"

The Government had
used several devices to
force the Oukasie people
to Lethlabile, 25 km from
Brits.

It had proclaimed
that perfectly legal, but
impossible of themselves.

There was now a
continuous police
presence, the right of
occupation had been
denied to all except
permit-holders, others
could not stay even
 overnight, no animals
could be kept and no
sub-letting was allowed.

And though services
had not improved, serv-
ices charges had
actually increased from
R24 to R37.50 a month,
while the roads and
sewage system were
deteriorating.

"This is nothing but
harassment, but because
it has not been done at
point the Government
will say it is voluntary.

"It is no such thing.
There is no reason why
Oukasie could not have
been upgraded. A survey
showed this would cost
R3 million.

"Mr Heunis has
betrayed the Oukasie
people after giving me
the personal assurance
that they wouldn't be
forced to move.

"The Government and
the Transvaal adminis-
tration should be
ashamed of themselves."
Soviets allowed to read of Kremlin's blunders

MOSCOW — A Soviet historian, in a dramatic break from long-promoted official views, has asserted that Kremlin foreign policy blunders over decades led to heightened world tension and helped prevent genuine détente with the West.

The historian, Mr Vyacheslav Dashichev, said the Cold War of the late 1940s and early 1950s was largely a result of Josef Stalin's imposition of Soviet "hegemony" in eastern Europe.

In an article in the weekly Literary Gazette, he said the incompetency of Leonid Brezhnev and his colleagues in the 1970s led to the East-West confrontation at the turn of the 1980s.

"The hegemonistic, great-power ambitions of Stalinism which took root in our foreign policy frequently posed a threat to the political balance between different states, and especially between East and West," he wrote.

The crisis after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 "was largely caused by the errors and the incompetent approach of the Brezhnev leadership in foreign policy matters", he said.

Mr Dashichev's article was the first detailed critical assessment of the history of Soviet foreign policy, an area beyond challenge since the 1920s, to appear in Moscow for wide public reading.

Analysts said it clearly reflected much of the "new thinking" emerging from Moscow on how to deal with the West on the eve of the summit in the Soviet Union between Kremlin leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan.

Mr Dashichev, identified by Literary Gazette only as a professor, challenged some of the most sacred canons of old-Soviet dogma although he did not exonerate Western imperialism from blame.

For years, Moscow asserted that its problems in relations with the outside world were entirely the result of western aggressiveness, treachery or trickery. — Reuters.
Peace and Quiet... Life goes on for the estimated 700 residents of George’s Informal black township as they wait news of their promised removal in a week.

As the dark shadows melt under the bright lights of the dawn, the quietude of the township is broken by the sound of children playing. The rhythm of life continues uninterrupted as long as the sun shines.

The children run, enjoying the freedom of open space. Some are on bicycles, others on foot. Their laughter fills the air, a joyous symphony of childhood.

The houses are simple, made of whatever materials are available. The walls are thin, the roofs made of tin or plastic sheets. Despite the poverty, there is a sense of pride and resilience.

The children are happy, their smiles infectious. They play games, stretch their imaginations, and dream of a better future. It is a moment of peace in a world that is often filled with conflict.

By Jim Freeman

Lawkakamp: No Place Like Home
The government still forcing its ideological blueprint down everyone else's throat.

A part of Lawawkamp where shocks have been demoted.

For standing put

Lawawkamp: The case
The residents of Lawawkamp have survived for the past 23 years in their homes. Now it is time to destroy Lawawkamp.

Sister H. J. Sister community
Moosepin, U.S.A. lawawkamp
Or you will be expelled.

Law awkamp is being destroyed.

The residents of Lawawkamp have survived for the past 23 years in their homes. Now it is time to destroy Lawawkamp.

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Law awkamp is being destroyed.
Shanty town waits for the bulldozers

Republic Day this year will be significant for the residents of Lawaaikamp near George. It is the day the bulldozers move in and demolish their homes.

For six years now the shanty town — home for about 200 families — has been under threat.

The area was demarcated a coloured group area.

But the "mixed" community has consistently resisted the move to a new area, Sandkraal, outside George.

Tomorrow a number of influential community, church and political leaders will attend a church service in support of the Lawaaikamp residents.

PAT DEVEREAUX

The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allen Boesak, and the Rev Frank Chikane, secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), are expected to speak.

The Black Sash yesterday condemned the planned removal as "inhuman and unjust".

It added that altogether 3.5 million people in South Africa had been forcibly removed from their homes.
Lawaaikamp residents hold an impromptu prayer service in the village's Missionary Church.

Removal deadline is Republic Day

ABOVE: Children play in a Lawaaikamp "street" while other residents go about their daily tasks. RIGHT: Mr Hlalambini Sambokwe and his wife, Lilly. They have lived in Lawaaikamp for decades.

Any excuse for music as this impromptu band gets together to entertain children and teenagers in Lawaaikamp near George. The residents have been given until Tuesday to leave their homes and move to Thembaletlu.
Plant collector Mr Jubu Markeni, who has lived in Lawaaikamp since 1947.

A row of orderly brick houses in Thembaletetu township to which authorities want to move Lawaaikamp's residents.
It will be Tuesday next, Lawai’i, a big day. And Dr. Norman Fielder will come to the House of Assembly to tell us how to improve our community.

In his past, Dr. Fielder has been very active in the community, and he has a lot of ideas on how we can improve our community. He will talk about the importance of community involvement and how we can work together to make a difference.

Dr. Fielder believes that the community is the key to success. He says that if we want to improve our community, we need to work together and be proactive.

He will also talk about the importance of education and how we can make sure that all our children have access to quality education.

Dr. Fielder will be here for the whole day, so make sure to come and listen to his words of wisdom. It will be a great opportunity to learn and grow as a community.

So mark your calendars for Tuesday next, Lawai’i. It will be a big day.

By Charles Mafale
Teacher and kids outside their creche at Lawaulkamp.
A child outside the Lawakkamp home—he'll have to leave on Tuesday.
Lawaaikamp residents ‘won’t move’

Lawaaikamp residents yesterday repeated their “total commitment” to resist being forcibly removed to the nearby Sandkraal.

More than 2 500 people attended a prayer service to support members of the 30-year-old Lawaaikamp community who have been threatened with removal from tomorrow.

Speaking from George last night, independent MP Mr Jan van Eck, said the service had expressed a “massive show of solidarity” with the Lawaaikamp residents at a special church service held there yesterday.

The George Civic Association, the main community organization opposing the removals, said: “The residents of Lawaaikamp demand the freedom of choice to remain in Lawaaikamp and have it upgraded.

“This we have been saying for many years. We have not changed our minds although the government has tried in many ways to make us move,” it added.

Dr Allan Boscak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, addressed the five hour service.

A British MP and representative of the World Council of Churches, Mr Paul Booteng, as well as members of the Progressive Federal Party, the National Committee Against Removals and other human rights and church organizations also attended, said Mr Van Eck.

“Those who attended the service — including members of the Sandkraal community — showed total solidarity with the Lawaaikamp people, who are committed to opposing the removals,” he said.

Police kept a “distant” watch of the five-hour-long proceedings, he said.

Also present were UCT students who plan to stay in Lawaaikamp through tomorrow.

Government officials have said no Lawaaikamp residents will be moved by force but court eviction rulings will be sought against any defying tomorrow’s deadline to move three kilometres from the squatter settlement to Sandkraal, which is also known as Thembalethu (Good Hope) township.

The Bureau for Information has defended the move, citing squalor, overcrowding and health dangers in the settlement. It said scores of families had already moved voluntarily and denied the measure was taken without consultation with the residents.

“In terms of the government’s policy of orderly urbanization, provision has been made for the necessary facilities and opportunity for development at Thembalethu,” a bureau statement said. — Staff Reporter, Sapa and UPI
Residents of two black townships — Lawaikamp, outside George, and Ouakasie, near Pretoria — yesterday vowed to remain in their communities and resist all Government attempts to be relocated.

Both towns held meetings yesterday and announced they had no intention of complying with Government orders to move to newly created communities.

“The people of Lawaikamp shanty town are part and parcel of a persecuted community in South Africa,” the Rev Frank Chikanke, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a church service yesterday.

Nearly 2,000 people crammed into the Parkdene Catholic Church for the service which lasted about three hours.

It was held to protest against the threatened removal of more than 200 remaining families in Lawaikamp to newly developed Thembalethu township, 3 km away.

Authorities have given residents until tomorrow, Republic Day, to move or face legal steps to have them evicted. The residents have demanded that Lawaikamp be upgraded.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said: “A government which does not take care of the poor, defenceless and powerless is not a government.

“A government which does not care about injustice is little more than a gang of robbers,” he said.

Among guests at the service were British Labour MP, Mr Paul Boateng, representing the World Council of Churches, and the Rev Chris Wigglesworth of the Church of Scotland, who represented the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

At a press conference before the service, the George Civic Association appealed to the municipality to stay the deadline, pending legislation declaring Lawaikamp an open area.

Spokesman Mr Zolile Hugo said a mysterious pamphlet was circulated to residents during the night. Signed by the “Peoples Committee in Sandkraal” (Thembalethu) it invited the Lawaikamp residents to move there.

In Ouakasie, community leader Mr Marshall Buys told more than 100 people at a combination church service-protest meeting that residents should not be intimidated by the Government.

The Government has given residents until Wednesday to move when it will seal off Ouakasie to prevent outsiders from entering.

Mr Buys said many residents had already paid their rents for June, indicating their intention to remain in Ouakasie, which now has about 8,000 residents.

The Government abolished Ouakasie by decree in 1986 and has been trying to move residents to Lohlabale, 20 km away. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-AP.
Lawaaikamp removals: 2 000 at protest service

From ROBERT HOIWING
Staff Reporter

GEORGE. - The people of Lawaaikamp are "part and parcel of a persecuted community in South Africa", said the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, at a church service here.

Almost 2,000 people crammed the Parkdene Catholic Church near Lawaaikamp yesterday for the three-hour service which was held to protest the threatened removal of more than 200 remaining Lawaaikamp families to newly developed Thembalethu township, 3 km away.

Authorities have given residents until tomorrow, Republic Day, to move or face legal steps to have them evicted. The residents have demanded that Lawaaikamp be upgraded.

Mr Chikane said Lawaaikamp residents were "amazing people who can still love those who brutalise, murder, and remove you."

"You are an amazing community who cannot be understood even by your persecutors themselves. The same people who say we should not be violent, boast that they fought for this land."

Gang of robbers

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches said: "A government which does not care about injustice is little more than a gang of robbers."

This week, he said, the National Party celebrated 40 years of rule. "For us, it has been 40 years of suffering, oppression, pain and forced removal."

"Lawaaikamp will be repeated in other places and other people will be removed but in the end we will win. We will struggle for the day when we will own our land, as we should."

Among guests at the service were British Labour MP Mr Paul Boateng, representing the World Council of Churches, and the Rev Chris Wigglesworth of the Church of Scotland, representing the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Two parliamentarians, Mr Jan van Eck, independent MP for Claremont and Mr Jasper Walsh, PFP MP for Pinelands, attended. Also present were representatives of several organisations, student groups, white residents of George and black residents of people from as far afield as Cape Town.

Mr Boateng described racism as a "gaping wound in the body of Christ - that wound bleeds in Lawaaikamp."

At a Press conference at a Lawaaikamp home before the service, the George Civic Association (Geoca) said they demanded freedom of choice. Those who wanted to move to Thembalethu should be allowed to do so, but remaining residents should be allowed to stay so the township could be upgraded.

The association appealed to the municipality to stay the deadline.

CANDLE CEREMONY: Members of the audience join the cast of District 6 The Musical in lighting candles at the end of the 300th performance on Saturday which was dedicated to the people of Lawaaikamp.

INTERNATIONAL television crews covering a church service at the threatened Lawaikamp settlement yesterday claimed that four video cassettes, which had been handed to SAA for transportation to Johannesburg, had been "wiped".

In a joint statement, Worldwide Television News (WTN) and Visnews said television crews had videotaped a church service at Lawaikamp on Sunday and had shipped four videotapes containing footage of the church service to Johannesburg.

"WTN and Visnews have clear evidence that the four tapes had been tampered with after they were given to SAA for shipment. The video images on all four cassettes had been erased. We deplore this type of tampering with the news gathering process."

"WTN and Visnews issue this statement representing NBC News, ABC News, BBC and ITN."

SATS spokesman Mr Francois Louw confirmed last night that SAA had transported the tapes but said SATS did not "interfere in any way with cargo that has been entrusted to us for transport.

"Our official standpoint is that we transport all cargo after having screened it by means of X-rays and other means for the sake of aircraft and passenger safety. We are investigating the matter, and view it in a serious light," he said.

He could not explain how the tapes could have been wiped clean and could not say whether another agent could have intercepted the tapes and interfered with them.

Mr Craig Matthew, WTN cameraman, said nothing remained of the church service at Lawaikamp which he had filmed.

The images could not be wiped out by X-Ray machines at airports and it would need strong magnetism to erase the tapes which were packed in normal plastic shipping bags and properly tied, he said.

Lawaikamp's residents have till today to move or face legal efforts to evict them. They have appealed that they be allowed to stay and that Lawaikamp be upgraded.
The sensible solution to Lawaaikamp problem

By Jan van Eck, independent MP for Claremont, who has been closely involved with the squatter camp residents for more than two years. The sensible thing to do would be to upgrade "Lawaai" and to develop it as a second black residential area. It has, after all, over a period of more than 30 years been firmly established as a home to many, a home within walking distance of the main providers of employment.

Change of mind

Having been intimately involved over the past two and a half years in the battle of the Lawaaikamp community against numerous attempts to move them, I believe that the remaining 2000 residents are irrevocably committed to stay. What is ironic is that, when the move to Sindaknaal was first mooted about eight years ago, the residents were quite agreeable to the idea. The Government's promise to provide 750 brick homes in the new township as well as improved services created the impression that the Government was serious about improving the living conditions of the residents and that it was not merely moving the squatter camp from one site to another one as far away from the whites as possible.

But when the Government changed its mind (on the 750 brick homes), so did the community. The George Civic Association, which represents the people of Lawaaikamp, has since that date consistently resisted all attempts at moving the residents — something which has not made it popular with the authorities.

The chief proponent of the forced removal, the town clerk of George, Mr C P du Plessis, has on numerous occasions quite openly stated that the reason for the removal was that they did not want any blacks living within the municipal boundaries of George. And since Lawaaikamp were purposefully allowed to worsen, resulting in the kind of slum conditions experienced in Lawaaikamp and many other black townships.

If Mr Botha therefore feels that fingers should be pointed, he should rather be pointing these at himself and his Government.

What to do now?

The sensible thing to do would be to upgrade "Lawaai" and to develop it as a second black residential area. It has, after all, over a period of more than 30 years been firmly established as a home to many, a home within walking distance of the main providers of employment.

It should be clear that the new township will not be able to accommodate the fast-growing black population of George. A redeveloped and properly serviced "Lawaai", 2-4 km away, is ideally placed to be a home to many of the newcomers.

To do this would not only be a sensible way of tackling the long-term needs of George's black community but would also mean doing what is morally right — allowing the remaining 2000 to stay in their homes.

It is a right that white South Africans take for granted. Why should black South Africans be expected to respond differently?
THE HOMELANDS

Saved by Verwoerd

For the second time this year the courts have thwarted government’s homeland consolidation plans. For yet again Pretoria ignored the Verwoerdian spirit of the original legislation — “to bring together those that belong together” with the ultimate aim of creating independent national states. It seems that this can never be done — and so out the window goes a central pivot of grand apartheid.

The decision in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court by Judges A J Findlay, J P Malherbe and G A Hattingh to reverse the incorporation of Botshabelo into the South Sotho homeland, QwaQwa, follows the Appeal Court decision earlier this year which removed Moutse from the jurisdiction of KwaNdobele.

The Moutse decision was based on ethnic incompatibility: Moutse residents are predominantly North Sotho, not Ndebele. In an important distinction, the court went further in the Botshabelo case and took into account differences in political development, lifestyle and culture.

Botshabelo was originally planned as a township for a population of 200 000 by the year 2000. By 1986 400 000 people were already living there, of whom 70% are South Sotho. In practice Botshabelo became a dumping ground for evicted farmworkers, former residents of disestablished Free State townships and other victims of removals.

Judge Malherbe ruled that the distance between the two places — Botshabelo is 60 km outside Bloemfontein and some 200 km away from QwaQwa on the other side of Lesotho — was not a factor. What does make a difference is the fact that the population of Botshabelo is essentially urban while that of QwaQwa remains tribally based.

QwaQwa has progressed through the evolutionary political process of being a tribal authority, a regional authority, and now has a legislative assembly. Botshabelo was established as a town with little development of political structures, noted Judge Malherbe.

Another factor is the number of non-South Sotho residents in Botshabelo. Even without the difference in the political development of the two places, 120 000 "foreign blacks" would become part of QwaQwa if the incorporation were to go through, the judge said.

Much was also made of the potential political instability of Botshabelo. Judge Malherbe concluded that its inhabitants were in general young and that this fact, together with factors such as unsatisfactory facilities, inadequate adult supervision and possible intimidation, created the circumstances for an unstable political climate. Therefore Botshabelo could become the political boiling pot (kookpot) of the future.

The judgment attempted to define the parameters within which government may operate and the role of the courts in safeguarding the rights of the people affected by these decisions.

The court found that in terms of the National States Constitution Act, the State President does indeed have the power to alter the area of jurisdiction of a legislative assembly. Only the relevant homeland authority need be consulted. However, this does not mean that the State President can do anything “under the sun” noted Judge Malherbe.

In his judgment, Judge Findlay spoke at length of the judicial responsibility to safeguard the rights of people who have no official representation, saying: “I would assume that a far-reaching step such as the incorporation of Botshabelo would have been thoroughly investigated and planned ... I would like to think this was so since an important and drastic constitutional step was taken changing the rights, status and way of life of approximately 400 000 people who had no say in the matter whatsoever ... this calls for the exercise by this court of the utmost vigilance and scrutiny since no other effective legitimate avenue may be available to safeguard the rights of those so affected.”

The decision has profound implications for other communities threatened with incorporation. It defines the limits of government intentions to use the homeland system as a means of ultimately disenfranchising all SA blacks, locking them together in any fashion it could contrive so that they may be in “white” SA on sufferance only. For this reason alone it is likely to appeal against the Bloemfontein judgment.

Amendment Bill (which deals with constituency delimitation and the appointment of blacks to the Cabinet), triggered the rumours. Political pundits immediately speculated that Botha might use the occasion to announce an early election.

Until now, Allan Hendrickx’s Labour Party (LP) has steadfastly refused to cooperate on delimitation, a refusal which some National Party (NP) MPs secretly support.

It could be that Botha, irritated by the LP’s stonewalling — and the prospect of Conservative Party (CP) gains in next month’s municipal polls has decided to go for a general election in October. If so, it will mean that parliament will reconvene for a third time this year, since the constitution states that parliament must reconvene within 30 days of a general election.

However, a general election will not save Botha from a real crisis should the LP persist in refusing to back Botha on delimitation, required every 10 years — meaning the next should be in 1989.

Once a new delimitation has been carried out, (assuming by that time some compromise can be reached with Hendrickx), it automatically implies another general election. There would obviously have to be one, especially as current proposals suggest that the Transvaal should gain 15 new constituencies, while the number in the Cape should shrink.

Another scenario is that Botha will use Friday’s joint session to instruct the other two Houses to come to a decision on the GAA amendment Bills before he refers them to the President’s Council within two weeks.

Whatever Botha decides in the solitude of his Tuynhuis office, there can be no doubt

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Lurching on

Parliament, this week threatened by the walk-out of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) caucus and Wynand Malan’s National Democratic Movement over amendments to the Group Areas Act (GAA), will never be the same again. There must now be doubt in even President P W Botha’s mind about the road he is taking — which might well explain renewed rumours of an early general election this year.

Botha’s call to the two junior Houses to attend this Friday’s joint debate on the second reading of the Constitution Second

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