

# RESETTLEMENT

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# Soweto squatter camp bulldozed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bulldozers razed the Mshenguiville squatter camp in the Soweto suburb of Mofolo without warning early yesterday morning, leaving at least 1 000 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) had housed about 20 families in tents at the Methodist Centre in Mofolo by late afternoon.



# NO LONGER A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL

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CITY PRESS  
11/11/87

**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 resettled.

Though the 120 coloured families living at Noorkamp – 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 Mothotlung – about 5km away.

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

Noordkamp Labour Party chairman Henry Riettels disclosed to *City Press* this week that they

## Report by SOL MORATHI

were informed about their resettlement by the Northern Transvaal Administration Board about two months ago

Though Riettels 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.

Riettels 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"

Riettels 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 township's former community council after it had been decided that the poor hygienic conditions there and the astronomic 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 Letlhabile, 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.



RIETTELS



# 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, Brits 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 300 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.

**VICTORIA FALLS — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano met here yesterday for lengthy talks on security and the ability of their economies to survive anti-SA sanctions.**

Sources said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was originally expected to join Mugabe here. However, Kaunda has been increasingly preoccupied by internal problems since last month's food riots in the copper belt.

The two leaders were accompanied by their Security, Trade and Transport Ministers, appearing to confirm reports that the Beira corridor lay at the heart of their discussions.

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its Rlm-a-day military operation to keep the corridor clear of interference by the MNR.

Mugabe flies next week to Delhi for the first consultative meeting of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund, established against Pretoria.

of comprehensive mandatory embargo goes against Pretoria.

Year message from immediate imposition of Zimbabwean sanctions against SA, there has been renewed speculation that he may soon announce limited measures, preserving his credibility as one of the foremost black African advocates of comprehensive mandatory embargo.

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The Beira corridor represents the only practicable alternative to SA routes for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, but now carries only 10% of Zimbabwe's world trade.

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

## Mugabe, Chissano meet on security



● MUGABE



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# Govt 'transfers' Oukasie school

By Susan Fleming

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 Itumenaleng 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 Itumenaleng Primary School are crammed into Odi classrooms.

## CROWDED

Nearly 950 pupils have registered at the school and the DET has provided only 15 teachers.

Some classes have as many as 80 pupils and according to the principal of the school, Mr ML 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 dying" 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 chil-

dren that it can close the remaining schools."

In a letter to the Bothabelo 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.

But the Bothabelo Sec-

ondary School committee agreed 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.

"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 bussed in then 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.

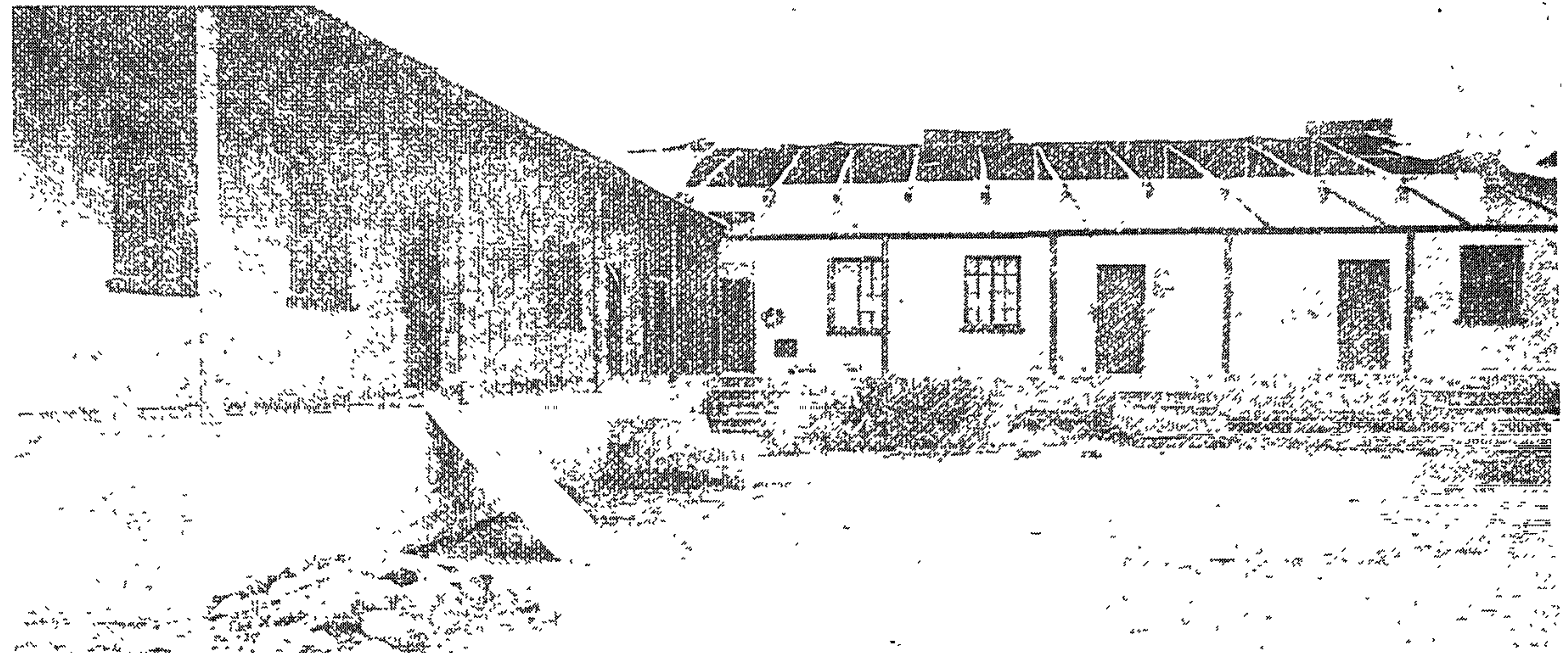
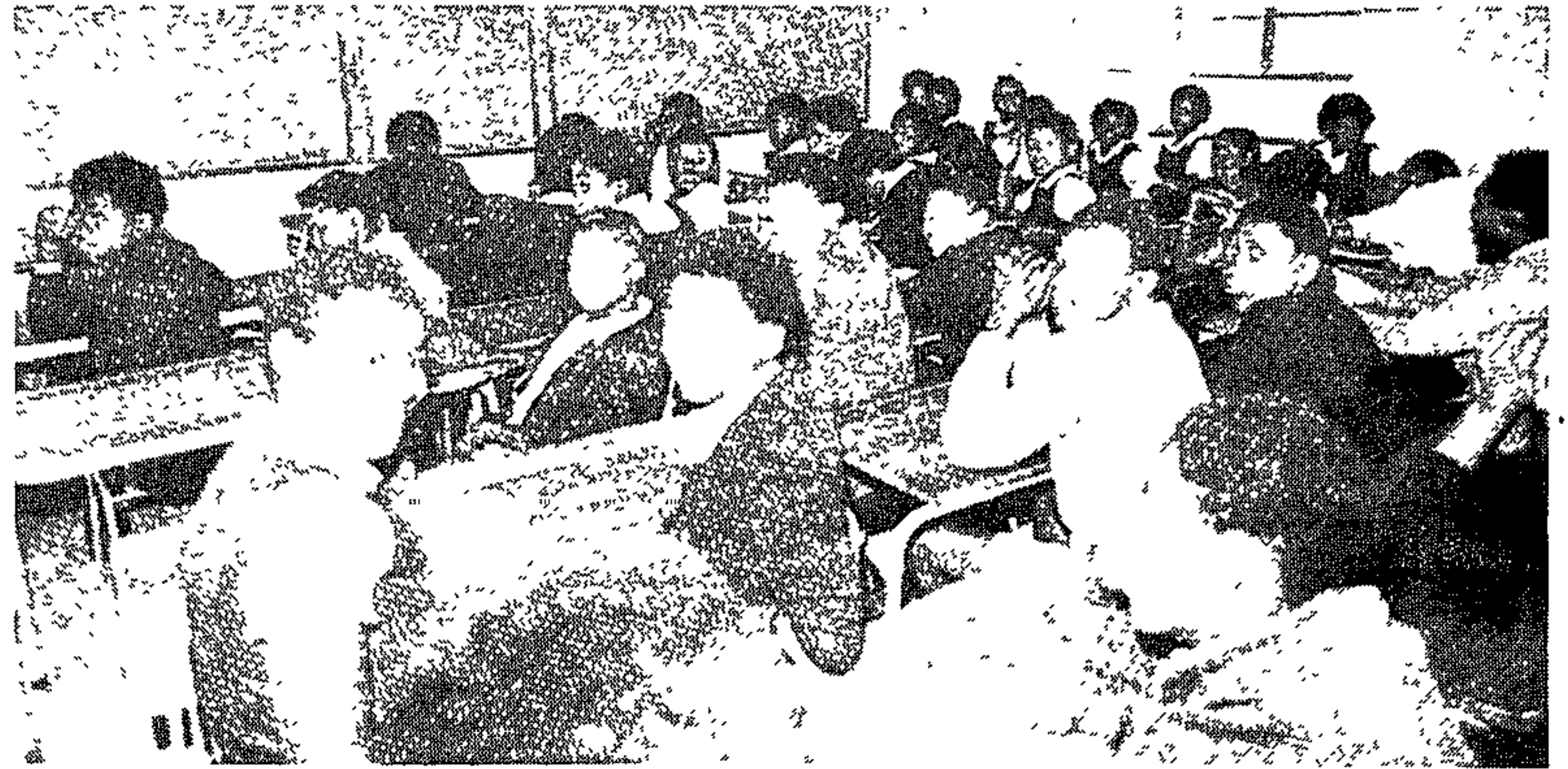
Another resident said if they were forced to move many people would be unable to get to work in Brits.

"While we live here we can walk to work. But, if they move us to Lethlabile it will be very difficult."

Said the Rev O K Makgopela, chairman of the Bothabelo High School committee and BAC Advisor. "I am amazed the Government does not want to upgrade Oukasie and wants to remove us when it can spend R4 million on a record."



"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 Itumenaleng 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

## Mercy plea for squatters

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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 represent-

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

Committee spokesman Ivane Mqokozo 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.

# Last of Langa's residents told to demolish shacks

By DENISE BOUTALL

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 Coetzee, were available for comment today.

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# Chief to report on Inanda move

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**African Affairs  
Correspondent**

THE Commission for Co-operation 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/Crestholme 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 jammed 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 28 and 29, 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 Nseleni area east of Empangeni and north of Richards Bay.

## ested after ound 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, 39, 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 Y'S OUTLOOK

**BELT:** Cloudy, warm and humid night with scattered thunder-  
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## Oukasie dispute continues

By Sol Makgabutlane, Education Reporter

Itumeleng 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 outlying 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 Buys, chairman of the Brits Action Committee:

"Every black child needs to have education. Our children need education and we will make sure that 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 Buys 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 Bophuthatswana, 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

CP Correspondent

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

This move follows a decision by the Lekoa 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 Lekoa 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.

## WOMEN TODAY



### Sophiatown 28/11/87 271 sparkles again

**GIVING SOPHIATOWN VOICE:** Ruth Jacobson (left) and Pippa Stein (Purkey) 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, Es'kia Mphahlele, 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".

W/Mail 6-12/2/87

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Report:  
**SOL  
MORATHI**

Pictures:  
**PETER  
SETUKE**

# OUKASIE

q/press  
8/2/87

(271)

**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 unusable. You can hardly differentiate between the main roads and minor streets

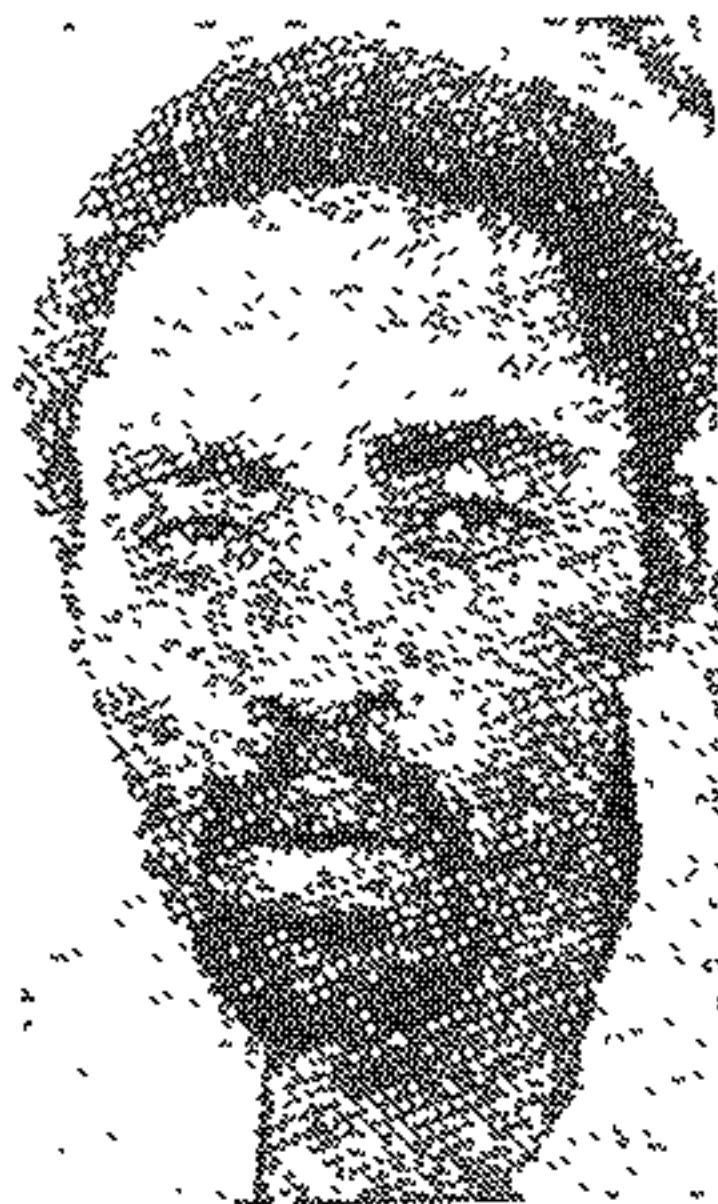
"Everything is in a shambles. The authorities are well aware of the conditions, but are ignoring them. That is one way of getting people discouraged," said Buys

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



**Marshall Buys  
BAC chairman**

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 dirtiest tricks" by closing Itumeleng Primary School without consulting the remaining Oukasie people

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

The school, DET spokesman Peter Mundell argues, has not been closed but transferred to Letlhabile.

There are also fears that the remaining schools – Odi and Botlhabela Secondary – may also be transferred to Letlhabile 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 sponsorship 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 ex-

isted, 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 deproclaimed in October last year, making the remaining families illegal squatters in the place they have occupied for more than 55 years.

Almost 7 000 people have been moved to Letlhabile – a resettlement area on the edge of Bophuthatswana, after buckling under government pressure.

Since the deproclamation, Buys pointed out, Oukasie people have been exposed to trying, unhygienic conditions despite the R24,50 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 Letlhabile 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 Senzeni Park" and "Survival Park". T-shirts bearing slogans such as "We are here to stay" and "We Love Oukasie" are an increasingly common sight.

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 from Driefontein, Crossroads, Mogopa and other areas.

Rev OK Makgopela 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.



**Children sleep in a community creche that was recently closed by the Central Transvaal Administration Board, but later reopened.**



# Evictions: Sebe urged to act

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9/2/87

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 PFP-NRP alliance for the East London North parliamentary seat, said in a statement the actions of the Ciskei Government, as they affected East London, were "completely unacceptable".

The evictions of Transkeians from their homes in Mdantsane "together with the harassment of people at roadblocks" was a "classic case of the chickens 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 Party government's policy of destabilising, for example, Duncan Village and other so-called 'black spots' in and around East London and relocating these people in Mdantsane."

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

"To persist with these removals with no thought of the implications and the destabilisation this will have on the whole region is short-sighted indeed."

"In the interests of all in the region I make an urgent call on President Sebe to intervene personally to stop this victimisation of innocent people, failing which we shall have no option but to ask the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, to

intercede as this cannot be allowed to continue."

"We are powerless victims of his government's apartheid policy which effectively prohibits 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 unusual numbers of Transkeians crossing the Kei Bridge border post on foot.

More than 30 Transkeians were also reported to have been removed from the men's hostel in Zone 10, Zwelitsha, at the weekend.

Friends and neighbours said the men were taken away in two vans at dawn on Saturday. Their belongings were left behind.

Among the group was Mr Jockey Mgudlwa, 59, a paraplegic employed as a clerk at a textile factory for 33 years.

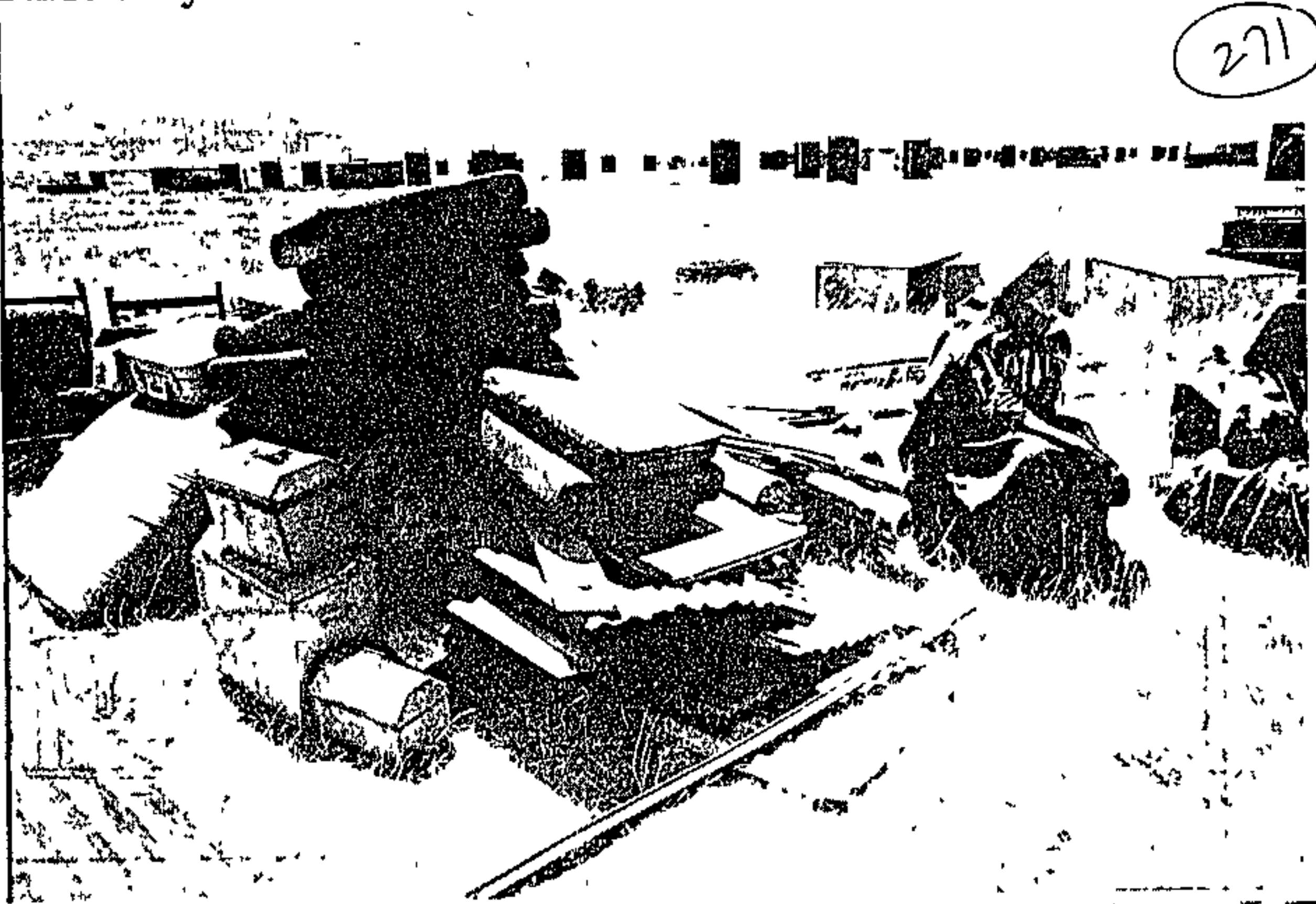
Mr Mgudlwa is originally from Qumanco (Wintersdrift), near Engcobo. His sister, Mrs Mlawu Pieterse, a senior nurse at Tower Hospital in Fort Beaufort, was trying to retrieve his belongings from the hostel last night.

Two other employees of the textile factory, Mr Cromwell Bekwa and Mr Thembekile Gqwangu, both originally from Ngqamakwe, were also reported to have been repatriated. Mr Gqwangu had lived in his Zone 3 house for more than 25 years.

Editorial opinion P8



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



Against a backdrop of tin toilets, framed by her possessions, a woman dumped in the Onverwacht resettlement camp broods about her future

Picture GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

## 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 Botshabelo/ 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

The government has quashed rumours that the people of Onverwacht will be incorporated into QwaQwa. But no one in Onverwacht is celebrating. LAUREEN PLATSKY of the National Committee Against Removals reports

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 Xhosa-speaking 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 Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, promised them a farm in the Harrismuth 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 Mpitso since July last year

Picture GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

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."



REMOVALS PM 13/2/87

## Oukasie hangs on 271

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-

lender points out that pass laws and influx control have to some extent been replaced by tougher squatter laws and "orderly urbanisation." He agrees with the Urban Foundation view that government allocates too little land close to the towns to accommodate blacks.

Says Budlender: "It is crazy and inhuman to demolish houses when there is such a shortage." Certainly, upgrading existing townships seems the cheaper, more logical solution. But government evidently does not agree.

Apart from Brits's strong rightwing opposition to the township's location (now a factor in the election) there is speculation that a motive for moving people to Lethlabile is the fact that it lies next to Bophuthatswana. Fears are that government may well be tempted later to incorporate Lethlabile into Bop and that its inhabitants might in this way lose their South African citizenship. Bop President Lucas Mangope is strongly opposed to the idea of dual citizenship for those residing in his territory and has legislated to that effect.

Meanwhile, says Trac, squatters on the farm Nooitgedacht between Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane in Bop have been asked by police to move to make way for a new Sun Hotel. Though they have lived there for years and have upgraded the area, they have been offered no compensation and have nowhere to go, says a spokesman for Trac.

Sun International's Peter Riddoch, however, says he is not aware that people have been chased away on SI's account. He says the hotel will be built on a vacant site. ■



ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE on-off Lawaaiikamp 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 Hennie Smit (MP for George) had assured residents of Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp removal was off."

## Lawaaiikamp '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 Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp for 15 years.

"First the official said Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp

W/Mail 13/2-19/2/87 (271)  
THE George municipality is to start evicting people on Monday from the black community of Lawaaiikamp, 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

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

pressure and moved already, but more than 2 000 residents are standing fast, refusing to move.

The community will hold a mass meeting on Saturday to discuss the pending removal.

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 Lawaaiikamp was a

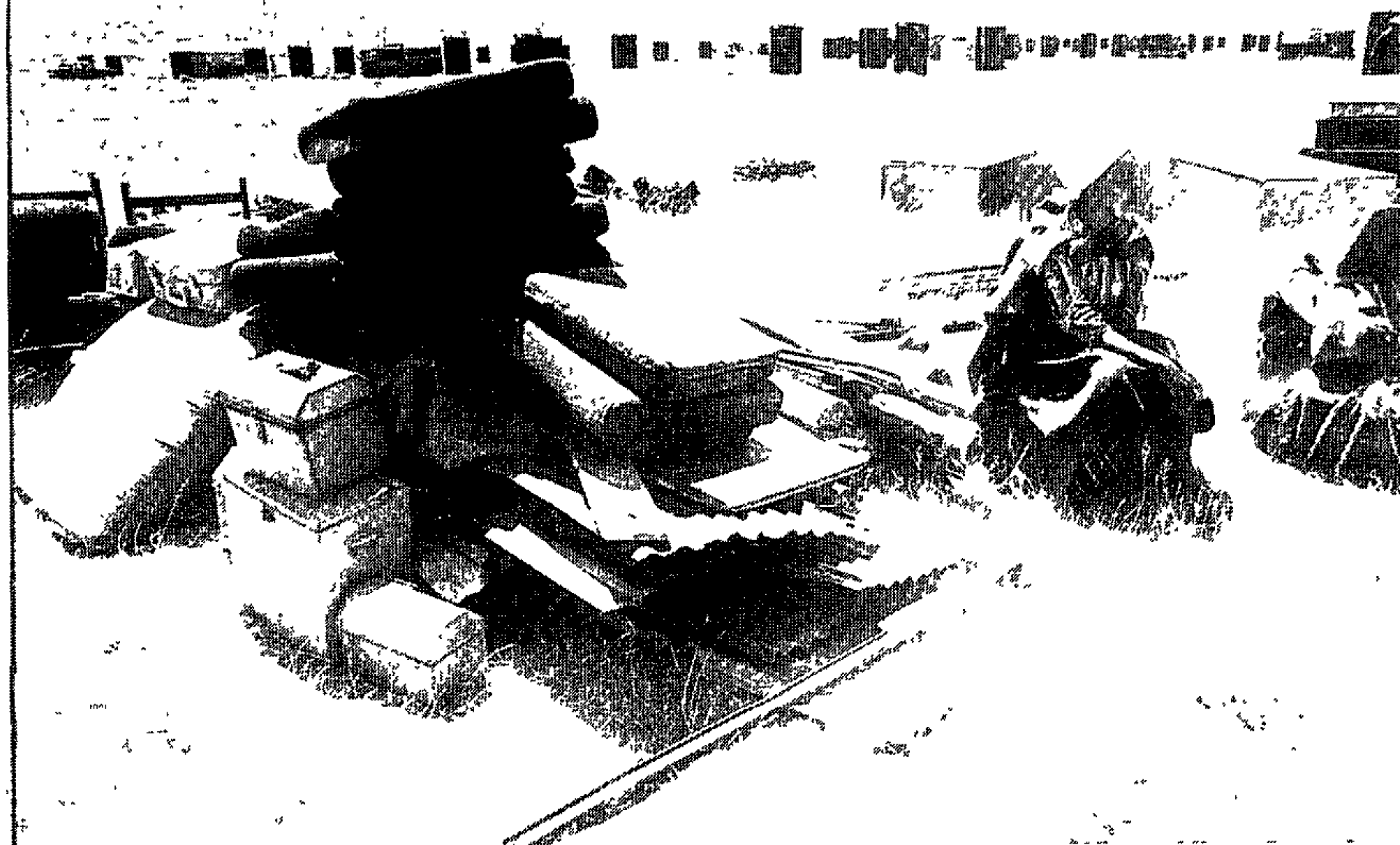
health hazard, then they said we were a disorganised community, then they said they needed the land for 'coloured' housing.

"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."



...ast they lived in South Africa. Then it was Transkei. Then Ciskei. And next ... QwaQwa?



Against a backdrop of tin toilets, framed by her possessions, a woman dumped in the Onverwacht resettlement camp broods about her future

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

# 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 Botshabelo/ 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

The government has quashed rumours that the people of Onverwacht will be incorporated into QwaQwa. But no one in Onverwacht is celebrating. LAUREEN PLATSKY of the National Committee Against Removals reports

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 Xhosa-speaking 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 Co-operation and Development, Piet Koonhof, 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 Mpitso since July last year

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*CAT 11/15 14/2/87*

## Lawaaikamp reprieve

271 ~~301~~ Political Correspondent

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

11605 16/2/87 307 371

GEORGE municipality had "further alienated" a moderate community and the authorities by threatening to demolish shacks at Lawaai kamp 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.

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W... hind bid

# 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 Smit, 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 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 Smit 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 Smit 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 "unnerving 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".

## Botshabelo residents fear incorporation

Sowetan 16/2/87

271

**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 Devel-

opment Aid, dr Gerrit 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 Laurie 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".

Library



respect of what date is this information furnished?

†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,

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 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 the very moment his 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 a 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 Chairman, 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! The hon member is not now putting a supplementary question. He is supplying information. I request him to resume his seat.

#### Velddrif telephone exchange

\*21 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether his Department has investigated allegations that personnel at the Velddrif telephone exchange refused to put through a telephone call made from Laaplek to a police station to report a shooting incident on or about 3 January 1987; if not, why not; if so, which police station or stations were involved;

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result of this investigation, if not, why not; if so, what action?

†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 result as soon as it is concluded,

(3) falls away

#### Onverwacht: incorporation into Qwaqwa.

\*22. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

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

(2) whether Qwaqwa is to become independent, if so, on what date?

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 Qwaqwa. 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 Qwaqwa.

†Mr P C CRONJÉ: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would just like to know from the hon the Minister how the people of Onverwacht themselves were consulted and whether he would consider a referendum before the area is incorporated into Qwaqwa.

†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.

Tsebe 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 Tsebe resident.

However, nobody appears to have told the residents of Tsebe 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

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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 Sechoaro, 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,



**Mangope ... no clarity on  
Nooitgedacht dwellers**

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, Izaac 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?" ■

(4) Financial year	Profit	Loss
March 1980.....	R2 217 440	
March 1981.....	R1 842 014	
March 1982.....	R1 393 718	
June 1983 (15 months).....	R995 592	
June 1984 .....	R1 375 898	
June 1985 .....	R554 238	
June 1986 .....		605 440

(5) Yes.

(a) Breweries will be sold by public tender after the Sorghum 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

## Municipal police

270 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any complaints were lodged with the South African Police in 1986 regarding the conduct of municipal police attached to the (a) Ibhayi Town Council and (b) KwaNobuhle Town Council, is so, (i) what was the nature of the complaints in each case and (ii) what action was taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

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 1 case the decision of the public prosecutor is awaited, while in 27 cases the investigations are not yet completed.

(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 disposed of as undetected, in 2 cases the decision of the public prosecutor is awaited and the investigation in one case is not yet completed.

## 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?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

According to the Population Register as at 31 January 1987:

(1) (a) 64 661.

(b) (i) 14 504.

(ii) 50 157

(2) 416 092.

## 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,

Month	Place	Families	Individuals
June 1986 .....	Langa	—	—
July 1986 .....	Despatch	—	—
August 1986 .....	Langa	895	5 813
September 1986 .....	Despatch	—	—
October 1986 .....	Langa	2 924	19 006
November 1986 .....	Despatch	—	—
December 1986 .....	Langa	1 212	7 878
	Despatch	39	2 568
	Langa	1 595	10 368
	Despatch	177	761
	Langa	354	2 301
	Despatch	—	—
	Langa	30	195
	Despatch	—	—

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

(2) June .....	none
July .....	8
August .....	35
September .....	39
October .....	27
November .....	27
December .....	6

(3) R13 487 782,62.

## Khayelitsha

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 at Khayelitsha; if not, when will a decision be taken; if so, who will be accommodated on the sites;

(2) (a) what is the monthly rental for a

site at Khayelitsha and (b) who receives these rentals?

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 1 and 2 Khayelitsha = R20 per month; Villages 3 and 4 Khayelitsha = not decided yet; Village 5 (Site "C") = R12.50 per month

(b) Rentals received by offices of



(ii) It is not possible to indicate when the houses will be completed as it is an on-going process

Johannesburg/Greater Soweto

442 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1986 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;
- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-  
L DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) (a) 21  
(i) 13  
(ii) 8  
(b) 14  
(i) 10  
(ii) 4  
(2) (a) 35

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) None

HoA

## Children's homes

443. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date,
- (2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children: if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome such shortage?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

1. (a) (i) None  
(ii) Ten  
(b) 775 (31 January 1987)
2. Yes

(a) For the age group 0–6 years, and children's homes to serve the Orange Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape.

(b) Private organisations that are interested in the care of children in need of care, are encouraged to establish such facilities. A State children's home at So-shanguve just north of Pretoria, is planned for 200 children and the erection thereof will commence during the 1987-88 financial year. A children's home at Grahamstown will be erected later this year by SOS Children Villages.

## Prisoners on hire

444. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1986 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons 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 to hirers was received from 3 January 1986 to 29 December 1986. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund.

## Pregnant women in detention

445 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Justice:

- (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 latest 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.

Hog

(a) and (b), (u), (aa) and (bb) The South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the medical treatment 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 can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalising in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists. This approach also applies to pregnant women.

- (2) None Two babies were, however born in hospitals outside prisons to which the mothers were referred by medical practitioners for the births. 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 with her 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

446. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:-

- (1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in police station cells 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



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 summonses 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:

(a) 196

(b) It is not in the interest of the

(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 Minister 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

HoA

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) female children in each age group were imprisoned with their mothers (aa) in 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 . . . . . 1 880

(c) Coloured . . . . . 388

(d) Asian . . . . . 4

Total . . . . . 2 280

(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

HoA



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 Wiers' Farm, about 20

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

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-gen-

eral 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

From Page 1  
with effect from February 1.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, headed by Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, was formerly in charge of black housing and squatter control.

The residents attending the meeting rejected the Government's plan to relocate them to the Evaton cemetery.

The residents said, among other objections, that they were happy at the farm in spite of the place lacking basic facilities such as water, electricity and a sewerage system.

There are no schools in the area save for a clinic but medical relief is provided twice a week by the Transvaal Hospital Services which runs a mobile clinic through Baragwanath Hospital.

There are no schools in the area save for a clinic but medical relief is provided twice a week by the Transvaal Hospital Services which runs a mobile clinic through Baragwanath Hospital.

The Wieler brothers, who own the farm, started accommodating homeless people since the early 1960s allowing them to erect shacks on the farm for a fee.

The Wieler brothers have since left the farm which the Government has earmarked for agricultural development.

in Venda, as well as Setshego in the case of Northern Sothos; Oukase—Lethlabile (presently a SADT town); Wheeler's Farm—land for settlement purposes to be identified but it will be in the Sebokeng/Evaton area;

McNaughtons—kwaNobuhle, a Black town at Uitenhage.

(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)	(ii)
Witwatersrand	Transkei
Witwatersrand	Venda
Witwatersrand	Lebowa
Witwatersrand	Swaziland
Witwatersrand	KwaNdebele
Witwatersrand	KaNgwane
Witwatersrand	Qwaqwa
Witwatersrand	Bophuthatswana
Witwatersrand	Lesotho
Witwatersrand	KwaZulu
Kimberley	Bophuthatswana
Delportshoop	Bophuthatswana
Barkly West	Bophuthatswana
Coligny	Bophuthatswana

HoA

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:

Month	Inflow		Releases		Evaporation losses from the Vaal Dam basin
	From Tugela River	Natural	Rand Water Board	Bloemhof Dam	
January ..	—	104	—	—	13
February ..	—	100	—	—	11
March ..	—	47	13	28	12
April ..	—	34	4	2	8
May ..	—	9	10	—	7
June ..	46	4	8	27	5
July ..	112	4	7	31	4
August ..	111	7	7	59	6
September ..	107	4	7	50	6
October ..	96	30	10	26	7
November ..	—	141	—	—	10
December ..	—	104	—	—	13
Subtotal	472	588	66	223	102

Evaporation losses		Releases	
Evaporation losses	=	Releases	=
102		913	

Total inflow . . . . . 1 060

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

Month	1986	Average long term
January ..	99	123
February ..	68	99
March ..	74	87
April ..	48	48
May ..	—	0
June ..	—	13
July ..	—	0
August ..	—	0
September ..	—	15
October ..	—	88
November ..	—	102
December ..	—	123
Total	630	750

HoA



specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Statistics which distinguish between

	R
(i) Building and Construction...	711 659
(ii) Retail .....	2 897 087 501
(iii) Wholesale .....	871 164 179
(iv) Manufacturing ..	822 189 247
(v) Services, Business ..	R366 520 096
Personal .....	R 35 277 278
(vi) Other: Agriculture and Mining .....	401 797 374
Catering and Accommodation .....	46 308 664
Advertising .....	183 278 425
Unclassified .....	67 116 443
	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 however as follows:

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

### Resettlements

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

(a) What total number of Black persons

payments of sales tax by individuals and companies are not maintained. For statistical purposes collections of sales tax are analysed under the groups specified below. The analysis for the period 1 April 1986 to 31 October 1986 was as follows:

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

### Resettlements

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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

(1) The Board received 843 applications for the period 1 April 1986 to 31 December 1986.

(2) (a) (i) 765 applications were approved and 16 were held back pending clearance of certain policy guidelines or obtaining further information from the applicant,

(b) The proposed capital investment in respect of the applications in each category is as follows.

Approved—R839,3 million  
Held back—R13,5 million  
Not approved—R111,6 million

(3) (a) Since it can take up to two years for a project to be physically established and real employment determined only after the industrialist's first quarterly claim is submitted to the Decentralisation Board, it is not possible to furnish particulars of employment opportunities created in respect of the applications approved for the above-mentioned period.

(b) The proposed employment creation in respect of applications received and approved is 53 515.

(4) (a) 37.

(b) A proposed capital investment of R80 million

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



### Unrest in townships

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;

- (3) whether any residents of any townships were (a) killed and (b) injured by members of the South African Defence Force performing duty in these townships during the above period, if so, (i) how many, (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

### Removals/resettlements

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) where and (ii) when will the inhabitants of each such township or community be resettled and (b) what is the total estimated cost of resettling these communities?

### 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 State President's statement that disorderly squatting (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 Soekmekaar.  
Black town Thusang at Roedtan;  
Black town without name at Duivelskloof;  
Black town Tshikoto at Louis Trichardt;  
Black town Oukase at Brits;

A squatter community known as Wheeler's Farm in the Bakerville area near Vanderbijlpark,

McNaughtons (part of Black town Kabah) at Uitenhage.

- (iii) Haasbult (Soekmekaar)—600 persons.  
Thusang (Roedtan)—397 persons.  
Duivelskloof—224 persons.  
Tshikoto (Louis Trichardt)—± 522 persons,  
Oukase (Brits)—± 10 000 persons.  
Wheeler's Farm (Bakerville)—± 3 000-4 000 persons.  
McNaughtons (Uitenhage)—7 230 persons

For more than two decades it was the intention to relocate the families resident in the Black towns at Soekmekaar, Duivelskloof, Roedtan and Louis Trichardt to the nearby national states and to retain the Black towns for single persons only. In the cases of Soekmekaar, Duivelskloof 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 resettlement has been identified

and planned to accept the families

All the residents of Oukase, Wheeler's Farm and McNaughtons are to be relocated. Over the years voluntary relocation gained momentum in the case of Oukase and it is still taking place daily. The residents of Oukase are to be relocated because of the poor health conditions prevailing in the town and because upgrading of Oukase 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 Oukase for the sake of a few persons.

On Wheeler's Farm illegal squatting 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 the voluntary relocation over the years, only those Blacks who are now residing in the so-called McNaughtons section of Kabah, 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 Zebediela area.  
Duivelskloof—Gakapane in Lebowa;  
Tshikoto—Waterval in Gankulu and Vleyfontein



**HOA**

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

(2) The monthly rainfall over the Vaal Dam Catchment for 1986 and the long term average in mm is as follows:			
	Month	1986	Average long term
	January	99	123
	February	68	99
	March	74	87
	April	48	48
	May	0	27
	June	13	11
	July	0	13
	August	0	11
	September	15	32
	October	88	78
	November	102	106
	December	123	115
	Total	630	750

# Two-year wait for new school facilities

## Education Reporter

Pupils attending overcrowded schools in Oukasié, 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 Oukasié, was moved to the Lethlabile resettlement area on Bophuthatswana border, the remaining one, Botlhabelo, became overcrowded.

"Many pupils were encouraged to come to Oukasié 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 Oukasié" has been rejected by Oukasié community leaders.

Mr Mundell said his department was in constant contact with parent groups from Oukasié 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

GRAHAMSTOWN  
Zweledinga, The Promised Land, and Ntabethemba, Mountain of Hope, are names of two of the villages in the Hewu resettlement area near Whittlesea.

But for ten years prospects were bleak for the more than 100 000 people (a Ciskei Government figure) who were removed into villages and closer settlement areas, and the people who previously lived in the thinly populated sparse country.

Now seeds of hope are being sown, literally, as a result of the Masibambane Christian Development Centre, based in Hewu, an area of about 102 000 h, and government reservoirs from which water is tapped.

But in some cases villagers must walk from five to 10 km to get their water.

Mr N. Cawa (right) chairman of a Masibambane committee, is seen receiving a tray of well rooted trees from Mr Ray Magda, director

Peddle, moving into the area.

A recent trip with Mr Dudley Hall, of Grahamstown, and director, Mr Ray Magda, to four of the six Hewu villages, viewing community gardens and one family "survival" unit was proof of Mr Hall's theory with available water people can thrive.

Unfortunately there lies the rub. The only natural water is the Oxkraal River which meanders through central Hewu, an area of about 102 000 h, and government reservoirs from which water is tapped.

Wherever he touched he stressed to all the gardeners the need for mulch to retain as much moisture as possible in the soil.

Yonda is centered by a clinic soon to be supplemented by a full-

vide for yourself or your family or even help yourself."

The two problems facing people in these barren resettlement areas were how to grow food and how to work and make money, he said.

Even on an area as slim as 1 000 sq m there could be mixed cropping and the possibility of stocking with chickens, pigs and goats. Each may be garnered by selling surplus produce.

The advantages of such small stock are obvious.

Mixed cropping, too, is essential. This eliminates the need for expensive pesticides because pests which go for certain crops don't like others. The greater the variety the better the soil.

Mr Hall might describe himself as "frail aged". He has a heart condition and has been



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.

They fled when Transkei embraced their homes. They represent at least 50 000 of the Hewu population, according to Forced Removals in South Africa, second volume of the Surplus People Project (SPP).

The central core used to be the Zulukama reserve area. There is friction between them and the newcomers because, they claim, "these people live on land that was meant for us."

This has not helped development in the area. Sada, the first resettlement village, was established in 1964. Most of the people, however, moved in during 1976 and 1977.

Areas which used to be waving grass are now approaching desert. The devastating caused by heavy stocking led the SPP to state categorically "People cannot subsist there."

Now at Embekweni, a village of 45 000 people from Glen Grey, there are the gardeners, as well

scale hospital at Whittlesea. Opportunists, however, the Masibambane men are now developing a clinic garden.

At Yonda, too, an old weir was discovered from which water from the Oxkraal is being diverted through a support locally.

Much of the land under cultivation in Peddle is glebe land belonging to the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

But not all the funds go into seed, equipment, plant for irrigation or block-making. Masibambane also believes in investing in the human element.

So it jumped at British Council scholarships which took Mr Magda and Rev Dhlamini, Rector of St Peter's Church to Manchester University for community development studies.

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.

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At Yonda, too, an old weir was discovered from which water from the Oxkraal is being diverted through a support locally.

Much of the land under cultivation in Peddle is glebe land belonging to the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

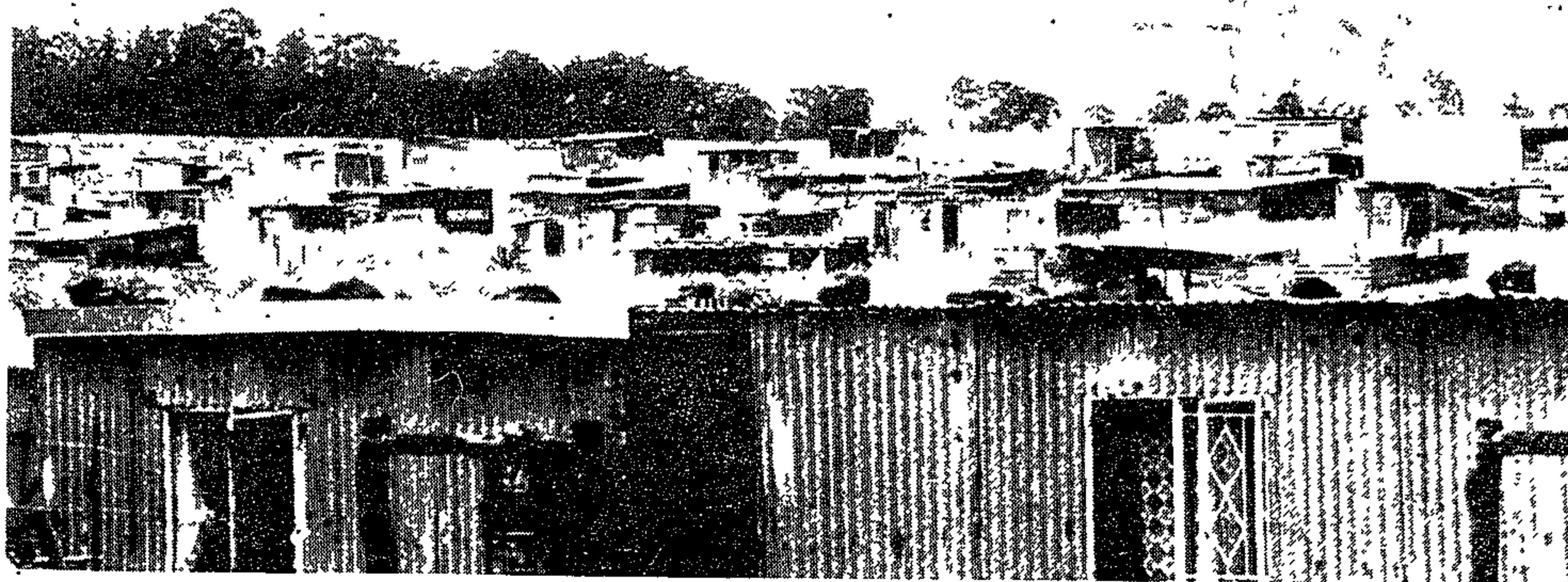
But not all the funds go into seed, equipment, plant for irrigation or block-making. Masibambane also believes in investing in the human element.





**Block-making at Embekweni, a project for improved housing and producing about 80 blocks a day.**





THIS is Wieler's Farm — Kwamazana — whose 10 000 residents face removal to a new township they do not want.

**M**r 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 in the Vaal 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

# A community under threat

## FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

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 improper roads 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 Soweto 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

## Wieler's Farm families don't want to move

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 in Pietersburg in the rural northern Transvaal.

"I finally settled in Evaton, where I was on the housing waiting list for many years, while my

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 had caused bloodshed in many areas throughout 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 closely knit 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

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farm. Many people are unemployed and depend on charity. A few organisations provide such people with food parcels every week.

Why are communities facing forced removals and wish to resist the Government's decisions to relocate them?

Mr. Mathékgá's reasons for staying put are simple: he has had enough of moving from shack to shack. "We settled on Wier'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 Mathékgá.

He says that the authorities should develop the farm and establish a proper township instead of moving the community to another place.



64 180 resettled last year, seven more communities with 21 973 people still to move

# Heunis lists removals in 1986

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 (PFP 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-orderly squatting" or illegal occupation of land could not be allowed.

People still to be resettled in the Transvaal lived at Oukasie, near Brits; Haasbult at Soekmekaar; Thusang at Roedtan; an unnamed town at Duiwelskloof; Tshikoto 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 kwaNobuhle, 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 squatting was taking place under slum 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 Soekmekaar, Duiwelskloof, 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.

## VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Most of the families at Soekmekaar, Duiwelskloof 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 Duiwelskloof, Soekmekaar and Louis Trichardt and would commence in Roedtan as soon as a resettlement area had been identified and planned.

Mr Heunis said residents of Haasbult at Soekmekaar would be moved to Magops in Lebowa; those from Roedtan to a proposed new town in Lebowa, probably in the Zebediela area; those from Duiwelskloof to Gakapane in Lebowa and those from Tshikoto to Waterval in Gazankulu, Vleyfontein in Venda and Seshego in the case of Northern Sothos.

Oukasie residents were being resettled in Lethlabile, 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 Immerspan/Salliesloot area, which is to be incorporated in Lebowa.

This had been done at the families' request.

# Official fears of a refugee 'magnet'

By LOUISE FLANAGAN  
in East London

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 Mopeli's government appropriated land they had been promised.

Now they live in Botshabelo/

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 Tseki, said: "If Onverwacht becomes part of QwaQwa, we will trek; 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



# 51 removals humanitarian - council

CP Correspondent

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

However, the UDF, Cosatu, 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 Shelagh 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.

Mbulelo Jinikwe, field-worker for the PE Committee against Removals, said residents wanting to have their dompas 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 Chalmers, said she battled to reconcile the eviction of a 15-day old baby with "humanitarian" behaviour. She criticised the evictions as being provocative and confrontationalist.

# 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 Mtatsi, 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

A group of "at least 20 policemen" destroyed a collection of mud huts at Roodekrans, north of Johannesburg, after evicting five adults and five children on Friday night, residents said on Saturday.

The policemen also set fire to one hut, they said.

The residents said on Thursday police issued them with a notice to vacate by 7 pm the next day.

"We had to first to try to find a place to go — and we started

to do that on Friday," said Mr Norman Masilela who has lived in the area all his life.

"Just before 9 pm on Friday night about seven vehicles arrived. 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 dismantled 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 "squatters" has angered local white

residents and one described the events of Friday night as "utterly brutal".

Another local landowner, Mr Tony Duigan, said he was "dismayed 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 residents provided them with food.

12/3/87 SMC (271)

## 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 287 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 R28 for the infrastructure and R25 rent, making R53.

"I am surprised to see some of them do not want to move"

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# Keep On trucking

## The refugees who fled Ciskei and got trucked back in, now face being trucked off to the Transkei

By FRANS KRÜGER

SOUTH AFRICA may believe it has solved the problem of the Potsdam refugees by trucking them back to the Ciskei — but the removal is not the end of the story for the refugees.

Not only do they want to return to South Africa, but many now face deportation from the Ciskei to the Transkei.

When the *Weekly Mail* spoke to members of the group in Potsdam this week, they said they still wanted to live in South Africa and were now investigating possible legal action. "It's not that we gave up," a representative of the group said.

He said people in the camp had been woken at about 4.30 am on Saturday by South African security forces. "They shouted with a loudspeaker in the street," said the representative. He said they were told to remove their belongings and get ready to be taken back to Potsdam, about 12 km away in the Ciskei.

At first the group would not go outside, but the representative said the security forces told them: "If you don't go we'll take you by force."

"Then everyone came out," he said. In the ensuing confusion, families were separated, children lost and belongings left behind. Both the SAP and the SA Defence Force were involved in the removal.

Several refugees also said they had identified Ciskei police liaison officer Colonel Avery Ngaki at the camp.

The spokesman said 2 342 refugees were taken on "at least 30 trucks" to a field outside Potsdam, about a kilometre from their original homes. "It's not as if they delivered these people to their homes. They dumped us in the field," said the representative.

An Mdantsane resident who witnessed the dawn removal said the area had been completely sealed off by the security forces.

Journalists who went to the scene were not allowed in until the removal was over. The South African police and *kitskonsabels* were later seen burning rubbish and remains of shelters at the camp.

Pretoria police liaison officer Lieutenant H J Lourens confirmed the

operation and said it had been carried out with the support of the Ciskei authorities.

Back in Potsdam, the group faces the same problem that caused it to flee to South Africa in the first place — assaults by Ciskei police, who also arrested people for not paying development tax and for "political offences".

At the time, Ciskei spokesmen Headman Somtunzi confirmed the arrests of about 300 Potsdam people, who later appeared on charges of failing to pay tax. However, he denied that police had assaulted anyone.

The refugees claimed this was not the only time the Ciskei authorities had harassed them, but rather the culmination of years of trouble. They said they were victimised since they had arrived in the Ciskei because they refused to join the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

Most of the refugees originally lived at Blue Rock, which is in South Africa, until they were forced to move by the Ciskei authorities in 1983. They said they were promised

houses at Potsdam but are still living in their original shacks.

After finally fleeing to South Africa the refugees put themselves at the mercy of the South African government. Even when the authorities failed to help, the refugees said they would rather camp permanently alongside the Fort Jackson road than return to the Ciskei.

Several of the refugees pointed out after they had fled that they were unable to return for fear of reprisals. They said the Ciskei now viewed them as resisting the government.

Their representative claimed this week that the Ciskei was again harassing Potsdam residents.

One man said Ciskei police at Potsdam told him that they "promised to harass people".

Some had been threatened with detention, others had been asked for development tax, and children were being told to pay R10 before returning to school. This money was supposedly to replace equipment damaged during earlier unrest — but apparently only children from the

refugee group had to pay.

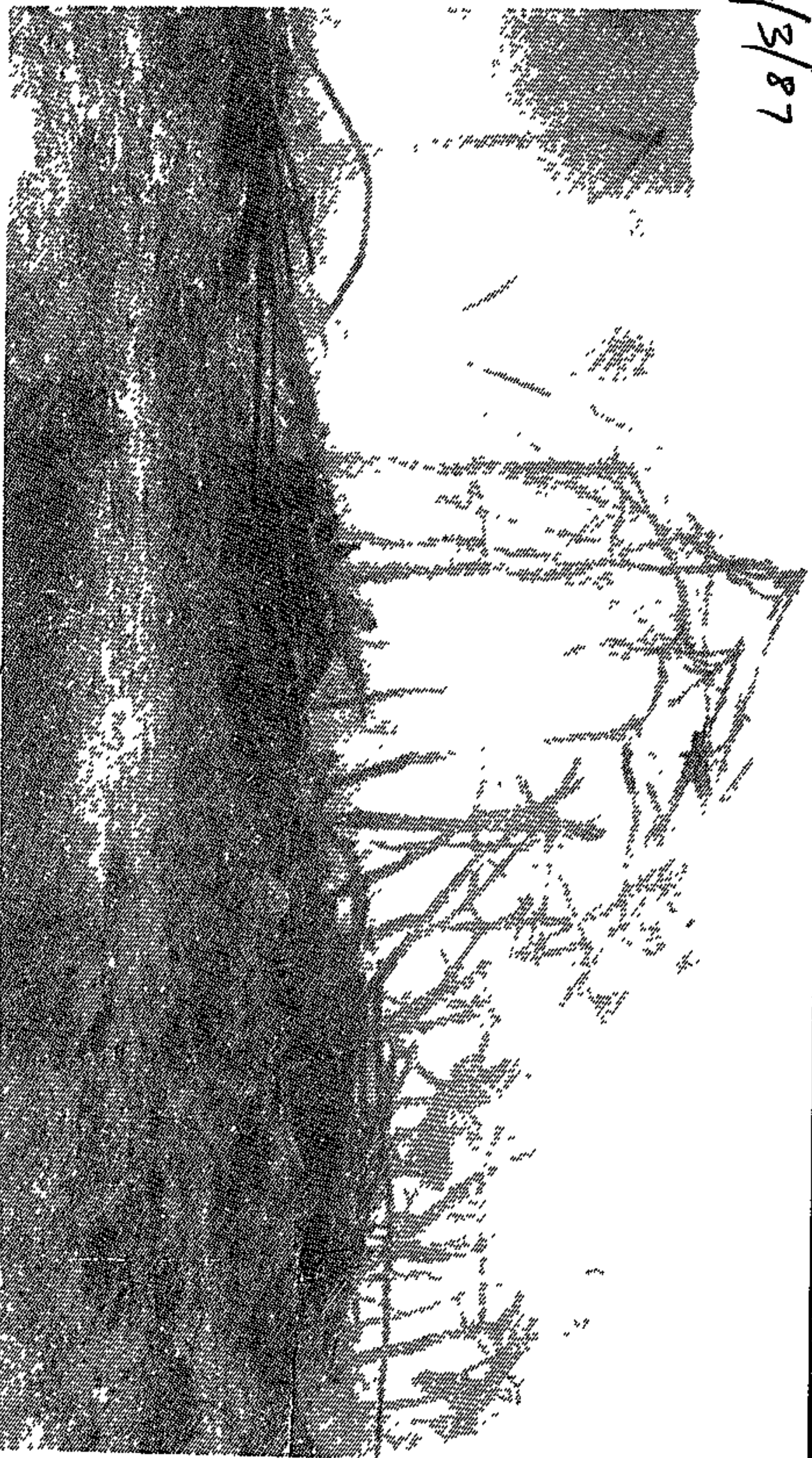
The refugees say they will continue their struggle to live in South Africa, claiming they have a right to be there, particularly since they used to live at Blue Rock. "We are South Africans. We are legally allowed to be there because we were born there," said the representative.

Of the 2 342 people moved back to Potsdam on Saturday, 1 322 were born in South Africa. Only 562 were born in the Ciskei, while 458 are Transkeians, according to the representative.

Ironically, the Transkeians face yet another removal soon, in accordance with the Ciskei's policy of repatriating all Transkeians by August 31 in the ongoing Ciskei/Transkei feud.

However, the group made it clear it wished to be seen as one group rather than Transkeians, Ciskeians and South Africans — and that they all wished to move to South Africa.

The spokesman said they did not mind where they lived, "as long as it is in the Republic of South Africa". — *Ehnews*



Picture LOUISE FLANAGAN, Elnews



# Machadodorp removed shock

13/3/87 SOWETAN 271

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 Highveld 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 R53 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 Highveld 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

RESIDENTS of the township at Machadadorp in the Eastern Transvaal received a letter at the weekend. It said: "In the very near future you will be moved to a new and beautiful township. Please co-operate and let us have a successful and pleasant shifting."

It promised two days written notice of removal.

On Tuesday, six trucks and a busload of administration board officials and South African police moved in and took three families with their luggage to Emthonjeni, the new township.

A resident and churchworkers in the area said a youth, Michael Shabangu, was arrested but released on Wednesday afternoon.

The same day, seven more families were moved. The removals continued yesterday, with residents complaining they were roughly handled by the

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 farmworkers.

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 of manhandling."



The Voortrekkers gave them the land. The Nats took it away ...



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

Bulldozed and "resettled" in Rooigrond 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 epitomises the breakdown of relationships in South Africa which lead to unnecessary human suffering.

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

The Rooigrond people, once a self-

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 Rooigrond

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 tradition.

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 Mzilikazi. In return, Moroka asked that the Voortrekkers recognise 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 recognised Ntsinogang (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 Baralong 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.

Above: 108-year-old Ketura Makodi is a living testament to the history of Machaviestad. Left: The women of a once-thriving community meet in the school — made from corrugated iron and old sacking.

Pictures: MONO BADELA

"We rejected the offer because the land was too small and we were convinced we would win any case in court."

Then, in August 1971, government trucks arrived to move them. Some families were moved to Rooigrond, while others were taken to Ikageng township outside Potchefstroom.

"It still saddens me when I think of those days, slowly watching our homes disappear," the chief recalls.

His one wish now is to go back to the land of his birth, where he and his people can preserve their tradition.

"I am aware that I may not see Machaviestad again, but my attitude is like that of the children of Israel — I will go on praying, hoping that I will find my rightful place. I pray that subsequent generations will ultimately have this dream realised." — TOPS



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B(2) 19/3/87

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 houses, 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 homes, 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."

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A FAMILY, with their belongings loaded in a truck, is moved from Machadodorp old location.

Pics: ROBERT MAGWAZA

# Removals are voluntary, says official

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and the Government concerning the removals, started early in 1974. The families had agreed to be removed and it is not true that they are being removed against the will," Mr Oosthuizen added.

He also denied that the families were not compensated for their properties "Most of the families decided

to keep or send their old building materials to the homelands after being removed. Others were compensated."

There are about 1 000 families in the old location. The removals, conducted by officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration with the help of the South African Police, started on Tuesday last week.

By last Friday about 30 families had been resettled at Emthonjeni. 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.

Most of the residents, 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 water-borne sewerage and each house has a tap. The Emthonjeni houses each has four rooms.

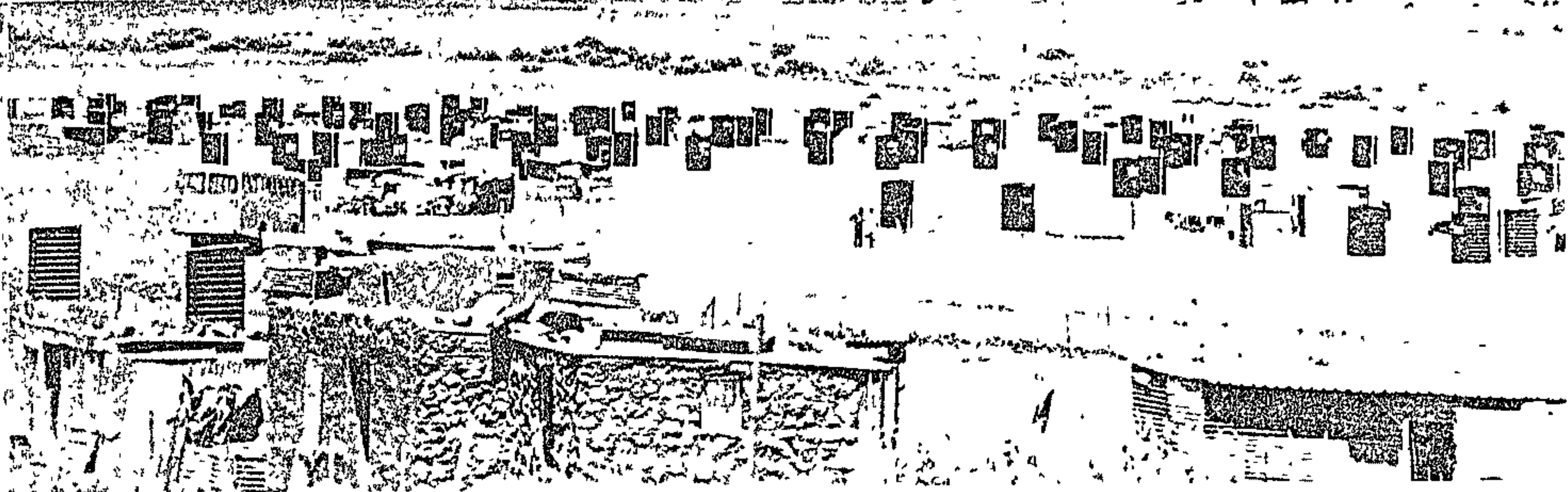
Mr Oosthuizen said the department will meet residents in the area this week and try and solve their problems, mainly that of rent in the new area.

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 Emthonjeni are very high for them as they earn less than R200 a month."



# 'Toilet No U321...site for your new home'



For the 600 000 residents home is often just a piece of ground next to a tin toilet

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

A truck trundles to a halt in the potholes and offloads the Mokoma family next to toilet number U321

Around them is their new home. A hillside of "serviced sites". Rows of tin toilets that resemble tombstones from a distance

The Mokomas, former farm labourers, are the newest arrivals in this Free State dumping ground, 50 kilometres east of Bloemfontein

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

Botshabelo - ironically Sesotho for "place of refuge" - has 600 000 inhabitants living mostly in tents, mud huts and tin shanties. Their makeshift homes lean into the hillsides

People have come to this rural slum from farms, deproclaimed 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 Herschel all my life. My father was born there and so was his father before him," says Mr Tseke.

Herschel was given to the Transkei as a "perk for accepting independence", according to Laurine Platzky of the National Committee Against Removals

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

## Another dumping ground

Story by Sylvia Vollenhoven  
Picture by Rashid Lombard

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 Ciskei where they experienced similar harassment after this territory's "independence".

Since their brief stay in the Ciskei 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 300 kilometres away in the Free State's Witsieshoek reserve, near Harrismith

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

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

"All we want is some land where my people can live. There have been so many promises," says Mr Tseke as he sits in the shelter he has erected with a blanket and a few sticks

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

"Last year they sent in paratroopers, helicopters and troops because we protested against Mopedi

"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 could be anywhere to hide on this barren landscape

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

On one of my visits to Botshabelo I found a group of armed men herding cattle onto a high hillside. Some of the plainclothes men were on horseback and others rode motor



Little Mpho Mokoma's family was dumped next to toilet number U321

bikes. The swirling dust, buzzing bikes 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 - away

The owners of the animals, struggled up the hillside to question the strange action. They were told the cattle had to be checked and the herds were later returned without any explanation

"This is the way they harass us all the time," said a member of the area's crisis 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 Mopedi

Anticipating resistance in the area, Mopedi, held the rally in Excelsior, 60 kilometres away

Mopedi and his homeland ministers arrived in five white Mercedes Benz cars and took their places under the patched hessian shelter in the centre of the stadium

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

"These people who are instigating the students must know that very soon the place will be incorporated and they must go immediately or else the Dikwankwetla (QwaQwa ruling party) will get rid of them," shouted Mopedi at the motley crowd of party faithful and the Sunday afternoon curious

Back in Botshabelo, David Tseke said "First we were under South Africa, then Transkei and then Ciskei. Now they want to hand us over to QwaQwa

"We were happy in Herschel where we had land and cattle. Now Operation Hunger is feeding us."



Home is a green government tent



# 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 Oukase's 10 000 people are to be removed to Lethlabile, 20 km away bordering on Bophuthatswana.

Mr Heunis justified the removal of Oukase 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 be-

cause of "poor health conditions" and because "upgrading would cost more than relocation."

"A few residents of Oukase 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 Oukase 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 Oukase 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 Sofa-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 Kopanong Communal Hall in Dobsonville then the cortege will leave for the graveyard at 2pm.

He was employed as sports organiser in Dobsonville.

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19/13/87 SOWETAN



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 Lethlabile, 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 organisations closely involved with the Oukasie removal have disputed Heunis's statements.

The Transvaal 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 two 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 Lethlabile 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 standard, 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 (Bakerville), 3 000 to 4 000; Haasbult (Soekme-kaar), 600; Tshikoto (Louis Trichardt), about 522; Thusang (Roedtan), 397; and Duiwelskloof, 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 "unorderly squatting" 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."

RSCs

## 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 about regional services 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 precisely 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 considerable unease among UME members over the financial implica-



## SASH NATIONAL CONFERENCE PUT A SPOTLIGHT ON THE NEW FACE OF APARTHEID

## that takes up where police left off

## MUNICIPAL POLICE

BY RUTH BECKER

Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown offices received "numerous generalised complaints" about the behaviour of municipal police from residents in the outlying areas of Jansenville, Alexandria, Kenton, Fort Beaufort and Adelaide.

"Whether or not all the allegations can be proven in court," the paper continues, "it has become abundantly clear to us that the municipal police are deeply resented by the communities they are supposedly

intended to serve."

Some of the names used to describe the municipal police are given as an indication of their community standing: *magodolos* (the opposers), *mangundwane* (wild rats), *amachaka* or "Zulu boys" and "green flies" after their army green uniforms.

Despite enabling legislation in 1977 and 1982, it was not until the first State of Emergency in 1985 that the government decided to go ahead with establishing the municipal police.

The timing, says Walker, "makes it very clear that the municipal policemen were being called into existence to supplement the tightly

stretched resources of the SADF and SAP in the townships. At the same time, they also fitted in with the government strategy of devolving more and more of the responsibility for running the troublesome black areas onto co-opted black intermediaries."

Recruits for the municipal police force in the Albany area appear to be members of right-wing vigilante groups, unemployed and poorly paid people and former political activists in anti-apartheid groups. (The last category was alleged in Grahamstown and Alexandria, although the process is unclear.)

Municipal police are trained for three months. Unlike the "special constables" (*kriskonstabels*), established late last year to augment not police, they are not a division of the SAP. Consequently a complainant in a potential civil suit has only 90 days, and not 180 as in action against the SAP, in which to institute legal action. (This applies to any legal claim against the municipality.) This makes legal action "somewhat more difficult", the report notes.

There are different levels of pay within the municipal police force, depending on educational qualification and rank. In the Eastern

Cape the lowest starting salary for a municipal policeman is almost R225 per month. Although in absolute terms this is very little, "by comparison to most other wages being offered in the small towns of the Eastern Cape, it is a lot of money" according to Walker.

Of note is that the municipal police were not defined as a "force" in the Emergency regulations gazetted on June 12, 1986. They were included in the definition of "security force" in the Emergency regulations gazetted on December 11 last year, relating to the control of publications and reporting. One effect of this is to prohibit any news or comment on their deployment which "to a reasonable bystander would appear to be for the purposes of security action" as defined in the proclamation.

## This year's KwaNdebele repeat shifts to QwaQwa

## REMOVALS

BY JO-ANN BEKKER

OPPOSITION to Botshabelo's imminent incorporation into QwaQwa is likely to make the Free State human dumping ground a flashpoint this year — much as Moutse's resistance to incorporation into KwaNdebele sparked bloody clashes in 1986.

This was the view advanced by the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) in its report to the Black Sash's national conference in Cape Town last weekend.

Already, 105 students have been detained for protesting against incorporation, Trac says. Buildings in Botshabelo — literally "place of refuge" although it was originally called Onverwacht, "unexpected" — sport anti-incorporation graffiti.

Social and economic conditions in the country's largest resettlement area, about 40km from Bloemfontein, seem set to add fuel to the dissatisfaction. Unemployment is high, the few who have jobs at factories in the area earn as little as R12,50 a week, the housing shortage is acute and squatter settlements are mushrooming.

Last year, Trac predicted the bloody outcome of mounting tension in the Northern Transvaal Moutse areas, which were incorporated into KwaNdebele by a stroke of Pretoria's pen. Resistance increased during the year — drawing together groups as diverse as the youth and tribal princes — as the date of KwaNdebele's "independence" drew closer. A three-month anti-independence civil war resulted in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly formally ditching independence. But Trac says there are strong indications the scheme is being revived.

Botshabelo, with a population of between 500 000 and 700 000 — and plans to increase it to 1,5-million — has far greater human resources than its foster-parent-to-be, QwaQwa.

"A glance at the map illustrates the absurdity of the incorporation proposal," the Trac report states. "Onverwacht is separated from QwaQwa by a large tract of Bophuthatswana, the Orange Free State and Lesotho. It makes sense only in the light of rumours that QwaQwa is next in line for independence after KwaNdebele."

The committee also points out that the incorporation of Moutse, an area with well-developed infrastructures compared with the string of commuter villages of which KwaNdebele comprised, were "quite clearly the prize offered to KwaNdebele for accepting independence."

Other threatened communities which were highlighted at the Black Sash conference included

●Khayalitsha, where there is a threat that inter-group violence — like the "Witdoeke" vigilante attacks, widely alleged to have been supported



A young woman watches over her "building materials" in a new section of Botshabelo.

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix by the authorities, which razed Crossroads last June — could erupt in the Cape Town township's newest sites.

Western Cape vice-president Margaret Nash said that "for survival 'little people' have had to align themselves on short or longer term bases with one or other grouping, but alliances and divisions tend to be complex, dynamic and unstable as operative forces compete for the support or compliance of the masses."

In Khayalitsha's B and C sites, local leaders who were involved in negotiations with the Cape provincial authorities, have garnered "terrifying power" by allotting sites to their followers.

●Lawaakamp, the neglected 40-year-old shanty town near George's coloured township where about 5 000 face removal to the nearby Sandkraal rudimentary site-and-service scheme.

●Three tribal trust areas in KwaZulu's Valley of a Thousand Hills where residents face removal because of the planned Inanda Dam.

●The Eastern Cape, following the removal of the Langa and Despatch communities to the growing Tjoksville ("place of the trampled") tent town in Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle township. The townships of Walmer, Soweto, Red Location and Zwede are threatened with being transplanted to the Motherwell resettlement area, 20km from Port Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, Trac reports, the Transvaal communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein face incorporation into Bophuthatswana in terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill.

"Many of the issues we raised at last year's (Black Sash) conference such as incorporation into the homelands and vigilante activity are still largely unresolved problems. In addition, the threat of forced removal is by no means over."

"In the context of the current State of Emergency, rural struggles are being waged under much more difficult conditions than before," the Trac report said.



# 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 R19.09, from January.

Mr du Plessis called a meeting with 230 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".



# Eviction reprieve for flat dwellers

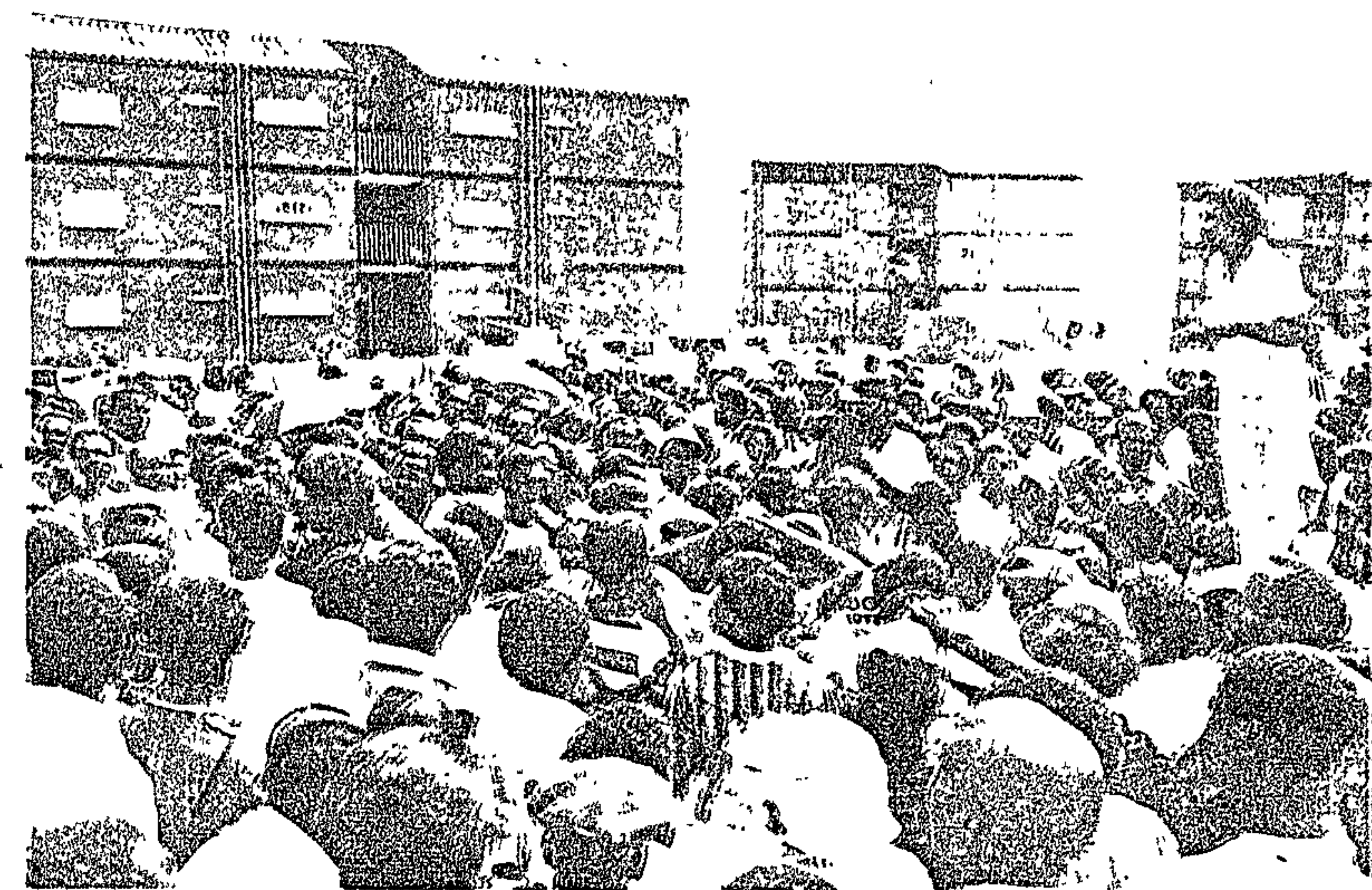
**By Rich Mkhondo**

**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 returned to find some of their belongings "missing".

On Monday night, an

eviction was foiled when residents booed 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 a private property, where they had been paying between R50 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 Weiler's Farm, a few kilometres away.

# Exit the cow herds, so the limousines can move in

By LOUISE FLANAGAN,  
East London

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

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

At the moment, residents of Tyutyu herd their cattle down rutted roads, while a little further on the road is tarred and their next-door neighbours wash their BMWs.

Last week the Ciskei government announced its solution. A statement issued by the Directorate of Communications last Friday said that land-right owners of Tyutyu and two other nearby communities, Skobeni and Bhalasi, are to be moved to Braunschweig near King William's Town.

The statement also said that South Africa had donated "financial and technical assistance" for the removals.

Ciskei spokesman Headman Somtunzi said negotiations with Tyutyu had been completed and the first 27 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 Tyutyu. No plans appear to have been made for their future. Negotiations are still under way with Skobeni and Bhalasi.

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

The statement said the communities were being moved because of the rapid growth of Bisho. "As people who have been used to the rural type of life — farming and the breeding of stock — they have been given an opportunity of practising their normal life by resettlement at Braunschweig," it said.

Somtunzi said "arable, irrigated land and grazing" would be available at Braunschweig. However, Tyutyu residents appear confused about what is happening. There is no residents' association and all negotiations appear to have been done through the headman.

Several residents said they did not wish to move. "I have been here for 25 years. I was born here," said one man, while taking a break from digging his small plot. He said he did not know what would happen, only that he did not want to move.

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

Meanwhile, 26 houses appear to be finished at Braunschweig, 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 every five houses. According to Somtunzi, the plots are 2 000 square metres.

The new camp, about 5km from King William's Town, is clearly visible on the Stutterheim road. Less than 2km away is the headquarters of the Ciskei Defence 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.

—Elnews



# The Sun rises on another removals area

ON March 20, Sun International announced their latest hotel in Bophuthatswana — the Marula Sun, at Nooitgedacht Dam near Mabopane.

The hotel site is in the heart of the Winterveld, a region with a population estimated at around two million, most of whom live in poverty and squalor.

The bulk of the population are non-Tswanas, forced to live in the area by South African government removals.

Since independence the Bophuthatswana government has waged a campaign to oust these people. In 1979, other "homeland" leaders — embarrassed by the brutality of the campaign and the publicity it was receiving — petitioned the SA government to urge President Lucas Mangope to exercise more restraint. To give the appearance of legality to

## WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

the campaign to remove non-Tswanas from Bophuthatswana, Mangope amended the Land Control Act (the so-called "Squatter Act") in 1983, making it illegal for people without residency permits to live in the "homeland".

Under this legislation thousands of Wintervelders, now declared "squatters", were detained, harassed and assaulted by the Bophuthatswana police.

In 1985 more than 5 000 residents at Nooitgedacht, the site of Sol Kerzner's new hotel, were given a deadline to leave the area or face forced removal. They refused to move, and were charged under the Land Control Act.

The Bophuthatswana government, however, has been forced to drop charges against all those who defended themselves on the charges, as defence lawyers successfully argued that the law was *male fide* — in bad faith.

At the press conference at the Marula Sun, Kerzner denied that there was any connection between the siting of the hotel at Nooitgedacht and the Bophuthatswana government's attempts to move the people living there.

This was not the first time the issue had been raised, however. The same

question was asked about the siting of several other Sun International hotels in Bophuthatswana — Sun City, Cascades, and the Thaba Nchu Sun.

At Plianesberg game reserve, adjoining Sun City, the Bakgatla tribe said Mangope personally threatened to expropriate the trust farms allocated to them by the South African government unless they agreed to give their land to the game park. They claim to have written records to prove this.

This land, owned freehold by the tribe and its members, was subsequently seized and occupied — unlawfully, say the Bakgatla people.

A damages claim for R13,2-million has been lodged with the Bophuthatswana government, and legal action is pending.

In 1985, Sun International opened the Thaba Nchu Sun, set "within its own game park", according to its advertising material.

The creation of the game park, like at Plianesberg, has created much hardship and suffering among the local population. Two villages were destroyed in 1982 to make way for it, and people in the area claim 90 families never received compensation.

Sun International emphasises that the Thaba Nchu game park is on government land and is managed by the Bophuthatswana Parks Board, Bophuthatswana.

which was responsible for the removals.

However, Sun International managing director Ken Rosevere confirmed at the Nooitgedacht press conference that his company helped finance both the Plianesberg and Thaba Nchu game parks and is currently financing the proposed bird park at Nooitgedacht on land leased from the Bophuthatswana government.

The question of who owns the game parks and who is responsible for the removals involved in their creation is, however, in a sense irrelevant. Firstly, the Bophuthatswana government is a shareholder in Sunbop, the "homeland" subsidiary of Sun International, which owns most of the Bophuthatswana hotels.

Secondly, the relationship between Sun International and the Bophuthatswana government is extremely close, as the Sun International public relations manager (head office) said at the Nooitgedacht press conference: "It is a hand in hand situation — one helps the other. We are both providing the same thing."

A clear pattern seems to be emerging. There is an alarming geographical association between forced removals and the siting of Sun International hotels in Bophuthatswana.

W/M/12713-21457

# 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 “arable, 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.



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# 'It's ours — not theirs!'

C. H. H. 29/12/87

(271)

## CP Correspondent

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

Nearly a year ago, Kwelera residents won their struggle against forced removal to the Ciskei and administration by the Ciskei while they were still in the Kwe-

lera area. The headmen and others who supported the removal later moved to Goodhope in the Ciskei

Last week, the group from Goodhope returned to Kwelera — 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 Kwelera Resident's Association member said the headman of one of the four Kwelera 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. Balura 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 Kwelera that everyone would follow the first group to the Ciskei.

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

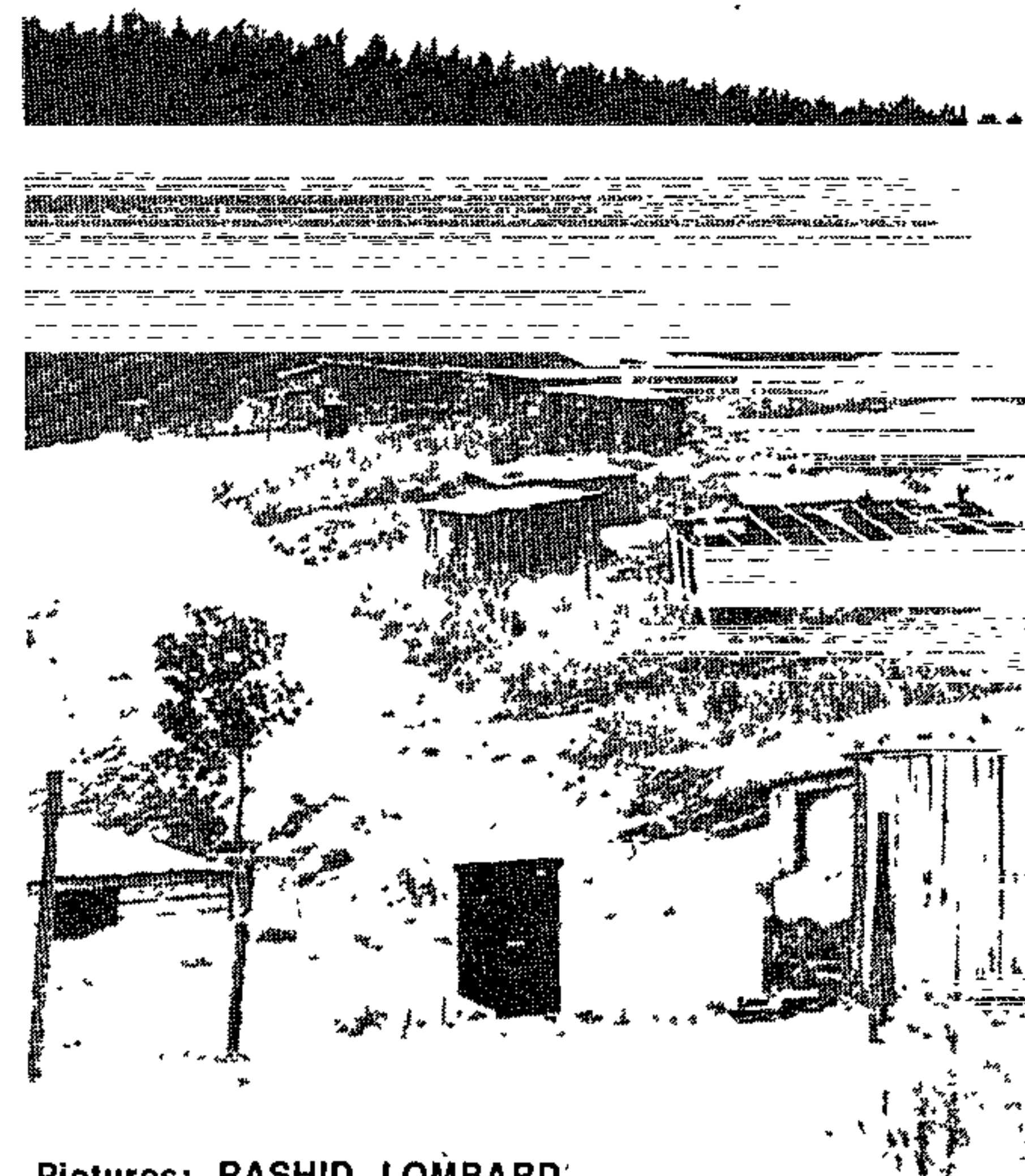
Several residents said the group had also taken cattle with them.



# How 'reform' works

from Lawaakamp ...

to Sandkraal



Pictures: RASHID LOMBARD

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## Sandkraal

THE billboards of several building contractors mark the entrance to the resettlement camp of Sandkraal, outside George.

In the sprawling camp, the constant sounds of hammering and sawing bear testimony to the ongoing efforts by the authorities to force the people of Lawaakamp 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 hour's walk from town and out of sight of the national road, were allocated only serviced sites.

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

Most residents live in shacks made of corrugated iron and planks or hardboard, usually brought with them from Lawaakamp, at 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 Lawaakamp only to re-build them here?"

Certainly to the outsider, Sandkraal looks no different from Lawaakamp. 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, pails, 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. And yet has mushroomed. To three times the size of

According to a Black worker, Mr Philip van majority of people in not even come from They come from Cradock and towns away where opportunity and accommodation non-existent.

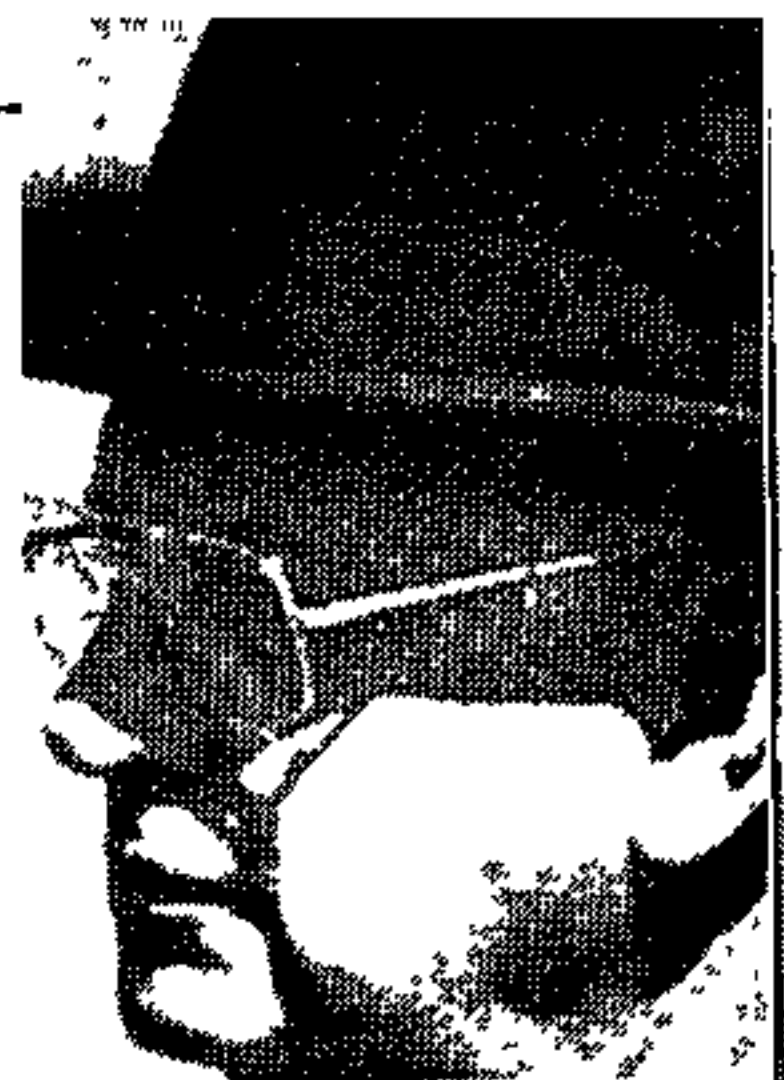
"The African population has doubled in a year, only growth point in the

"This is orderly urban government has set for blacks, and is all controlled access in this way," Van Ryn.

For them Sandkraal improvement. But for



# in PW's backyard



BY MOIRA LEVY

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

The next thing that strikes one is the number of empty spaces between the shacks, marked only by the piles of rubble left by residents who have moved to the resettlement camp of Sandkraal, a kilometre away.

And yet, for the first time, the 200-odd families left in the Lawaai squatter camp who are living under the threat of removal, 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 recognised by the community as a victory. They say for the first time the town council has listened directly with the George Civic Association.

And the community has won a reprieve on rent and service arrears. The GCA was told that the municipality had decided to waive R6,000 it is owed in back payment and the R25 monthly charges have been reduced to R19.

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

"The removals have stopped," said youth leader Zolile Ntazane.

He said many people moved after the state of emergency was declared and hundreds of Lawaai 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 Lawaai community.

Threats of legal action for arrears, dramatic 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 Lawaai community are being refused jobs in George. "Most of the people in Lawaai are jobless. They give the jobs to the people from the Transkei and the Ciskei," said Ntazane.

"If people want jobs at the municipality they are told they must

build their houses in Sandkraal. We see this as another strategy to force the

people to move.

"Each and every day they try a new trick to get us out of Lawaai."

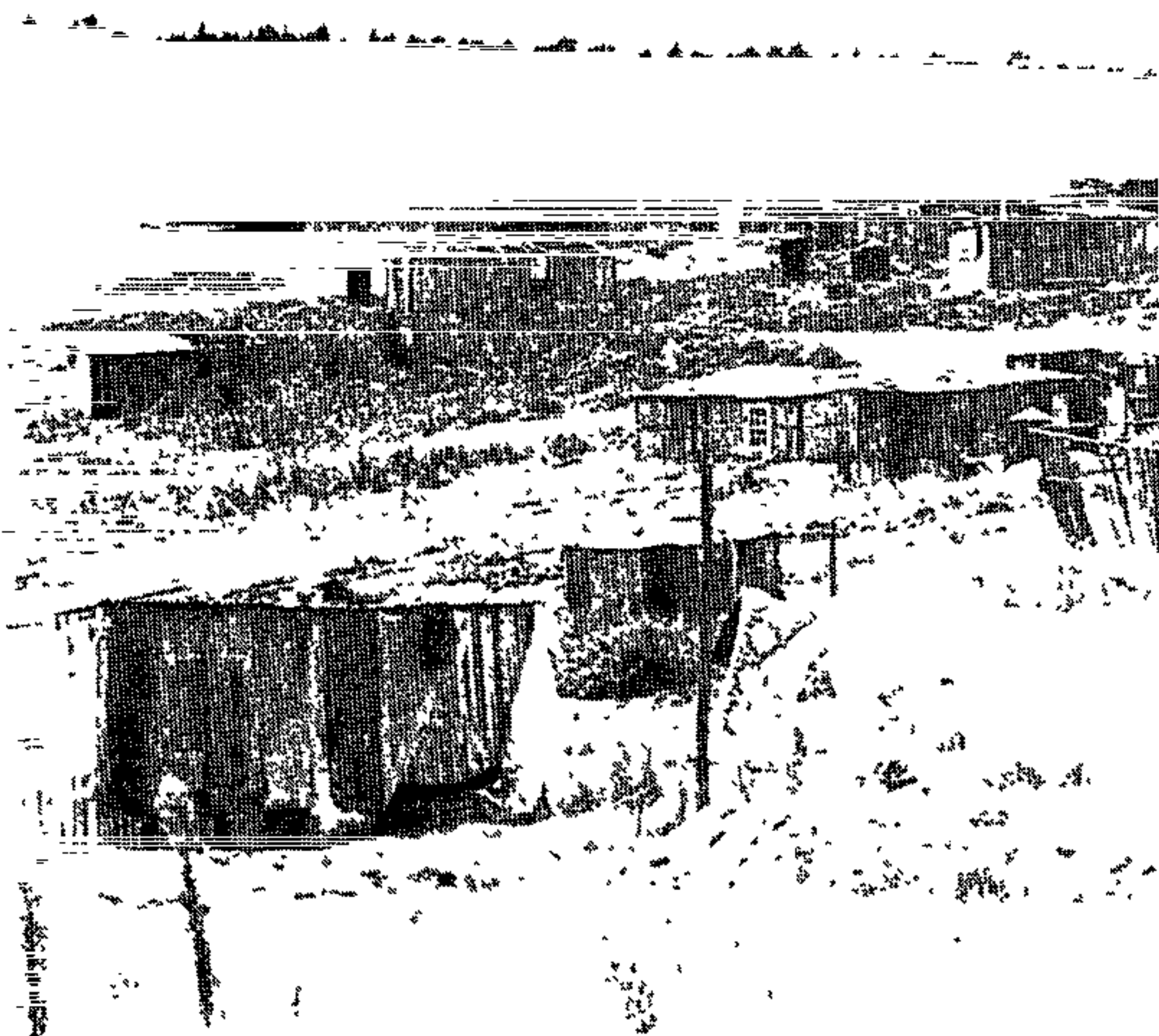
The 2,000-strong Lawaai community shares four taps. They have only bucket toilets, and the entire area is littered with all manner of debris. Still the community is adamant. They will not move; they demand that instead of developing Sandkraal the municipality must upgrade the squatter camp.

The George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, confirmed that the service charge had been reduced to R19.

He said the community demanded that he liaise with the George Civic Association. "That is a new kind of development," he said.

"We used to think the GCA was not representative of the community, but at a meeting two weeks ago the people said we must talk to the GCA and that is what we decided to do."

Du Plessis was adamant that the remaining families in Lawaai must move to Sandkraal.



## al has no 'spirit'



MRS FREDA KAMPTÉ finally got the home of her dreams in Lawaai after boarding with her husband's parents for years.

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

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

With her husband away at work in Beaufort West, she had to move her things and rebuild her house in Sandkraal singlehanded.

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

Today she is still struggling to make her house in Sandkraal as nice as the home she once had in Lawaai. Some of the furniture still shows the signs of the bulldozing. Her broken glass display cabinet still stands in the corner. And the bedstead is broken beyond repair. Mrs Kampté got no compensation for her damaged goods.

## Lawaai youth united

SIDE by side, behind a small wooden table that serves as a pulpit, two Lawaai priests read a service to commemorate Sharpeville Day.

One, wearing a fez and robes, reads from a Xhosa bible. The other, in the khaki of a cadre, with "Swapo" and "SACP" written in ballpoint across his uniform and war-paint streaked across his face, translates the prayers into Afrikaans.

Together they represent a new unity and strength in the Lawaai 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 black community of George.

The youth congress of Rosemore, (Royco) a "coloured" area adjacent to Lawaai, have a message for the local authorities: "We won't let the authorities move out the Africans to make way for so-called coloured housing. We stand behind the Africans of George."

Royco is affiliated to the George Youth Congress (Goyco) which represents the young people of Lawaai.

ship is no settlement. It is about Lawaai.

Sash rural, Sandkraal do Lawaai. He hates Sandkraal. He hates Sandkraal. He hates Sandkraal.

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may be an the George.

Civic Association they are something of a headache. Sandkraal lacks the unity and community spirit of the long-established squatter camp of Lawaai.

Edmond Jorrison, who is building his own house in Sandkraal said he had always lived with his family in Lawaai. He hates Sandkraal.

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

Mr Hitler Rala came out of detention to find his home in Lawaai levelled and his family resettled in Sandkraal. He said his wife was told she had to move by municipal authorities.

His backroom is packed with the sheets of cardboard that he uses to secure the walls of his house. He said his new house is dusty in the dry season, damp when it rains, and ridden with insects.

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THE ALLAN  
BOESAK COLUMN

'REFORMIST' moves in the white Ned Geref Kerk are not what they seem.

In fact, recent developments in this church fill one with despair rather than hope.

When its synod met not so long ago my church asked that it gives us a signal, a sign of hope. This we did bearing in mind the suffering of our church members and others in recent years.

Many of our ministers were attacked with sjamboks and put in detention. And innocent men, women and children were terrorised in the streets and in their homes.

But the only response from the synod was a play on words — this in a situation where children were dying and parents desperate.

The principle of church unity was rejected by the synod. How could any church accept the principle of open membership and yet remain steadfast in its support of four racially-segregated ethnic churches?

Open membership also became meaningless when the synod failed to call on the government to scrap the Group Areas Act. What does the Ned Geref Kerk want?

That its 'non-white' members take two trains and a bus on a Sunday morning to attend a service?

The most upsetting and shocking decision of the synod was a declaration that racism was sinful but that apartheid was merely a 'mistake'. It's as if these people failed to comprehend the incalculable damage done by apartheid to the lives of people, human relations and our joint future in this country.

It would have been better if they had kept quiet than play with words.

The Ned Geref Kerk now has a commission consisting of whites investigating the issue of apartheid and racism.

Isn't the personal testimony of fellow brothers and sisters in the NG Sendingkerk sufficient?

One is forced to seriously question the decisions of the synod if a person such as Professor Carel Boshoff is comfortable with them and if both the Verkrampptes and Verligtes in the church are happy with the interpretation of these decisions by Dr Johan Heyns, moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk.

I sometimes wonder if the Ned Geref Kerk knows what it is doing. It seems as if the church's beliefs will always play second fiddle to Afrikaner nationalism.

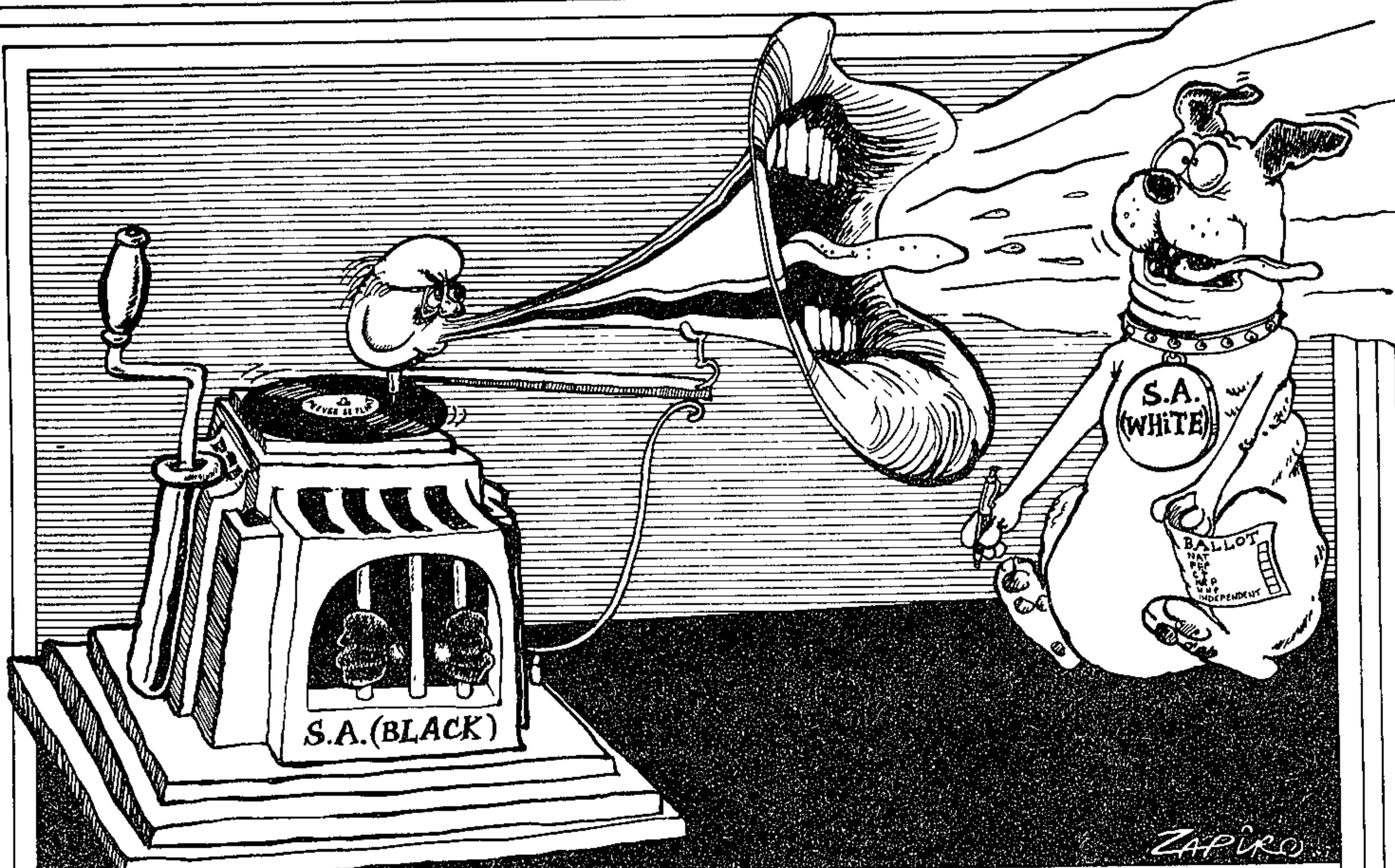
Our future relationship and dialogue with the Ned Geref Kerk are matters which we will have to think about.

The possibility of talks is made difficult by its rejection of church unity and support for the Group Areas Act and separate schools.

My problems and frustrations with the Ned Geref Kerk are the same as with the Afrikaner. It seems as if the Afrikaner has lost the daring and adventurism of his Voortrekker forebears. As with the English, his 'yes' no longer means 'yes' and his 'no' no longer means 'no'.

The Ned Geref Kerk has, for practical considerations, manoeuvred itself more or less into the same position — trying to sit on three or four chairs at the same time.

(Dr Boesak is moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk)

CAPTIVE AUDIENCES  
PRESENTED BY "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"Hush-hush  
birth of a  
young giant

After months of planning and preparation, the South African Youth Congress (Sayco), was launched this week in Cape Town in total secrecy. DAVID NIDDRIE of Agenda Press Services examines the significance of the new youth formation.

before news of the launch even began to leak through to the media.

But Sayco's ability to operate out of the public eye, while running the biggest — and probably most militantly anti-apartheid — grouping in the country, has not been an ability painlessly learnt. "Before the first state of emergency, we were organising locally, through open mass rallies," Styco official Rapu Molefane said shortly before the national launch. "So when the crackdown came we were easy targets. Many of our officials and leading activists were picked up. "But the organisation survived and by the second emergency, we had learned our lesson. We are a legal organisation, operating legally, but we were working underground. When the June 12 crackdown came, they hardly touched our main structures."

While Sayco, under the presidency of ex-Robben Island prisoner Makoba, insists that it is legal and fully entitled to operate openly, it has done little, in the symbols it has chosen as its public face, to avoid an immediate and harsh state reaction: Its slogan is "Freedom or Death. Victory is Certain"; its colours are black, green, gold and red, and its logo is a clenched fist holding a red flag.

This explicit militancy cannot be

waved away as passing youthful enthusiasm.

Almost 11 years after the revolt of 1976, much of it spent in the streets, experience and economic crisis have combined to give township youth a far clearer idea of the capacity of existing political and economic institutions to accommodate their needs.

In 1976, and for some years afterwards, the rage of South Africa's youth was directed at the education system which they believed was blocked their access to the economy.

But by the early '80s, the recession had pushed the majority of the country's teenagers and young adults into permanent unemployment. Even in Johannesburg's Soweto township — not an area of high unemployment by South African standards — well over half of people below 21 are jobless, and never likely to be employed.

Increasingly, therefore, education lost any meaning in their lives, as did the bloody battle for a decent education which characterised the '70s. The youth outside the schools and campuses — organised first with the assistance of the Congress of South African Students, but increasingly under their own steam — began to look elsewhere for their cause of their existence

in a permanent economic limbo.

And, increasingly, as their organisations grew and consolidated during the blazing battles for control of the townships during 1985 and '86, they found their answer in South Africa's economic system, capitalism.

With the United Democratic Front and its allies, the youth believed that no meaningful reform of apartheid was possible. And with the organised workers in the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), thousands of unemployed youths grew to believe that no reform of the country's economic system could draw them out of their economic limbo. Instead of expanding, the economy to which they looked for their only possible source of income, the economy was shrinking — to force thousands more into their ranks.

It was thus no accident that the keynote address at the Sayco launch was given by an official of the Congress of SA Trade Unions. And Cosatu's statements on an alliance between organised workers and the youth took on an increasing warmth as the launch approached. In its widening "Message to all Cosatu Members" in February the Cosatu leadership referred to the fact that "(the youth) have nothing to lose and everything to gain by marching with us to a workers' future".

This mutual warmth does not, however, indicate a corresponding chill between the UDF and Sayco. Most of the local youth congresses came into the national body as affiliates of the UDF, and will continue to supply the backbone of its membership.

Sayco executive member Ephraim Nkwe said some months before the launch. "We look to the UDF for national leadership." There is no question of Sayco challenging the UDF's multi-class united front policies.

What it does indicate, however, is that the tempo of the debate within the UDF on the form a post apartheid economy should take is likely to increase substantially. The formation of Sayco will mean that 500 000 affiliate members whose conditions of existence demand an explicit addressing of economic problems have become the most powerful single affiliate in the front — Agenda Press Services.

SOUTH Africa's most powerful single political grouping was launched this weekend — in such total secrecy that even the 100 delegates and the keynote speaker did not know until a few minutes before the launch exactly where it was going to happen.

With half a million signed up members, the South African Youth Congress (Sayco), is the largest single political organisation in South African history — one in every 60 of South Africa's 30-million people. Launched just four days before the 45th anniversary of its predecessor, the African National Congress Youth League, Sayco is significant not only for its size, but because the launch, at Cape Town's UWC campus on Saturday, could take place at all. With a membership grouped in several hundred local youth congresses countrywide — 150 in the Northern Transvaal alone — Sayco represents the cutting edge of popular opposition to apartheid, and thus the organisations hit hardest by government clampdowns since the state of emergency was declared on June 12 last year.

A gathering of 100-odd delegates and observers — even under the relatively lax security conditions in Cape Town — was a remarkable achievement in itself. But in the last six months Sayco has organised and launched even regional groupings in conditions of such secrecy that even sympathisers outside the youth movement were unaware until days afterwards — in the case of the Southern Transvaal Youth Congress (Styco) it was two weeks before news filtered through — that regional congresses had been launched. For the national launch, a misinformation campaign, apparently carefully planned to confuse security forces, swung into action days before the gathering. Some local delegates actually believed at different times last week that the launch had been:

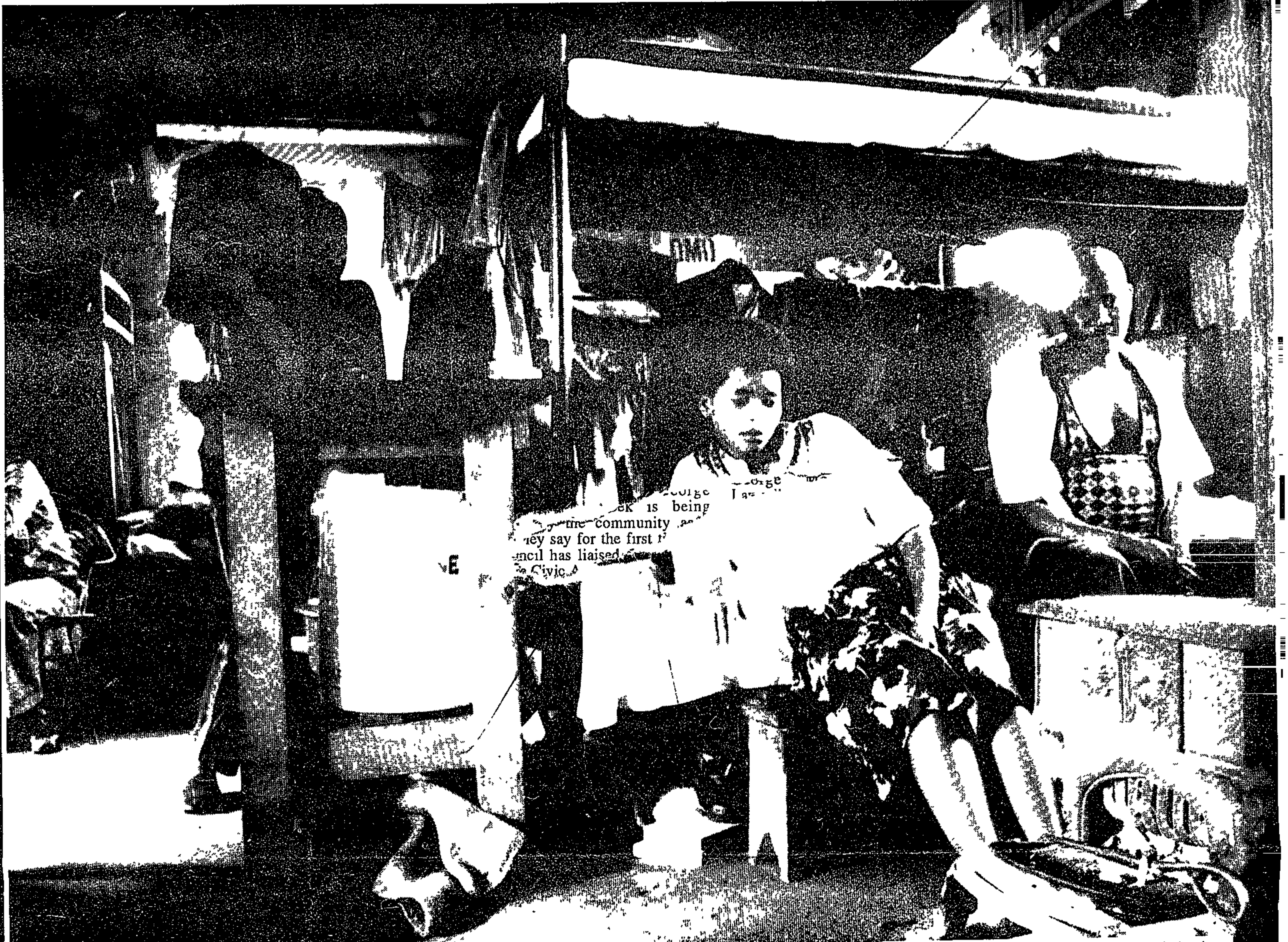
- \* postponed indefinitely;
- \* moved to Durban;
- \* lost its venue
- \* Had to shift venue locally three times in the space of almost as many hours.

And afterwards, at least one Cape Town activist insisted that the launch had not even taken place.

The result: delegates — including Northern Transvaal Youth Congress' Peter Makoba, elected Sayco president — were safely back in home territory



# In the beautiful Elgin Valley, they live a nightmare



Women are only allowed to visit the hostels at weekends. (Below) Workers prepare food outdoors because of inadequate cooking facilities.

Pictures RASHID LOMBARD

## MIGRANT WORKERS' DREAM

By VUYO BAVUMA

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

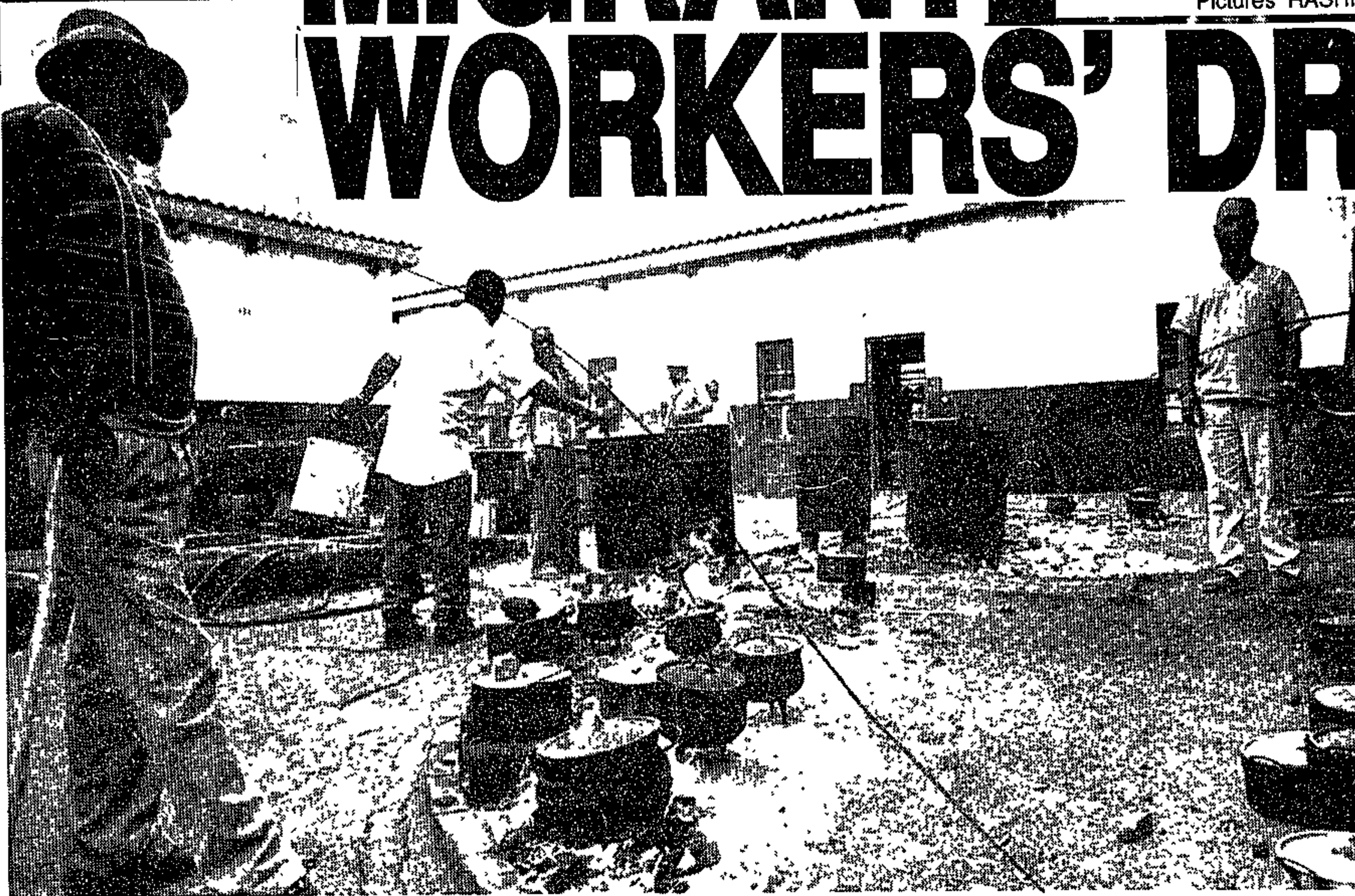
Some workers told SOUTH they were allowed to stay with their families only at weekends.

"Home" to the workers, all members of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAU), 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 greasy and sooty. Sometimes, for a change, the workers cook on fireplaces they build outside the hostel.

Ablution 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. Fines are 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. Weekends are for parties and a bit of social drinking.

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 P Viljoen, about the "terrible" state of facilities at the hostel.

Mr Viljoen referred SOUTH to senior management at Mondi Sawmills for comment on conditions at the hostel.

Mr John Mortimer, regional manager of Mondi Sawmills (Coastal 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 R50 000 to be spent on upgrading the kitchen and bathroom facilities at the hostels and builders are now being asked to quote of the work.

"Last year almost R30 000 was spent on enlarging the hostel accommodation as part of the on-going process of improving the living quarters.

"While the company finds it impossible to accommodate families in the hostels, during the recent unrest in the Cape 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 reunite them with their mothers."





Mr E J "Junior" van der Horst, who has refused to evict some 18 squatter families living on his land after being told to do so by Divco, with squatter representatives.

Picture: GUY TILUM

# Civic groups battle to halt Kommetjie removal

By TONY WEAVER

EIGHT organizations yesterday came together in Kommetjie in a last-minute attempt to halt today's removal to Khayelitsha of 34 squatter families living on private land in the Noordhoek Valley.

The owner of the farm Dassenberg, Mr David de Villiers, has been ordered by the Divisional Council to demolish the homes of the 34 families by today or himself face prosecution under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

And one of the biggest landowners in the area, Mr E J "Junior" van der Horst, who has 18 families living on his land, said yesterday he had also been told by Divco to get rid of the squatters.

"On January 27, Divco gave me seven days to remove all 'illegal' structures, and they said it was because of building regulations.

"They are using building regulations, and any other excuse they can find, like health regulations, to get rid of these people. I have not told any of the people on my land to move, I will not tell them to move. I am quite happy to have people living here until such time as they can find proper housing."

Mr Van der Horst yesterday hosted an unusual press conference on his farm which was called by representatives of the Help the Homeless Committee, the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek/Kommetjie Welfare Group, the Surplus Peoples Project, the False Bay branch of the Black Sash, the Kommetjie Churches Fraternal, the Legal Resources Centre, the Noordhoek Ratepayers' Association and the Concerned Ocean View Citizen's Committee

Some 40 squatters also attended, among them Mrs Elizabeth Komo. The chairman of the press conference, Mr Albert Thomas, showed Mrs Komo a gravestone which had recently been salvaged from a bulldozed site

It was that of her grandmother, Mrs Louisa Komo, who was buried in the area on January 19, 1943. Thus, Mr Thomas said, was proof of the assertion of Mrs Komo and other squatters that they had lived in the Noordhoek area all their lives.

Ms Josette Cole, of the Surplus Peoples Project, said the pending forced removal of the Noordhoek and Kommetjie squatters was part of a process of "targeting for removal people who are on the periphery, little groups which can offer the least resistance, and not communities which are well known.

"This is an attempt to use local authorities to implement 'orderly urbanization', something the central government used to do. Khayelitsha is overcrowded already, and yet people are now being told they are going to be evicted and sent to Khayelitsha. The era of forced removals is not over at all."

Several of the squatters yesterday told the press yesterday they would refuse to move to Khayelitsha because they would then not be able to continue making a living from cutting and selling wood and they would have to travel large distances at great expense to find work.

Mr De Villiers said this week that although he had "great sympathy" for the squatters on his land, he had been forced by Divco to evict them and would move in with bulldozers today to demolish the shacks.



# E Cape township wiped off the map

**L**ANGA — 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 flimsy tents 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 could not be 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 gastric 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

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE  
Dateline:  
JOHANNESBURG

council claimed in papers before the Supreme Court that the removal was not a forced one. But Operation Real South Africa, a PFP-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 99,5 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

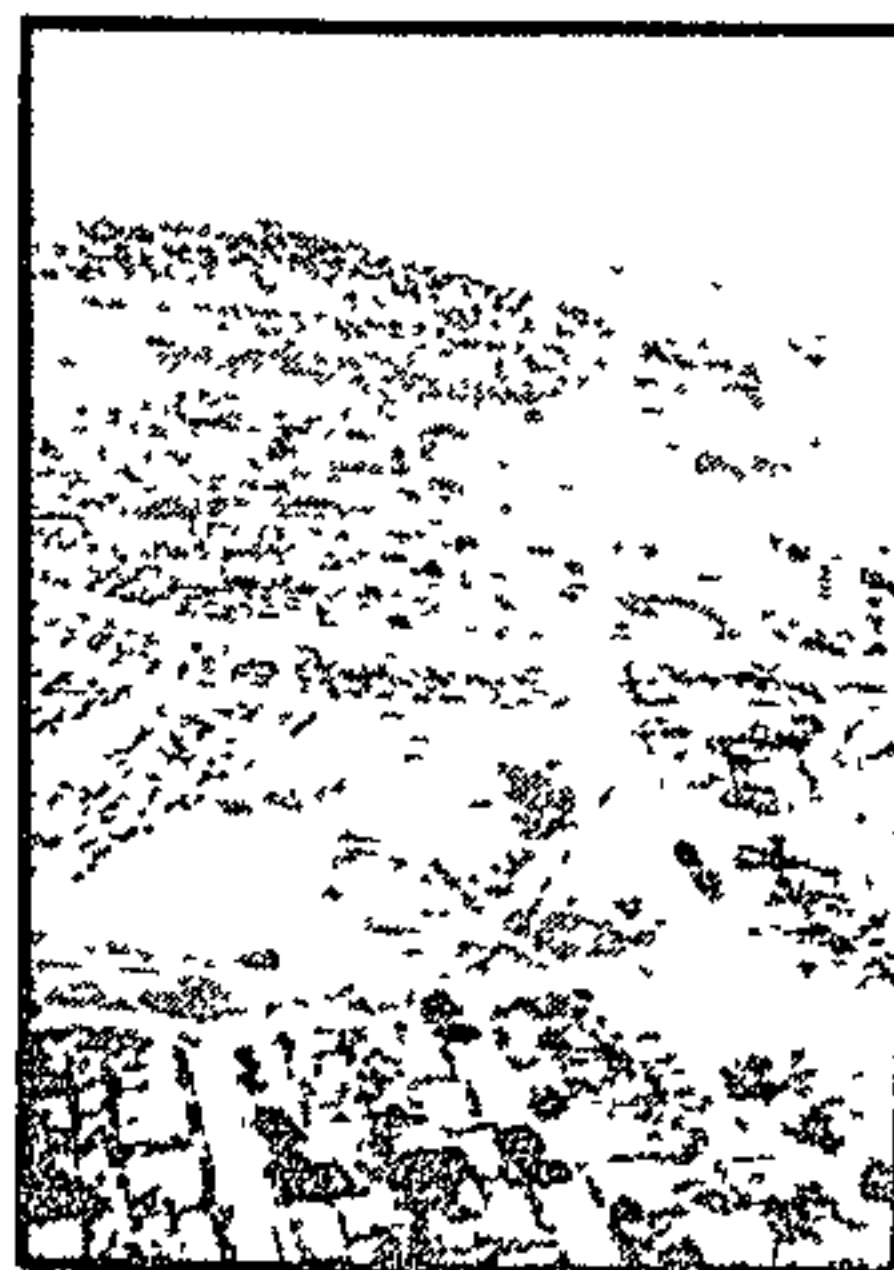
Did the authorities threaten to pull down your house if you did not move? The respondents said in 95 percent of cases they'd been threatened.

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 stoning 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 loudhailer 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 Oukasie near Brits in the Western Transvaal reinforces the impression that the new urban policy includes the strategy of forced removals. About one



An aerial view of Langa before its demise.

third of the community is resisting removal to Lethlabile.

● Orderly urbanisation does not necessarily mean convenient location of the community — something which third world planners regard as a priority for settlements living on the bread-line.

The shack settlement of Langa virtually adjoined the outskirts of the white suburbs of Uitenhage. The part of kwaNobuhle to which the Langa people have been relegated is an hour's walk from central Uitenhage and right across town from the industrial area.

Oukasie 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 underscores 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 bussed daily to

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 adjuncts 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 R90-million development scheme for Johannesburg's Alexandra township — and its presentation as a security measure, not a welfare initiative — has provided the latest clue to what is meant by the government's post-Pass Law urban strategy.

## Devoting

**S**OUTH Africa's white population is about 4,8-million and with 479 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 not 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 all recognised parties and not a few unrecognised 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 Botshabelo in the central Orange Free State where I have seen businessmen profiteering from apartheid in an apparent state of highly compatible symbiosis.

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 labour 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 75c for a 45-hour working week.

The Government subsidises 95 percent of the wage bill of any industrialist who goes to Botshabelo up to a

# Where workers get as little as R15 a week

Star 8/4/87 (271)

R15 a week

The only other place they can go is to the tiny South Sotho homeland of Qwa Qwa 200 km further east on the mountainous 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 pegging the growth of existing urban townships and having "controlled squatting" take place on pre-selected sites at 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".

All this will have one further sinister effect. The homelands are emptied from the laws governing industrial relations and trade unions; are illegal in most of them. So when Botshabelo becomes part of 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.

for ethnic rather than geographic ties, it was decided that a small community of Tswanas living around Thaba Nchu in the OFS 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, 10 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 pullulating 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.



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 Decentralisation 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 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



# 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. The plan has received cautious support from civil rights groups. Red Location, the oldest township in PE, spreads along a railway line next to New Brighton and consists of rows of corrugated iron buildings which barracked the British Imperial Army at the turn of the century. The township was earmarked for removal to Motherwell 15 km away in 1983. But the removals were averted last December following fierce opposition, including a petition to the State President. Finally the little township was reprieved and the council announced the railway reserve strip between the Red Location and the resettlement 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. As their houses are completed the reserve residents will return to Red Location and the shack dwellers from the resettlement area into the reserve.

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SOUTH 9-15/4/87



# 2 000 pupils face uncertain school future

14/4/87 THELMA TUCH 8/Day

MORE than 2 000 pupils face uncertainty about their school careers if government goes ahead with threats to remove the community at Brits' Oukasie township.

There is a serious shortage of schools in this Northern Transvaal region to accommodate the pupils now registered at Oukasie schools.

Department of Education and Training (DET) liaison officer Peter Mundell said last week many of the pupils walked long distances to schools in Oukasie 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 Oukasie 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 Oukasie 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 Oukasie.

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 Bothlabelo High in Oukasie.

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.

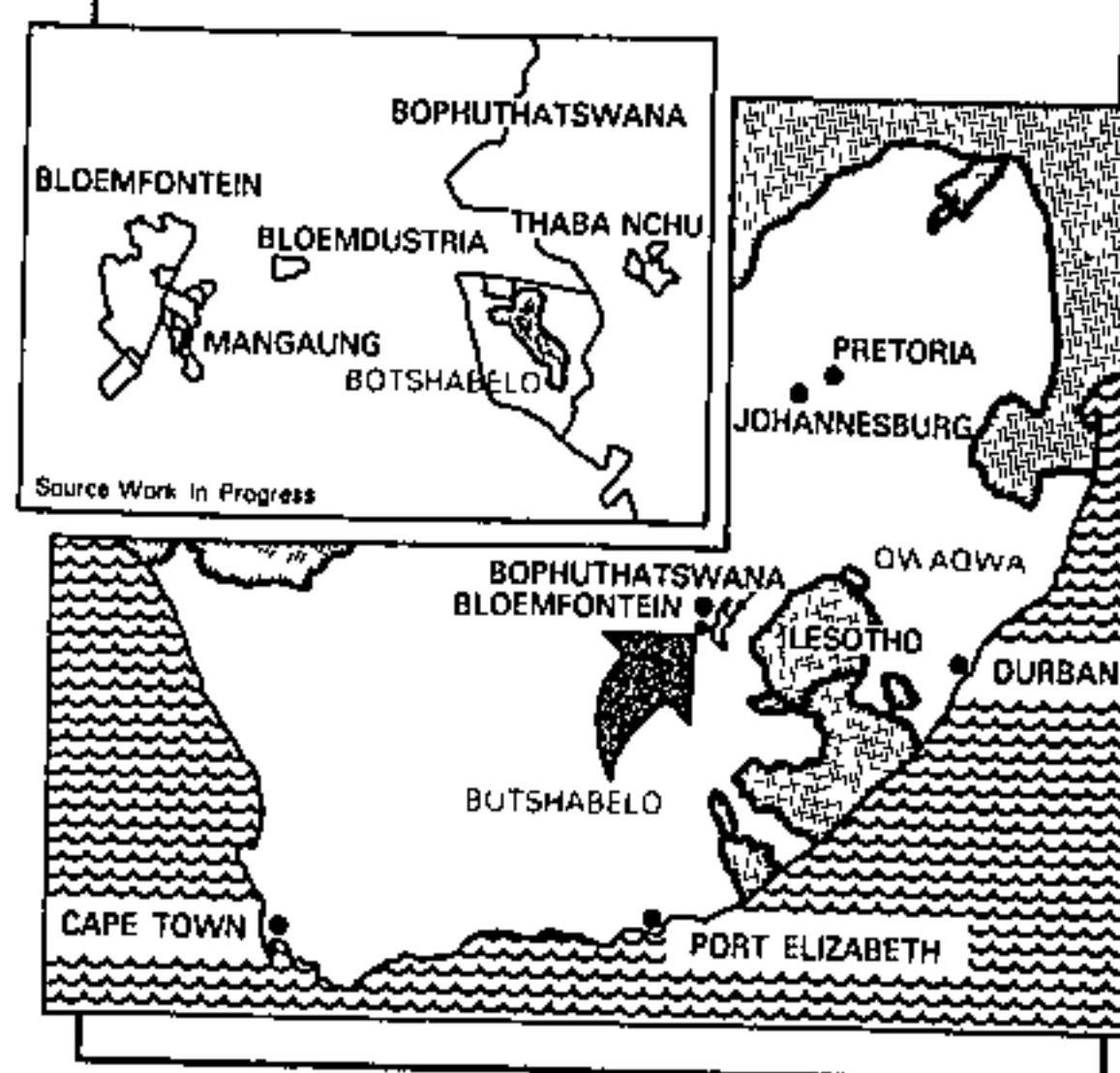
However, it faced a problem of obtaining state ground for the schools.

□ Up to 10 000 Oukasie residents are refusing to move from the location to Lethlabile, 20km away, and are demanding Oukasie 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 60% 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.



## Distant links



Botshabelo, SA's second largest black township, lies hundreds of kilometres from the tiny North Sotho homeland of QwaQwa (see map).

If that weren'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.

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.

## HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION

### Botching Botshabelo

Tension is rising in the sprawling settlement of Botshabelo — formerly the notorious resettlement 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

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8/17 10/4/87



## Election Monitor

# Township link to future of NP MP

*ONE TIMES  
21/4/87  
(271) (2000)*

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.



CAPE TOWN 27/4/81

# Botha slammed by GCA

771

Political Correspondent

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 Lawaai-kamp — criticized Mr 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 Lawaai-kamp would be forced to move to Sandkraal, Mr Botha said Lawaai-kamp's name "al-

ready 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 sack hovels and tin shanties they are living in," he said.

The GCA invited Mr Botha to visit Sandkraal "to see for yourself the squalor of most of the houses of people who were forced to move from Lawaai-kamp. We wish you to be in Sandkraal when the winter rains come and the mud flows through the houses.

"Sandkraal 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)



## Election Monitor

# PFP: Govt 'decision' on Lawaaiikamp

*Cape Times 25/4/87 271 203 307*  
By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

PRESIDENT P W Botha's refusal to give an assurance that Lawaaiikamp 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 Eck.

Mr Botha strongly hinted in Stellenbosch this week that the black community in Lawaaiikamp — "the name already tells what sort of place it is" — would have to be moved for reasons of "health and humanity".

"If Mr Botha was truly concerned about the shocking and unhealthy conditions in Lawaaiikamp, he could during the many years he was MP for George have taken the necessary steps to upgrade the area and eliminate these conditions."

□□□□

THE government paid lip service to free enterprise yet applied the policies of socialism, the independent candidate in Umfolosi, Dr Johan Blignaut, said in Richards Bay.

Dr Blignaut, who is a former National Party member but is not formally linked to the Worrall/Lategan/Malan Independent "ticket", said South Africa must be the most over-regulated country in the Western world.

"Set the economy free and we will stand a chance of recovery."

□□□□

THE NP's election manifesto was full of "verbose nothingness", Mr Roger Burrows, PFP MP for Pinetown, said at a campaign meeting.

Hitting out at President P W Botha for his defence of the tricameral system, he said the NP was attempting to "promote its stunning unworkability".

The party was also trying to ensure that the concept of independent homelands continued, and was also promoting the enfeebled idea of black city states.

"But," he said, "there is unanimity among leaders of colour that apartheid, no matter how it is decked out, is totally unacceptable as a political philosophy."

"You cannot sell political structures based on race."

## No opposition 'integrity'

THE PFP, NRP and Independent candidates had shown no integrity during the election campaign so far, the leader of the NP in the Transvaal, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Pretoria.

The PFP was not fighting a campaign on the basis of its policies, but hid the gist of them behind a smokescreen of an alliance of moderates based on undefined generalities.

"They even have the gall to say they stand for participation for all 'without one group dominating another' when the majority of its congress has already expressed itself in favour of removal of minority rights from (party) policy."

Referring to the Independent candidates, Mr De Klerk said their image was "just as bad".

They had started out saying they did not want to attack the National Party and they had aroused much sympathy among the public through "tremendous newspaper support".

He said that when they could not produce their announced "new vision" for South Africa, they had begun propounding key PFP policy standpoints although refusing to give the PFP credit for this.

□□□□

THE NP candidate in Green Point, Mrs Esme Chait, has written a letter to friends in which she says that "however we might differ politically, it is distressing to hear from so many concerned Jewish men and women that a dreadful rumour is deliberately being spread among our people purporting that I have not only given up my Jewish religion, but that I also do not support any Jewish charities or organization."

"Mr husband, Leslie, and I are very distressed that such a malicious and unfounded tale could be spread, especially that involves our children and families."

"I only pray that those who are responsible for this undignified attack will on reflection withdraw these ill-considered allegations."

"Not only have we been members of The Temple Israel since soon after its inception, but we have also annually supported and donated money to, among others, 14 different Jewish organizations over a period of many, many years," Mrs Chait said.

□□□□

**Today's meetings**  
Helderberg The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and NP MP for Helderberg, Mr Chris Hounis, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, will at speak at the Hengelbootklub at 4.30 this afternoon.  
(Report by Barry Streek, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)



*Cape Times 29/4/87 (307) (271)*

# Botha 'misinformed' on Lawaai-kamp

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha had shown himself to be "seriously misinformed" on the conditions in the black township of Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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).



More than 500 000 displaced blacks have been tucked away in a massive township that many whites don't about. The township — second only to Soweto in population — is called Botshabelo.

DAVID ROGERS reports that conditions there make Soweto seem almost luxurious: for many residents there is no water, no power, no roads — and home is a one-room, mud-floor hut...

# The end of the line

**BOTSHABELO, Free State** — Botshabelo is one of the biggest, fastest-growing towns in the country — but many South Africans do not know it exists.

More than 500 000 displaced blacks now live in this shanty town on the bleak, high flatlands of the Orange Free State, barely visible from the highway that takes gamblers to a nearby casino.

Living conditions here make black townships such as Soweto look luxurious. For most there is no water, no power, no roads and home is a one-room, mud-floor hut or tin shack.

Dust clouds follow the trucks that rumble down rutted, refuse-strewn tracks, scattering scraggy goats as they make the daily round collecting buckets of night soil.

A community worker said: "This is the end of the line in the apartheid system. If there is nowhere else for a black they

bring him to Botshabelo."

Philip Knoetze, a Lutheran churchman, said "I have never seen such vulnerable people. Being removed and brought to a strange place damages the spirit."

Botshabelo came into existence less than a decade ago when the government incorporated nearby Thaba Nchu into the tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana for Tswana-speaking people.

The move left some 70 000 Sotho people in the area homeless and they were brought to the former farm of Overwacht here.

They have been joined by other communities uprooted from areas designated for whites or different tribal groups.

Many have been victims of forced removals. There are also labourers whose jobs disappeared with growing mechanisation, forcing them off white farms.

In eight years Botshabelo has grown into South Africa's second biggest black township, after Soweto.

Unlike urbanised Soweto it has had a low profile in the past three years of black revolt. Many whites outside the Free State have never heard of this sprawling slum.

Mr Peter Mudona, 28, a former farmhand, said: "When you come here, the government gives you two things — a plot and a WC. After that you struggle... struggle to build a home, struggle to find work, struggle to get your children to school."

Unemployment is unofficially estimated at about 80%.

Schools are so hard-pressed to educate the fast-growing population — 70% under the age of 30 — that students are being used as teachers.

Pretoria has built a hospital, a small shopping centre and has attracted some

low-wage industry with incentives such as free factories and other subsidies.

But many Botshabelo men travel 55km to Bloemfontein in the search for jobs.

Botshabelo's future is further clouded by Pretoria's plans to declare it part of Qwa-Qwa, one of the 10 homelands set up under apartheid, which lies 225km away.

Sotho-speaking Qwa-Qwa, the smallest, possibly the poorest, of the homelands, lies in barren, mountainous terrain.

The prospect of losing South African citizenship and becoming residents of a remote, little-known homeland is meeting resistance in Botshabelo.

"To hell with Qwa-Qwa," said a slogan on a road sign. Last February police broke up student protests against the scheme.

The government declines to say when it will enact the plan and appears to have

postponed action until well after tomorrow's election.

Already blacks are having to accept Qwa-Qwa identity cards to qualify for a free plot of land.

Mr Mtholo Molatuli, 54, an unemployed farmhand who lives in a tiny tin-sheet shack, showed reporters his new card.

"What is Qwa-Qwa? I've never heard of this place," he said.

The opponents of the incorporation scheme include Botshabelo's most affluent residents, the nurses, police and other government employees who live in a comparatively smart bungalow district called H-Block.

"Becoming part of Qwa-Qwa, will remove us from the map as far as South Africa is concerned," said a government employee who asked not to be named.

"It will be another upheaval in all our lives, another event over which we have no control." — Sapa-Reuter



## NEWS FOCUS

# 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 Renfrew Christie said the corresponding uplift would see small construction firms, which would otherwise die, growing and land-hunger 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.

MICK 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 monetarised 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 de-

sire 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 1985.

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 1985, soon after the Mixed Marriages Act was scrapped.

... of the Republic will be converted



# '100 000 subject to forced removal'

CAC TAPES MSBZ Political Staff

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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, Lawaakamp 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.



# Lawaai kamp needs less lawaai and more support

CAPE TOWN 12/5/87 271

By MARTIN WEST  
and Members of the Development Action Group

**L**AWAAIKAMP, 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 disparaging remarks about the community — local authorities, the police, community organizations, academics, professional planners, the press and the diplomatic corps. Why all the lawaai?

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. Lawaai kamp falls in a coloured Group Area, and the major reason for relocation appears to be the mania of the authorities for keeping "population groups" separate at all costs.

Secondly, the Lawaai kamp community has shown exceptional resolve in resisting its removal, and in enlisting wide support for its efforts. As a result, a December 31 deadline to vacate the area was suspended. But many feel that 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 removed is seen as ominous.

Thirdly, Lawaai kamp presents an important example of an area that could easily be upgraded. It highlights certain fundamental misapprehensions regarding squatter areas, which have been identified by the Development Action Group, a Cape Town-based group of professional planners and architects as:

- That the houses which people provide for themselves in "informal settlements" are worthless — whereas in fact they often 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.

**A**LL these misconceptions have been demonstrated by official views on Lawaai kamp. A recent survey, conducted at the request of the George Civic Association by members of the Department of Social Anthropology at UCT, has provided evidence, based on a 50% sample, for what follows:

Lawaai kamp consists of 230 wood-and-iron houses with a population of 1 750 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. Over half the adults were either born in George, or moved to Lawaai kamp from other areas in George. Many already have experience of forced relocation, and were informed by the municipality that Lawaai kamp represented a permanent home. The community is united behind its representatives, and appears well ordered despite harassment.

Facilities 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 Lawaai kamp have been 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 m<sup>2</sup>, while the average total house are of 97 m<sup>2</sup> is larger than some township plots. The UCT survey revealed some wooden and linoleum floors, ceilings, glazing, and fencing. There were garages, carports or sheds on 16% of the sites, as well as several verandahs. A quarter of the houses had gardens — some for fruit and vegetables — and a number also kept chickens.

The survey also revealed that 10% of homes had their own electricity generators, 22% had television sets, 10% had refrigerators and 11% had telephones. In addition 89% had their own toilets.

This is a far cry from the "sack holes" referred to by President Botha, and represents considerable investment. An Urban Foundation study in Durban found that an average 36 m<sup>2</sup> squatter dwelling represented an investment of over R1 400 and the Lawaai kamp houses are nearly three times that size. Relocation of these houses is no simple matter, and would involve considerable losses.

**L**AWAAIKAMP residents want their area upgraded, and cited water, 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 Lawaai kamp as exhibiting the stability and cohesion which are essential prerequisites for successful upgrading. In the UCT survey 60% of residents indicated willingness and the ability to make some monthly saving towards the costs of upgrading.

The Lawaai kamp 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 Sandkraal, which is farther away, and is on a steeper site. Parts of it enjoy even fewer services than Lawaai kamp. In planning terms it would be irrational to suggest that relocation to Sandkraal offers the best means of improving the quality of life of people in Lawaai kamp. In the survey, 97% of those interviewed expressed the determination to remain in Lawaai kamp. Clearly unforced relocation cannot take place.

If the authorities are serious about stopping forced relocation for ideological purposes, Lawaai kamp would be a good place to start. We have found a stable and united community, willing and able to help themselves. They deserve less lawaai and official disparagement and more support in their efforts for a better life.

[Martin West is Professor of Social Anthropology at UCT]



## REMOVALS (271)

### Looming crackdown

Government is expected to act swiftly in the wake of the election to speed up the relocation of an estimated 100 000 blacks in communities around the country who are the most immediately threatened with removal.

The National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) says National Party (NP) claims during the election campaign that the party had achieved an end to forced removals was "nothing but an attempt to deceive the white electorate."

The unexpected swing to the Right may leave government regretting these claims when it is forced by conservative pressure to move blacks against their will. It has already served notice of a crackdown on those living illegally in white areas under the Group Areas Act.

Even before the outcome of the election was known, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis was threatening the forced removal of 10 000 people at Oukasië near Brits in the face of rightwing pressure (*Current affairs* March 20). The ploy didn't work. The NP candidate in Brits was soundly thrashed by his CP rival. Government may

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 Lawaaiakamp 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 Langa near Uitenhage, "engineered" the expulsion of 70 000 residents of Cape Town's Crossroads, disestablished Oukasië, and legislated the incorporation of the Transvaal communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte and Bloedfontein 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 authorities claim 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-slum 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, Lawaaiakamp in George, Duncan Village in the eastern Cape and Oukasië 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 an entrenchment of apartheid." ■



(S) 271 9/11/87

# Resistance to being part of Bop

By SOL MORATHI

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 consultation”

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 went ahead with the incorporation.

Other areas that are to be incorporated into Bop for consolidation of this independent homeland government are Braaklagte, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, near Hammanskraal.

It is not known when all these areas will formally be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.



# Sash appeals to George over Lawaaiikamp

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

BLACK SASH president Mrs Mary Burton yesterday appealed to the George Municipality to include Lawaaiikamp 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 Plessis, Mrs Burton said Lawaaiikamp

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 Lawaaiikamp on May 6, President P W Botha had declared that "forced removals have been stopped".

"In spite of this on May 26 municipal workers with armed police protection, pulled down the shelter erected by

Mrs Ellen Vena, whose house was burned down two weeks ago, and demolished extensions to another house done by a resident two years ago.

"Together with Lawaaiikamp residents 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 Lawaaiikamp and for the urgent adoption and financing of residents' upgrading proposals for the Lawaaiikamp 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 Sandkraal 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 Lawaaiikamp (which is part of a coloured group area).

end of the full page 22/5/87



*Capt. 19/5/72*  
**New move bid at Lawaaiikamp**

Political Correspondent *20/5/72*

THE latest bid by the George municipality to evict 120 Lawaaiikamp 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 any intended action will be vigorously defended".

Mr Pienaar, who represents the GCA, said the latest notices were in conflict with pamphlets distributed to Lawaaiikamp residents on election day in which President P 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 idiosyncracies 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



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 Lawaai-kamp, 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 thereon with the consent of the respondent, I do not understand what prompted 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-

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# Demolitions: Lawaaikamp 2 go to court



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 ac-

cepted 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 Dison, 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 Bregman presided. Dr W Cooper, assisted by Mr B Griesel and instructed by Ernst, Strauss and Haasbroek, appeared for the municipality. Mr Dison was assisted by Mr P Gamble and instructed by Mr Allan Dodson of Mallinck, Ress Richman and Closenbergh Inc.



# Botshabelo rumours spark week of violence

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 *kiskonstables*, 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 Wilkens, 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 re-

cruited 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 *kiskonistabels* 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

1986/20/5/87 (271) 20/5/87  
TWO residents of Lawaakamp 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 13.

Mrs Vena said the plot on which her house stood was originally allocated to her sister, Mrs Jeanette Moyakhe, who died in 1979.

## 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 Sandkraal offered by the director of the municipality's protection services, Mr Christiaan Gerber.

"The houses there are expensive to buy and it is further from my work."

Mr Edward Vywer, who lives with his wife, son, sister and brother in house 226, Lawaakamp, 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 Lawaakamp 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 Lawaakamp 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 Lawaakamp."

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 Lawaakamp.

## 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 1985 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 Dison SC, assisted by Mr P Gamble and instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer. Dr W Cooper SC, assisted by Mr B Griessel and instructed by Ernst, Straus and Haasbroek, appeared for the municipality.



# Out with squatters, in with the sports

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

LAWAAIKAMP 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 Lawaai-kamp resident Ellen Vena. This week, as developers' proposals for a four-star hotel and sports wonder-world — 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.

Notices 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.

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## BOTSHABELO

### 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.

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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 Dikwankwetla 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 Dikwankwetla 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 Dikwankwetla 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.



envisaged in respect of this residential area, if so, (i) when, (ii) where to and (iii) in what way;

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

\*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No
- (a) Due to the cost (estimated at nearly R40 million) to replace the existing facilities it cannot be afforded to do away with existing good housing and other facilities for blacks in an area where there is a considerable backlog in black housing. Bophelong is conveniently situated in respect of work opportunities for blacks
- (b) Upgrading of the existing improvements and infrastructure
- (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away
- (2) No

#### 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 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

#### Onverwacht

\*20 Mr P C CRONJÉ 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

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sions have been held regarding the date for the incorporation of Onverwacht into Qwaqwa; 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 Qwaqwa, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how will it be conducted;

- (3) whether the Government of Qwaqwa 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 thereto?

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.
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (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) on 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

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\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No, (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) Yes, the person concerned was indicted on a criminal charge and convicted in a court of law.

#### Benoni: illegal squatting

\*22. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any illegal squatting is taking place on a certain piece of land in the Benoni District situated next to the Benoni/Babsfontein/Pretoria through road and further particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) how many persons are squatting on this piece of land and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

- (2) whether any charges are being collected from the squatters, if not, why not, if so, (a) by whom, (b) for what purposes and (c) at what rate.

- (3) whether his Department has investigated the consequences and possible consequences of this squatting, if not, why not; if so, (a) what consequences have been investigated and (b) what were the findings in each case;

- (4) whether his Department has taken or is going to take any steps in respect of this squatting, if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

\*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Approximately 1 500 people in approximately 250 structures.
- (b) 15 May 1987
- (2) Yes.

(a) Mr Giel Nieuwoudt

(b) Unknown

- (c) According to information obtained from some of the squat-

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ters, Mr Nieuwoudt is collecting R30 per structure per month.

- (3) No, because the administration of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, has been assigned to the Provincial Administrators.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (4) No, But the Transvaal Provincial Administration intends to pursue the matter as soon as the criminal charges, brought by the South African Police against Mr Nieuwoudt and in respect of which he is to appear in the magistrate's court on 9 June 1987, have been disposed of.

- (a) Possible action in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, and/or the Group Areas Act, 1966
- (b) As soon as the criminal case has been determined

#### 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) (aa) 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) Asians None.

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# Home defended in 'semantic' attack

CAREL T. PLESSIS 13/6/87 271  
Supreme Court Reporter

A WIDOW who rebuilt her home in Lawaai-kamp after it was destroyed by a fire only to have it ripped down by the George municipality, objected in 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 1967 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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, 1986".

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 R Dison SC, with Mr P Gamble and instructed by Strydoms of Knysna, appeared for the applicants. Dr W E Cooper SC, with Mr B Griesel and instructed by Ernst Strauss and Haasbroek, appeared for the municipality.

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## Black spots

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

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

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (a) and (b) No Blacks were moved from Black spots

The Seakamela Squatter Community comprising 839 families was, after negotiations, moved from the farms Dalmeny and Preston and settled on the farms Avon and Innes which later are to be incorporated with Lebowa

358 families from the community of Umgwath fled from the area and sought assistance from the Department of Development Aid which settled them at Frankfort in collaboration with the Ciskei Government

119 families from the communities of Moeplaas and Kwelela fled from those areas and were assisted by the Department of Development Aid to settle on the farm Good Hope.

## Teachers detained

104. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

Whether, during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available, any teachers in the employ of his Department were unable to perform their teaching duties because of their being detained by the South African Police; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what departmental areas were these teachers employed at the time of their detention?

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (a) Yes, 147 according to figures available.

HQA

(b) Highveld Region..... 15

Cape Region ..... 79

Natal Region ..... 3

Northern Transvaal Region ..... 14

Orange Vaal Region ..... 5

Orange Free State Region ..... 31

Johannesburg Region ..... 0

## Unemployment Insurance Fund

112 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) What was the balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1986,

- (2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund by State employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid,

- (3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1986 in respect of administration costs;

- (4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount,

- (5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1986?

## The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) R171 352 894.

- (2) (a) (i) R5 729 690

- (ii) R386 467 103.

- (b) 424 461 applicants.

- (3) (a) 9,32 per cent in respect of 1986.

- (b) R20 248 651.

- (4) (a) This figure is not readily available.

- (b) The total number of persons involved is not readily available.

- (5) 130 036.

16/6/87 Howard

## GST

114 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) What amounts were budgeted in respect of general sales tax revenue from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks for the 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years, respectively, and (b) what were the actual amounts collected in respect of each of the above categories?

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) It is impossible to apportion sales tax collections on a race basis with the result that no separate estimate for each race group is prepared for the Budget

- (b) Fall away

Gold/silver/platinum

115 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What were the average prices realised in rands for (a) gold, (b) silver and (c)

platinum in 1980, 1982, 1984 and 1986, respectively?

## The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

## Rand/roy ounce

	1980	1982	1984	1986
(a)*	480	412	528	837
(b)	13	7	9	10
(c)†	531	355	521	1 065

\*Prices quoted by Chamber of Mines

†World prices

## Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act

118 Mr M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many marriages between Whites and members of other specified race groups were solemnized since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No 55 of 1949, (a) up to 31 December 1985, (b) in 1986 and (c) from 1 January to 6 May 1987?

## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Marriages Solemnized:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Whites to Cape Coloureds	1985-06-19	1986-01-01	1987-01-01
Whites to Chinese	1985-12-31	1986-12-31	1987-05-06
Whites to Malays	214	266	80
Whites to Indians	30	28	7
Whites to Blacks	9	19	6
	51	77	23
	5	13	6

## National states: officials seconded

119. 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 specified national state, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) and (b) The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule.

HQA

16/6/87 Howard

# Death threat for Knysna lawyer

APR 15 20/6/87  
Political Staff (271) 326  
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 Lawaaikamp 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. (271)

He said he had returned to his home in Knysna from Lawaaikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp, 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 Heunis," 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 deputation remained "very uncertain".

Speaking on Lawaaiikamp in the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr Curry said his department had written a letter to the people of Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp 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 Heunis 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

NRWS 24/6/87 (271)

NAT

## 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 Lawaaiikamp near George and Kleinskool near Port Elizabeth.

Both communities are threatened by authorities' attempts to conform with Group Areas demarcations.

Lawaaiikamp 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 Platzky, national coordinator of the National Committee Against Removals, said Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp.

"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 Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaakamp 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 another Lawaakamp 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 G. 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, entitling 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.

Dismissing the argument that Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer had no right to be in Lawaakamp, the judge observed that the municipality regarded them both as "tenants" from whom "rent" payments were expected and accepted.

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 L. Dison SC, with Mr P. Gamble and instructed by Mr Kobus Pienaar of Strydoms in Knysna, appeared for Mrs Vena and Mr Vywer. Dr W. E. Cooper SC, with Mr B. Griesel and instructed by Ernst Strauss and Haasbroek, appeared for the municipality.

CMS TmkS  
25/6/87  
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Board receive motor-car loans, if so, (a) how many, (b) what position is held by each of these persons, (c) what is the model and year of manufacture of the motor-cars purchased by each of these persons with these loans, (d) what was the (i) original amount of the loan granted to each and (ii) interest rate applicable in respect of each loan and (e) what allowance, in rand, does

each staff member receive in respect of expenses in connection with these motor-cars?

#### The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Yes—Staff members who have to use their private cars on official duty

(a) 15

(b)	(c)	(d) (i)
Area Manager	1978 Mercedes Benz 200	R4 005.00
Chief Computer Services	1982 Volkswagen Passat	R9 752.00
Assistant Area Manager	1983 Toyota Cressida	R10 000.00
Senior Marketing Officer	1983 Mazda	R10 000.00
Chief Home Economist (Schools)	1983 Mercedes Benz 200	R12 000.00
Chief Data Processor	1983 Suzuki Hard Top	R5 701.00
Chief Personnel	1983 Mercedes Benz 200	R13 916.00
Area Manager	1985 Toyota Cressida	R14 101.92
Senior Accountant	1985 Toyota Cressida	R12 374.04
Legal Officer	1983 Volkswagen Passat	R8 000.92
Technical Officer	1984 Toyota Corolla	R8 000.00
Chief Accountant	1983 BMW 728	R17 240.00
Area Manager	1982 Audi 100	R6 400.00
Senior Inspector	1978 Fiat Station Wagon	R4 732.00
Assistant Area Manager	1982 Volkswagen Golf	R2 367.68

(d) (ii) 8 per cent

(e) None The staff members are however remunerated at Public Service rates for the distance travelled on official duty

#### Foreign media representatives

(ii) 238

211 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many applications for (a) new, and (b) the renewal of, visas were received from foreign media representatives during the period 1 July 1986 to 31 May 1987,

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(3) what is the average time taken before such applications are decided upon?

#### The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 698, but 117 applicants withdrew their applications.

(b) 150.

(2) (a) (i) 445

Cape Town/Wynberg/Simon's Town: open permits

(b) 48 as on 31 May 1987.  
(3) 4 weeks.

213. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the community services branch of the Cape Provincial Administration has received any applications for open permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of the Cape Town, Wynberg and Simon's Town municipal areas; if so, (a) how many in each case, (b) how many such applications have been approved in respect of each of these areas and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

#### The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes.

	(a)	(b)
Cape Town	12	1
Wynberg	5	None
Simon's Town	1	None

(c) 31 May 1987

#### Algoa Bay: ammunition dumped

215. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force recently dumped any ammunition close to Algoa Bay, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) what (i) type and (ii) quantity of ammunition and (d) at what distance from (i) Bird Island and (ii) the entrance to Port Elizabeth Harbour was this ammunition dumped.

(2) whether the Defence Force have taken any measures to ensure that the ammunition so dumped will not be caught in fishermen's nets, if so, what measures, if not, (a) why not and (b) what action will be taken in the event of this happening?

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) There is no suitable demolition area for such a large amount of ammunition in the Eastern Cape

(b) 13 August 1986.

(c) (i) and (ii) 776 2.5 inch projectiles, 607 nose fuses for these projectiles and an amount of Martin-Henry cartridges from which the lead bullets had apparently been removed prior to it having been buried initially, possibly during the colonial period.

(d) (i) 17 nautical miles.

(ii) 28.1 nautical miles

(2) Yes. The ammunition was packed as prescribed in standard dumping cases. A navigation warning was published. A cautionary note has been appended to all charts of the area.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Naval Base Port Elizabeth should be advised and they will dispose of the ammunition. The probability of this occurring, is very low.

Maize crop

216. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) (a) What is the latest estimate in respect of the anticipated maize crop for the 1986-87 year and (b) on what date was this estimate made.

(2) what estimated quantity of this crop will be required for (a) local consumption and (b) export?

#### The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) (a) 7.82 million tons

(b) 30 April 1987

(2) (a) Approximately 6 million tons

(b) Approximately 1.8 million tons will be available for export

WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1987

(1) Yes

Indicates translated version  
For written reply

#### General Affairs

Black spots

101 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since the beginning of 1986 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such spot resettled,

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in 1986?



# The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

- (1) (a) None up to date.  
(b) and (c) Fall away  
(2) Falls away

## Daily prison population

109 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) What was the daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 118 493 during April 1987 (Sentenced and unsentenced)  
(b) 20 429 on 30 April 1987

## Drought relief

135 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African Government has granted drought relief to African countries, excluding the four independent Black states, in the past three years. If so, (a) to which countries and (b) what amount was spent in respect of drought relief granted to each of these countries in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

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

## Failure to pay telephone accounts

178. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether any candidates and/or political parties failed to pay any of their telephone accounts after the 1981 general election, if so, (a) what action was taken by the Post Office to collect these amounts and (b) with what results,  
(2) whether he will furnish the names of the candidates and/or political parties that failed to pay these accounts; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are their

names and (b) in which towns or cities were the accounts left unpaid?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) and (2) The required information cannot unfortunately be furnished since telephone account records and files relating thereto are destroyed after a period of three years and are consequently no longer available.

## Houtbay/Llandudno: telephones

196 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) How many new telephones were installed in the Houtbay/Llandudno area in 1986;  
(2) whether there was a shortage of telephones in that area as at 31 December 1986; if so, (a) how many applications for telephones were outstanding at that date and (b) when is it anticipated that the shortage will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) 349 residential and 66 business services;  
(2) no:  
(a) and (b) Fall away

THURSDAY, 25 JUNE 1987

Indicates translated version

For written reply.

General Affairs

Electoral Act

3. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether the fees at which officials are appointed in terms of the Electoral Act, No 45 of 1979, to assist in the conduct of elections have been prescribed; if so, what are these fees;  
(2) whether any additional fees are payable to these officials for overtime

worked, if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard;

- (3) whether such officials are reimbursed for travelling expenses incurred in connection with their duties in respect of the conduct of elections, if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1), (2) and (3) Yes Financial directions in connection with prescribed fees payable during elections are attached hereto as annexure together with copies of the annexures referred to in the directions \*

\*[Above-mentioned annexures bound in Annexures of Parliament—see M69—1987]

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE 1987

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Black townships: population

51. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the Black townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) Development Board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(aa) Development Board

(a) (i) (a) (ii) (b)

<i>Natalia</i>				
Klaarwater	1 524	1 042	1 234	
KwaMevane	246	299	445	
Mzingisi	92	47	111	
Shakaville	1 272	1 096	788	
Shayamoya	290	88	93	
Bhekuzulu	2 981	2 376	2 947	
Bhongweni	2 610	2 324	2 541	
Brumville	1 797	1 102	2 182	

Chesterville	3 865	4 231	5 067	
Dumbe	609	810	1 221	
Enhlakakhe	1 419	1 299	2 371	
Hambanani	3 772	2 158	2 527	
Isokolele	421	184	174	
Nkanyesi	237	266	458	
Lamontville	9 772	9 952	14 299	
Sibongile	3 014	2 242	3 045	
Sithembile	804	1 101	1 908	
Sobantu	3 090	3 154	5 605	
Steadville	2 488	2 608	3 020	
<i>Central Transvaal</i>				
Brits	1 978	2 879	4 461	
Thabazimbi	104	115	210	
<i>Northern Transvaal</i>				
Naboomspruit	1 138	1 244	1 390	
Messina	1 179	1 722	1 974	
Nylstroom	821	945	1 435	
Dunwelskloof	163	5	2	
Roodan	106	53	231	
Soekmekear	82	104	414	
Louis Trichardt	450	125	275	
<i>Eastern Transvaal</i>				
Amsterdam	263	343	760	
Amersfoort	387	551	1 680	
Barberton	2 447	1 572	6 523	
Breyton	2 258	2 395	4 745	
Carolina	1 244	1 328	2 555	
Chrissiesmeer	67	66	182	
Davel	267	152	1 738	
Lothair	526	398	1 176	
Morgenzon	455	243	1 642	
Piet Retief	2 924	1 942	5 825	
Sabie	1 183	883	748	
Wakkerstroom	198	241	1 212	
Waternal Boven	867	916	3 938	
<i>Highveld</i>				
Belast	1 300	1 400	3 200	
Bethal	5 318	2 978	7 862	
Dullstroom	205	205	323	
Hendrina	763	551	1 092	
Lydenburg	3 481	5 735	2 397	
Machadodorp	451	463	758	
Ogies	2 155	1 798	5 001	
Perdekop	393	407	515	
Standerton	4 313	3 606	10 899	
Volskrust	2 736	2 927	5 363	
Balfour	2 504	1 854	5 522	
Greylingstad	440	520	961	
Briesevlei	55	34	65	
Witpoort	99	75	93	
<i>Western Transvaal</i>				
Bloemhof	1 388	1 256	1 383	
Carletonville	6 666	7 576	13 503	
Christiana	1 533	2 345	1 839	



# Strict race divisions at Kleinskool



By MOIRA LEVY and  
MIKE LOEWE

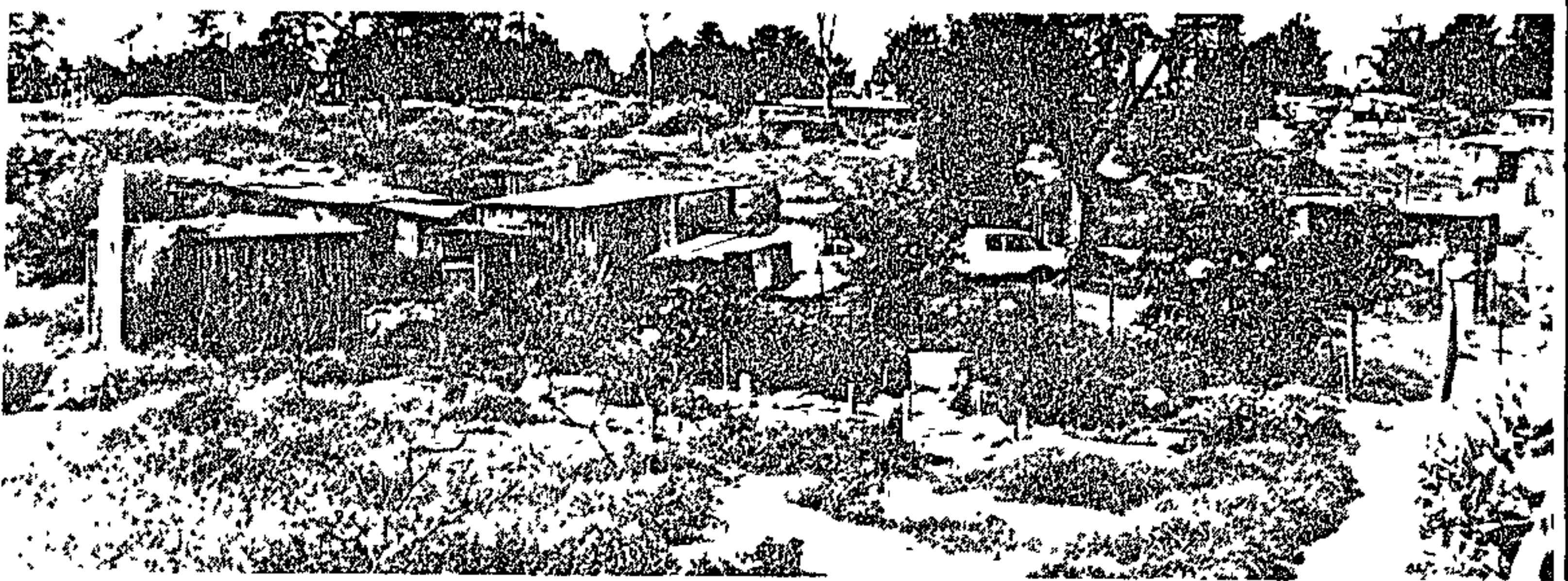
A MANAGEMENT committee led by the Labour Party is behind moves to split a mixed-race community at Kleinskool in Port Elizabeth, it has emerged.

And in the latest turn to the ongoing removals at Lawaai-kamp, 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 Lawaai-kamp and Kleinskool communities in Cape Town this week.

For more than a year the Lawaai-kamp community has resisted the move to Sandkraal, and this week a deputation 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



The Sandkraal settlement camp near George

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 Man-

agement 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 Hendrickse's constituency.

Curry confirmed that he had met a delegation from Lawaai-kamp and Kleinskool. He said further negotiations would take place.

"It is not the end of the story."



Weekly

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MAIL, June 26 to July 2, 1987

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## 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 shored 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 Scholtz 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.



# 271 4/6/87 A COURT FIRES THE

THE decision this week in the Cape Town Supreme Court ordering the George Municipality to rebuild two homes it destroyed in Lawaakamp means new hope for people living in informal settlements across the country.

For the people of Lawaakamp have been threatened with removal; last year, 150 houses were bulldozed and their owners forced to rebuild in the nearby Sandkraal relocation site.

But on Wednesday the court found that 59-year-old Ellen Vena and co-applicant Edward Vyver had established that, as rent-paying tenants, they were lawful occupants of the homes that were demolished, despite the municipality's claims and denials. Thus the municipality had no right "to take the law into its own hands" and demolish the homes without a court order.

Lawaakamp is an informal settlement on land owned by the George Municipality. Residents have been threatened with removal to Sandkraal on grounds that the land is required for coloured housing.

David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, told a delegation of Lawaakamp residents this week he had "no objection" to their living there permanently, but said conditions were "poor". His statement echoed one made recently by President PW Botha when he described Lawaakamp homes as "sack hovels and tin shanties".

But a scientific survey of the area, carried out in April by the University of Cape Town's Social Anthropology Department at the request of the George Civic Association, challenges that conception of squatter areas.

The survey found the settlement had been in existence for about 40 years. Many of the original residents had been forced to move there under the Group Areas Act from other squatter camps nearby.

Some residents had bowed to pressure and moved to Sandkraal, but about 1 750 people remained, determined not to budge.

While little had been provided by the authorities — only four taps for the entire community, no refuse removal, no electricity or street lighting, unpaved roads — many of the 230 wood and iron houses built by residents showed "evidence

**The tenants of two homes win a small victory against the bulldozers which flattened their homes.  
GAYE DAVIS reports**

of considerable effort and improvement".

The average total house area was larger than the plots in some black townships, and the average house had more than four rooms. Some houses had wooden and linoleum floors, ceilings, glazing and fencing, others verandahs, fitted kitchens, carpets.

A quarter of the houses had gardens, with fruit and other trees, vegetables and flowers. Some residents kept chickens.

Ten percent of the homes had their own electricity generators, 22 percent had television sets, 10 percent refrigerators and 11 percent telephones. Almost 90 percent had their own toilets.

A Cape Town-based group of architects and planners, the Development Action Group, has identified Lawaakamp as having the essential pre-requisites — stability and cohesion — for successful upgrading, according to Professor Martin West, head of UCT's Department of Social Anthropology.

And significantly, 60 percent of residents in the UCT survey showed willingness and ability to put money aside each month to help pay for this. "I won't deny that some of the streets are in a bad condition, with dirty water lying about — but it seems to me the government is trying to blame the residents for this. Yet we've been paying rent for all these years. It's not our responsibility," says Zoëlle Hugo, publicity secretary of the George Civic Association.

While there were no bulldozers in the settlement at present, the government has been using "very technical methods" to get people to move, he says. Recently, men with loudhailers announced that pensioners should go and collect the keys to the two-roomed houses erected for them in Sandkraal, sparking fears that pensions would be withheld if they failed to do so.

Sixty-year-old Philipina Ntazoni says her home in Lawaakamp has six rooms, including a kitchen



The Lawaakamp contrasts: on the left, a resident in front of his renovated shack; or

en, but that at Sandkraal she would have to make do with two: "The sitting room must also be the bedroom, and the kitchen must serve as a bathroom and toilet."

Community mobilisation has drawn wide support. A December 31 deadline to vacate the area was suspended. Residents' hopes were further bolstered when Minister of Constitutional Plan-

ning and Development Chris Heunis, responding to a question in the House of Assembly in March, failed to cite Lawaakamp as one of the areas facing removal.

Any lingering doubts on the part of residents as to the government's intentions should have been removed when, on the eve of the white elections on May 6, pamphlets distributed by the Bureau the Supr



# TENS THIE BUILDOOZERS



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On the left, a resident in front of his renovated shack; on the right, one of the 'hovels and tin shanties' PW Botha spoke of

Pictures: ROGER MEINTJES, GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

to make a wide area further on May 6, pamphlets distributed by the Bureau

for Information, bearing a message to "yellow South Africans" from President Botha, were distributed in the settlement, stating unequivocally that "forced resettlements have been stopped".

On May 20, Ellen Vena's shack was destroyed, and so was a room Edward Vywer had built on to his house. On the day the two filed papers in the Supreme Court for an urgent application re-

out a court order, anything built on his land without his consent, while Section 3b(4)(A) prevents people whose structures are thus being demolished from seeking redress in the courts — and prevents the courts from granting such relief — unless they can prove they are lawful occupants. Judge Friedman said the Act "as a whole" was aimed at preventing illegal squatting, not at people "lawfully occupying land". To squat, he said, was defined in the Shorter Oxford Dictionary as "to settle upon new, uncultivated or unoccupied land without any legal title or without the payment of rent", while squatter meant "a settler having no normal or legal title to the land occupied by him".

While the right of people to seek relief through the courts was limited by the Act, there was an exemption. If people could establish right or title to the land on which the building was situated, then they were entitled to apply to a court — and a court was entitled to grant them relief.

The municipality had argued that Vena and Vywer were "temporary occupiers" whose rights in the area rested solely on documents giving them limited residence until a house in the Sandkraal site became available. But in Vena's case the document was signed by her son Eric, who thought it was a rent receipt, and in Vywer's case by his illiterate wife. The judge found the municipality unable in law to rely on these documents because it did not prove the signatures had been authorised.

"The writing is now on the wall," commented a legal expert this week. "The government simply can't just break down structures. This decision means that if squatters can prove their lawful presence you can't stop them from getting orders to prevent their structures being broken down."

The order granted Vena and Vywer included such an interdict.

Communities throughout the country could benefit from the judgement, said Laurine Platzky of the National Committee Against Removals — "especially in the Transvaal, where many people are being threatened in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act."

Said Mxolise Somandi of the George Civic Association: "It means Lawaakamp can no longer be called a squatter camp."



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## Temporary stay for Bloekombos squatters

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE 68-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 W M 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 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 only 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 'bandit' 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 Maruza told the court that Sibanda was a member of a gang of "bandits" who kidnapped James Greenwell, 21, and Martin Hodson, 38, of Britain, Brett Baldwin, 25, and Kevin Ellis, 26, of the United States, and Tony Bajzel, 27, and William Butler, 33, of Australia.

Maruza 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.

Maruza said a State witness, who lived in the Mbebeswana 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 themselves and their captives. - Sapa.

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SKOTAVILLE  
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A desperate people will fight Govt to go back home

# 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 birth land", according to their spokesman, Mr Lucas Kgatitsoe.

"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 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 aired yesterday by Miss Apinka Claassens 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.

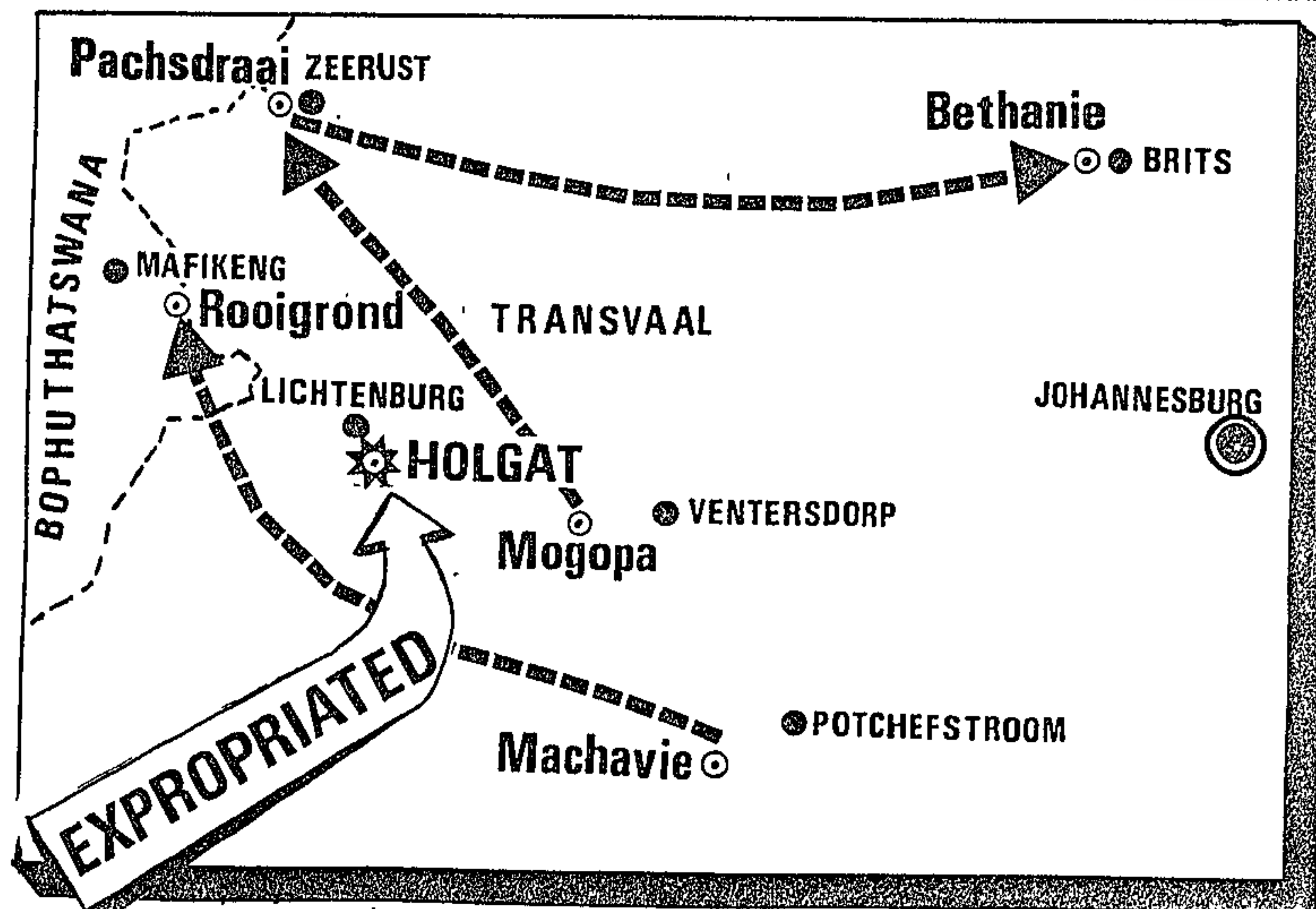
"Black spots" such as Driefontein and kwaNgema in the Eastern Transvaal, long under threat of removal, were relieved in the wake of the Mogopa fiasco.

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 Adminis-

## The trail of the people of Magopa



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 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

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

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 Kgatitsoe.

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



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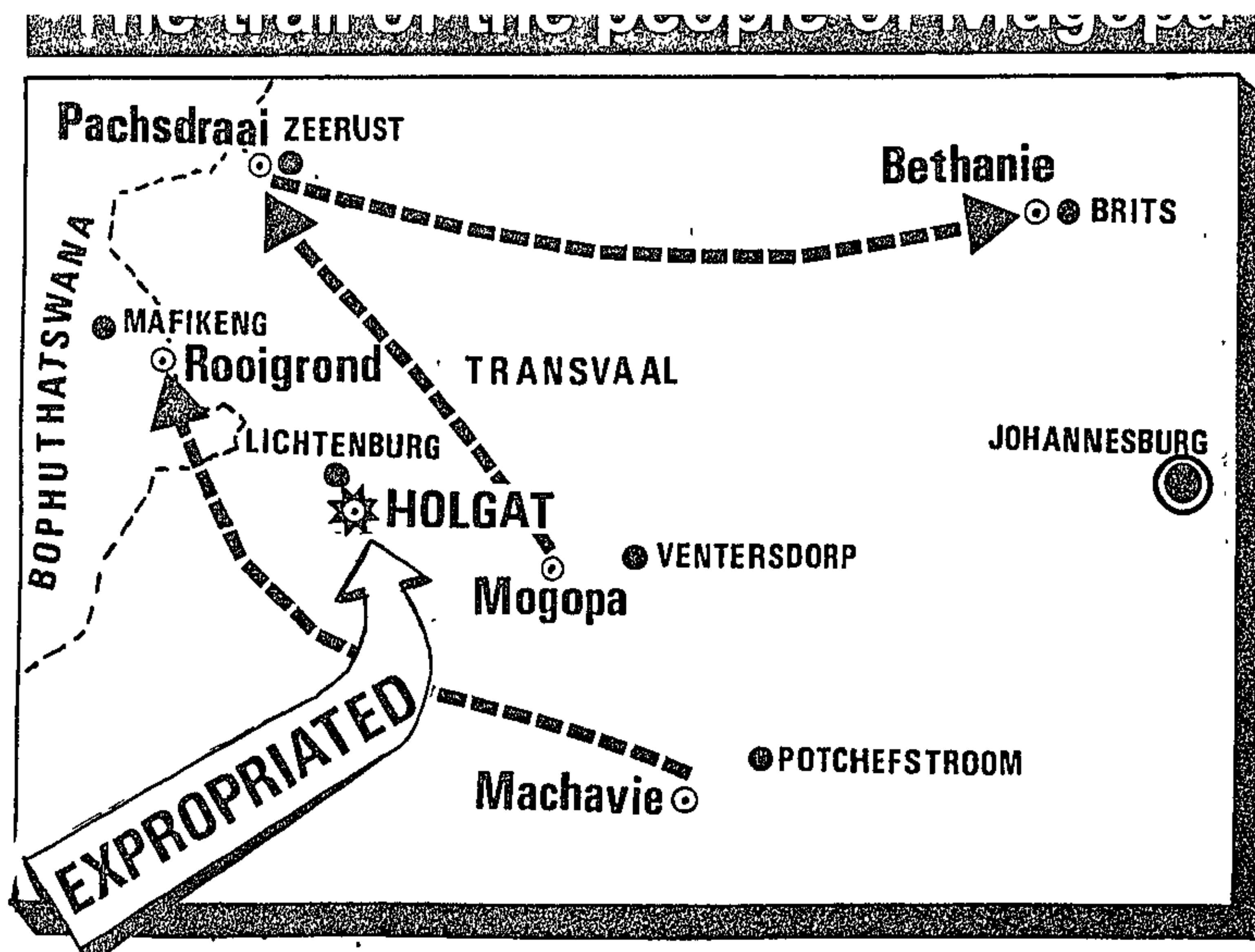
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## Suffering

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 Claassens suggested that none of this would have happened without the international hue-and-cry provoked by scenes of Mogopa's suffering.

That suffering involved 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 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 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. The farms have been excised from the released area (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.

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## 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 Machaviestad way back in 1971.

The Botshabelo Trust was duly established, money raised abroad and the farm Holgat, near Coligny was purchased by deed of sale.

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 Kgatitsoe.

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-throwers, but they believed 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 Magoba 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 Magopa 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 270 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 Magopa tribe's saga, the government earlier this month expropriated a farm that was being bought for the community shortly before the R2,8 million sale was concluded for the property, human-rights activists said.

Elder Mr Lukas Kgatitstoe said the community would make the return journey "in the next two months".



# 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 Rooigrond, 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 Kgatitsoe 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 Pachsdraai, 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 35 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 its "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

30/7/87  
FIONA COLLINS

THE people of Mogopa intend moving back to the Ventersdorp land which they occupied up to 1984.

The move will involve about 3 000 people, community representative Lucas Kgatitsoe 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 200 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 Ciskei, 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

Cape Times 31/7/87 Staff Reporter

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 Duraan, ordered friends and relatives and the Cape Times from the court at the start of proceedings.

Mr W S Cornelius appeared for the State.



# Roads and toilets but no houses planned

## Weekend Post Reporter

THE servicing of all the sites in Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage, where nearly 50 000 people were resettled last year is expected to be complete by the end of 1988.

By the end of next year every site would have flush toilets and water and there would be properly built streets and stormwater drainage, the Administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Barry Erasmus, said in an interview this week.

However, there were no plans to build permanent housing for the people.

The removal of the entire population of Langa, the shack area between the white and coloured residential areas of Uitenhage, to Kwanobuhle took place from the middle of July last year and was largely complete by the end of October.

A number of families were also from Despatch. At the time the people claimed they did not want to move but Kwanobuhle officials were adamant that it was a voluntary move.

The conditions in the tent town came in for severe criticism from the then MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage.

All the tents in which the people initially lived have been replaced with shacks and during a visit to the area residents seemed to have settled down in their new area and have started making gardens.

This week the council awarded a second two-year contract for the servicing of 4 000 sites at a cost of about R11,04 million.

The contract includes the provision of all services excluding electricity.

Once an area has been serviced the bucket toilet on the site is changed to flush toilet and a basin with a tap supplied as well.

Mr Erasmus said to date none of the people involved in the removal had paid rental or service charges.

"We are beginning now to levy a service charge of R19,90 a month."

People with no income would, however, receive

## special consideration.

The council has also been given authority to go ahead with the design of three creches with facilities for 350 pre-schoolers.

The creches would cost about R250 000 and would, it was hoped, be built next year.

There were however no funds available for the proposed community halls.

Mr Erasmus said the council had made representations to the Government to pay compensation to congregations who had to leave church buildings behind in Langa.

Some of the people are still returning to Langa to worship in their old churches.

Although electrification was not included in the servicing contracts Mr Erasmus said he was determined that the area would get electricity.

A contract for the provision of high mast lighting had however been awarded. In addition the Kwanobuhle Town Council has

taken steps to improve the provision of bulk services to the area which will allow for the future extension of the township.

A R1,5-million contract for a 20-megallitre water reservoir has also been awarded.

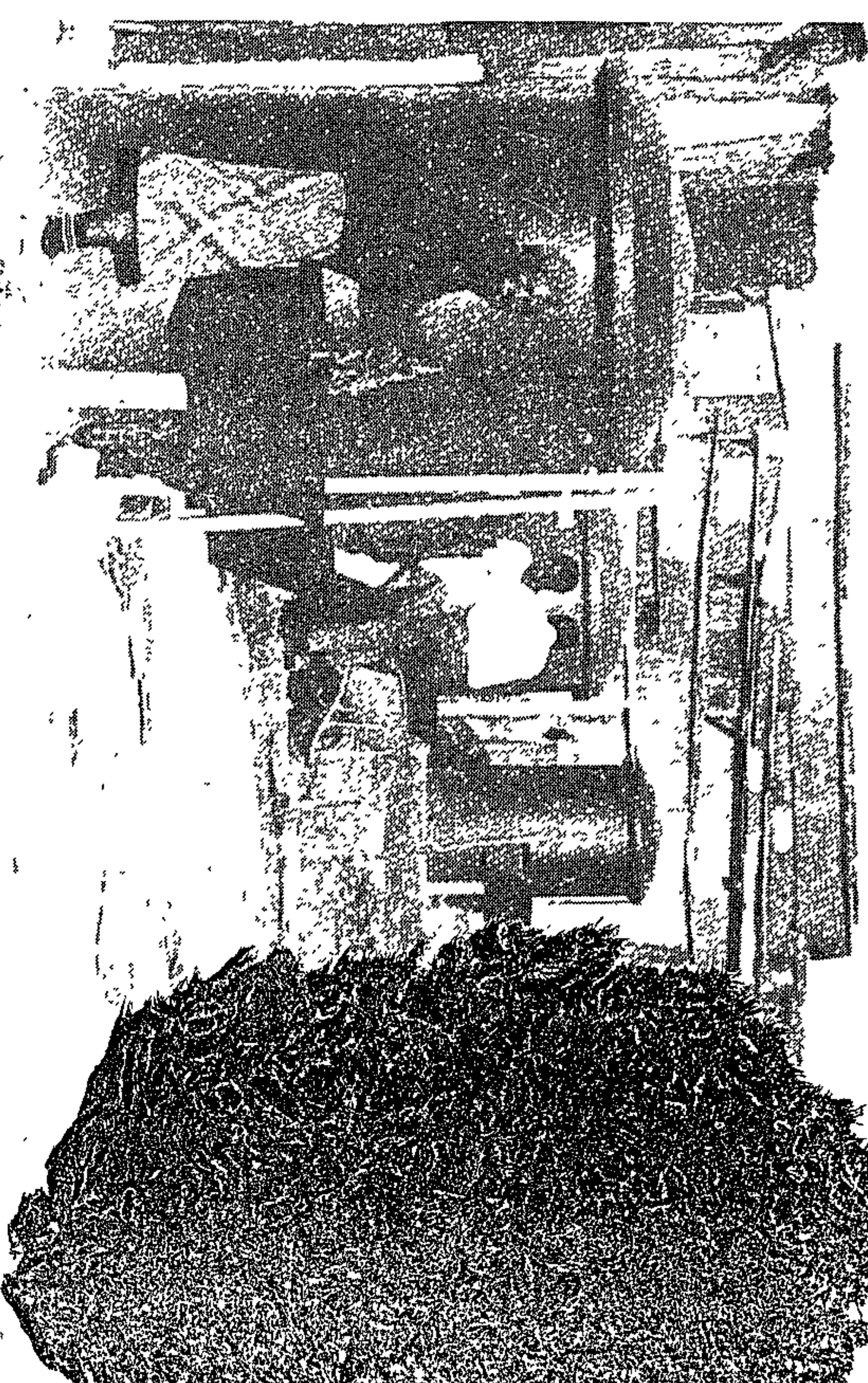
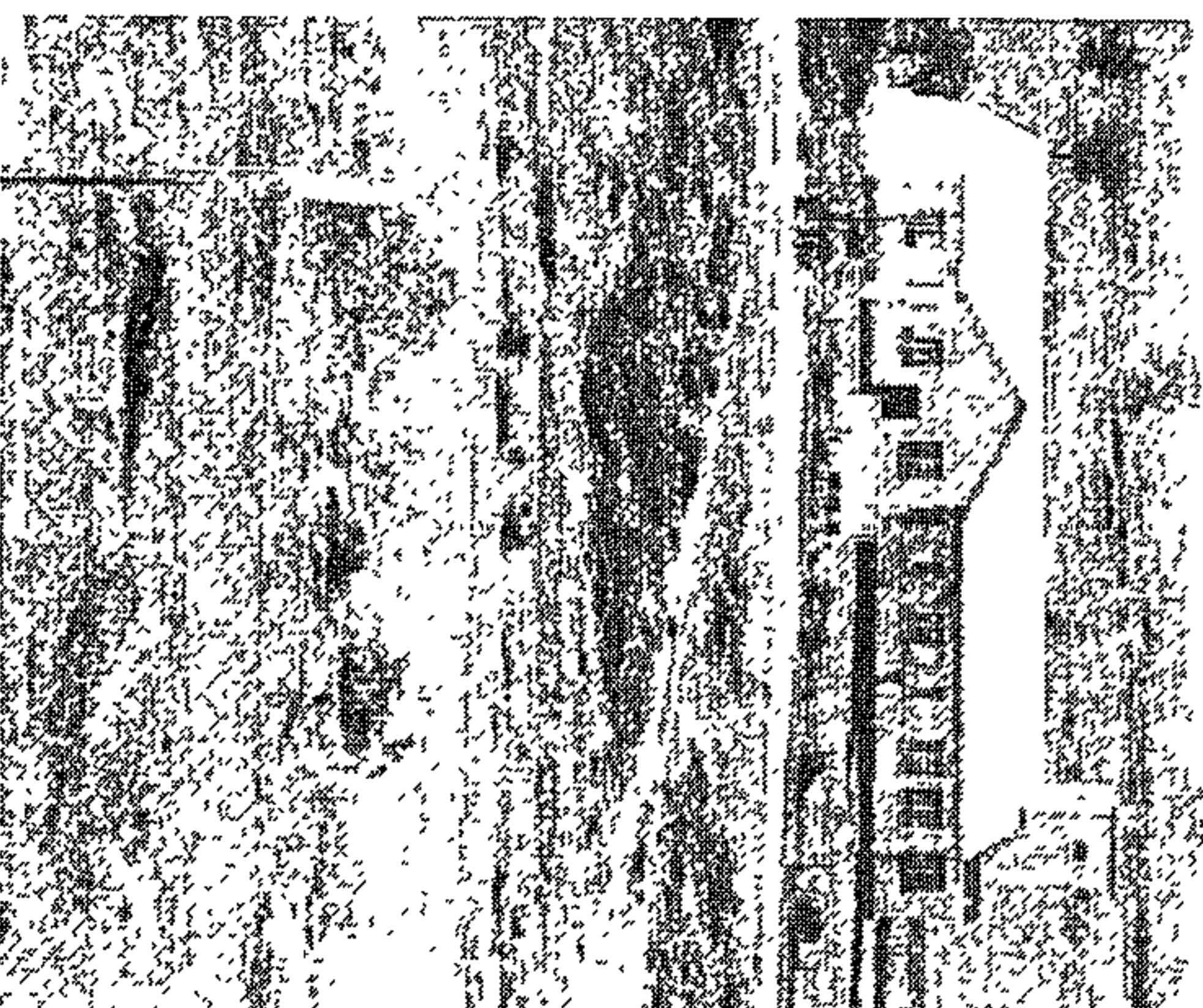
Two new bulk sewers would also be provided and the treatment works would get enlarged.

Once these bulk services were in place the council would make land available for high income residential development in the southwestern section of Kwanobuhle known as the Cape Road area.

Two primary schools had opened in January.

Four clinics had been established in four prefabricated buildings — three in November and one in January.

At one of the clinics Sister Patricia Mnyimba said the clinic was visited by about 60 people a day and up to 100 a day in the summer.



The houses in Kwanobuhle are still shacks, but in certain areas the bucket toilets have been converted to waterborne sewerage and water taps provided.

A church and a few shacks are all that remain of Langa. Some of the people still trek, nearly 10 kilometres every week to worship in their old churches.



*CAPE TIMES 5/8/87*  
**Expropriation to go ahead**

Political Staff

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THE government is not prepared to review its expropriation of the farm Holgat in the Bethel area — and the 3 000 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.

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Cape Times 5/8/87

## 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 (PFP Claremont) said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the white own-affairs education and culture vote, Mr Van Eck said the 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 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

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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.



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Swep



"The Mogopa people are tired and desperate. The consequences are the government's responsibility. We have exhausted all legal avenues," Mogopa leader Lucas Kgatsoe said this week on the community's decision to return to the farms from which they were removed at gunpoint in February 1984.

The near-suicidal nature of the decision reflects the community's hopelessness in the face of the extreme cynicism which lies behind their removal and their fruitless efforts to get their land back.

The last straw was the government's decision on July 7 to expatriate the farm Holgat where 323 families from Mogopa, Roogmond, and local farm workers had for six months been planning their alternative resettlement.

"There is no human rights case in which I as a lawyer have been compelled to reflect with such despair,"

## Mogopa's last sad gesture of defiance: We're going home.

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

lawyer Nicholas Hayson, told a press conference this week.

"Despite statutory reform we are living with the cynical implementation of the old apartheid policy."

The saga of Mogopa began more than four years ago when the pastoral community of a "black spot" near Ventersdorp — surrounded by a sea of white farms in what is today Conservative Party country — were told they had to move to Pachtadraai, far in the north, near Zeerust.

They attempted to resist with all their might, disputing government claims that they were moving voluntarily, even in the face of the destruction of their schools and churches, the termination of their bus route and the constant presence of bulldozers.

In February 1984 soldiers and police surrounded the community and moved them to Pachtadraai on trucks in the dead of night.

Virtually the entire community immediately fled to their paramount chief, Mamogale, at Bethanie in Bophuthatswana where the once prosperous tribe was reduced to living in tin shanties in dust-bowl poverty.

The removal was effected in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act permitting the State President to order any black person, tribe or group of blacks to move from any area to any other area.

This law has since been repealed. Shortly after the Mogopa removal attracted massive international interest, the government announced that it was suspending forced removals.

And in September 1985 the Appeal Court declared the removal illegal. At last it seemed the tribe would be able to return home.

Instead, the government simply expropriated the land and the community were warned that if they returned

they would be guilty of trespass. Still, they were determined to return.

"We felt that if they returned it would be a suicide mission," said Ananka Claassen of the Black Sash Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac). "We were very scared that the people would at the very least be arrested. After lengthy negotiations, they agreed to participate in the Holgat/Boishabelo scheme."

The scheme — a unique form of constructive resettlement — was to purchase the land of the Lutheran Hermannsburg Mission in the Western Transvaal, which was "released" land, permitting black occupation.

According to Trac, the price of R2.8-million was raised, and planning the farm began: the cattle, the tractors, housing, water, allocation of work, the legal angles: It was to be farmed collectively and, said Trac, "a decent and independent life seemed within their grasp again."

However, white farmers clearly objected and a delegation — which allegedly was in cahoots with the Hermannsburg mission itself — went to see the government and protest.

On July 7, the farm was expropriated as a matter of urgency, before transfer could take place, and the Mogopa people — along with the Machavestad people who have been at Roogmond for 16 years — were back to square one.

Last-minute attempts last week to get the government to reconsider the expropriation met with no response. Now a serious confrontation situation is looming when the community returns to Mogopa in the next two months.

"The expropriation of Holgat means our last place of refuge has been removed," said Kgatsoe. "We had a peaceful community. We had our land taken away. We tried all legal avenues to resist this forced removal. It all came to nil."

"Now we have reached the point of no return. There is no way people can live under the present circumstances. Our people have no resources, no way to live. They can't live the life they lived previously as a pastoral nation. They have no rights. The parents have no pensions, the youngsters can't get jobs. There's just one fine mess been created. "Home is the best place on earth. Therefore, we would rather all die."



Lawyer Nicholas Hayson, Mogopa leader Lucas Kgatsoe and deputy minister Roelf Meyer during a press conference.

Did to free



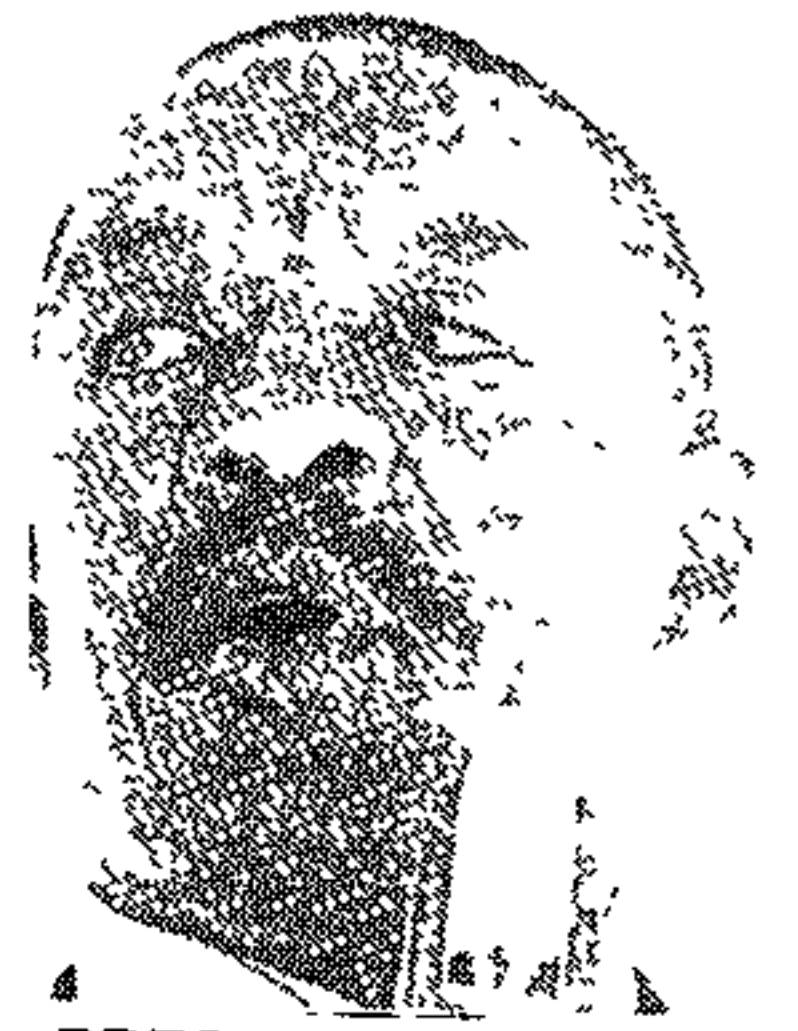
## 'Attempt to transfer responsibility to Bophuthatswana'

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 Holgat, 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 Holgat 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.



DR VILJOEN ...  
stalemate.



PRES MANGOPE ...  
threat.

**W**HEN the Botshabelo Trust purchased the farm Holgat 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 necessitate 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.

Yet the notice of expropriation refers to the "urgency" of the necessity to expropriate. We believe that the "urgency" refers to the Government's desire to avert the immediate occupation of the farm by the Mogopa and Machavie people. We further believe that the Government acted in response to pressure from local white farmers.

We are sceptical as to whether an agricultural college will indeed be built and to see whether the Government will leave the land to lie empty as it has with Mogopa and many other removed "black spot" farms.

All around Mogopa there is empty farm land with ruined houses being the only testimony to the fact that thriving black communities once lived there. Ironically one of the ruins near Mogopa is of a demolished mission high school.

**D**R VILJOEN'S statement that the Holgat farm was not suitable because it had not been planned by the Government exposes the insubstantial nature of the Government's reform policy. On the one hand the Government reprieves black spots in the white platteland and on the other it says it cannot allow such black settlements to exist.

The Holgat project is entirely consistent with developments in the reprieved black spots. It was designed to utilise reforms in the law and in government policy which made such a project legally possible.

Nevertheless it is unacceptable to Dr Viljoen. This leads to two conclusions. Reform is

# 'The essential facts of the Mogopa - Holgat land tragedy'

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only allowed when it is dispensed by the Government, and the Government is quite prepared to use seemingly "colour blind" legislation such as the Expropriation Act to close the loopholes in the law which it itself created last year.

**F**INALLY 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 Holgat, or even that he 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 and the Mogopa people requested that they be

allowed to return to Mogopa.

Deputy Minister Hendrik Tempel turned down this request but offered them alternative land instead.

The Mogopa people were disappointed but 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.

He had made public statements that they had defied him by not moving to Pachsdraai and that ultimately he would move them there.

Accordingly the Mogopa people wrote a letter to Mr Tempel to improve on the conditions offered. In response they received a letter saying that a condition of settlement was "that the community will accept Bophuthatswana's jurisdiction over them seeing that the area will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana."

There was no reply to the questions on security of tenure and title deeds.

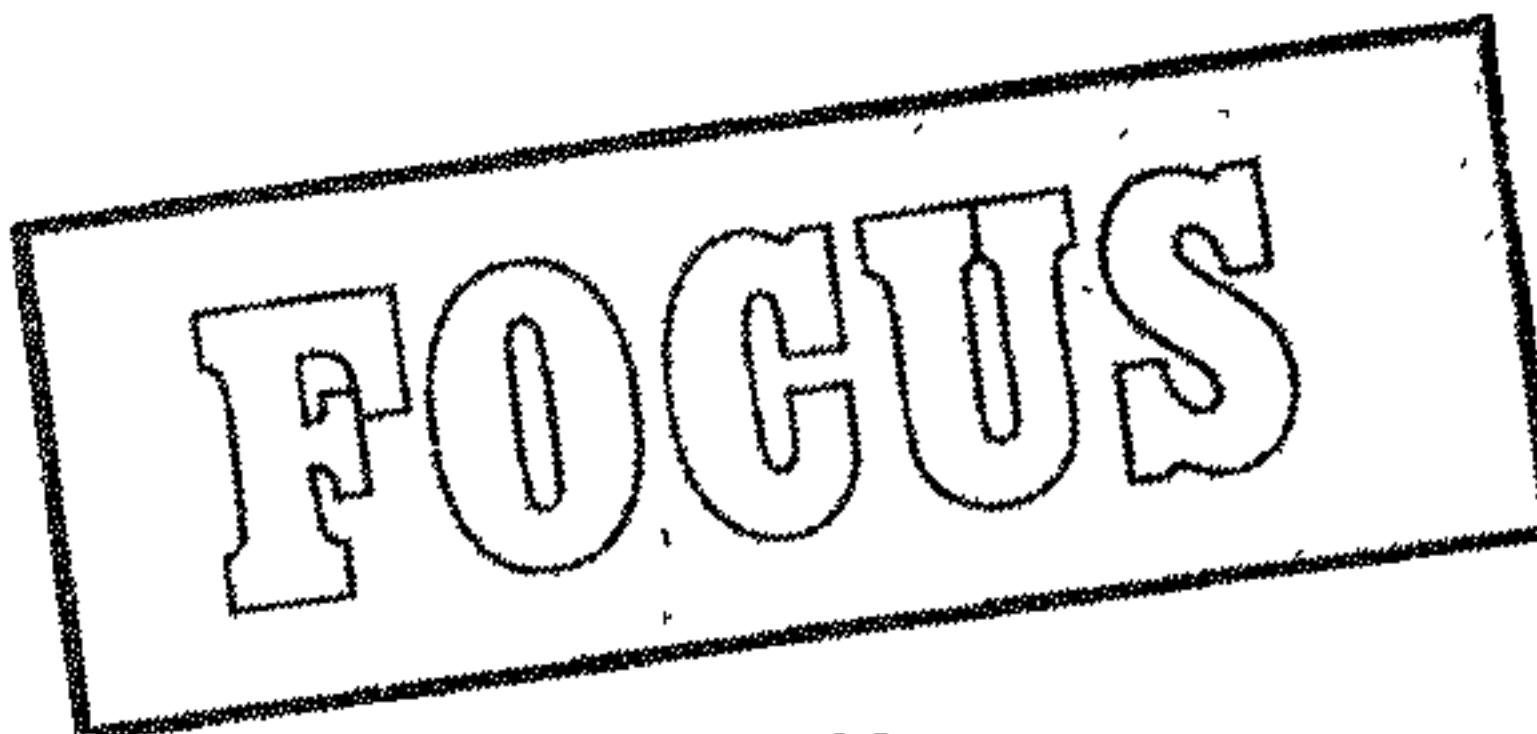
The issue became deadlocked and there has been no contact between the parties for the last three months.

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/Holgat tragedy. The "negotiations" Dr Viljoen refers to were an attempt 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 Pontius Pilate stance.



MOGOPA schoolgirls join the protest against removal.



# kaNgwane land is sacred, says chief

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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, 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 Embhuleni 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 . . .

After years of being driven from pillar to post, the disowned community of Magopa have vowed to return home. Agenda Press Services report:

THE black South African farming community of Mogopa, 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", Mogopa community leader Lucas Kgatitsoe 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 Mogopa — as they are due to do in the next four weeks — Kgatitsoe 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."

## Holgat

The Mogopa people, he said, realised they had no choice but to defy the government and return to Mogopa when, after a fruitless four-year battle to win back their land, they began negotiations to buy a second farm, Holgat, on which they and other victims of forced removal would settle.

On July 7 this year, with the purchase of Holgat virtually complete — the deposit had already been paid — the government abruptly expropriated the farm.

The government first attempted to move the Mogopa 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 Mogopa 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 Mogopa, 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 Mogopa 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 Mogopa.

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 desperation, followed.

Dozens of journalists, priests, lawyers, diplomats and a strong contingent from the Black Sash were barred for Mogopa

during the operation, which the police briefly declared an "operational area".

Buildings at Mogopa were flattened by government bulldozers — a recent visitor describes the area as looking "like and ancient ruin . . . nothing still standing".

The community refused to settle at Pachsdraai, fleeing instead to Bethanie, home of their tribal paramount chief, where they made temporary homes in tin shanties and dreamed of "home".

In September 1985, they went to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein — and successfully applied to have their forced removal declared illegal.

The Mogopa people prepared to return home. But the government promptly expropriated the land, which remain unoccupied except as extra grazing for the cattle of local white farmers.

Undaunted, the community vowed to return. Early this year, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), the SA Council of Churches and the Environmental and Development Agency began negotiating the purchase of Holgat, owned by the Lutheran Church's Hermansburg Mission.

The purchase was for the people of Mogopa and for a second landless rural community, the

Machavies, forced off their land in 1971 and now living at Rooigrond.

As "released" land, Holgat 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," Kgatitsoe told journalists last week, "but we had our land taken away. We tried every legal means to get it back. It all came to nothing."

"The people cannot continue to live as they have been. We are going home."



The rural settlement of Magopa before removal

Picture: AFRAPIX



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The rural settlement of Magopa before removal

Picture: AFRAPIX



ATTITUDES are hardening among the Mogopa tribe — their pitiful struggle to resettle on their ancestral home on the drylands of the Western Transvaal is expected to take a radical turn soon.

Last week, the Mogopa said they would start rebuilding their farms on land bought near Ventersdorp 70 years ago. They were forcibly removed in 1984.

The tribe — of about 330 families and once a thriving farming community — is now destitute and living in appalling shantytown conditions near Brits.

At its most cynical, the Mogopa's struggle highlights the muddy imperatives of "is" and "seems" over government's policy on removals.

## Struggle

On paper, forced removals are said to be a dismal chapter in SA's history, with many rural "black spots" being repleved over the past two years. In reality, the Mogopa's struggle seems to bolster claims by human rights groups that more removals are on the cards.

They cite as evidence government's intention to resettle the remaining 10 000 residents of Outkaste, near Brits, to the Lethlabile township 20km away.

The war of attrition against the Mogopa started in the early Eighties. Demolition squads bulldozed three churches and a medical centre, terminated bus services and removed the tribe's water pumps to force people to move to a nearby settlement in Pachtstraai. A few did.

The Mogopa were not forcibly removed from their land until 1984

# A tribe that's still without a 'home'

HAMISH MCINDOE

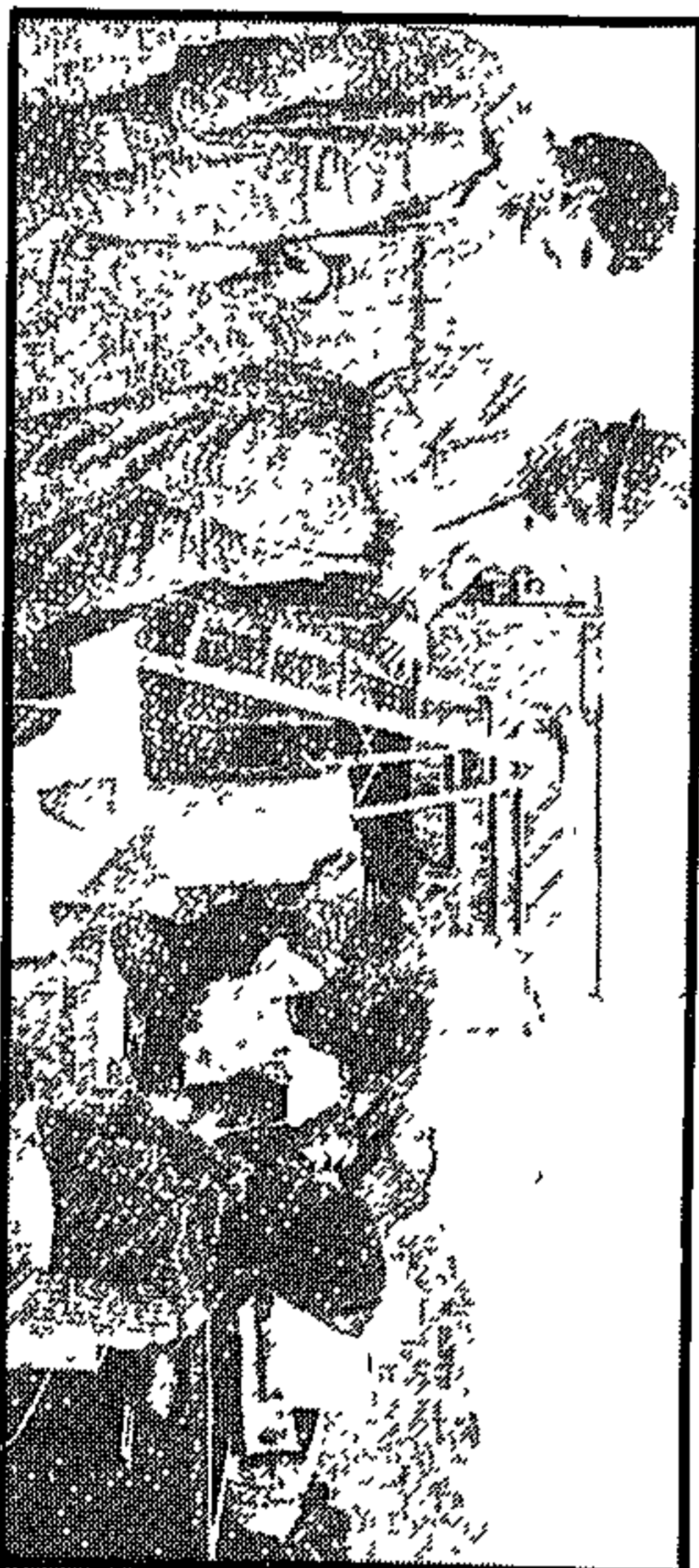
in government's last "black spot" removal. The tribe was uprooted by the now repealed Section Five of the Black Administration Act, aimed at keeping blacks off the white platteland.

The Mogopa's application for an interdict to stay the removal was rejected in the Supreme Court in Pretoria, but upheld on appeal by the Appellate Division.

Lawyer Nicholas Haysom, acting for the Mogopa, has since made it clear that the removals pre-empted the law. Specifically, the "fatally defective" Presidential Order to remove the tribe had not been approved by Parliament.

Worse, however, the Mogopa were not allowed to return to their farms after the Appellate Court judgment. Since then, say the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) of the Black Sash, the Mogopa have lived in "unbearably sordid" shantytown conditions on a waterless stretch of land in the Bethanie district near Brits.

In an effort to break the deadlock, a clutch of churches and human rights groups tried to secure land for the Mogopa near their farms. Historically, the area is



MOVING ON ... Mogopa about to be removed in the early Eighties

home to several Tswana communities, but it has also been a sitting duck for forced removals.

The Holgat Farm, belonging to the Lutheran Church's Hermansburg Mission near Coligny, was

picked as a suitable settlement for the Mogopa (the farm was in the red and the church was keen to sell). The Holgat project had many advantages: keen participants, willing church funds, no government aid, free technical and development advice.

A trust was formed by several church organisations and the farm bought for R2,8m. Organisations in Europe, Scandinavia and Canada bankrolled the venture.

With all the paperwork completed, bar the title deeds of the farm

being registered in the name of the new owner, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs suddenly expropriated the farm for R4,5m in July.

The reason: "public purposes," in terms of the Expropriation Act. This supposedly colourblind law proved to be as effective as the Black Administration Act, which was repealed with last year's abolition of Influx Control in a blaze of "reformist" government back-patting.

The TRAC, for one, believes Viljoen's office bowed to strong pressure from white farmers who objected to the idea of the Mogopa farming in the area.

All attempts to soften government's attitude have come to nothing.

In a letter to Haysom in May, Deputy Minister for Education and Development Aid Hendrik Tempel is unequivocal: "Their return to 'Magopa' is out of the question and cannot be considered."

Late last year, Tempel admitted that life at Bethanie was insupportable and that the Pachtstraai option was not acceptable to most of the tribe. The department, however, was prepared to give the Mogopa trust land that would soon be ceded to Bophuthatswana. The rider: the tribe would have to accept the homeland government's jurisdiction over them.

It was an astonishing offer. Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has made clear that, should the Mogopa be settled in the homeland, he would ensure that they eventually ended up in Pachtstraai — back at square one.

## Blinkered

At the very worst, the Bophuthatswana option can be seen as a sharp move by government to wash its hands of the troublesome Mogopa — a "Pontius Pilate" stance, as TRAC tersely puts it.

But another picture emerges from the pile of correspondence between the department and Haysom: an earnest but blinkered attempt by government to find an equitable solution to the tribe's plight.

Accepting past injustice, Tempel told a Mogopa delegation last December that both sides should be "looking for a way forward rather than apportioning blame for what has already happened". Some chance, as matters stand.



FIM (271) 14/8/87

## REMOVALS

### No haven at Holgat

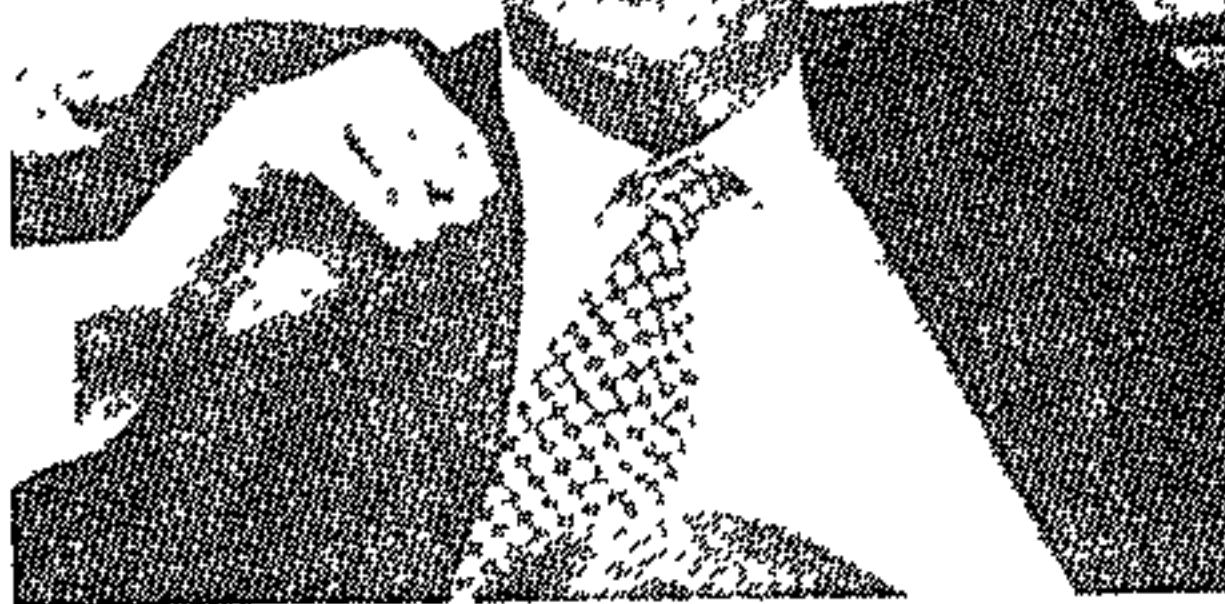
In 1984 the forced removal of about 350 Mogopa families caused an international outcry, resulting in a government vow that there would be no more forced removals. But Pretoria seems set for further embarrassment with the expropriation of Holgat — the very western Transvaal farm planned as a refuge for 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



**Gerrit Viljoen ... no Holgat for them**

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 reprieves "black spots" in the white platteland 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 Pachsdraai, 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 Kaf-firskraal, 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 Pachsdraai.

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 Kgatitsoe says though his people know returning "could be a suicide mission," they are desperate. ■



# George officials sued for contempt

Staff Reporter

A LAWAIKAMP resident whose house has allegedly twice been partly destroyed by the George municipality — once after he had received court protection — brought an application yesterday to have two officials committed for contempt of court.

Mr Edward Vywer, of House 226, applied to the Supreme Court for an urgent interdict calling on the George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, and the Director of Civil Defence, Mr Christiaan Gerber, to show

why they should not be committed for contempt of court.

Mr Vywer said in an affidavit that since 1980 he had been the lawful occupier of his house, which was built on a plot the municipality had allocated to him. In May this year, he claimed, the municipality unlawfully destroyed one of the house's rooms.

He and others took the matter to the Supreme Court. On June 24 the court ordered the municipality to restore the demolished room. It also interdicted and restrained the

municipality from further demolition.

Mr Vywer said his house was restored, but on August 10, municipal employees "under the direct control of a Mr Gerber unlawfully demolished a part of my house", this time a bedroom.

Mr Pat Gamble, for Mr Vywer, said the municipality had adopted a "high-handed attitude".

The application was postponed by consent for hearing on August 26, and the George

municipality undertook to maintain the status quo pending the hearing.

□ In a similar matter yesterday morning, regarding a separate Lawaikaamp demolition, the municipality was granted the right to appeal to the Appellate Division, and gave an undertaking not to demolish in the meanwhile.

Dr W E Cooper SC appeared with Mr B Smit, who was instructed by Ernst Strauss, and Haasbroek. Mr Pat Gamble was instructed by Malinick, Ress, Richman and Closenbergh Inc.



# Empty farm becomes centre of big wrangle

By SELLO SERIPE

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 spot' 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 platteland 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.

16/8/87 C/Pres (271)



Vengwa was highly respected by a wide range of

On Wednesday night. Four strikers were injured following the arrest of the 78



Black communities say they have suffered severe hardship 11/19/82

# Incorporation feared (211)

**The Argus Correspondent**  
**EAST LONDON.** — The policy of incorporating black communities into homelands and Government plans to extend non-independent homeland powers have come under attack from 10 communities.

They are Matjakaleng, Moutse, Braklaagte and Bloedfontein in the Transvaal, Botshabelo in the Free State, and Thornhill, Needs Camp, Potsdam, Mooiplaas and Kwelela in the Eastern Cape.

All the communities have either already been incorporated into a homeland, either by removals or redrawing homeland boundaries, or are facing incorporation.

"All of us have experienced great suffering as a result of this policy," said a statement from representatives of the communities.

## Repression

They said these communities already incorporated were facing severe hardship, ranging from homeland refusals to grant pensions and other social services unless those affected take out homeland citizenship, to outright repression at the hands of the authorities.

"Members of our community have been shot, detained and harassed," said the statement.

Special mention was made of Potsdam, a Ciskei community near East London which staged a mass walk-out from Ciskei in February. Since the 2 500 people were returned to Ciskei a month later they have alleged

continuous incidents of assault and harassment by authorities.

The statement condemned the loss of South African citizenship that incorporation entailed and the attempts to place communities not yet incorporated under homeland administration.

The statement also condemned the Self-Governing Territories Bill to be introduced in Parliament this session. The Bill is aimed at extending the powers of the non-independent homelands.

New powers planned include allowing non-independent homelands to establish their own supreme courts, their own departments of state and to make agreements with other governments and homeland administrations.

"We are extremely worried about the plan to give these homelands their own supreme courts. We have no trust in homeland judiciaries. Our access to the South African courts and especially to the Supreme Court has always been some comfort in our suffering."



will be added to the farm Overwacht 424-JR until the investigation is completed

(a) (i) The present occupants of the farm include Whites, Coloureds and Blacks.

(ii) Ownership of the farm Overwacht 424-JR is as follows:

Whites . . . . . 1 005 ha\*  
State . . . . . 115 ha  
Coloureds . . . . . 79 ha  
Churches . . . . . 9 ha

Total . . . . . 1 208 ha

\* (rounded off)

(b) (i) The addition of land, or not, depends on the results of the investigation, the recommendations and final decisions.

(ii) No area, if any, can therefore be furnished.

(c) The future use of the land depends upon the findings and resolutions following the investigation.

(d) (i) and (ii) The local farmers' association and representatives of the farmers were consulted on 30 June 1987 and comments in writing regarding their views were requested.

(2) The question whether the present occupants are to be moved depends upon the findings of the investigation and the eventual decisions thereabout.

(a) Present occupants are Whites, Coloureds and Blacks.

(b) Decisions as to what steps are to be taken will only be taken after the investigation is completed.

(3) If necessary, a statement will be made by the relevant bodies after the investigation has been completed

HOA

### Northern Transvaal Technikon

\*20. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) (a) How many members of the (i) administrative and (ii) teaching staff of the Northern Transvaal Technikon resigned during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) for what reasons.

(2) whether his Department instituted an investigation into these resignations, if not, why not, if so, (a) what were the findings of the investigation and (b) what action was taken as a result of the findings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 6

(ii) 29

1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987

(b) Since 1984 it has been the policy of the Northern Transvaal Technikon that the Council be informed by staff about the reasons for their resignation when they terminate their services

The reasons given during the above-mentioned period were *inter alia*, promotion (10), ill health (2), joining the private sector (6) and family reasons (3).

None of the staff indicated that they resigned due to dissatisfaction with the Technikon or its management.

It must be pointed out that the Council had to reduce the number of academic posts from 145 to 106 as a part of the rationalisation process to remain within the limits and norms of the SAPSE-formula.

(2) No. The Northern Transvaal Technikon is an autonomous institution which is administered in terms of the

Technikons (Education and Training) Act, Act 27 of 1981

By virtue of section 10 of the Act the Council of the Technikon has the authority to deal with all personnel matters

The Department is not aware of any *prima facie* reasons why personnel resignations should be investigated

(a) and (b) Fall away

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) and (b) From 12 June 1987 to 6 July 1987 the Northern Transvaal Technikon had its normal winter vacation.

On 7 July 1987 980 students registered for the second semester.

From 7 July 1987 to 27 July 1987 classes were fully attended except for a number of absentees due to ill health and other acceptable reasons.

From 28 July to 17 August 1987 no classes on campus were attended by students due to boycotts and a compulsory recess from 4 to 11 August 1987. Today (18 August 1987) classes have normal attendance (more or less 950 students).

For written reply

General Affairs

Subsidies to schools of all population groups

131. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian children are attending schools fall-

ing under the Department of Education and Training; if so, (i) how many in each case, (ii) how many of these schools are (aa) State-controlled, (bb) State-subsidised, (cc) private and (dd) other specified kinds of schools and (iii) with what total amount did his Department subsidise schools attended by Black children as well as children from other population groups, in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(a) No

(b) Yes

(c) No.

(i) (a) Falls away

(b) 4 203

(c) Falls away

(ii) (aa) Public schools. 386 (1 852 pupils)

(bb) State-aided schools. 510 (2 274 pupils)

(cc) Private schools: 11 (77 pupils)

(dd) None

(iii) The amount to which the individual schools have been subsidised, is not available. Calculated on the national per capita expenditure to pupils in the Department of Education and Training the following subsidies were spent on non-Black pupils

Public schools 1 852 pupils

and State-aided schools 2 274 pupils, together R1 596 845,00

Private schools 77 pupils R 23 100,00

Total amount R1 619 945,00

Information as on 3.4.1986

Mathopstad

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

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Mathopstad

HOA



Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 137 on 23 February 1987, a date has been determined for further negotiations with the residents of Mahopesrad 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 these negotiations?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

No. Further negotiations are being prepared (a) to (c) Cannot be answered at this stage

**Crossroads**

277 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) How many (a) teachers, (b) pupils and (c) classrooms were there at each specified Black (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary school in (aa) Old Crossroads and (bb) New Crossroads in 1986,

(2) whether all children from (a) Old Crossroads and (b) New Crossroads who applied for accommodation in these schools were accepted, if not, how many children were unable to be accommodated in each specified school;

(3) whether any pre-primary schools are to be built in (a) Old Crossroads and (b) New Crossroads; if not, (i) why not and (ii) where are pre-primary pupils accommodated, if so, (aa) where, (bb) when and (cc) how many pupils will these schools be able to accommodate?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(1) (aa) (a)	0	28	0
(b)	0	1 190	0
(c)	0	27	0

HQA

Answered 18/8/87

(b) (i) and (ii) Please refer to the written reply to Question No 552 of March 4, 1987.

(c) Please see paragraph (d) of the oral reply to Question No 22 of 2 September 1986

(2) It is not general practice to supply information about the composition and functioning of Cabinet Committees (a) to (c) Fall away.

(3) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) The Bureau did not pay separately for these services. The Bureau purchased a complete product from a private company who on its part subcontracted services. The amounts are included in the company's production costs of R1 930 242.

(iv) (aa) R548 828 for radio and R1 523 734 for television

(bb) Approximately 20% commission was paid by the Bureau for production work and 16.5% in respect of media expenditure (electronic and printed media) Commission fees are included in the aforementioned figures

(v) R2 338 210 for all advertising

(vi) An amount of R3 007 319 for the 1987-88 financial year for outdoor advertisements of which the "Together we will build a brighter future" campaign forms part.

(b) August 17, 1987

HQA

Answered 18/8/87

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Reply substituting reply to Question No 225 on 27 July 1987 put by Mr D J Dalling (col 360).

**Sandton**

225. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many applications were received during the period 1 June 1986 to 31 May 1987 from (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons to (i) occupy and (ii) own residential property in areas proclaimed for occupation by white persons in Sandton,

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 May 1987?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

(1) (a) Coloureds . . . . . 2

(b) Indians . . . . . 1

(c) Blacks . . . . . 1

(i) Occupation:

Coloureds . . . . . 1

Indians . . . . . 1

Blacks . . . . . —

(ii) Acquisition:

Coloureds . . . . . 1

Indians . . . . . 1

Blacks . . . . . 1

(2) (a) (i) Approved: None

(ii) Refused:

Coloureds . . . . . 1

Indians . . . . . 1

Blacks . . . . . —

HQA

Answered 19/8/87



will be added to the farm Onverwacht 424-JR until the investigation is completed

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|---------------------|-----------|
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- (ii) No area, if any, can therefore be furnished

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HoA

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HoA

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Information as on 3.4.1986

Mathopestad

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

271

Mathopestad



of their total remuneration package were paid out to them,

- (3) whether any of the leaders of the strikers were re-employed; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;
- (4) whether all the strikers were re-employed, if not, (a) why not and (b) how many were re-employed;
- (5) whether any (a) disciplinary action was taken and (b) prosecutions were instituted against the employees who took part in strikes, if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No, because as part of the State, Transport Services does not fall under the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956)
- (2) No
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (3) (a) and (b) It is not possible to determine how many of the strikers who were re-employed were leaders of the strikers.
- (4) No
- (a) Some of the strikers did not apply for re-employment
- (b) 16 095
- (5) (a) and (b) Departmental disciplinary steps have not been taken as the majority of employees on strike did so because of intimidation. Prosecutions fall under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Law and Order

#### Lime Acres Village: opened to Coloureds

\*16. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether his Department has received an application from a mining group or company for part of a White residential area to be opened to Coloured occupation; if so, (a) when, (b) from which mining group or company and (c) in respect of which White residential area.

- (2) whether this application was refused, if so, (a) why and (b) when; if not, why not,
- (3) whether the parties concerned again lodged an application in this regard with his Department at a later stage, if so, (a) when and (b) what (1) was the decision of his Department on this and (ii) were the reasons for this decision,
- (4) whether an application was recently lodged with his Department for Blacks to be admitted to the above-mentioned residential area, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) with what result,
- (5) whether the residents of the area concerned were consulted in the matter, if so, what are the relevant particulars, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

- (1) Yes
- (a) During 1985
- (b) The De Beers Mining Group.
- (c) Lime Acres Village at the Finsch Mine
- (2) Yes
- (a) Because uncontrolled mixed residential occupation would have resulted
- (b) 28 November 1985
- (3) Yes
- (a) During 1986.
- (b) (i) Application was approved.
- (ii) An agreement with the applicant regarding the conditions, procedure and method of the occupation of specified separate residential blocks by Coloureds was concluded beforehand.
- (4) No, not with my department, but with the Cape Provincial Administration, which administers applications for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act.

- (a), (b) and (c) fall away
- (5) No, because the mining group itself is negotiating with the residents.

Rayton, Delmas: telephone services

\*17 Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Communications:†

Whether any applications for telephone services for Rayton, in the Delmas constituency, are outstanding; if so, (a) how many were outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

- Yes,
- (a) 79, on 17 August 1987, and
- (b) during the second half of 1988 on completion of an extension of the exchange and a cable work.

#### Lethlabille Township: sites provided

\*18 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid †

- (1) (a) At what amount are sites in the Lethlabille Township provided to Blacks and (b) what services and other benefits are included in this amount,
- (2) whether the development of additional sites in this residential area is envisaged, if so, (a) how many and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) The stands are offered for sale. The price is R4,40 per unit of 25 square metres or portion thereof.
- (b) The stands or the township is provided with the following services: water, sanitation, electricity and gravel roads. A monthly service levy is paid.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) 800
- (b) The 1988/89 financial year. A sufficient number of stands are available to provide for the expected demand during the current financial year

Onverwacht, Bronkhorstspuit

\*19. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether the addition of land to the farm Onverwacht, Bronkhorstspuit, is envisaged; if so, (a) (i) by members of which population group is the farm Onverwacht occupied at present and (ii) who or what organisation is the owner thereof, (b) (i) which farm or farms are to be added to it and (ii) what is the total area thereof, (c) for what purpose is this land to be used and (d) on what date (i) was the local farmers' association and (ii) were the farmers concerned consulted in this connection; if not,
- (2) whether the present occupants of the farm Onverwacht are to be moved; if so, (a) to which population group do they belong and (b) what steps are envisaged in respect of this land;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) It is presumed that the farm Onverwacht, Bronkhorstspuit, which is referred to, is the farm *Onverwacht 424 JR*, situated in the Cullinan district, approximately 13 km north-east of Cullinan and 30 km north-west of Bronkhorstspuit.

The Department of Development Planning in co-operation with the Administration: House of Representatives and other Government departments, is presently investigating the land in question. No indication can be given whether additional land



TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST 1987

will be added to the farm Onverwacht 424-JR until the investigation is completed

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Whites . . . . 1 005 ha\*  
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(b) Decisions as to what steps are to be taken will only be taken after the investigation is completed.

(3) If necessary, a statement will be made by the relevant bodies after the investigation has been completed.

### Northern Transvaal Technikon

\*20. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many members of the (i) administrative and (ii) teaching staff of the Northern Transvaal Technikon resigned during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) for what reasons.

(2) whether his Department instituted an investigation into these resignations, if not, why not; if so, (a) what were the findings of the investigation and (b) what action was taken as a result of the findings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(1) (a) (i) 6.

(ii) 29

1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987.

(b) Since 1984 it has been the policy of the Northern Transvaal Technikon that the Council be informed by staff about the reasons for their resignation when they terminate their services

The reasons given during the above-mentioned period were *inter alia* promotion (10), ill health (2), joining the private sector (6) and family reasons (3).

None of the staff indicated that they resigned due to dissatisfaction with the Technikon or its management.

It must be pointed out that the Council had to reduce the number of academic posts from 145 to 106 as a part of the rationalisation process to remain within the limits and norms of the SAPSE-formula.

(2) No. The Northern Transvaal Technikon is an autonomous institution which is administered in terms of the

TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST 1987

Technikons (Education and Training) Act, Act 27 of 1981

By virtue of section 10 of the Act the Council of the Technikon has the authority to deal with all personnel matters

The Department is not aware of any *prima facie* reasons why personnel resignations should be investigated

(a) and (b) Fall away.

### Northern Transvaal Technikon

\*21. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What has been the average daily attendance figure at the Northern Transvaal Technikon since 27 June 1987 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(a) and (b) From 12 June 1987 to 6 July 1987 the Northern Transvaal Technikon had its normal winter vacation

On 7 July 1987 980 students registered for the second semester.

From 7 July 1987 to 27 July 1987 classes were fully attended except for a number of absentees due to ill health and other acceptable reasons.

From 28 July to 17 August 1987 no classes on campus were attended by students due to boycotts and a compulsory recess from 4 to 11 August 1987 Today (18 August 1987) classes have normal attendance (more or less 950 students).

For written reply:

General Affairs.

Subsidies to schools of all population groups

131. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian children are attending schools full-

ing under the Department of Education and Training; if so, (i) how many in each case, (ii) how many of these schools are (aa) State-controlled, (bb) State-subsidised, (cc) private and (dd) other specified kinds of school, and (iii) with what total amount did his Department subsidise schools attended by Black children as well as children from other population groups, in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) No.

(b) Yes

(c) No

(i) (a) Falls away

(b) 4 203

(c) Falls away

(ii) (aa) Public schools 386 (1 852 pupils)

(bb) State-aided schools (2 274 pupils) 510

(cc) Private schools 11 (77 pupils)

(dd) None

(iii) The amount to which the individual schools have been subsidised, is not available. Calculated on the basis of per capita expenditure to pupils in the Department of Education and Training the following subsidies were spent on non-Black pupils

Public schools 1 852 pupils and

State-aided schools 2 274 pupils, together R 596 845,00

Private schools 77 pupils

Total amount R 23 100,00

Information as on 3.4.1986

Mathopstad

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



24/8/87 (271)

# Embhuleni villagers won't go 'voluntarily'

Jo-Anne Collinge

Resides of the village adjoining Balaas have told the Government they have no intention of moving "voluntarily" as required by the latest consolidation proposals for Kangwane.

The relocation of some 12 000 ha to the homeland is made conditional on the "voluntary" removal of Chief Johannes Mkoloshi Dhini and his followers from the Embhuleni Valley.

In a memorandum to the Commission for Co-operation and Development, the proposal that villagers should move voluntarily is described as perplexing "considering the community has frequently and persistently objected to resettlement".

Lawyers for Chief Dlamini have objected to the use of the term "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 authority and temporariness. The Embhuleni village could not depict a more contrasting picture.

"Although the inhabitants are not affluent, the village is sparsely set out, the houses are solidly built, the people are exceptionally healthy, there is little unemployment, the people acknowledge the authority of their chief, who has always co-operated with the authorities, crime is virtually non-existent

and practically every child attends school.

"These factors all point towards the permanence of the community."

The memorandum further highlights the special employment pattern of the area. Badplaas Spa resorts are the main source of jobs and the irregular hours worked by hotel staff are particularly well suited to workers living within walking distance of their place of employment in the Embhuleni Valley.

The memorandum does not go so far as to suggest that the Embhuleni Valley be incorporated into Kangwane in place of some of the other land proposed for the homeland but notes that Chief Dlamini has "no objection in principle" to such a development.



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*Surfer*  
20-26/8/87  
**Displaced  
unite 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: Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, facing removal to Kwandebele; Braklaagte, facing incorporation into Qwa-Qwa; Thornhill, Kwelerha and Moorplaas, under threat of removal to Ciskei; Moutse, already incorporated into Kwandebele; Motjalaleng, facing removal to Bophuthatswana; 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 Imbokotho at 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 recognise"

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FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST 1987

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- (1) (a) Cape Metropolitan area . . . 88 houses  
 Durban Metropolitan area . . . 75 houses and welfare housing for 10 persons  
 Pietermaritzburg . . . 21 houses  
 Pretoria Metropolitan area . . . 385 houses and welfare housing for 20 persons  
 Port Elizabeth Metropolitan area . . . welfare housing for 40 persons  
 Kimberley . . . welfare housing for 152 persons  
 East London . . . 142 houses  
 Bloemfontein . . . none  
 Witwatersrand Metropolitan area . . . 203 houses and welfare housing for 80 persons
- (b) The hon member is referred to my reply to question 3

(2) (a) and (b) The computerised waiting-list programme was launched on 21 April 1986 and 215 000 application forms were despatched to all the local authorities in the Republic. Good co-operation was received and as at 31 May 1987 the needs of 23 414 cases in respect of Whites were registered, of which the particulars are as follows

8 528 . . . married persons  
 2 464 . . . divorced persons  
 10 198 . . . widows or widowers  
 2 224 . . . single persons

The Department is, however, aware of a considerable number of cases where particulars of needs have not been supplied, especially in regard to recently married or aged persons. These cases are followed up and new needs are received daily at a constant rate for registration.

The survey of housing needs is not only in respect of the lower income group and it is endeavoured to involve persons of all income groups who have a housing need. Persons with an income higher than the present income limit to qualify for state assistance are apparently not adequately involved and an effort is being made to accomplish this.

The survey of housing needs is an ongoing process in order to maintain the reliability of housing shortages at the highest possible level

FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST 1987

21  
 †Indicates translated version  
 For written reply  
 General Affairs

Bosfontein/Machakaneng

229. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (1) Whether Bosfontein (Registration No 200 JO), formerly known as Machakaneng and situated on the border between the Republic and Bophuthatswana, is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who took the decision in this regard and (d) what area of land is involved;

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FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST 1987

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- (2) whether all persons living on the land to be incorporated are Tswanas; if not, how many persons of each specified race or ethnic group are living on this land; if so, how many Tswanas will be affected;
- (3) whether the residents of this area will be allowed to retain their South African citizenship, if not, (a) why not and (b) what will be the position of (i) non-Tswana and (ii) White persons in this area subsequent to incorporation;
- (4) whether the residents of this area were consulted regarding the decision to incorporate Bosfontein into Bophuthatswana; if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was their response;
- (5) whether the Government of Bophuthatswana was consulted concerning incorporation, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was its response;
- (6) who is responsible at present for the rendering of local government services to the communities of Bosfontein?
- (+) No, because 92 of the possible 98 owners of the relevant farm portions are already blacks and the Government of Bophuthatswana requested the incorporation (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (5) Yes  
 (a) In August 1985.  
 (b) By way of formal discussions between the Government of the RSA and Bophuthatswana  
 (c) The Government of Bophuthatswana was in favour of incorporation
- (6) No local authority services are rendered at present

# THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) Yes.
- (a) In respect of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ, as soon as the South African Development Trust Corporation (SADT) bought out the relative white owners (6).
- (b) Incorporation was requested by the Republic of Bophuthatswana and recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.
- (c) The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

Own Affairs

Universities

59. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) (a) Which universities fall under the control of his Department, (b) by what total amount were these universities subsidised during the latest specified period for which information is available and (c) in which vote



Sowetan

25/8/87

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# Daggakraal still says 'no'

By SY

MAKARINGE

**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 45 000 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 28 km 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.



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By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Star Wednesday August 26 1987

All attempts by the Mogopa community to persuade the Government to respect their land rights had got them nowhere.

They had been reduced to the status of "refugees forced to sit down and rot in the shade of their shacks" at Bethanie near Brits, a meeting heard last night.

# Mogopa families 'will sit and rot no longer'

February 1984.

"They were not speaking of a 'sinister move or a suicide mission', Mr Kgatitsoe stressed, but simply of making 'a journey back home'."

Mr Ephraim Poole underscored the deprivation of the community at Bethanie.

"We do not plough. During our resistance (to removal) the Government withdrew our pensions."

"We are just people living with the hope of God."

"You'll be surprised to look at the condition of the water," he said, producing a cloudy

grey-yellow sample in a litre bottle.

The story of the Mogopa removal was outlined by various speakers — destruction of property and uprooting of people in 1984; the refusal of the people to stay in the Government resettlement camp at Pachsdrain and their flight to Bethanie; the Appeal Court's 1985 decision that the removal from Mogopa was unlawful; and the deterioration of living standards at Bethanie.

The final blow to the Mogopa community fell in July when the Government expropriated

the farm Holgat near Collingy.

This had been bought by the churches as a place of refuge for Mogopa families and other victims of forced removal.

Miss Aninka Claassens of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said there had always been a "burning desire to return to Mogopa" among the removed people, but that service organisations had persuaded them to accept the compromise of settling on the farm Holgat.

The Government's expropriation of Holgat proved that "what we thought was a safe

option turned out to be just as vulnerable as what they had originally planned to do".

Miss Claassens observed that there seemed to be an "endless capacity on the Government's part to persecute the Mogopa community" while it reprieved other "black spot" communities from removal.

## NEGOTIATION

She described this as bizarre as the Mogopa people were essentially law-abiding and in many ways conservative.

Even after removal, they had pursued the possibilities of negotiation to the limits.

Though reasonable, the Mogopa people were united and brave in defence of their rights.

She added: "Government's brutality towards them is directly in proportion to their bravery and the Mogopa people have not yet learnt to give up."

## CONCLUSION

Conditions at Bethanie were intolerable. Mogopa spokesman Mr Lucas Kgatitsoe told the meeting convened by the Five Freedoms Forum in Johannesburg last night.

Since other alternatives had been blocked by Government, the people had reached the conclusion they would have to return to the farm near Ventersdorp from which they had been forcibly removed in Feb-



# Why Daggakraal folk want to stay put

**T**HOUSANDS 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 service 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 those residents who are employed work in and around Johannesburg, about 350 km away.

What makes the

By SY MAKARINGE

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 reprieve from incorporation into the homeland Daggakraal was reprieved 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.

"If the South African

Development Trust takes it on itself to re-plan the area without close and continuing community involvement, it may well end up with a scheme as inappropriate as Ekangala/EkaIndustria, where wage levels are so low that they cannot even 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 states that because of the earlier attempts to force people of Daggakraal from their land, the community is suspicious of the proposals.

"It is stated 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

## FOCUS

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 warring 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 reporters with violence.

A report-back meeting will be held at the farm on September 5.



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 Mokoena said.

He said he loves Daggakraal and that no money in the world would make him allow influence from outside.

Mrs Jane Tshabalala (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 Tshabalala said.

She said they then walked from the Free State searching for a place to live happily with their families. They settled in Daggakraal.

THERE...  
YOU CAN  
HAVE IT BACK

The Media Council



# 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 KTC and the partial destruction of church property and could run for several months.

The LRC spokesman said he expected that as many as 100 wit-

nesses "from all walks of life" would give evidence on the virtual destruction of the camp at the hands of "witdoeke" 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 "witdoeke" 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 Taitz, 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 process, the LRC spokesman said.

"We have three advocates on brief. Of the several people here at the centre, we have two attorneys at it full-time. Our para-legal assistants are at it full-time. We have a computer and programmer to sift through documentation and put 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.



# 'We are going home'

By SELLO SERIPE

27/1  
30/8/87 C/Ree

RESETTLED 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 belong 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 Kgatitsoe 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 Kgatitsoe.

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.

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 furni-

ture 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 Haysom said the government might charge residents with trespassing if they returned to Mogopa because it had expropriated the land.



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30/8/87 C/Heo



# Daggakraal: 'Govt shelves its plans'

THE Government's plans to acquire and develop the Eastern Transvaal farm of Daggakraal into a regional town have been withdrawn, according to Mr G D Twala, chairman of the Daggakraal Joint Executive Committee.

Mr Twala, who is also president of the Daggakraal Youth Creative Cultural Organisation (DYCCO), said yesterday the decision to withdraw the plans was taken at Wakerstroem on Friday after residents gave oral evidence before a Commission of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Twala said the Government had instead promised to purchase additional land to accommodate hundreds of people who are living on the farm as sub-tenants. He said it appeared that when the

BY SY MAKARINGE

Government made the proposals to purchase Daggakraal and develop it into a rural regional town, it was not aware that the residents possessed freehold title deeds for the land.

Lawyers representing the residents are, together with leaders of the Daggakraal community, presently studying the implications of the withdrawal and will report back to the residents on Saturday, September 12.

Mr Twala said he told the commission that it was not enterprise that saw their forefathers buying the land in Daggakraal. Instead, he said, it was a result of continuous harassment by white farmers in the Free

State and other parts of the Transvaal. He said the chairman of the commission was satisfied with the evidence and promised to continue communicating with the community.

The consolidation plans were announced in June by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. The plans were part of the consolidation proposals for the KaNgwane homeland.

The Government had proposed to buy the land from the residents, develop it into a town and re-sell the stands to them at "a normal price."

This was viewed with suspicion. Residents felt it was a "back door way" of uprooting them as they would not likely to be in a position to afford expected high service charges.



# 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 Pooe, 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 parcelled out the land among themselves, grew crops and bred cattle "worth up to R900 each", says Pooe. 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 Kgatitswe. "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 earn R3 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 bucketsful from the river, which has

The Mogopa people have said they will defy the state and go back to the home they were evicted from three years ago.

But the logistics of such a 'suicide mission' are daunting. By ELIZE VAN WYK

caused a health problem

But above all, community leaders say they are determined to regain land ownership and reject being governed by Bophuthatswana authorities, who have forbidden them to hold meetings in Bethanie.

Pooe's family reached their destination in 1913 just as the government of the day was rushing a law through parliament, banning blacks from owning land in South Africa. In the ever-changing semantics of apartheid, Mogopa became known as a "black violation of the 1913 Native Land Act, as black-owned land within white" South Africa: 83 percent of the country's territory falling outside the 10 "homelands".

And like a blemish on a person's skin, Mogopa needed to be cleared out. It took 71 years for the bulldozers to move in on Mogopa, and it happened when the government's reform programme was being seriously challenged by right-wing opponents.

The residents say they were rounded up at gunpoint and loaded onto buses. As Lucy Mohutsiwa tells it, the nine-roomed stone house built by her father, in which she had been born and where she had raised her three children, was wrecked that morning.

"It was dawn. They (security forces) came into the bedrooms and told us to get out. We refused."

"Then they took everything out to the truck. They broke our doors, sofas and everything. Then they bulldozed our houses as we were leaving." Mohutsiwa's son, Pule, who was 16 at the time, stood against the door blocking the officers' entrance, until they forced their way through.

"They kicked down our doors," said his mother. "They showed me a letter saying we must go to Pachsdraai."

"They surrounded us during the night."

American and European diplomats, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, human rights activists and journalists camped outside the village, barred by the se-

curity forces from entering.

Much of the community's possessions were lost in the scramble. Cattle and sheep had to be left behind.

"I went back three days later to sell our cattle, 62 head, and saw a pile of stones where our house had been," said Pule Mohutsiwa. Others sold their livestock at rock bottom prices to local farmers, who drove into the village to bargain with the residents as they were being evicted. "We could not get to an abattoir, because they (security forces) were not allowing us to enter or leave Mogopa," said Samuel Lebethe, 70, who now lives in a shack in Bethanie.

Lebethe claims he sold his 23 cattle for R500 and believes that each one was worth that amount. Until 1984, he says, he earned R6 000 a year, selling 3 000 bags of maize.

During the past 25 years, more than 3.5-million black South Africans have been moved from villages and townships around the country. According to the Black Sash about nine million blacks have lost their South African citizenship in the process.

Mogopa, as one of the few settled, orderly black villages in South Africa, had been a model of rural development for anti-apartheid groups.

Its residents' wrenching move spotlighted the issue of mass removals and lead the government to declare an end to the practice.

Yet, the government continues to shunt populations to "homelands" us-

ing other laws, including ones which allow them to expropriate land and to declare blacks without authorised housing illegal squatters.

Eighteen months after Mogopa's destruction, the community won a supreme court decision that the removal had been illegal, since parliament had not approved it. But by that time the government had expropriated the land and had warned them that they would be arrested for trespassing if they tried to move back.

Government compensation to residents has tended to vary in a seemingly illogical way, from R1 971, paid for one man's two houses, one five rooms and the other four rooms, to R24 000 for a seven-roomed house.

They have offered an alternative site to those who had fled to Bethanie. Responding to the group's determination to move back to Mogopa, the Minister of Education and Development, Gerrit Viljoen, said: "The department has offered an alternative settlement area for the dissatisfied Magopas." Two strings are attached to the offer, however: The community will not own the land, and their next village will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, making the Mogopa people non-South Africans.

The group has turned down the offer. Next, anti-apartheid activists persuaded the group to accept a third solution: To join two smaller displaced communities on a farm called Holgat,

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 Mogopas 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 defeated 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.



Stuck in the middle of "one fine (government) mess" — Mogopa's exiles meet



## Not asked, since black already

THE residents of Boschfontein 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 MP Tian van der Merwe whether the residents were consulted.

He replied: "No, because 92% 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."

288-319187



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# 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 Lawaai kamp 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 ban-

## 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 Lawaai kamp 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 Lawaai kamp or anywhere else in the South-Western Police District," Major Lombard said. — Sapa

ner 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."

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 doormats, then God takes your side."

"We say to those who support an evil system such as apartheid: 'You have already lost'."

"We are not going to say, baas I want to be free. Our freedom is an inalienable right that has been given by God." — Sapa



WS

# walk on the wild side

## Archbishop Tutu's plea for squatters

by KAREN STANDER  
Religion Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu has called on the authorities to improve the shantytown of Lawaakamp and not to cause "unnecessary pain and tension" by forcing residents to move to the site-and-service area of Sandkraal against their will

The archbishop returned to Lawaakamp yesterday to visit and chat with residents before travelling to Oudtshoorn to meet the families of four Bongulethu men among the 31 Death-Row prisoners awaiting execution for politically motivated murder

"Change the name and it could be Crossroads on a smaller scale," he remarked before leaving the squatter community outside George

The Lawaakamp 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 Sandkraal

### 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 Lawaakamp or moving to Sandkraal

"We all hate 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 Lawaakamp police searched the car of a foreign television team while Archbishop Tutu sang and clapped time with the small children inside

The policemen followed the car in which Archbishop Tutu was travelling from George to Oudtshoorn

In Bongulethu township women and children crowded into a small church to catch a glimpse of Archbishop Tutu as he spoke to the weeping parents of three of the activists. The mother of the fourth man was unable to attend

The four are Patrick Manginda, 23, Desmond Majola, 27, and Dickson Madikane, 26, found guilty of the necklace murder of an Oudtshoorn community councillor last year, and Michael Lucas, 20, convicted last month of shooting a bus inspector

Outside two groups of uniformed policemen watched from across an open stretch of ground next to the church



Desmond Tutu reflects on the squalid conditions in Bongulethu, Oudtshoorn.



The parents of three of the Oudtshoorn death-row prisoners, from left, Mr John Jajola, Mrs Amelia Manginda, Mrs Nettie Majola, Mrs Martha Lukas and Mr Alfred Manginda, show their grief as Archbishop Tutu offers comfort.

da KLERK Weekend Argus



(211) ST 6/9/87



**Our people are dying in the wilderness.**  
**Like the Israelites of old, it is time to return to the promised land**

**A BLACK clan living in forced exile are determined to return to their ancestral lands — even if it puts them on a collision course with the Government.**

After years of uncertainty, legal action and pleading, the Bakwena tribe — whose plight has attracted sympathy all around the world — has decided to move back to Mogopa near Ventersdorp in an attempt to force the Government to address its grievances.

The 3 000-strong clan intends to return to Mogopa, from where it was removed in 1984. Some of the clan went to a new settlement area at Pachstaraai but the hard-core remainder went, reluctantly, to Bethame.

Now they just want to go home.

"We have no choice," said Magopa Township committee member, Henry More. "Our people are dying in the wilderness. Like the Israelites of old, it is time to return to the promised land."

And, like the Israelites, the Mogopas will need a miracle to get past a Government that has pledged to stop them.

The promised land is about 40km from Ventersdorp in the heart of the Western Transvaal. It is not your common or garden variety of heaven-sent paradise.

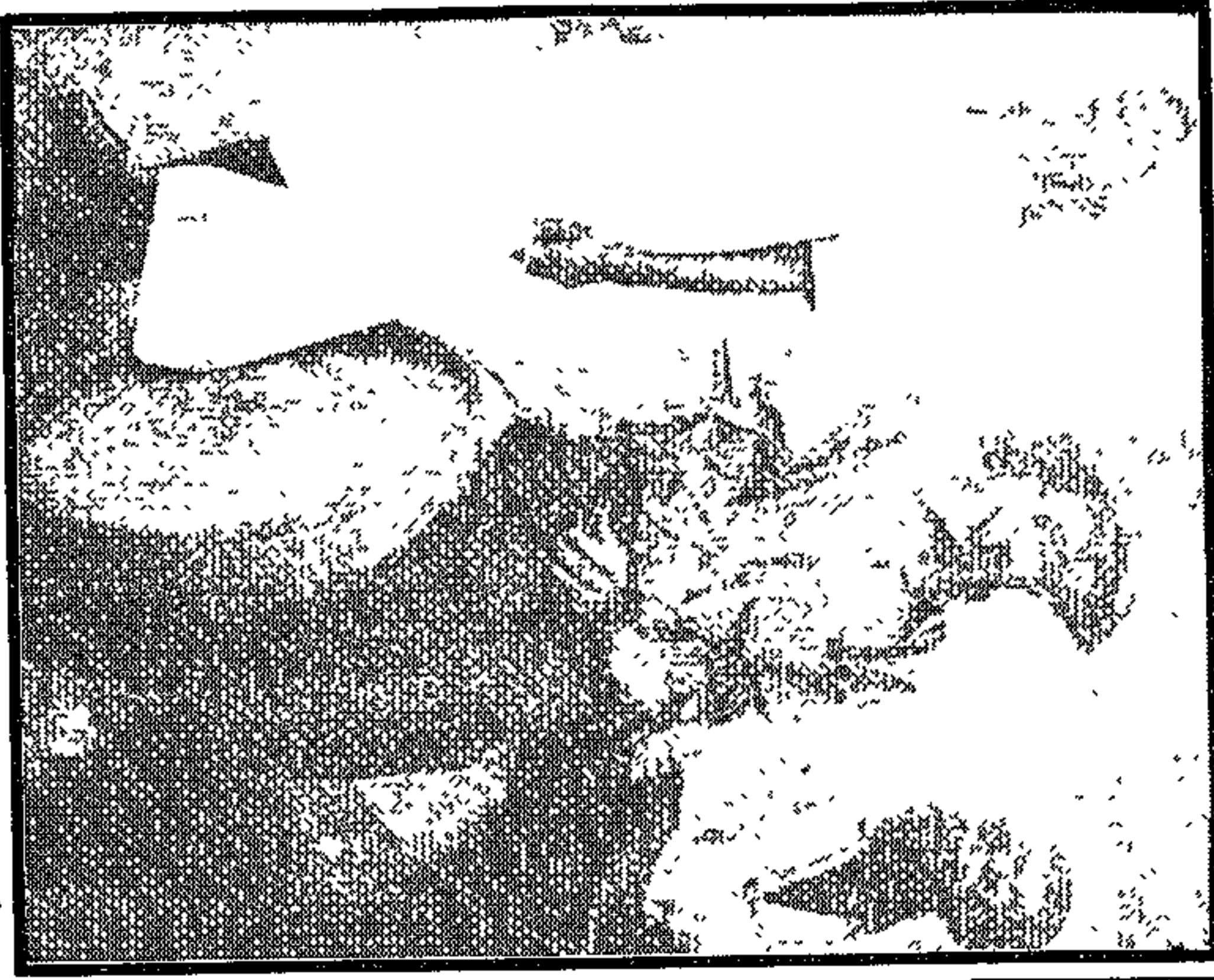
The warm highveld winds whip across the yellow plains, twisting up dust-devils. Sun-baked granite outcrops that once invoked a diamond rush dot the landscape. It is a harsh, hostile land — a place in which it is hard to believe anyone could thrive. Yet to the Mogopas it overflowed with milk and honey.

## Plans

In 1911 a group of black Free State farm labourers sent 12 scouts into the world to find a farm they could buy where they could settle down and raise their children free of the restrictions that pegged cattle ownership at 12 head per family.

When news was brought back that suitable accommodation had been found, the clan made plans to purchase the property. By 1912, after selling off virtually all their herds, they made the last payment and moved onto the farm which had been purchased in the name of a nearby Tswana chief.

Crops were planted, homes and schools built. Boreholes



**Henry More (top picture) amid Mogopa's ruins.**  
**Above: Waiting to "go home".**

four churches were erected to serve the community, which by 1984 had grown to almost 3 000.

"We asked for no help from the Government," said 88-year-old Jeremiah More, who lived at Mogopa virtually all his life. He is tired and frail now, his eyes must easily

# The tribe that wants to go home

was purchased so that the clan would have more space on which to graze their cattle.

But the jewel of Mogopa suffered from one deficiency — it was a black spot nestling in the heart of the white conservative plateau.

The Government moved to "purify" the area and began negotiations with the tribal leaders in 1984 with a view to moving the people to Pachstaraai, a corridor of land north of Zeerust between Botswana and Botswana.

This split the clan into a minority faction prepared to move and a majority who wanted nothing to do with it. In 1981 their leader, Jacob

of Kow-towing to the Government, was deposed and a memorandum sent to the authorities, who ignored it.

Protests and pleas were directed to Pretoria but the Government refused to be swayed and the State President issued an order in terms of Section Five of the Black Administration Act.

## Bulldozed

On St Valentine's day in 1984 the people of Mogopa were forcibly removed — something fiercely denied by the Government.

The then Minister of Co-operation and Development and present ambassador in Washington, Dr Piet Koor-

hof, said the people were removed because they "wanted to be with other Tswana people."

"The aim was to resettle them in an area offering better living conditions and prospects," he said.

Reports have it that while the people were being loaded onto trucks to take them to Pachstaraai, everything they had built was being bulldozed into the ground. The action brought a storm of worldwide condemnation upon the Botha government, which had claimed it had embarked on a new course of reform.

Today all that remains are the ruins and rubble of a once prosperous and dignified community. The cemetery,

with graves dating back to 1912, is overgrown despite periodic visits to clean up their ancestors' resting places.

"We do our best," said Henry More, "but it is difficult because we are now so far away."

Despite government claims that their new home was "a beautiful piece of South African" bushveld, the Mogopas saw it as little more than a dustbowl, where the rain hardly ever fell.

"We knew we could never make a living there," said Township Committee member David Poole.

"So without unloading we moved to Bethame near Brits where some of our people

had settled years before."

He gestured to the tin shanties sprinkled about at Bethame.

"These people all owned their houses. They had dignity, now they live in shacks with nowhere to plough and no cattle."

## Unbelievable

"People who owned family homes were paid out R 2 000 but we received nothing for our land," he said.

A government spokesman confirmed that no compensation for the land had been paid to individuals as the land belonged to the tribe as a whole.

"The land was held in

**Report by HILTON HAMANN and SAMKELO KUMALO**

and the tribe received compensatory land at Pachstaraai," he said.

"It is unbelievable that today I live in a shack," said Jeremiah More. "I have no fields to plough and I have to rely on tithes from my children who work in the cities."

"I struggle for water, which is far away and which is too heavy for me to carry such a great distance."

Outside a tin shanty, Pamina Bokanyo, an old woman with 80 summers to her credit, sits and knits.

"The white man has dealt with us. We have been driven from our land to the land of strangers where we cannot be fitted in. We can only



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God hears our prayers and allows us to die on the land of our forefathers."

The last hope the Mogopa 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 Magopas 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 Kgatitsoe, "we are just going home."



(271) SMA 7/9/87

# 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 Ventersdorp 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 Ventersdorp 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 Mathopetad 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.



the State President, Mr P now been released, Mr government could do to W Botha, had suggested Eglin said. avert further punitive fo

# Magopa people to get SA land

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE people of Magopa, who were forcibly removed in 1984 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 Pachsdraai 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 Ventersdorp 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 Pachsdraai.

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 277 493 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, 11 648 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.



- security forces and public vehicles;
- setting alight of vehicles including those of the security forces;
  - erection of road barricades;
  - throwing of petrolbombs at security forces;
  - illegal gatherings;
  - damaging of buildings with stones and bottles;
  - attempted hijacking of public vehicles;
  - possession of dagga;
  - possession of unlicensed arms and ammunition;
  - murder where a scholar's throat was cut after he had been removed from a classroom;
  - burning of houses;
  - threatening the lives of members of the security forces, their families and their property;
  - attempted murder
- (2) (a) Yes
- (i) 2 persons
  - (ii) 2 persons
- (b) No
- (3) No
- (i) and (ii) Fall away

#### Juvenile offenders: detention

\*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice.

- (a) How many Black juvenile offenders were sent or transferred by the courts to (i) prisons and (ii) other specified places of detention during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available and (b) where are each of these (i) prisons and (ii) other specified places of detention located?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The question covers offenders sentenced

to imprisonment or detention in some institution or other as well as to those remanded in custody over a period of three years by all South African courts. Such information is not readily available and can only be obtained by the examination of case records at the seats of all courts country-wide. The information supplied earlier this year in reply to Written Questions Nos 146, 551 and 560 (Hansard, 23 February 1987, columns 267, 514 and 521 respectively) may, however, be of assistance to the hon member.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply in respect of paragraph (a) (i), is he informing us that his department does not keep statistics on the number of juveniles sent to prison?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member did himself foresee that such information might not be available because he put it rather conditionally in his question, namely "sent to other specified places of detention for which information is available". Therefore he does foresee that such information may not be readily available. That is what I am telling him.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply may I first of all point out to him that the period for which information is available relates to the latest period for which information is available and not to whether the information is available at all. It relates to the latest specified period of three years for which information is available. Therefore the period may vary because there might only be figures available till the end of December or the end of June or whatever period. However, the fact that there should be figures is important and I am asking the hon the Minister directly if he is telling me that his department does not keep figures of how many juveniles are sent to prison in this country.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we do not keep statistics of categories at the moment. We do not keep statistics in the form that the hon member has asked for and I am telling him that that is the situation. Furthermore, the situation is that we may require many more staff members to carry out the research for which he has called. When

one bears in mind the load of work that has to be carried by the courts I want to ask the hon member to use his influence—if he has any—to help quell the unrest so that we can do our job.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him how they know how many prisons to maintain for juveniles or how many other centres for juvenile offenders to build if they do not keep those statistics?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we do supply statistics readily and that is why the hon member was referred to *Hansard* of 23 February, 1987, col 268. I would recommend to the hon member to study his *Hansard* before he voices the opinion that we do not keep statistics at all. We supply those statistics which are available.

#### Galeshewe: mayor/deputy mayor

\*25 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any official falling under the control of his Department has received any correspondence from members of the Galeshewe Town Council concerning a motion of no-confidence in the mayor and deputy mayor of Galeshewe passed by members of this council on or about 8 June 1987, if so, (a) (i) what is the name of this official or (ii) in what capacity is he employed, (b) (i) when did he receive the correspondence and (ii) what was the purport thereof and (c) what was his response to the members of the council.

- (2) whether any action has been taken as a result of this correspondence, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- (1) Yes

- (a) (i) Mr L J Schmahl

(ii) Assistant Administrative Secretary of the Minister of

#### Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (b) (i) 3 July 1987.

(ii) That a motion of no-confidence in the mayor and deputy-mayor of Galeshewe was passed on 8 June 1987 by members of that town council.

- (c) That the matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of the Cape Province and was therefore referred to him.

(2) A senior official of the Cape Provincial Administration attended a meeting of the Town Council of Galeshewe and informed the councillors that the decision of the council could legally not be taken any further.

#### Boschfontein 458-JQ

\*26. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987, the six White owners of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ have been bought out by the South African Development Trust Corporation; if not, when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalised, if so, when was the sale concluded.

- (2) whether this land will be made available for sale to the 92 Black persons living on the land to be incorporated into Bophuthatwana; if not, (a) why not and (b) to whom will this land be sold.

- (3) whether, prior to this land being incorporated into Bophuthatwana, these Black persons will be consulted regarding their views on incorporation, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to consult them, if so, (i) when, (ii) who will consult with these persons and (iii) what options will be offered to them in regard to the proposed incorporation?



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID: Own Affairs:**

(1) No. Negotiations with some of the owners have not been completed as yet.

(2) (a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken about the future disposal of the undivided shares that will be acquired by the South African Development Trust.

(3) (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to paragraph 4 of the reply by the hon Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No. 229 on 21 August 1987. A decision on the incorporation of the area concerned was taken by Parliament of the Republic of South Africa by passing Act 112 of 1986.

**Text-books**

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What text-books in respect of Std 10 History on the higher and standard grades were submitted to the evaluation panel or panels referred to in his reply to Question No 1 on 23 June 1987, for approval for use in the 1987 academic year in schools under the control of his Department, (b) when was each submitted, (c) which of these text-books were approved in respect of each provincial education department and (d) who were the authors of each of the text-books submitted?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE** [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

(a) and (b)	Geskiedenis St 10, Hoer Graad en Standardgraad	C J Joubert & J J Britz	Aug. 1985
	History Std 10, Higher Grade and Standard Grade	C J Joubert & J J Britz	Aug. 1985
	History Alive Std 10	Callaway (Shuter & Shooter)	Aug. 1985
	Tydkringe St 10	Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)	Mrt 1987
	Timelines Std. 10	Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)	Sept. 1987
	Geskiedenis St 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)	Sept. 1986
	History Std 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)	Aug. 1987
	History for Today	Graves, Eksteen et al (JUTA)	Aug. 1987
	History Std. 10	Breytenbach (Shuter & Shooter)	Aug. 1987
(c) and (d)			1977

**Transvaal**

Geskiedenis St 10, Hoer Graad en Standardgraad  
History Std 10, Higher Grade and Standard Grade  
C J Joubert & J J Britz  
C J Joubert & J J Britz

Arrangements have also been made for the submission of further manuscripts and text-books. Two manuscripts and two textbooks are presently being considered for inclusion in the quota of approved textbooks.

**Natal**

History Alive St 10  
Times Lines Std 10  
History Std 10  
Geskiedenis St 10  
History for Today  
History Std 10  
Callaway (Shuter & Shooter)  
Lintvelt et al (Maskew Miller Longman)  
Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)  
Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)  
Graves, Eksteen et al (JUTA)  
Breytenbach (Shuter & Shooter)

**Cape**

History Std 10  
Geskiedenis St 10  
Timelines Std 10  
Tydkringe St 10  
History Alive Std 10  
Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)  
Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)  
Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)  
Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)  
Callaway et al (Shuter & Shooter)

**Orange Free State**

History Std 10  
Geskiedenis St 10  
Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)  
Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)

**The Child and Family Care Society, Vereeniging**

\*2. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare:

(1) Whether the State has in the past rendered financial and/or other assistance to a certain body in Vereeniging, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) what assistance, (b) when and (c) what is the name of this body.

(2) whether this assistance has since been (a) reduced and/or (b) discontinued, if so, why, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE**

(1) Yes  
(a) Subsidies are paid to the National Council for Child and Family Care in respect of 2 approved social work posts at Vereeniging

(b) The subsidies concerned are paid monthly and a continuous basis

(c) The Child and Family Care Society, Vereeniging

(2) (a) No  
(b) No

**African language as subject**

\*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: How many (a) schools falling under his Department were offering, and (b) pupils

were taking, an African language as a subject as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.**

(a) 1 510  
(b) 288 702—(31 August 1987)

**Black teachers: African languages**

\*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether State schools falling under his Department are permitted to employ Black teachers to teach African languages in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools; if so, (i) since when and (ii) what total number of Black teachers was so employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available, if not, why not,

(2) whether any investigations are being conducted into the teaching of African languages at White schools, if so, (a) what investigations and (b) what progress has been made;

(3) whether there is any shortage of teachers available to teach African languages at White schools, if so, (a) what is the extent of the shortage and (b) what action is being taken in this regard;

(4) whether any surveys have been conducted to determine whether there are schools wishing to offer an African language as a subject but are unable to do so, if not, why not; if so,

8/9/87

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Handwritten signature 8/9/87



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SOWETAN, Wednesday, September 9, 1987

# OFFER TO MOGOPA A 'SIGN OF HOPE'

THE Government's offer of permanent land in South Africa to the Mogopa community has been hailed as a "sign of hope".

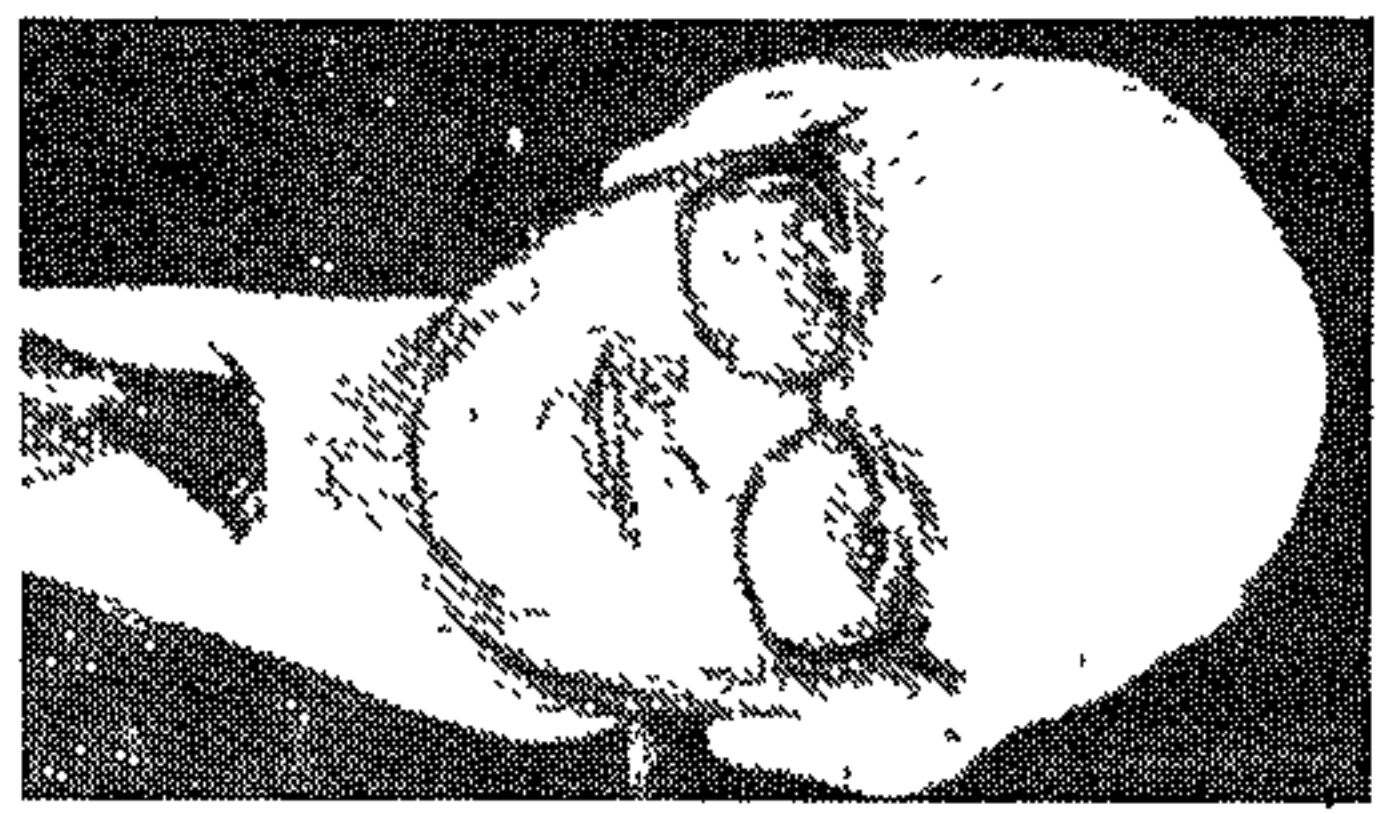
But it was not a victory, a spokesman for the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) — the country's main forced removals watchdog — said yesterday.

"At least there is some sign of hope for the Mogopa people — although their original removal from Mogopa by force and the expropriation of their land was one of the most serious indictments of the forced removal policy in the last 10 years."

Until now land had only been available for the Mogopa people in Bophuthatswana which they rejected.

The concession by the Government — to allow them land in South Africa — was not a victory, the NCAR said, because the people would still not be able to return to their original home at Mogopa near Ventersdorp.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid.



DR GERRIT VILJOEN... announcement.

announced that the section of the Mogopa community which had refused to move with the rest of the "tribe" to Pachtadrai in the Marico district, had accepted the Government's offer of alternative land in South Africa.

held in freehold title by the community for permanent settlement by them.

"The Government undertakes that the land will not be incorporated into a homeland and that the community will not lose its South African citizenship."

The Government had proposed two areas of land and the Mogopa had made other proposals.

The Government would react to the Mogopa's proposals not later than the end of November.

The NCAR spokesman said: "Let us hope the Government keeps this promise and that the Mogopa people will be able to settle and produce a surplus of grain — as they were able to in their original home."

"After they were moved to Bophuthatswana in February 1984, they were reduced to becoming the most desperately hungry and dirty squatters."





Archbishop Desmond Tutu addresses Lawaaiikamp residents in George last week

# New threat to Lawaaiikamp

From MBULELO LINDA

LAWAAIKAMP, the shanty town in George which has resisted removal to the squatter camp of Sandkraal 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 intimidating 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 Lawaaiikamp. We want it to be upgraded," said George Civic Association (GCA) executive member Mxolisi Somandi.

Somandi, a spokesperson for the Lawaaiikamp residents, told a prayer service at the St. Pauls 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 Sandkraal. Our enemy is forced removals. We don't want to be forced to move, leave our well-established houses 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 unChristian and there is no way that evilness can overcome the goodness. Victory is assured."

Since 1982, Lawaaiikamp residents have resisted several forced removals — as well as harassment.

In April last year, the municipality bulldozed 200 of its block houses in Lawaaiikamp 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, Lau-

raine Platszky, said: "The George Civic Association representing the people of Lawaaiikamp in their refusal to move to Sandkraal demands that both Sandkraal and Lawaaiikamp should be available for them."

"The George Municipality said it would find other ways to deal with individuals in Lawaaiikamp 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 Regulation 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, Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp 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

27/10/16/9/87  
South



# One simple step halts the long Mogopa march

IN more than four hours of tough

face-to-face negotiations between a cabinet minister and a disaffected group of former peasants, unemployed clerks and drivers, the dispossessed Mogopa people obtained a landmark compensation settlement last Saturday.

The government's 11th-hour about-turn came one week before the community's threatened march to reclaim the two Mogopa farms in the Ventersdorp district from which residents

were evicted in 1983.

According to the settlement — a high point in black communities' battle against forced removals — Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerit Viljoen agreed:

- The government will purchase the land where the Mogopa people eventually decide to settle.
- The land will be held in freehold title by the community.
- The cabinet will give an undertaking that the land would never be in-

By JO-ANN BEKKER

incorporated into a homeland.

● The community will not lose its South African citizenship.

The government's earlier offer involved resettling the community on a trust farm where they would have no security of tenure. Moreover, the offer was conditional on their accepting incorporation into Bophuthatswana. Johannesburg lawyer Nicholas Haysom, who acts for the Mogopa

community, said by offering to purchase the land the Mogopa people eventually select, the government was effectively offering to pay out the community twice for their expropriated land.

In addition, Viljoen's undertaking that the community would retain their South African citizenship was a marked departure from previous government policy on removals.

Yesterday the first state trucks arrived to ferry the 2 000-strong com-

munity from Bethanie in Bophuthatswana — their waterless "home" near Brits for the past three-and-a-half years — to Onderstepoort near Rustenberg.

Onderstepoort was chosen as a compromise temporary settlement while the Mogopa community and Viljoen resume their bargaining for a permanent home. Onderstepoort will provide temporary housing with running water, proper sanitation and a primary school — facilities absent in Bethanie.

In addition, the community has been promised residents will receive their pensions again — including backdated payments cut off when residents moved to Bethanie in Bophuthatswana and refused to take out "homeland" citizenship.

And whereas in Bethanie the Mogopa exiles were split into three regions, under an autocratic chief who denied them meetings, in Onderstepoort they will be together, under their own discipline.

The government has committed itself to completing the face-to-face negotiations with Mogopa representatives over a final destination for the community by November.

While the settlement is a crucial triumph in the fight against forced removals, it remains a compromise on the community's original demand to return to Mogopa. Viljoen's revised offer was accepted reluctantly by the community last Sunday, after vigorous debate.

Said the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee: "Their history of suffering, deprivation and dispossession made the people acutely suspicious of the sincerity of the government's commitment."

Only two years ago the Mogopa community's hopes of reclaiming the farms bought by their ancestors in 1912 and 1931 were cruelly raised by an Appeal Court ruling. The court found that the presidential order which authorised their forced removal-

The implication of this was that the removal was illegal.

But the legal victory was not translated into practice. The government had, in the meantime, expropriated the farms and the community could not return home.

Earlier this year the government jettisoned a scheme to establish an alternate home for the community near the Mogopa farms.

At first, the South African Council of Churches' project to buy land for dispossessed communities went smoothly. The Botshabelo Trust was established to buy Holgat, a large farm in the Ventersdorp area. Almost R3-million was raised to purchase the farm from the Hermannsburg Mission of the Lutheran church.

"Legal opinion had ascertained that even in the context of apartheid, black settlement of Holgat was perfectly legal," a Trac statement said. "This was because as an old mission the Holgat farm is 'released land' in terms of the 1913 Land Act."

By July the first installment had been paid, the only outstanding aspect was the official registration of the transfer of ownership.

But the transfer never took place. On July 7 the government expropriated Holgat, stating the land was urgently required to set up a black agricultural college.

"The expropriation was unnecessary as the area on which the government wants to start the school is not situated on the section of Holgat which the trust was buying," Trac said.

"Furthermore, the farm had been on the market for years ... It is apparent that the real reason for the expropriation is to satisfy the interests of the local white farmers."

It is against this history of disappointment that the Mogopa community remains sceptical about the chances of securing land which it will be able to farm and develop into a thriving community similar to the land from where it was evicted.

Said Haysom: "Although Saturday's settlement was a victory for the people, they are still intending to fight for a return of what was taken from them."



# New deadline for Lawaakamp

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 Lawaakamp 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 Lawaakamp. We want it to be upgraded," said George Civic Association executive member Mxoliso Somnanti.

Those residents who wanted to move were welcome to do so.

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11-77/987 Wymail



# 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 Ventersdorp 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 Kgatitsoe, 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 Ventersdorp 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 smashed 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 by 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 Mathopetad 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.



# Confrontation avoided as dispossessed community reaches temporary settlement

# Mogopa on the move again

271 280 14/9/87

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Hammer blows and sounds of falling corrugated iron echo across the glazed red earth of Bersheba. There is an air of calm as shack after shack is destroyed.

Building materials and household goods are piled on the Government trucks bearing the distinctive "hot cross bun" logo of the removals squad.

But the women are unperturbed. Clustered in affectionate groups among the debris of their dismantled homes, they continue feeding their babies, talking softly.

This is resettlement with a difference. Not forced. But not fully voluntary either.

It is an evacuation that is tainted by its root cause, a forced removal which took place some four years ago at Mogopa near Ventersdorp, behind a screen of almost 100 policemen and under local and foreign criticism.

## Evacuation

The Mogopa people, refusing to settle in the designated Government removal camp, fled to Bersheba and Bethanie.

Their present evacuation from these villages in Botswana entails the Government moving about 300 families to South African land, 100 km away at Onderstepoort, where temporary accommodation will be provided on several sites.

During the three-month stay at Onderstepoort negotiations will continue to find the Mogopa community permanent land in South Africa proper.

The initiative to seek a fresh solution for Mogopa came in the form of a threat of an act of mass violence by the Mogopa people, which captured the attention of the international community.

Residents felt they had been treated at every turn by Pretoria and had been left no option but to reoccupy their old farm at Ventersdorp, even if it meant some of them died in the process.

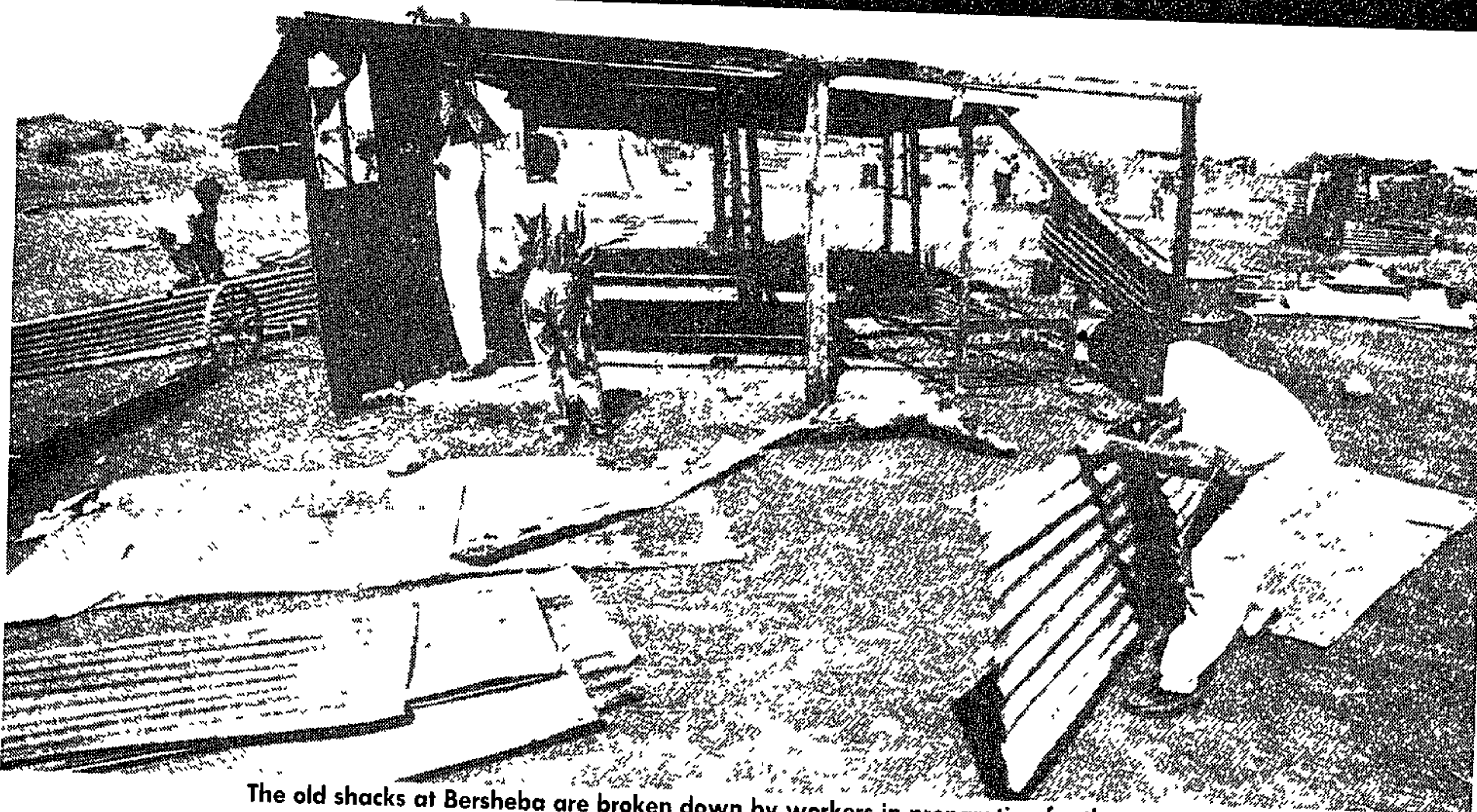
The return would have been a massive exodus involving a convoy of up to 200 trucks set out to cover 150 km under the eye of a wide range of suppliers and observers.

They thought this desperate move by victims of forced removal to reclaim their land would have been swathed in gas and brought to an end at a roadblock.

Even community members, who laid plans for the reoccupation which would have occurred this weekend, knew that emergency regulations have been used to render leaderless by large scale action or to divert their conversation to any place the Government desired.

On the potential for confrontation there were those who saw

## Down come the old shacks . . . . .



The old shacks at Bersheba 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.

victory in the last-minute compromise which was put into operation this week.

There were others who sensed defeat in the community's relinquishment of a strategy aimed directly at attaining their ultimate dream: re-establishing themselves on the ruins of their old Mogopa farm near Ventersdorp.

And then there are those who

see the meaning of the latest Mogopa development neither in the banners of victory nor in the white flag of defeat.

They choose other images to convey their reading of events. Images of two rows of men, seated facing each other across a table — engaged, not in "talks" but in negotiation — as a Government statement put it, busy exchanging "proposals

and counter-proposals"

On the one side of the table sits the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and representatives of various Government departments — all responsible ultimately to a National Party Cabinet and a white electorate.

Lined up opposite are representatives of Mogopa — young and old — and a couple of advisers

They are all responsible to people who have no vote, whose homes were smashed and herds were destroyed at the order of the State President — and who meet under trees on the bare veld to try and regain some grip on their lives.

It is the scene which was played out last week when the reoccupation of Mogopa was headed off at the 11th hour. It

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 Pretoria repeatedly dismissed them as a small group of dissidents involved in a tribal dispute.

Last weekend's talks have already yielded unprecedented undertakings 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 homeland.

- 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 backpay 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 Bersheba and Bethanie.

- The precise location of the permanent settlement will be decided by negotiation.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which has been closely associated with Mogopa, noted that residents called off their reoccupation bid with strong misgivings.

"The new offer was reluctantly accepted after vigorous debate. Their history of suffering, deprivation and dispossession made them acutely suspicious of the sincerity of the Government's commitment."

There was no doubt of the Government's resolve 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 truckloads of prefab houses arrived in a steady stream.

Plans for health services, for the stimulation of small business and for getting the school operational were outlined to the media in a statement issued by the Department of Development Aid.

Onderstepoort — ironically — is a monument of resistance to removal. Laid out with services some six years ago, it has never been occupied because the Mathopstad people for whom it was planned have refused to agree to removal.

As their people took up occupation at Onderstepoort this week, Mogopa leaders 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 PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS.

No, but the lessee of a rent-controlled sectional title unit may be affected under the following circumstances.

The Rent Control Act, No 80 of 1976, makes provision for the circumstances under which a lessor may give notice to a lessee of a rent-controlled dwelling to vacate such dwelling. One of the circumstances under which such notice may be given is where the lessor requires the dwelling for his personal occupation or that of his parent or child. The Sectional Titles Act, No 66 of 1971, however provides that such notice may not be given in respect of rent-controlled sectional title units. This provision has not been embodied in the Sectional Titles Act, No 95 of 1986, and the owner of a rent-controlled sectional title unit will now be in the same position as the owner of a rent-controlled dwelling.

Mr K M ANDREW, Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether a decision has been taken as to when the Sectional Titles Act, 1986, is to come into operation?

The MINISTER, Mr Speaker, I shall enquire about the date and forward the information to the hon member.

## Munsieville: relocation of residents

\*6. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department provided any funds for the relocation of residents of the Black township of Munsieville, near Krugersdorp, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) what amount and (b) for what purposes were these funds used;

- (2) whether any residents of this township were relocated during the above period; if not, why not; if so, how many;

- (3) whether these residents were relocated on a voluntary basis, if not, on what basis were they relocated?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No. Because it was decided in 1985 that Munsieville will be retained as a Black township.

- (3) Falls away.

## Oukase: relocation of residents

\*7. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether it is the intention to relocate the residents of the Black area known as Oukase and situated in the Bruts district; if so, (a) what funds will be required for this purpose and (b) when is it anticipated that the relocation of these residents will be finalised?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (a) and (b) It is not possible at this stage to give definite answers to these questions because the resettlement is a continuous process for which a definite time scale has not been set.

## Middelburg: electrical power station

\*8. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether it is the intention to erect an electrical power station in the vicinity of Middelburg, Transvaal; if so, (a) where, (b) when, (c) at what estimated cost and (d) who is the present owner of the land that will be used for this purpose?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

No, not at this stage.

- (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

## Expenditure cut

\*9. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether schools under the control of his Department were recently requested to cut their expenditure, if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of what items, (b) by what total percentage and (c) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Departmental educational institutions do not handle their own budgets. The financial provision in respect of such institutions is determined centrally by the Department's head office in the year preceding the particular financial year according to approved basis. If expenditure has to be curtailed, the initiative is taken by Head Office. Continuous attempts are made to keep the running costs of schools as cost effective and low as possible. Management training by private consultants, for example, is one method employed to ensure that the management of schools, and therefore the resultant costs, is done as cost-effectively as possible.

## Tuition fees

\*10. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to charge tuition fees at schools falling under his Department, if so, (a) why, (b) with effect from what date and (c) what tuition fees will be charged;

- (2) whether these fees will be compulsory?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No.

- (a), (b), (c) Fall away.

- (2) Falls away.

## Detention of two persons

\*11. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has been requested to furnish reasons for the continued detention of two persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what are the names of these persons;
- (2) whether he has furnished these reasons; if not, why not; if so, what are the reasons?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (c) The names which were furnished by the hon member

- (2) No, because a request to furnish reasons, was not received

## Knowledge Tyo

\*12. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the disappearance of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, from Valkenberg Hospital on or about 19 August 1986, has been reported to the South African Police; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether the matter has been investigated, if so, with what result, if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 10 September 1986.

- (b) Knowledge Tyo.

- (2) Yes. The missing person has thus far not been located and the investigation is continuing

- (3) No.



16/9/87  
271 5/10/87

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



Gwebityala Junqu sells offal to make a living



Several residents sell second-hand clothing to fellow dwellers



Joshua Ncabis earns a living as a barber

# 'Sea' of squalor

By VUYO BAVUMA

THE Government is dragging its heels on the fate of Lwandle, the "black spot" in the Strand area.

Will the hostel community there be forced to go? Or will the community survive to see the upgrading of their "appalling and overcrowded" living conditions?

The complex, about 2km from The Strand, accommodates more than 2 400 dwellers who mostly work at nearby factories. Lwandle, the Xhosa word for sea, was built in 1960.

In August, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, promised to upgrade the hostels, contradicting the Government's earlier decision to move the community to Khayelitsha.

## Fights for rights

Last week the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association, which fights for the rights of migrant labourers, handed in a report on the numbers at the hostels.

Christopher Ngundze, branch secretary of WCHDA, said a big issue was dwellers wanting to live with their families.

"This is also supported by our employers who do not want us moved to Khayelitsha," he said, adding that employers had lent dwellers wheelbarrows and spades to enable them to clean up the complex.

Dwellers interviewed said they wanted the right to live with their families without being harassed. Women with children spoke of their desperate

search for better accommodation. Most rooms accommodate about 16 workers. The rooms have electricity, but dwellers are not allowed to plug in appliances.

Many complained of the cold — the rooms have no ceilings.

Toilets attached to the hostel blocks are in a filthy state. Most are cesspools. The stench from the soil-buckets inevitably filters through to the hostel rooms. There are no doors in the toilets. Both women and men use the same toilets.

The ablution facilities are inadequate. There is no privacy and bathroom windows are broken.

Some hostels are built with corrugated iron.

## No privacy

In one such hostel, where it was stifling hot and stuffy, workers ensure privacy with pieces of old clothing suspended from the roof.

Their clothing is piled at the foot of their beds. There are no cupboards. As in other hostels, there is no ceiling in the room.

The local WCHDA runs a creche for about 300 children.

The only recreational facility in the hostel complex is a large hall where the dwellers have parties.

Some people at the complex are unemployed, but have their own means of survival.

Gwebityala Junqu, a father of five from Johannesburg, has been selling offal for a living since 1973.

"I was working at a Lemoenkloof factory where I earned R6 a week," he said.

"I left the factory as I could not support my family on those wages. I then started my own business with two other men."

His business seemed to have prospered judging from the number of customers.

Joshua Ncabis, a father of two from Transkei, makes a living as a barber. Others sell second-hand clothing.

## Upgraded

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced that the hostel complex in Strand will be upgraded.

Replying to a question in Parliament, Heunis explained that the existing 124 dormitories will be converted into 248 flats. Each will consist of three bedrooms, a shower, a wash basin with hot water and a water closet. Ceilings will also be installed.

"The question of turning the accommodation into family houses was being investigated, pending representations from the Lwandle residents," Heunis said.

The municipality of Somerset West was in favour of the provision of family housing, while Gordons Bay and Strand objected to the idea.



A resident finds "privacy" in his corner.

PICS: RASHID LOMBARD



Dwellers basking in the sun in front of their corrugated iron hostel



# 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 vital meeting in Pretoria yesterday, where an eleventh-hour bid was made for a solution to their problems, 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 Pachs-draai.

"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 Suzman's intercession on behalf of the Magopa people in Parliament.

● See Page 13



## OUR FORGOTTEN WASTELANDS

**T**HE Mashewing river was flowing bank-to-bank last week, for the first time in three years. That will make things easier for the people living along its 90km reach, but not much. The drought in their lives will not be relieved by rainwater alone.

Two Northern Cape villages, Slough and Loopeng, are linked by a basic bridge over the Mashewing.

Some 3 000 people live in Loopeng, on the land their families have had for decades. The 5 000 people who came to Slough 10 years ago have fenced off and settled the ground their neighbours across the river once used to graze their herds. The only amenities when residents arrived were the tin toilets that still stand in the corners of some of Slough's red Kalahari-sand plots.

From the mid-1960s forced removals, the pressures of the pass laws and evictions from mechanising white farms have pushed an estimated 125 000 people into this, Bophuthatswana's westernmost bit.

In 1977, government GG trucks moved 37 000 people into the Mashewing district from farmland south of Kuruman 150km away. Their former home, the Ga Thlose reserve, was turned into a massive fenced-off area used by the SA Defence Force for military exercises. Bophuthatswana took independence Pretoria-style in the year of the move.

Although residents had heard in 1969 they would be removed, none had been taken to see the new site. They saw it for the first time when they arrived to live there.

"Slough was just bushes," one recalls. "It made us think about the place we had come from." People who lived in Ga Thlose say although jobs weren't highly paid, the work was close by. There was land and water, and most households kept chickens, cattle and sheep. "With the mealies we grew and the piece jobs we could get, we could manage," one said.

Transplanting the agricultural life lived at Ga Thlose to Slough and to the neighbouring villages of Bendell, Dearham, Lacey and Padstow has been impossible. Crops planted in the parched soil have withered and died — the area has not had adequate rain for 10 years.

There are water pumps and taps in the village streets, but if they break down (or if the man who maintains them in Slough sells the Bophuthatswana government's diesel to local bus drivers) the tanks can take three or four days to fill up again. Of the cattle and sheep that survived the move — some families had to drive their stock across on foot — many have been sold to keep destitution at bay, and others have died in the drought.

Some people lost their jobs as a direct result of the removal. One Bendell man, 41 and unemployed since 1983, said he had been working at Iscor in Sishen for three years when his family sent word that the removal was about to start.

"I had problems there because we were being moved," he said. "I was going to be busy helping my family to move our things, and I asked permission, I asked for time to be off duty. They refused."

"It took us five weeks to move," said a woman from Dearham, "and the men came here to make sure the cattle and sheep could graze. When they went back their places were occupied."

The odds against finding work again are cruelly stacked. The dusty bus trip to Kuruman costs R13,40 return from Slough, R16 from Padstow and R9,60 from Dearham.

"I don't have the money to look for a job," says an unemployed bulldozer driver in Bendell,

# The rains come. But hunger can't

Nowhere to go. The odds are stacked against those looking for jobs ... first,

The villagers of Loopeng lived relatively contentedly until one day, slap in the middle of their grazing lands, officialdom decreed a new village, to which it shifted 5 000 reluctant residents. Now both villages are destitute. The story is by no means an isolated one, reports

JOHN PERLMAN

where the return trip to Kuruman costs R7,20. It costs another R2 to get from Kuruman to the labour office in Mothibstad and, some say, another R30 to bribe the clerk.

Shad, a slight youth of 21, has a small advantage. He stays with his sister in Taung and walks down to the Teba (The Employment Bureau of Africa) office each day in the hope of finding a mine job. There are he says, nearly 800 men there every day. "They take two people some days, or one or sometimes nothing," he says. There are some employers who come to

Slough, Dearham and the other villages looking for workers. One 26-year-old man had just returned from a five-month stint on a Western Transvaal mealie farm: "The farmer offered us R2 a day, but at the farm he said we would be paid only R1,50. We slept all together in a large hall, 67 people, men and women, on a concrete floor. We had brought our own blankets. There was only one tap to wash ourselves. The farmer's own workers were living there in the same way."

"We were reaping mealies by hand. We would start work at five and work until sunset, even Saturdays. We were given mealie-meal only, three times a day."

"After two months, the farmer took us to the next farm, his brother's, to work there. People were too scared to refuse. At the end we were paid in mealie-meal. The bags were too many to carry, and the farmer bought those back, for R12 each."

Many of the men who wait around the villages of Mashewing district are in their early forties, but look 20 years older. "We were much fresher before," said one. "Just look at us now."

But the kids in the clinics and health centres (most of them built by the Catholic church, and none of them built by the Bophuthatswana government) look half the age they really are. "That child is two," says a Dearham health worker

## THE ARITHMETIC OF FAMINE: MORE THAN HALF TH-

THE language of starvation is simple and brutally clear. Stunting is what happens to children who, for long periods, suffer inadequate quantity and quality of diet and, according to internationally agreed 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 recently surveyed by Operation Hunger, 56,5 percent of children were found to be stunted. In the Northern Cape, this figure was 80,4 percent.

Some four percent of children suffered from wasting — current acute malnutrition assessed 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 in Black Rural Communities*, compiled by Frances D'Souza of Oxford University and Mpho Mashanini, Zwayi Pongoma and Tumu

Mashanini of Operation Hunger — does catalogue starvation, it also outlines another serious problem.

In addition to the many households trapped in the trough of hunger and poverty, others hang precariously just above it.

The report notes that "apparently disastrous economic conditions do not always result in poor nutritional condition of children," while there is often "severe 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 arises not so much due to absolute lack of food but loss of entitlement to the food which is available."

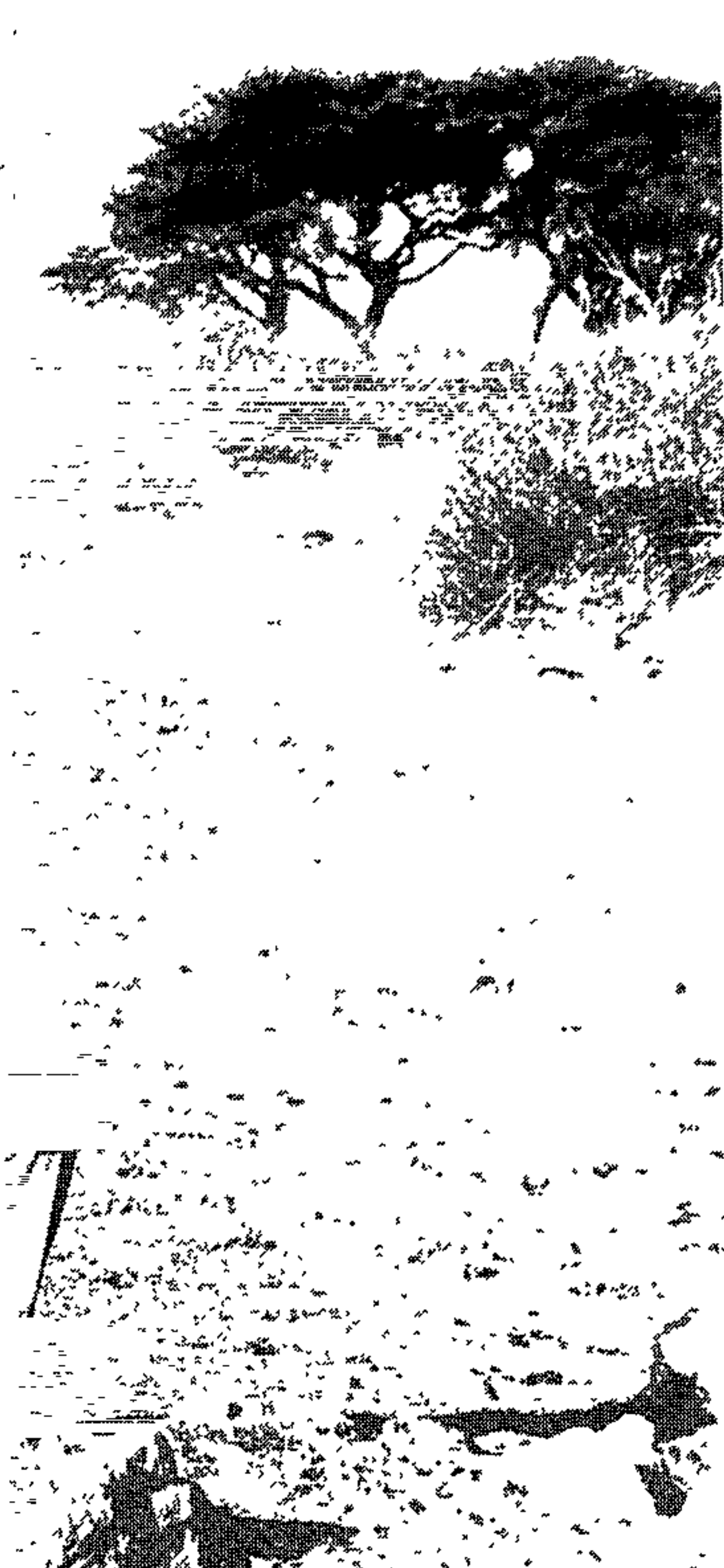
The most vulnerable households are those dependent on a single source of income (38 percent in the Eastern Cape, nearly 40 in the Transvaal and 39 in the Northern Cape), the "dispossessed" who depend on irregular and inadequate income sources (14, 15 and 12 percent respectively) and the destitute, people who have no visible cash income at all (three percent in the Eastern Cape, four in the Transvaal and 27 in the Northern Cape).

The survey was carried out between May and July this year in over 300 households in 28 vil-



The terrible silence of a kwashiorkor ward — no crying, no movement





They need the money for bus fare

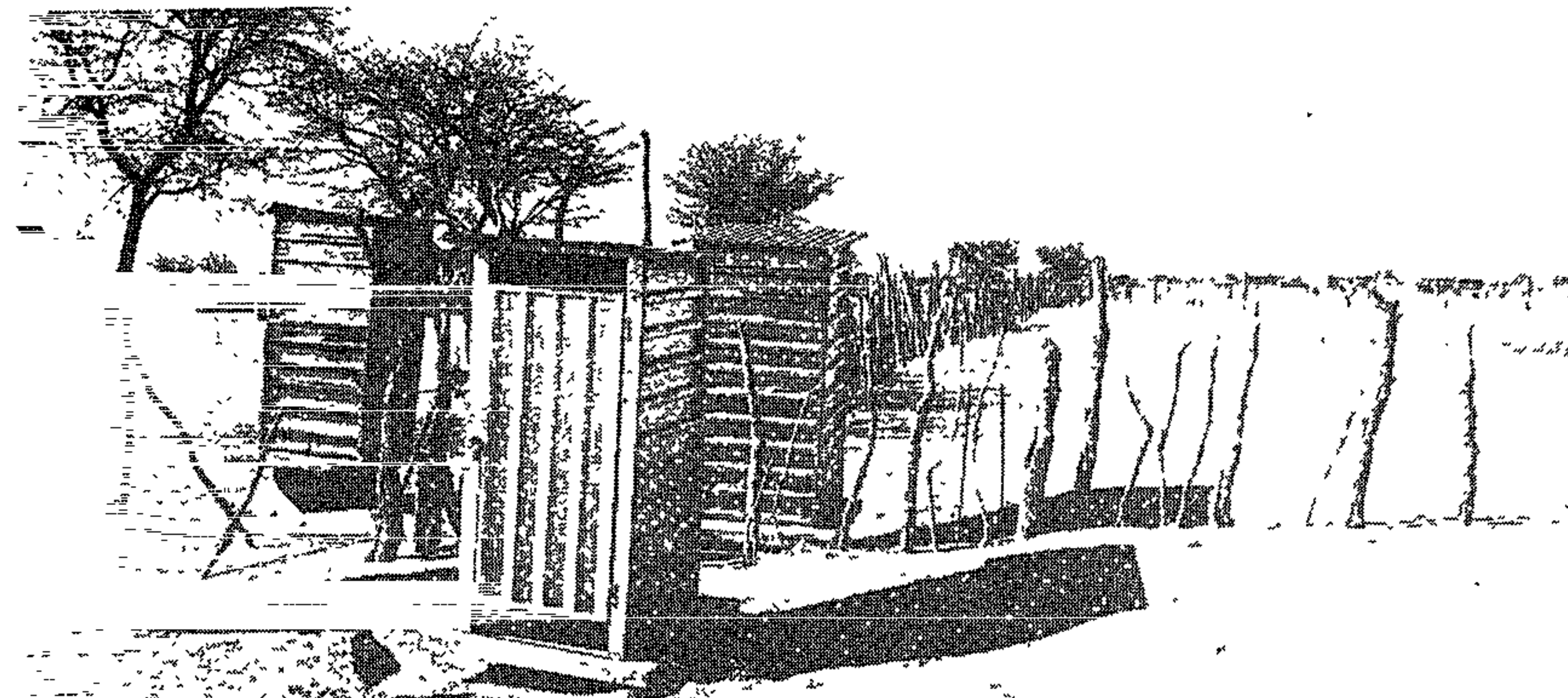


Face of poverty: He looks older than he is



The pension economy — single lifeline to old and young

# 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

...revealed when skin on the wrist or beneath the knee is pressed in and remains pitted. The worst thing about a bad kwashiorkor is the terrible silence," says Ina Perlman, director of Operation Hunger. "There is no crying, no movement. Some of the children have taught to eat."

Malnutrition is not the main killer, she says: "But a kid with kwashiorkor who gets measles will die. If the child gets gastro-enteritis, the chances of death are high." Government statistics keep malnutrition and malnutrition-related deaths separate.

Operation Hunger runs feeding schemes in the

area, but even this is hamstrung by the extreme barrenness of the place. A more nutritious thicker soup than the one presently given the children cannot be introduced because there isn't enough wood for the longer cooking time required. The present soup takes 20 minutes to cook, the more nutritious kind needs an hour.

## CHILDREN ARE STUNTED

...not only the very poor who are prey to starvation. Those a little better off can be just as vulnerable, and 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. The villages selected were mostly those that had been poor by clinic or mission staff in the past but did include some "relatively well-off." The survey was not intended to be a national survey but rather a pilot study of selected areas. In the Transvaal "homelands" of Gazankulu, Mafikeng and Venda, the average household size was seven people and the average income was R20 per month. In the Lebowa villages of Masha and Rantho, made up of relocated families, average monthly income was R60 per month, and infant mortality (stillbirth or death in the year) 25 percent. In Mogoto, also in Lebowa, and settled during the past two years by people thrown off neighbouring white farms, average monthly income is R96 per month and infant mortality nearly 27 percent. ...mealie-meal, or what the report calls "survival

food", was costing Transvaal households 57 percent of their income.

Nearly 15 percent of Eastern Cape households, surveyed (all villages but one were located in the Ciskei) were totally dependent for income on pensions and 42 percent could be described as "female-headed" — unmarried women, widows, grandmothers and women whose husbands had not visited or sent cash for the past year.

This situation, the report said, is typical of relocated communities, where the family and community is dislocated, 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 past nutritional deprivation, and only 39 percent of households had any significant agricultural assets, compared with 70 percent in the Transvaal.

In Glenmore, where most people have been forcibly removed more than once, average household incomes were R65 a month, and 30 percent had no visible source of income.

The report said the survey showed "unacceptably high rates of absolute poverty". High rates of stunting in all the areas suggested inadequate incomes over a long period of time, while very high reported rates of pellagra testified

to widespread protein deficiency among adults.

Of the three areas surveyed, the Northern Cape was "by far the poorest" with more or less permanent drought, low levels of migrancy (only 38 percent of households surveyed) and severely restricted opportunity for local employment.

While malnutrition rates in the Transvaal were very high and incomes somewhat lower than in the Eastern Cape, the report said households in the latter area seemed more vulnerable. Transvaal villages were more established and able to supplement migrant remittances with agricultural produce. Many of the workers were migrants on the Reef, a far more stable prospect than workers dependent on the ailing industries of East London and Port Elizabeth.

The report described as "a recipe for disaster" policies which left people dependent on cash income and with very limited access to land, and then removed them to remote areas where they were effectively denied access to jobs and cash.

The areas surveyed showed higher rates of stunting or chronic malnutrition than among children in rural areas of Botswana (41 percent), Swaziland (30 percent), Zambia (35 percent) and Zimbabwe (14 percent). Rates of wasting or current acute malnutrition among children in areas surveyed are higher than in rural areas of Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Some 25 percent of households in Dearham and 71,4 percent in Padstow receive fortnightly Operation Hunger rations. A just-released survey conducted by the organisation in Padstow and Dearham (and other parts of the country) found that households there were spending nearly 86 percent of their income on mealie-meal, which the survey terms "survival food".

Pensioners were found to be spending 111 percent of their cash, continually in debt.

Piet Molopi gave Iscor at Sishen 38 years of his working life and left in 1985 with a pension of R100 a month. He must spend R16 of that taking a taxi from Padstow 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. Molopi 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 lists exactly what he owes them R78,32 for 40kg of mealie-meal, 2,5kg of sugar, 1kg Punch, 1 packet of chicken, 5kg brown flour plus a plastic bucket, another 2,5kg of maize meal, dripping and some snuff.

Money not spent on the most basic food is snatched at by taxes — in Laxey, people pay R2 a year for a dog (R5 for a bitch), R2,75 for a cart (R5 if it has four wheels) and R10 to the Tribal Authority — and save up if possible for school fees. Primary schools cost R23 in fees, but uniforms and books push this up to around R80. There is only one high school in the area, and sending a child away to study for matric can cost as much as R600.

In Dearham and Padstow, parents have for the past three years paid a levy to fund a television set for the school (R10 per child in Padstow and double that in Dearham). The Bophuthatswana government has built few classrooms in Mashewing (It has, however, sent officials to preside at the openings of buildings built by the community or the church.)

The Operation Hunger survey makes the destitution in the district statistically plain. Average monthly income per household in Dearham is R70 and in Padstow R79. In the former village 25 percent of households have no visible cash income and in Padstow the comparable figure is 43 percent. In an area with no farming potential 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 Padstow

*First Report on Estimating Vulnerability in Black Rural Communities in South Africa*, by Frances D'Souza (Oxford University) and Mpho Mashanini, Zwayi Pongoma and Tumi Mashanini (Operation Hunger) is available from Operation Hunger, PO Box 32257, Braamfontein 2017 at R5 a copy



# 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 urbanization, 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 emphasized 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 53% in Phoenix were owned.



# New order for shanty residents

LAWAALKAMP, the shanty town in George, which has resisted removal to the squatter camp of Sandkraal for five years, was issued with a new deadline last month to vacate their homes by the end of this month - September 30.

Last year, the community of 300 families, ignored two intimidating deadlines set by George municipality to move to Sandkraal which is four kilometres away.

However, residents interviewed, responded with a resounding: "We are here to stay".

George Civic Association executive member, Mxolisi Somandi said: "We want this to be clear to the authorities, we don't want to move out of Lawaalkamp. We want it to be upgraded."

Somandi, who is the GCA spokesman for the Lawaalkamp residents, told an audience during a prayer service held at the St Paulus Anglican Church Hall recently that those who wanted to move, were welcome to do so.

"We are not trying to stop people from going to

Sandkraal. Our enemy is forced removals. We don't want to be forced to move and leave our well established houses and move far away from the industrial area," he said.

Lawaalkamp residents have resisted several forced removals despite harassment from the police and the George Municipality under the East Cape Development Board since 1982. In April last year,

## CP Correspondent

the municipality bulldozed 200 of its block houses in Lawaalkamp which served as accommodation for municipal workers.

The latest incidents have been the mysterious burning of houses. So far five houses in three months have been gutted. The George municipality has refused to rebuild the



Police keep a wary eye on the Potsdown residents before their return to Ciskei.

houses and have attempted to move the families to Sandkraal.

A spokesman for the National Committee Against Removals, Laurie Platzky said: "The George Civic Association representing the people of Lawaalkamp in their refus-

al to move to Sandkraal, demands that both Sandkraal and Lawaalkamp should be available for them.

"The George municipality said it would find other ways to deal with individuals in Lawaalkamp and to persuade them to move to

Sandkraal.

"To get them to move they have used intimidation tactics and issued notices supposedly in the terms of the law, such as the Illegal Squating Act, the National Building Regulation Act, both of which have been dismissed as in-

valid in a court of law.

"The community is involved in a third court case and it will not give up. In June, Lawaalkamp was declared a Coloured group area and again this could be used to force Africans to move to Sandkraal," added Platzky.

Meanwhile an application has been made to the Cape Town Supreme Court to have the municipality committed for contempt of court, in that they assisted in breaking down a house in defiance of a Supreme Court order.



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# Lawaai-kamp plea to P W Botha

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha has told Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp residents would have to move to Sandkraal for health reasons.

The GCA also questioned Mr Botha's assertion that Lawaai-kamp residents lived in "sak krotte and sinkpondokke" and invited the President to visit Lawaai-kamp to see for himself.

## 'Laissez-faire'

Replying, Mr Botha said Lawaai-kamp 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 "Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp "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 Lawaai-kamp stays as it is, Sandkraal does not offer improved living conditions. Most of the houses in Sandkraal are not better than those in Lawaai-kamp 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, Lawaai-kamp would remain better than Sandkraal in every respect.



## Lawaikamp/Sandkraal: removal of residents

\*17. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether his Department and the municipality of George liaised regarding the removal of residents of Lawaai-kamp to Sandkraal (Tyolorah) before the end of September 1987, if so, (a) with whom did his Department liaise and (b) what was the nature of the liaison;

(2) whether his Department informed the (a) municipality concerned and (b) residents of Lawaai-kamp that there are even available at Sandkraal where residents of Lawaai-kamp will be able to resettle; if so, (i) on what date, in each case, (ii) how many families are living in Lawaai-kamp at present and (iii) how many plots are available in Sandkraal,

(3) whether officials of his Department were involved in campaigns and/or actions in July, August and September with a view to encouraging residents of Lawaai-kamp to move to Sandkraal, if so, what was the nature of these campaigns and/or actions;

(4) whether he envisages these campaigns and/or actions to be continued,

(5) whether his Department was requested by officials of the said municipality between (a) 1 January and 31 August 1987 and (b) 1 September and 30 September 1987 to assist with the removal of residents of Lawaai-kamp to Sandkraal, if so, what was the nature and content of each such request?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(1) No, but there is continuous liaison between the Cape Provincial Administration and the Municipality of George

(a) Falls away

(b) The Municipality of George and the Cape Provincial Administration liaised regarding the avail-

settlement of persons in the upgraded area; if not,

(3) whether he is considering appointing a neutral committee or body to investigate and to take decisions on disputes between the township committee of Crossroads and the squatter committees on settlement and resettlement in the upgraded area, if not, why not,

(4) whether permission was granted to persons to settle in the upgraded area, if so, (a) to how many (i) individuals and (ii) families and (b) for what reasons;

(5) whether precedence will be given to these individuals and families with regard to settlement in the upgraded area?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

(1) (a) Yes If incongruities or malpractices occur, however, the Administrator may intervene

(b) Yes, a representative of the Western Cape Office of the Community Service Department of the C P A attended a meeting at which the M E C, Mr Theron, met a formal delegation of squatters led by Mr J van Eck. MP This delegation claimed to be representative of the squatters resident in the Crossroads area

(i) The nature of these discussions included negotiations presently being conducted by the CPA for the acquisition of additional land for people to be settled on. It was furthermore decided and agreed upon that the line of communication between the said Committee and the CPA be clearly identified. A senior official of the CPA Community Services has been identified as the communicator for future discussions.

(ii) The content of the requests of the committees is reflected in a memorandum which is summarized as follows:

— that preferably serviced land be allocated to them for residential purposes;

— that land, preferably in the vicinity of Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension, the Portland Cement area, KTC, Nyanga and Lansdowne Road area, be allocated to them,

— that the Town Council not be permitted to decide to whom land should be allocated,

— further that the Cape Town Town Committee not be empowered to allocate land to them,

— that the Administrator or the Executive Committee be requested to negotiate regarding the allocation of land and other aspects affecting their lives;

— that a working committee comprising representatives of the Administrator as well as the relative communities and their advisors be appointed to investigate the availability of land in the relative areas

(2) The question regarding further peaceful negotiations between all interested parties is a subject which is receiving intense consideration by the CPA. It will be the task of the official referred to in 1 (b) (i) to ensure that such an atmosphere is created to enable negotiations

## Crossroads: settlement in upgraded area

\*18. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 264 on 6 August 1987, the (a) township committee of Crossroads has the final say about the settlement of persons in the upgraded area and (b) community services department of the Cape Provincial Administration has had discussions with committees representing squatters who are resident in this area which is now being upgraded, if so, what was the (i) nature of these discussions and (ii) content of the requests conveyed by these committees,

(2) whether these committees are prepared to negotiate with the township committee of Crossroads on the



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## Letter to PW on George removal

By EDYTH BÜLBRING,

THE George Civic Association sent a letter this week to State President PW Botha asking him to halt the forced removal of Lawaai kamp residents to Sandkraal 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 Lawaai kamp, disputes Botha's claims that Sandkraal offers improved living conditions and refers to an engineers 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 clenched 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 7 000 households had their houses flattened, their belongings put on municipal trucks and dumped at a tent town in the Kwanobuhle township area of Tyoksville.

All that's 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 Levysdale 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 JMC decided that Langa would be moved to Kwanobuhle. Within a month, it 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 vul-



Wilmot Skali outside the Langa home he has occupied for 40 years ... I will only move if I see a cement house with my own eyes.

# From Langa to 'shacktown'

By EDYTH BULLBRING  
and MBULELO LINDA

nerable to attacks by robbers and criminals elements, "But I won't go there. Why must I leave 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 tsotsis. 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 concrete houses of Khayelitsha. 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, Fezile Tom, 40, 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. I try to avoid walking to Kayelitsha, but as a driver, I am forced there," he said.

The Tyoksville residents spoken to complained about the vigilante attacks and inconvenience of living in Tyoksville.

"There's nothing about living here that's dusty - I have lived in the house twice. The town is far away and transport is expensive. It's very dangerous, Beauty Mgqudliseni."

Ida Pana, also a Tyoksville resident, said at me. I am tired of Langa I used to be but I feel 80.

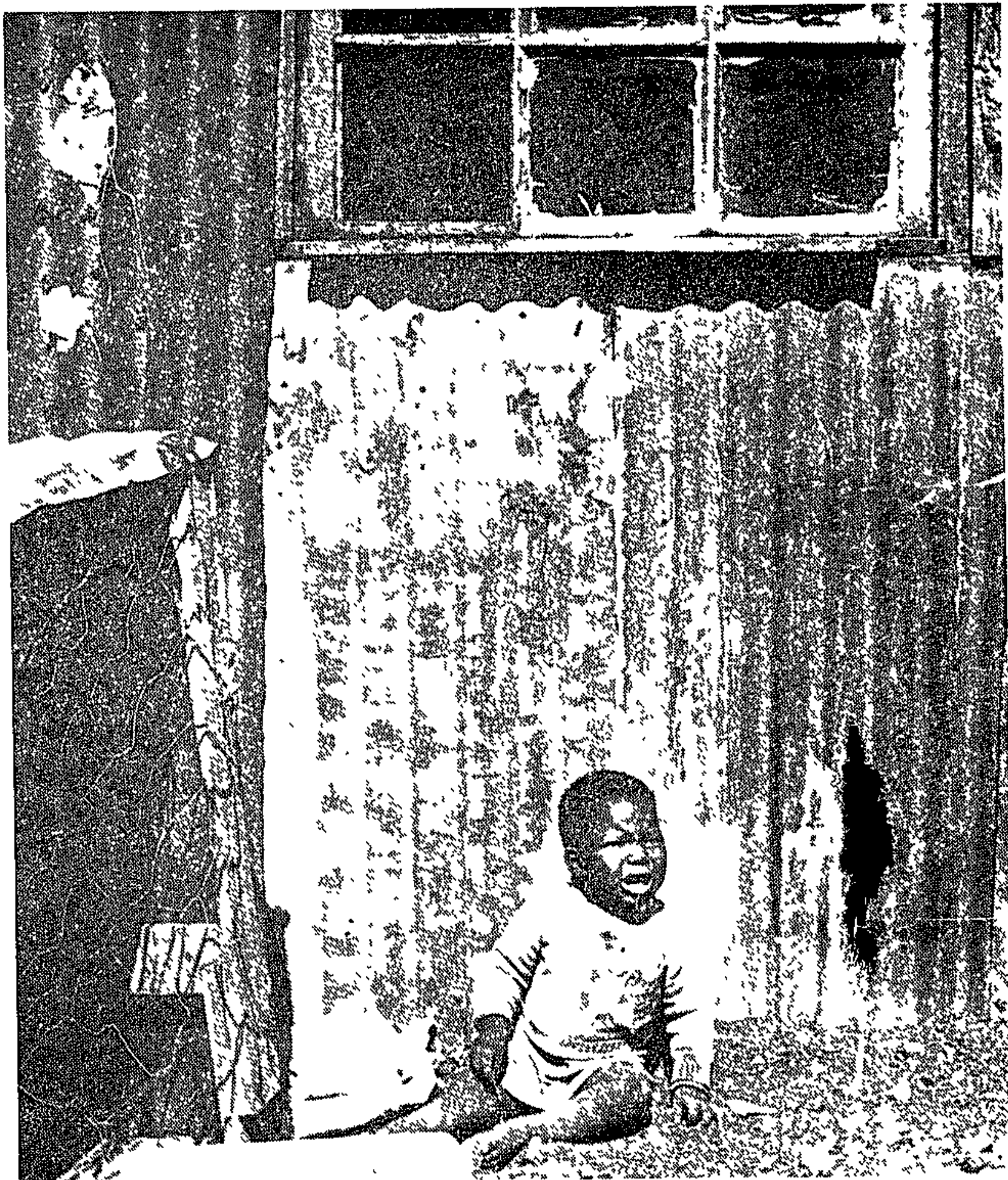
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# A TALE OF TWO 'CITIES'

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21/09/87.



**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.**



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WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

*Own Affairs*

## Provincial education departments

102 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 83 on 9 September 1987, provincial education departments have been requested to curtail their expenditure by a specific percentage, if not, was the purport of the instruction with regard to curtailment, if so, by what percentage in respect of each education department?

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

No, no percentage curtailment was specified. The instruction was that each department should function within its allotted budget amount.

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*Transvaal*

No, an earnest request has been made to effect savings.

(a) savings are to be made in the following areas:

administrative costs  
transport and subsistence allowance  
buildings and grounds  
municipal and other services  
consumable school stationary and materials  
furniture and equipment  
transport schemes,

(b) no percentage was specified.

(c) requests were made on 21 August 1986 and 9 April 1987,

*Orange Free State*

yes.

(a) in respect of all items,

(b) no specific percentage was mentioned,

(c) 21 May 1987,

*Natal*

no, the available funds are controlled by the Director of Education and adjustments in respect of requested funds and those which are made available are done by the Director. No specific percentage is applied but attention is focused on essential items as against those which can be dealt with at a later stage.

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

Cape  
Yes,

(a) (b) (c)

class reference works,  
textbooks and prescribed works, supplementary teachers' books (enrichment) 25% 15 January 1987  
all consumable items 10% 14 April 1987  
electricity, water and telephone calls 25% 18 May 1987,

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THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

chased, if so, (a) why, (b) at what price per kilolitre was water (i) purchased and (ii) sold in this Black township as at 30 June 1985 and 30 June 1987, respectively, and (c) how is the difference financed?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

*Development of Ironsdyke, Vereeniging*

419. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

Whether his Department intends developing an area in the vicinity of Ironsdyke in the district of Vereeniging, if so, what are the particulars of the development?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No

*Immigrants: countries of origin*

505. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

With reference to his reply to Question No 352 on 10 September 1987, what are the countries of origin of the (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black immigrants in respect of whom the Immigrants' Selection Board approved applications for the period August 1986 to July 1987?

## THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Statistics on the basis required, are not being kept by the Department

*Own Affairs:**Marnet radios*

104. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether any marnet radios are in use as emergency radios at schools falling under the provincial education departments; if so, in which such education departments;

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(2) whether all (a) schools, (b) hostels and (c) school buses under the control of provincial education departments that make use of the marnet radio system are equipped with radios; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what percentage of each of these categories is so equipped,

(3) whether measures to ensure that emergency communication can take place at all times are taken at schools where this system is in use, if so, what measures are taken by each education department, if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is envisaged by his Department in this regard?

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It is not deemed to be in the general interest to make this information available

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

*General Affairs:**Inanda Dam area: residents resettled*

346. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 10 on 26 March 1985, the residents in the Inanda Dam area have been resettled; if so, (a) how many persons have been moved to each specified resettlement area and (b) when were they moved; if not, when are these persons due to be moved;

(2) whether any compensation has been or will be paid to these persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) what compensation, (b) how was this amount calculated and (c) which Government

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THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

Department will be responsible for paying this compensation?

# THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

- (a) 1 435 persons to the Ntuzuma Township  
1 491 persons to the Tribal areas.

(b) Beginning of 1986 up to date.

(2) Yes.

- (a) Compensation for improvements.  
(b) Compensation determined according to replacement value  
(c) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

## Inanda

409 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(a) From what date has expenditure for the provision of an infrastructure for Inanda been incurred, (b) what amount was spent by his Department in this connection in each specified financial year for which information is available and (c) (i) what total amount was spent in each of these financial years on (aa) planning and (bb) the physical execution of projects and (ii) what was the nature of these projects?

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) From the financial year 1981-1982.

(b) 1981-82	R 1 938 041,60
1982-83	R 1 281 006,14
1983-84	R 4 523 093,99
1984-85	R 5 022 148,14
1985-86	R 8 201 775,43
1986-87	R 20 425 849,12
1987-88	R 18 230 000,00*
* Allocated	

(c) (i) (aa) 1981-82 R 68 041,60  
1982-83 R 31 006,14

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1983-84	R 23 093,99
1984-85	R 22 148,14
1985-86	R 1 775,43
1986-87	R 10 849,12
1987-88	R 500 000,00*
* Allocated	

(bb) R 1 870 000;	
R 1 250 000;	
R 4 500 000;	
R 5 000 000;	
R 8 200 000;	
R 20 415 000;	
R 17 730 000 (allocated).	

- (i) Roads and drainage;  
Water supply;  
Sanitation;  
Electricity supply;  
Purchase of plant and equipment;  
Housing loans;  
Public buildings;  
Sport facilities;  
Office accommodation;  
Schools

## Jewellery: *ad valorem* tax/import duty

54: Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the (a) *ad valorem* tax on locally manufactured jewellery and (b) import duty on (i) gold, (ii) silver and (iii) platinum jewellery products manufactured overseas?

## THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) 35% *Ad valorem* excise duty.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) 25% Customs duty plus a further 35% *ad valorem* customs duty.

*Note:* In terms of section 65 (8) (a) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 the value of imported jewellery for purposes of the additional 35% *ad valorem* customs duty shall be the transaction value of the jewellery plus 15 per cent of such value plus the 25% customs duty.

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FRIDAY, 2 OCTOBER 1987

FRIDAY, 2 OCTOBER 1987

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs

## Annual reports

360. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;

- (2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;

- (3) whether any copies of these reports were sold, if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;
- (4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to his Department of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of his Department and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

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COMMISSION FOR ADMINISTRATION

- (1) (a) (i) One

(ii) Commission for Administration.

(b) R19 555,06.

(c) 2 000.

(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd for the Government Printer.

- (2) No, the Government Printer gives it out on contract.

(a) (i) and (ii) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

- (3) No (a), (b) and (c) Falls away

(4) (a) Information on 1982 to 1984 reports not available;

1985 R17 513,59  
1986 R19 555,06

(b) Information on 1982 to 1984 reports not available;

1985 R17 513,59  
1986 R19 555,06

(c) (i) and (ii) 1981-82 only black and white;  
1982-83 full colour and black and white;

1984 full colour only;  
1985 full colour only;  
1986 full colour only.

(d) All on bond  
(e) (i) (aa) None.

(bb) 1982-83;

1984;  
1985;  
1986.

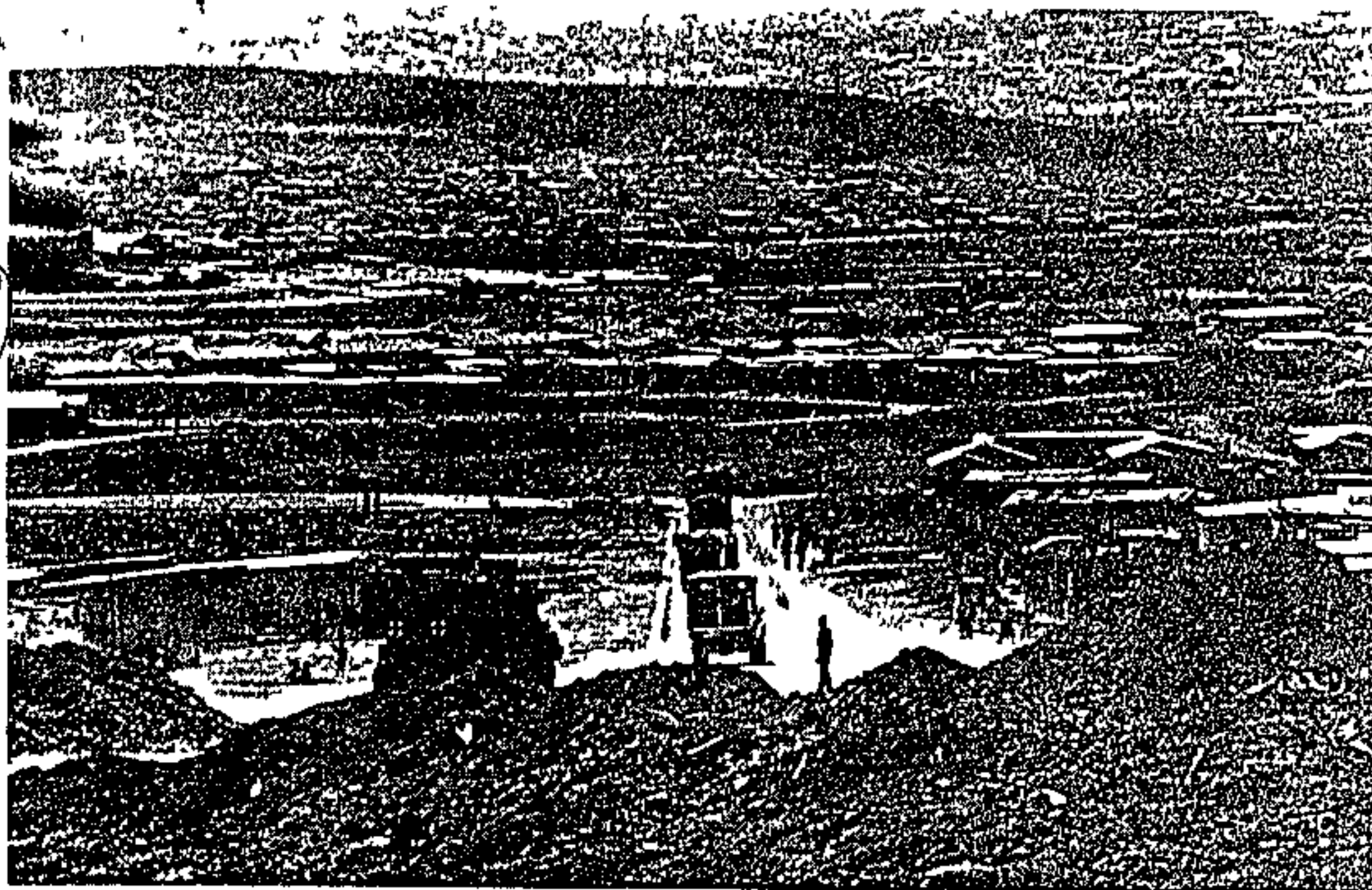
(ii) (aa) 1984, 1985 and 1986 colour.

(bb) 1982-83 black/white.

HoA



# Home to 40 000 becomes a ghost town



Tyoksville on the outskirts of Khayelitsha ... 40 000 people were moved

From EDYTH BULBRING and MBULELO LINDA

## PORT ELIZABETH

Langa has been moved near Khayelitsha — and it's not in the Western Cape.

An area dubbed Tyoksville on the outskirts of Khayelitsha in the Eastern Cape, has become the unwanted dumping ground for residents forced out of Langa, a squatter township at Uitenhage.

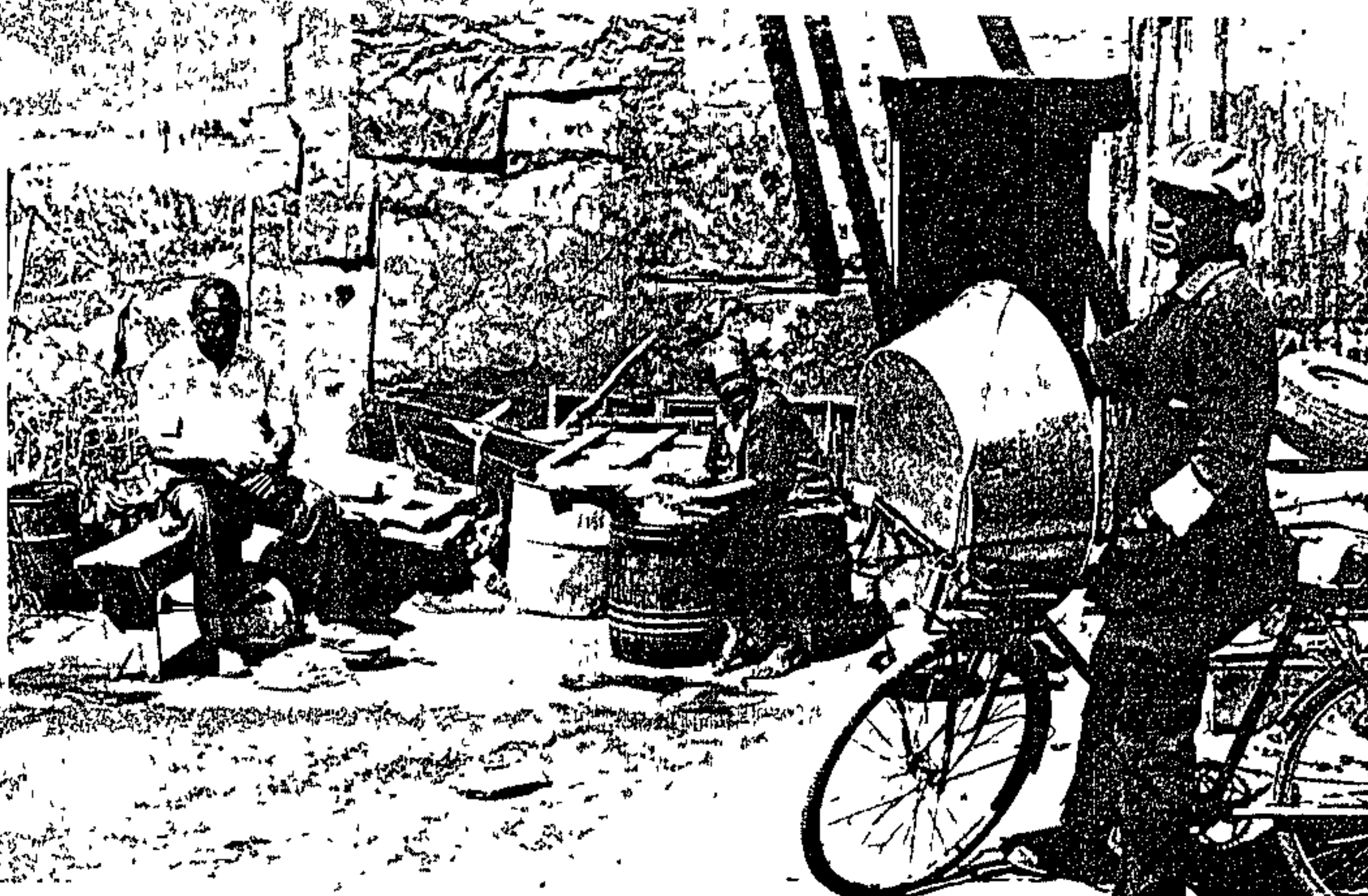
It is now 15 months since the homes of more than 7 000 families were bulldozed at Langa. Many of the families lived there for 40 years.

The reason for their removal seems to be that they were uncomfortably close to Uitenhage's central business area and the white township of Levysville.

The Langa community was also well-organised into street committees and most of its organisations affiliates of the UDF. Langa township experienced more consumer boycotts between 1975 and 1986 than any other township in South Africa.

It was also the scene of a massacre on March 21 1985, when 21 people were shot dead by the police in Maduna Road.

In May 1985, a petition calling for the removal of the township was circulated among the white community and handed to the deputy minister of Co-



Of the last few people left ... Wilmot Skali, his wife Sarah and a visitor, James Mborane, outside the Skalis home in Langa.

Pictures: MBULELO LINDA

throughout the country, have been described as "sinister bodies" and an attempt to control the situation in the townships and stamp out unrest.

The State of Emergency also resulted in the detention of most of the UDF

have now replaced most of the tents and the township is officially known as Kwanobuhle Extension.

Since January this year, Tyoksville's residents have been the main target of attacks by vigilantes, allegedly of the Ama-Afrika group.

Fezile Tom, a Tyoksville resident, said "I did not choose to come here. I was forced. The soldiers told me if I didn't go, I would be labelled a comrade."

He recalled the incident on January 4 this year when Ama-Afrika vigilantes allegedly forced residents to attack UDF members.

"I was woken up by men in balaclavas and told to join them in beating up the young boys," he said.

Affidavits about these attacks are in the possession of Port Elizabeth lawyers.

Tom, 40, said he would go back to Langa if allowed to.

"Transport is scarce here. I can't walk to work like I used to in Langa."

He said during the consumer boycott they were told to report boycott leaders to the Ama-Afrika.

He said the UDF organisation had been wiped out and many people killed because of their links with the UDF.

Tyoksville residents also told of the high crime rate and the inconveniences of

## "We knew we would die if we moved to Tyoksville in the winter"

operation and Development with 350 signatures.

During the next 14 months, the community held meetings with the municipality and the Kwanobuhle town council to negotiate the upgrading of the township rather than removal.

Last June, after months of negotiations, it was agreed that Langa would be spared and an upgrade plan would be implemented in consultation with UDF leaders representing the community.

Soon after the introduction of the State of Emergency in June 1986, however, the fate of Langa was placed in the hands of a Joint Management Committee (JMC).

JMCs, introduced by the government in townships

leadership in the township.

On July 12 last year the local JMC decided that the residents in Langa would be moved and within a month, what was a home to 40 000 people became a ghost town.

Today what is left of Langa, are the churches, the community hall and about 40 houses dotted forlornly on the slopes.

One of the residents who has "dug in his heels" and refuses to move, is Mr Gray Bana, 76, a former chef at the Goodyear tyre plant who has lived with his family at Langa for almost 50 years.

"My husband built this house with his two hands when he was young. Now he is old and blind and can't move. He does not have the strength to build another house," said Mrs



Refusing to budge ... Mr Gray Bana (seated) outside the home he built with his own hands in Langa with his wife, Virginia, and sons Elvis (left) and Dennis

Virginia Bana

Bana, 60, said her children were born in the house and the family felt they could not start again.

"Many of our friends who were moved 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.

For Virginia Bana not having any neighbours does not bother her. "At first there was a loneliness about the whole

place, but now it is just quiet, the loneliness is gone."

Miriam Speelman, 19, lives here with her grandfather and mother and six brothers and sisters. She said she wouldn't mind going to Tyoksville.

"I'm very lonely here, all

my friends have left but my grandfather refuses to budge. It's lousy not having any neighbours," she said.

Wilmot Skali has lived in 21st Avenue for 40 years.

"I would only move to

## The UDF organisation had been "wiped out" and many people killed

Kwanobuhle if I saw a cement house with my own two eyes I am not going to be forced out of the house that 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 an insecure place and going to a place which is even more insecure and crawling with tsotsis?"

"Some people have left there and are building lodgings behind the cement houses here so that they can escape attacks."

About 10 kilometres away, in the greater Kwanobuhle area and next to the concrete houses of Khayelitsha, the new homes of the former Langa residents have been hastily erected.

Wood-and-iron shacks

living there.

"There's nothing good about living here. It's dusty, I have to clean the house twice a day and town is far away. Transport is expensive and very dangerous," said Beauty Mgqudlu, 21.

Jackson Bula, 65, still lives in the tent he was moved to in June last year.

"I built a shack, but I gave it to my son. When it rains my tent leaks," he said.

The day reporters visited Tyoksville, the shanty town was sealed off by security forces and residents stopped at roadblocks.

Captain Peet Grobber, the press liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said it was a routine crime prevention exercise. — ECNA



# 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. (27)

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 excision 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'être* 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. W. K. M. 2-8/10/87

The fate of Moutse is critical to the future of KwaNdebele. It is a major centre of resistance to KwaNdebele's rulers.

Chief Minister Majozi 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 1984 — it would stimulate trade in the nearby town of Ventersdorp, 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 350 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 Ventersdorp funeral par-

lour, 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 bottlestore 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.



Can. Times 6/10/87  
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# Bloekombos squatters to be removed

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL new dwellings constructed by the Bloekombos squatter community will be removed once the Kraaifontein 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 Kraaifontein 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 Kraaifontein 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.



The mayor of Kraaifontein, Mr B Badenhorst



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TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 1987

*Howard*

1087

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) His private capacity
- (b) (i) Commandant L A Terblanche.
- (ii) Soldier of Fortune.
- (2) (a) Yes The request was considered
- (b) Yes Permission was granted to attend and address the convention in his private capacity
- (3) Yes. Unclassified archive material of Operation Protea and the internal unrest situation
- (4) No The member's address was based on his own interpretation of available material and did not necessarily represent the official attitude of the SA Defence Force. No steps are contemplated with regard to the matter

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 29 September 1987.

**Pamphlets dropped from helicopter**

\*1. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 28 July 1987, the investigation into the incident on 23 May 1987 in which pamphlets were dropped from a low-flying helicopter has been completed; if not, what are the reasons for the delay in completing this investigation; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the results of the investigation and (c) who is the owner of the helicopter;
- (2) whether, as a result of this incident, any action has been taken against the (a) owner of the helicopter and (b) group allegedly responsible for distributing these pamphlets, if not, why not; if so, (i) what action in each case and (ii) what is the name of this group?

HOA

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THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No. Because the investigation instituted up until now suggests that the helicopter which is being referred to, was at an aviation company for routine service and maintenance on the date of the alleged offence. This information is in conflict with the information which the South African Police received from the End Conscription Campaign and is at present being further investigated
- (a) to (c) Fall away
- (2) No, because the investigation has not yet been finalized
- (a) and (b) Fall away

**Oukase, Brits: deproclamation**

\*2 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the Black residential area at Brits, also known as Oukase, has been deproclaimed; if so, when,
- (2) whether this deproclamation has been or is being implemented; if so, when was the matter disposed of or is it expected to be disposed of,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) Yes 17 October 1986
- (2) Yes It is not possible to determine a definite date because the relocation of the residents to Lethabale is a continuous process.
- (3) No.

**Oukase, Brits: illegal squatting**

\*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any illegal squatting is at present taking place in the Black residential area at Brits, also known as Oukase; if so, how many squatters are involved;

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- (2) whether he intends taking any action in respect of these squatters; if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) Yes; 136 families.
- (2) (a) and (b) The Transvaal Provincial Administration is already taking steps in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, to effect the establishment of an emergency camp on the land concerned where the squatters may be accommodated temporarily until they can settle elsewhere.

**Member of SAP**

\*4 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, is or was a member of the South African Police; if so, (a) when did he join the Police Force, (b) (i) in which sections of the Force has he served and (ii) during which periods did he serve in each of these sections and (c) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether this person has since left the South African Police; if so, (a) when and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2) I do not consider it to be in the public interest or the interest of the country to furnish this information

Algoa Regional Services Council, Port Elizabeth

\*5. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the premises occupied by the Algoa Regional Services Council

- in Port Elizabeth, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were redecorated recently, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) what was the (i) total cost of redecorating and (ii) cost per metre of the curtaining material and (d) what is the street address of these premises;
- (2) whether tenders were called for to undertake this redecoration, if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) Yes, if it can be called redecoration
- (a) Between 1 April 1987 and 15 August 1987
- (b) It is the property of the Municipality of Port Elizabeth. A few years ago the Ford Motor Company vacated the building. All that was left behind was an empty shell. Air-conditioning, electric wiring, partitioning, carpets and curtains had to be installed and particular plumbing had to be done.
- (c) (i) R541 451.
- (ii) Those in the council chamber—R12,99 per meter; those in the reception area, committee room and offices—R14,99 per meter.
- (d) Seventeenth Floor  
Brister House  
Main Street  
Port Elizabeth

- (2) No, it was not in the interest for the functioning of the RSC. A long period is taken up for the invitation of tenders. Economical prices were negotiated with the suppliers. At least two quotations were obtained for every item.

- (3) A special committee of the Port Elizabeth City Council approved the lowest of the quotations.

HOA



They were stopped by members of the South African Police, whereupon they attacked and seriously injured these members

During the action at Cosatu House:

13 persons were arrested on charges of Public Violence;

3 persons were arrested on charges of Attempted Murder,

1 person was arrested on a charge of Robbery,

1 person was arrested for being a prohibited immigrant.

In addition, large quantities of dangerous weapons, *inter alia* pangas, knives, iron bars and kernes, were seized

(2) Yes.

(a) Sufficient members to deal with a given situation

(b) and (c) These members of the South African Defence Force, in accordance with Regulation 1 of the Emergency Regulations promulgated by virtue of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), form part of the Security Forces and it was in this capacity that they assisted the South African Police to cordon off the building efficiently.

(3) Yes.

(a) and (b) One charge of Theft and one charge of Malicious Damage to Property were submitted on 11 May 1987.

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) The investigation has not yet been completed and I am therefore not in a position to furnish any further information.

#### Financial costs for education: tax deductible

\*3. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he or any member of his Department

ment has received any representations with regard to making all financial costs incurred by parents in respect of all primary, secondary and tertiary education a deductible expenditure in the determination of taxable income, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr G Marais) [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]:

(a) A number of representations have been received requesting that educational costs, or at least school and university fees, be allowed as a deduction against income. In view of the secrecy provisions contained in the Income Tax Act, the names of correspondents cannot be furnished

(b) About 4 representations are received per annum.

(c) The Minister of Finance has pointed out that expenditure on children's school and university fees and books is a private and domestic expense. In our income tax system, in common with income tax systems in other countries, a taxpayer's total income less only such expenditure incurred to produce such income is used as a measure of his ability to pay tax. The rebate allowed to a taxpayer who supports a child or children is intended in a measure to compensate for the additional expenditure he incurs in maintaining and educating his children.

The primary reason for not allowing private and domestic expenditure as a deduction is that this amounts to subsidisation by the State of the expenditure in question. The first disadvantage of allowing such expenditure is that assistance granted in this form is not subject to budgetary control, which often results in much higher levels of expenditure than would have been voted by Parliament in the form of a direct cash payment. Schools and universities are already substantially subsidised by the State, and this affects the amount of the

fees payable by parents and students. As a result of budgetary constraints it is not possible to provide unlimited funds for education and if an income tax concession was granted this would of necessity affect the amount available for education. For example, universities' fees would no doubt increase if the cash subsidy was reduced and in many cases the after tax position of the parent would remain substantially unchanged.

Another cogent reason for granting direct cash subsidies rather than an income tax concession is that less well-to-do parents and students paying their own way through school and university will receive little if any benefit from a tax concession whereas wealthy persons will receive the maximum benefit. The introduction of a tax concession will most probably result in an increase in fees and the effect will be that the after-tax cost for the wealthy will be reduced while the less well-to-do will have to pay higher fees. This would be a most unfortunate effect of the concession as it would make access to education even more difficult for the children from the lower and middle income groups.

#### Inanda Road/New Germany: construction of road

\*4. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether a road linking Inanda Road in the Waterfall area with New Germany along the Umgeni valley will be constructed as part of the proposal to resettle certain families as a result of the construction of the Inanda Dam; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps have been taken towards the construction of such a road and (b) when is it anticipated that construction will (i) commence and (ii) be completed?

#### The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

A road will be provided, but to date no steps have been taken for the construction of the road as the release of the Waterfall

area has as yet not been approved by Parliament, and planning can only commence after purchase thereof has been effected.

#### Waterfall: upgrading

\*5. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any steps have been taken to upgrade the intersection between Link Road and Inanda Road in the development area of Waterfall, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that the upgrading of this intersection will be completed?

#### The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Not by the Department of Development Aid. The matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Natal Provincial Administration.

#### Waterfall: schools planned

\*6. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are being planned for the development area of Waterfall; if not, why not; if so, (i) where will they be located and (ii) when will they be taken into use?

#### The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

To date no planning has been done for the development area of Waterfall as the release of this area has as yet not been approved by Parliament. Schools will be provided as required once the area has been purchased.

\*Mr P C CRONJÉ. Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to tell him that the question does not necessarily refer to schools in the other area. It refers to schools in the existing Waterfall area.

#### Flight SA 351 from Johannesburg/Cape Town

\*7. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:



within your rights to limit the number of supplementary questions. Are you now setting the precedent that you are only allowing four or six or a specific number of questions?

Mr SPEAKER: I am not setting any precedent. I have decided to allow five supplementary questions as a maximum and that is the basis upon which I said that I had allowed the maximum number of questions. My ruling is that five supplementary questions are allowed.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. Then, Sir, it is in fact a new ruling from the Chair that five supplementary questions will be allowed?

Mr SPEAKER: The hon member can accept it as a ruling from the Chair that five will be the maximum number of supplementary questions in respect of a particular question.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, is that five per person?

Mr SPEAKER: No, I am talking about five supplementary questions per question.

Mr D J DALLING: Per question, Sir?

Mr SPEAKER: Yes, I hope that is clear.

Mr D J DALLING: Yes, Sir, it is very clear. [Interjections.]

#### Declared cultural institutions

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

- (1) Whether any of the persons who are members of councils of declared cultural institutions are not White; if not, why not.
- (2) whether he will appoint persons who are not White as members of declared cultural institutions; if not, in terms of what statutory provisions or authorisation.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, since the institutions which fall under the Department of Education and Culture are classified as White own affairs. Although the services of

those institutions are available to all population groups, control is vested in the Whites;

- (2) no, in terms of section 14 (1) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983), matters which specially or differentially affect a population group in relation to the maintenance of its identity and the upholding and furtherance of its way of life, culture, traditions and customs, are own affairs in relation to such population group. Paragraph 3 of schedule 1 of the Act stipulates that art, culture and recreation (with the exception of competitive sport) which affect mainly the population group in question, are own affairs in relation to that population group. In paragraph 23 of a Government Notice dated 15 September 1984, the State President assigned the administration of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1969 (Act 29 of 1969), to the Minister of Education and Culture in respect of those institutions under his control;

- (3) no
- Mr R M BURROWS. Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, he will be aware that the control of the declared cultural institutions falls under the Cultural Institutions Act which is an Act falling within the ambit of the hon the Minister of National Education. As I understand it, the Act contains a reference to the election or appointment of persons to the council and does not restrict the election or appointment on a racial basis in any way. Does the hon the Minister still aver that he has the powers to restrict the election or appointment of persons on a racial basis?
- The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member heard my reply to the question he has put. If he wants to put another question, he is free to do so.

#### White schools: other pupils

\*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether, during the latest specified

period of three years for which information is available, his Department received any requests for pupils who are not White and who are not the children of members of the diplomatic corps to be admitted to schools falling under his control; if so, (a) how many such requests were received, (b) in respect of what provinces were these requests received and (c) what was the result;

- (2) whether, during the above period, any instances occurred where school committee and/or school board approval was granted for the admission of non-diplomatic non-White pupils and where departmental permission was refused; if so, (a) what were the circumstances in each case and (b) on whose decision was each request for admission refused.

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes.
    - (a) 56.
    - (b) Natal, O.F.S. Cape, Transvaal.
    - (c) the requests were not acceded to;
  - (2) school committees and/or school boards do not have the authority to grant approval
- The hon member is also referred to the reply to Question 4 on 4 August 1987
- (a) and (b) fall away;
  - (3) no

For written reply:

General Affairs.

Natal: resettlements

343. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) What total number of Black persons had been resettled in Natal since 1 January 1982 upto the latest specified

date for which information is available, (b) from what specified places had they been moved, (c) where were they resettled and (d) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 7404 Persons—members of three different groups—were resettled up to 28 August 1987

In the interests of clarity particulars of these groups are numbered (i), (ii) and (iii) hereunder.

- (b) (i) Upper Tugela Location.
- (ii) Inanda
- (iii) Winkelspruit
- (c) (i) On the farms The Downs 6580, The Lake 11408, Olivershoek 14071, Lente 14820, The Wedge 8177, Second 5882, Groot Geluk 1283, Duddington 4887, in the District of Bergville.
- (ii) In the Inanda tribal area and in Ntuzuma Township.
- (iii) In Inanda Township
- (d) (i) Due to the building of Woodstock Dam by the Department of Water Affairs
- (ii) Due to the building of the Inanda Dam by the Department of Water Affairs.
- (iii) These persons were Pondo refugees who squatted on private land close to Winkelspruit, alongside the N3 South Coast Highway

Political riot: insurance policies

388 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether the State subsidises insurance policies for political riot cover; if so, by what amount were these policies subsidised in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Blacks and (d) Indians in 1986?



# Shacks destroyed at Bloekomboos

APL Times 7/10/87

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## Staff Reporter

A HEATED confrontation between members of the Kraaifontein Municipal Police and the Bloekomboos squatter community flared up yesterday, when eight newly-erected shacks and extensions of existing shacks were torn down at the camp.

Watched by two members of Parliament and a Cape Times news team, one of the squatters, Miss Sylvia Willem, was kicked by a municipal policeman when she tried to stop municipal employees from tearing down part of her shack.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, condemned "the disgraceful behaviour" of a municipal policeman who "brutally kicked" Miss Willem.

Municipal police and other officials yesterday bulldozed newly-erected shacks at the site, while Mr Walsh and the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan

van Eck, monitored the destruction.

Riot policemen, called in by the municipality to protect officials, stood guard while the shacks were knocked down.

Mr Walsh said the community was "obviously upset at the destruction of their property" and he was "shocked" to witness what was done to Miss Willem.

"The foul language and arrogant behaviour of the municipal employees reflects on the type of person willing to perform such a shameful task," he said.

The Town Clerk of Kraaifontein, Mr W M Conradie, said he was unaware of the incident but would investigate Mr Walsh's complaint.

Four of the shacks destroyed yesterday belonged to families who had moved on to the site within the past three months, but another four shacks were the property of the original community, which the municipality is attempting to have evicted through a court interdict.

Miss Elizabeth Bosman, 21,

said she and her husband Mr Samson Gamede and her grandmother, Mrs Masidi Gamede, had been living at the camp for one month.

She said she had "no idea" where they were going to spend the night.

Mrs Mietjie Basson, who has been living at the camp since 1984, said they had built another shack because it was too crowded living with the others.

Mr Van Eck said the demolitions made "a mockery of the State President's (Mr P W Botha) promises about Group Areas reform".

"These people don't even have a group area to live in," he said.

The community, which has repeatedly been offered transport to Khayelitsha or Mbekweni townships, and accommodation there, has declined to leave, as most are employed in the nearby town and said they would be too far from their place of work.

Kraaifontein's chief fire officer, Mr Jannie Ellis, gave another two families till Monday to move their shacks.



**ALTERCATION** ... A municipal policeman grapples with Miss Sylvia Willem, who intervened when officials headed towards her shack. Minutes later they tore down an extension built on to her home. The Cape Times team witnessed the official kicking Miss Willem, who is one of the original members of the Bloekomboos community. The independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan Van Eck, and Kraaifontein fire chief, Mr Jannie Ellis (far right) look on.

Picture ANNE LAURE



- (a) The authority was granted on 23 July 1987.
- (b) The number of the authority was 19/1987 (N)
- (c) The relevant conditions attached to the authority were.

(a) The regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials (1985 Edition) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must be complied with

(b) This authority must be returned to the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Limited, P.O. Box 582, Pretoria, 0001, promptly after shipment of the total quantity authorised herein has been completed, or when no longer required for further use

- (2) Since neither NUFECOR nor the carter were licensed in terms of section 30 of the Act, no licence information was required to be displayed on the vehicle. However, the IAEA regulations referred to earlier call for appropriate labelling of vehicles indicating that the material being transported is radioactive. The vehicle in question did carry placards indicating that the load was radioactive material

- (3) No formal inquiry was received by the AEC from any Fire Department. NUFECOR also confirmed, on inquiry by the AEC, that they have also not received such inquiries

However, the AEC maintains a National Emergency Team which was activated and which established monitoring stations at Chalestown and at the Fire Station in Newcastle. They were in continuous contact with the Town Clerk and the Chief Protection Services of Volksrust and the Traffic Department of Newcastle. Decontamination facilities were also established by the AEC at Volksrust and at the Fire Station in Newcastle.

HOA

By the nature of these acts, personnel of the Fire Department in Newcastle were kept fully informed

However, a reporter of the Natal Witness did ask a member of the Emergency team what the ultimate destination of the uranium oxide was, and he correctly answered that such information was classified.

- (4) No, not at this stage

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Reply substituting reply to oral question 26 on Tuesday 8 September 1987 put by Mr S S van der Merwe (col 806).

#### Boschfontein 458-JQ

\*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987, the six White owners of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ have been bought out by the South African Development Trust Corporation, if not, when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalised, if so, when was the sale concluded,

- (2) whether this land will be made available for sale to the 92 Black persons living on the land to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if not, (a) why not and (b) to whom will this land be sold;

- (3) whether, prior to this land being incorporated into Bophuthatswana, these Black persons will be consulted regarding their views on incorporation; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to consult them; if so, (i) when, (ii) who will consult with these persons and (iii) what options will be offered to them in regard to the proposed incorporation?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No Negotiations with some of the owners have not been completed as yet

- (2) (a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken about the future disposal of the undivided shares that will be acquired by the South African Development Trust.

- (3) (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to paragraph 4 of the reply by the hon Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987. A decision on the incorporation of the area concerned was taken by Parliament of the Republic of South Africa by passing Act 112 of 1986

as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

- (2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels of this Board, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong;

- (3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels of this Board with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

#### Tourism Board: employees

174 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity by the South African Tourism Board

- (3) (a) Applicable salary scales on 1 July 1987

Executive Director	R70 017 (Fixed)
Chief Director	R62 199 (Fixed)
Director	R54 954 (Fixed)
Deputy Director	R43 389 × 1 830 - R47 049
Assistant Director	R33 624 - 34 803 × 1 431 - R37 665
Senior Accountant	R25 371 × 1 179 - 30 087/33 624 - R34 803 × 1 431 - R37 665
Senior Tourism Promotion Officer and equivalent	R25 371 × 1 179 - R30 087
Hotel Inspector	R15 912 × 789 - 22 224/22 224 - 23 013 × 1 179 - 25 371/25 371 × 1 179 - R30 087

- (b) Benefits: Housing subsidy

Pension fund  
Group life insurance  
Annual service bonus  
Motor-car financing scheme (from rank of Director)  
Entertainment allowance (from rank of Deputy Director).

#### THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) 285 persons on 1 October 1987

- (2) (a) 82 persons

- (b) (i) 71 male persons

- (ii) 11 female persons

- (c) 69 White males, 1 Black male, 1 Coloured male and 11 White females

#### End Conscriptio Campaign

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 30 on 16 June 1987, any possible charges are being inves-



## Munsieville: relocation of residents

627 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether his Department provided any funds for the relocation of residents of the Black township of Munsieville near Krugersdorp, during the period (a) 1 January 1975 to 31 December 1980 and (b) 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1985, if so, (i) what amounts, and (ii) for what purposes were these funds used, in each case,
- (2) whether any residents of this township were relocated during the above periods, if not, why not, if so, how many in each case,
- (3) whether these residents were relocated on a voluntary basis, if not, on what basis were they relocated,
- (4) whether any representations were made to him in regard to the relocation of this township, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was the purport of these representations,
- (5) whether it has been decided that Munsieville be retained as a Black township, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) why?

## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) (a) No
- (b) Yes

(i) R3 088 140

(ii) For the servicing (water, roads and sewerage) of 1 025 sites in Kagiso where the residents of Munsieville would have been resettled.

- (2) No. Because the Government reconsidered the matter.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Yes.
- (a) 2 December 1985 and 11 February 1986.
- (b) City Council of Krugersdorp.

housing units controlled by the National Housing Commission has been made available to (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians, if not, why not, if so,

- (3) whether the conditions for purchasing such housing units are the same for all population groups, if not, (a) why not and (b) what are the differences, if so, (i) (aa) what are the categories of prices charged, and (bb) how many units have been sold, in respect of each of these three population groups and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) (a) State financed housing which has been erected with funds from the National Housing Fund has realized R10 867 892,25.
- (b) 59 400
- (c) Funds are paid into the National Housing Fund as soon as it is received from the local authorities concerned and used for the funding of other projects
- (d) 30 September 1987
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) Since the acceptance of separate legislation by the various Administrations for Own Affairs the facilities to purchase housing units are administered by their own Housing Boards.
- (3) Yes
- (a), (b) Fall away.
- (i) (aa), (bb) and (ii) These questions should be put to the various Administrations for Own Affairs

## Relocation of Munsieville

630. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the residents of Krugersdorp have at any time been given an undertaking that the Black residential area of Munsieville would be relocated, if so, (a) by

whom, (b) when, (c) where were the persons concerned to have been moved to and (d) what was the Black population of Munsieville at the time?

## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- Yes
- (a) The Government, the Town Council of Krugersdorp and the West Rand Development Board,
- (b) On more than one occasion over a period of about 20 years.
- (c) Black town Kagiso at Krugersdorp,
- (d) About 3 600

## Khayelitsha: formal elections

631 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether any formal elections for representatives on a local authority have been held in Khayelitsha, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the results and (c) what is the name of the local authority concerned, if not, (i) why not, (ii) when are elections due to be held, (iii) who will be eligible to vote, (iv) who will supervise the elections and (d) for what body will persons be elected;
- (2) whether any persons in Khayelitsha are currently recognized as leaders or representatives of some or all of the residents there, if so, (a) which persons, (b) on what basis have they been elected as leaders or representatives, (c) since when have they been recognized and (d) on what matters have they been consulted,
- (3) whether any leaders or representatives have been given any authority by the Government to (a) make any decisions and/or (b) take any actions affecting Khayelitsha, if so, (i) what authority, (ii) in respect of what (aa) decisions and/or (bb) actions, (iii) (aa) on what legal grounds and/or (bb) in terms of what statutory provisions and (iv) with what results?



# 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 perpetrated.

In Lawaaiikamp, the enforcement of building regulations was being used in an attempt to demolish houses but in Sandkraal 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 "in the opinion of the superintendent" were "unsightly, unauthorised, dilapidated or movable"

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 Bothshabelo in the Free State, Red Location in Port Elizabeth and Mamelodi in Pretoria, the state uses the

upgrade process primarily to dedensify, 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 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.

"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.

The Lwandle decision was being re-



viewed but the single-quarter accommodation was being perpetuated.

In Lawaakamp, the enforcement of building regulations was being used in an attempt to demolish houses but in Sandkraal, where the George Municipality wanted the people to move, the building regulations had been waived.

In Duncan Village at East London and Walmer at Port Elizabeth, township regu-

lations 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."

"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 Botshabelo (OFS), Red Location (Port Elizabeth) and Mamelodi (Pretoria), the state uses the upgrade process primarily to dedensify, 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."



# Oukasie: The fight goes on

**RESIDENTS** of Oukasie, near Brits, have vowed to demonstrate to the world that any Government attempt to move them to the new Letlhabile resettlement area would be a forced removal.

This was decided by more than 1000 people who met at the local Roman Catholic hall on Saturday.

They said they would

**By ALINAH DUBE**

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 Letlhabile 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 other had gone into hiding in fear.

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Children at Lawaakamp'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 Lawaakamp 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 Sandkraal, a resettlement area about 20km from Lawaakamp.

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 Basson, he 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.



# Apartheid lost, but not nature

By MIKE LOEWE, Durban

AFTER years of the government stalling over the fate of thousands of people living in the Inanda Dam basin, nature has stepped in and done the job.

The government had planned to move the Ngqolosi people out of Umgeni river valley in Natal to a white-owned farm near wealthy Kioof.

During the recent floods at least 37 families in the valley lost their homes when the dam they had built filled up.

When monitoring groups arrived at the mission station at the bottom of the valley on Tuesday they were met by hundreds of flood refugees. They had gathered silently on the lawn outside the Umgeni Primary School on a

peninsular above the dam.

In the adjacent Lutheran Mission Church 23 families were billeted with their few belongings.

Pierre Cronje, the PFP-breakaway MP for Greytown and member of the National Democratic Movement, said that in 1981 the government had announced it intended constructing a huge dam, threatening about 600 to 800 families. The government promised land would be purchased at Waterfall farm in the Kioof area.

In 1984 the Waterfall land issue was still undecided but the Department of Water Affairs moved in and set up the dam construction site.

The Ngqolosi people panicked. Some moved away to shacklands outside Durban while others demanded compensation.

Cronje said he was told by a minister during a parliamentary debate in May 1984 that the government had changed its mind and was to build only a small weir.

But by the end of that year a drought set in and construction of the

dam was renewed in earnest.

He said it was co-incidence that in the week of the floods a parliamentary committee approved the purchase of the Waterfall land.

Leroy Ngcobo, 61, a retired assistant mechanic at Babco Contractors in Durban, said his house, numbered S 70 by officials preparing for the removal, was destroyed.

Beauty Xhosa, 42, a mother of three children, said the flood had resolved a dilemma. "My neighbour 150m away was given a number, but they were not sure if we were in or out (the water line). When the rain came she discovered it was "in". — Concord News





For this youth, Needs Camp has become home.

# Needs Camp's future is shaky

CP Correspondent

THE future of the people of Needs Camp is still uncertain nearly two years after they were forcefully removed from Kuni Village in Ciskei.

At the moment the community is still waiting for the final outcome of a court case which started when neighbouring farmers sought an application preventing South Africa from settling the refugees in the area.

The farmers claimed that the refugees stole cattle and that the area was unsuitable for a large settlement.

They lost the application, but an appeal is due to be heard next year and, until then, the camp's future hangs in the balance.

If the farmers win the appeal the community may be moved to another place.

Needs Camp may be reincorporated into Ciskei, returning the community to the homeland that kicked them out in the first place.

Officials from the Department of Development Aid have denied that the area was scheduled for reincorporation, but several things point to the possibility.

Needs Camp residents said they had seen a map showing the place from where they were originally removed in 1986, Kuni Village, and Needs Camp as part of the Ciskei.

"When we were living alongside the road, we told the South African authorities that we didn't want to move unless we were assured that the place we were going to would be permanent," said one resident.

The residents said it was only after they had been assured of a permanent place that they had agreed to move to Needs Camp.

They were first kicked out of the homeland in January last year.

Ciskei's Director of Communications, Headman Somunzi, said at the time that the people were kicked

out because of their misdeeds.

"They had spread instability in the area by killing people, assaulting government officials and burning their properties," he claimed.

The community has repeatedly denied the claims.

Despite the uncertainty of their future, Needs Camp residents are determined not to return to Ciskei.

Conditions at the camp are bad, with the proposed upgrading shelved until the court case is over. The camp is also regularly patrolled.

Residents also said that the authorities had taken over a building they had used as a temporary school and had promised to build them a permanent school next year.

A temporary clinic was also built for them.

Some of their demands – for sports grounds, ploughing fields and the right to have their own stock – have not been met yet. – Elnews.



## Effort to shut creche foiled

CP Correspondent

AN attempt to close down the creche in Lawaalkamp 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 Lawaalkamp 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



A teacher and children in front of Lawaalkamp creche's closed gates.

organisation.

With the assistance of World Vision, the creche was run in consultation with the community and staffed by Lawaalkamp 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 Lawaalkamp Parents' Association with the help of World Vision. — Pen.



## REMOVALS

### Games Heunis plays

The Brits township of Oukasie, officially dis-established last October, is to be declared an emergency camp, Minister Chris Heunis revealed in parliament recently when Conser-

vative Party MP for Brits Andrew Gerber (who displaced the National Party in May) asked when government would give effect to the deproclamation.

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 deproclamation. "To establish an emergency camp for illegal squatters next to the white town is deplorable." He says the area will not necessarily 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 Budlender 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; and 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.



# THEIR JOY GUT SHORT

By LANGA SKOSANA

THE joy of moving out of a tent to live in a shack for 15 Soweto families has been soured by the news that they will have to stay for many more days in their leaking tents before being housed.

Tuesday was the 117th day the families have been living in dilapidated tents at the Fred Clark squatter camp, near Nancefield, in Soweto.

About two weeks ago they were ordered to vacate the tents by the Soweto City Council. They were given the option of buying R16 000 homes at Naledi Extension 2 or move into a shack at Diamin.

The families were excited by the idea of being allowed to build their own shacks because "we moved from bareveld into a tent and we have now graduated into a shack before moving into a proper home," they said.

But when they asked the council to move them to its emergency camps where they would build their own shacks, they were told to wait as they were still being classified as squatters.

Mr Siegfried Manthata, chairman of the Council's housing committee, confirmed that the squatters would have to stay in their tents while awaiting classification.

## Attacked

Some say they were hounded by authorities, attacked by thugs, women raped by hoodlums and all have endured the worst weather they have known in their lives.

The families are not different from the messenger, the typist, the driver or tea-maker you see and meet in many

## Home for them still a leaking tent

Johannesburg firms The only difference is that they have no proper shelter.

According to Mrs Lydia Mpofo, the families have been living at the Fred Clark farm for more than 20 years.

About three years ago they were ordered by the council to vacate the area as it was to be developed for low-cost housing. She said they were promised to be put on the priority list for housing and were told that once Fred Clark camp was developed they would be the first to get homes.

"That promise has not been kept. What is now happening is that people from other areas of Soweto are being allocated sites and we are told we cannot be considered because we don't have money to build expensive houses."

**R12 500**

"We were also ordered not to build shacks in this place. No one wants us because we don't have money," she said.

Mrs Mashiso Tledina said living in a tent had been a misery to all the families.

"Thugs have attacked many women in these tents and raped them. There is no protection because there are no doors and thugs simply walk in and do as they please."

"Many of the women have reported rape cases to the Klaproon police and the police have asked them to give descriptions of attackers. Many of these women don't know who these people are but we know that one rape will be followed by another rape," she said.

Mrs Rebecca Maise said when they spoke to council officials on Monday they were told that they would have to wait a little longer in their tents as they were being sorted out.



THE tent families stand wondering what next is to happen after spending more than three years in these homes.

*Nobol beats Old*

# YELLOW RIBBON SPECIALS

30/10/87  
(271)



# Bustling life in 'ghost' town

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Oukase location at Brits ceased to exist officially a year ago when it was deproclaimed as a township — yet today any visitor will find it bustling with people and alive with community activity.

"I would say disestablishing the township officially meant more unity among the people. They realise now they've got a common problem," says Brits Action Committee (BAC) chairman Mr Marshall Buys.

A community spirit prevails — in the rutted streets, where squads of volunteers armed with spades tackle the worst damage, in the backyards, where women are starting vegetable gardens as a reliable food supply in times of high unemployment and in the graveyard, friends and neighbours substitute for paid attendants in preparing for burials.

Oukase, according to a recent announcement in Parliament, is to become a temporary emergency camp under the administration of the province. And in terms of the plan, all 10 000 residents will eventually have to move out.

Mr Buys says people are as determined as ever to remain in the old township. "I don't think they'll ever be able to move us, because people feel strongly against it. We are here to stay."

## People staked claim

The removal of residents from the area began in 1985, and about 6 000 left in the first few months, said Mr Buys. They were settled at Lethlabile, adjacent to Bophuthatswana.

The resistant sector of the community formed the BAC, and few residents have moved in the past year. People have rallied behind the BAC to stake their claim to the tumbledown township by taking responsibility for some of its services.

With deproclamation, the authorities had no obligation to run the local creche. The BAC took it over and kept it running.

At least 2 500 jobs have been lost in the Brits area in the past three years.

The authorities have not built permanent homes in the area since the 1930s, and most accommodation has been provided by the residents themselves.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), a Johannesburg organisation which works closely with the BAC, argues that the Government's "deliberate neglect" of Oukase has created slum conditions. These conditions should present a challenge to the authorities to upgrade Oukase, not an excuse to simply remove it to another shack settlement further out of town.

Trac and BAC believe that it is not the condition of Oukase but its position — which places it right in the path of the expanding white suburbs — that has put it on the removal list.

Officially not even the creche exists anymore



Oukase's pre-schoolers . . . at home in the creche run by the Brits Action Committee.

Picture by Alf Kumalo

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NEWS 5/11/82

# Villagers fight move from Bisho

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Three rural Ciskei villages are threatened with removal to make way for the rapid growth of the homeland's new capital, Bisho.

Referred to as 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 Komgha.

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 reason the rapid development of Bisho, which had resulted in the areas being "swallowed within the capital".

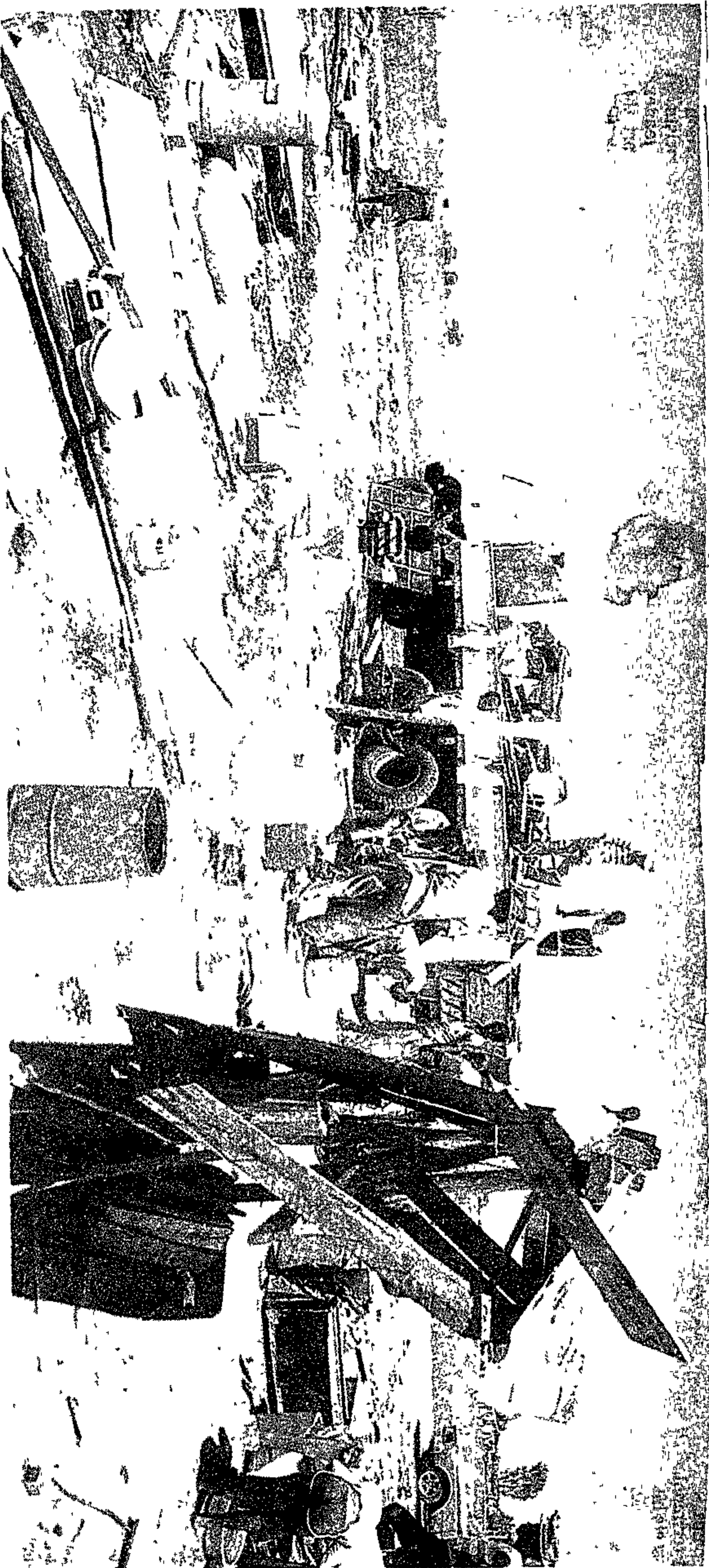
The Ciskei government has offered the villagers the option of remaining, on condition they upgrade their houses to the standard of Bisho. Few will be able to afford this.

The first the 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.





Squatters evicted from Varkfontein stack their belongings on to a Transvaal Provincial Administration truck.

# TPA moves 20 Varkfontein squatter families to Daveyton

By Maokeng Kgwele

About 20 squatter families at Varkfontein were evicted from their shacks and moved to Etwatwa-East, outside Daveyton, after a Supreme Court order ordered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA).

In terms of the order made against their landlord, Mr Gideon Nivote, a month ago, the squatters were evicted as early as 6 am on Tuesday.

Trucks belonging to the TPA carried their belongings to the new area.

At about 11.30 am, squatters at the Varkfontein farm were

still seen demolishing their shacks. Even those who had not been evicted demolished their shacks saying they were preparing for any eventuality.

A TPA official on site said he hoped the move would be completed by next Friday.

Most squatters said they were worried about their new home

as it had no running water.

Daveyton's mayor, Mr Tom Boya, said the Daveyton Town Council agreed to allocate an area for the squatters following talks between the council and the TPA.

He said the council agreed to permanently relocate the squatters after the TPA approached

them about the matter and had promised to fund the project. The TPA gave the Daveyton Town Council R6 000 to upgrade the new area.

Mr Boya said the council would provide water tanks and provisional toilets until the National Housing Commission provided funds for proper housing. Etwatwa-East will accommo-

date about 350 squatters from Varkfontein as well as people who have been squatting in Daveyton backyards.

Yesterday's evictions came after a final order made against Mr Nivote on October 13 by the Pretoria Supreme Court, that the squatters should leave the area by October 30.

He was also ordered to pay costs.

Before this final order, Mr Nivote was found guilty in the Benoni Magistrate's Court and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with the option of a R2 000 fine.



10/11/87  
**Squatters  
to be  
relocated  
— mayor**

**Daily Dispatch  
Reporter**

EAST LONDON — Representation had been made to the provincial administration in Cape Town regarding the relocation of squatters removed from the Cambridge area last week, the mayor, Mr Robert de Lange, said yesterday.

Mr De Lange said the squatters would be relocated once authority had been granted but he could not say where they were likely to be moved to.

The squatters are still being accommodated in the Catholic Church hall in Pefferville.

The SAP liaison officer for the Border region, Major Trevor Hayes, confirmed yesterday that the squatter raid had been carried out jointly by the city police and the SAP, but denied allegations by the squatters that police had burned down their shacks and assaulted them.

"While police were on the scene, one shack was accidentally burned down, but we do not know how this happened," he said.

"Fires were only detected about 20 minutes after police officials had left the scene, and we have several eye-witnesses who will confirm this."

**Editorial opinion P16**



# Living in fear

By AVESHA ISMAIL

PEOPLE in the African township in Middelburg, Cape are living in fear, after being told that the area will be relocated.

About 300 families are affected.

The township is divided into three sections, New Brighton, New Rust, and Graaff Renet Road.

Some of the houses in the township have already been demolished after the residents moved to the new location, Kwa-Nonzame.

But as soon as they moved out, other people with nowhere else to go, moved into the partially demolished houses.

The families who moved, had their goods transported by municipal trucks.

Mrs Genet Klaas, living in a one-room shack with six other people, said they were told by the administration board that they had to move to the new location, as the old one was going to be destroyed.

Klaas said they cannot afford the new houses which are more expensive. Her husband, John worked for the municipality and earned R50 a fortnight.

"There are many times when we have no food. We then have to wait for the next week when my husband gets paid".



Lucy Klaas, Elizabeth, 3, Genet Klaas and Silvia 4, outside their home in Middelburg

Mrs Maria Maki, 90, sharing a house with 12 people, said she could not pay R31 a month for rent, excluding water and electricity.

"I sometimes cannot afford to pay R11 a month. At the moment my rent is in arrears. I was told by the administration that a house was available for me, but that I first had to pay my arrears.

"I live on my pension of R180 every second month. I am happy here as we are close to town."

Maki said she had to borrow money from her neighbours during the month and had to repay them when she received her pension

"If you borrow R10 you have to pay R15 at the end of the month."

Residents claimed they were told by the community councillors that once they had been elected, the rent would come down.

"The rent is still the same," said a resident. Mrs Violet Tiyo and her husband both receive disability grants every second month.

"Why must we move to those houses when we have made our homes here. We are close to the town and just about manage to pay our rent."

"I have to pay my daughter's school fees and buy some books. I don't want to move."

The Reverend Spho Dakota, chairman of the Midlands Council of Churches, said the Anglican church in the township would have to be demolished and rebuilt in the new location.

"I am busy packing my goods and preparing to move to the other side." According to Dakota, factories were going to be built in the old location. Unemployment in the area was rife and most of the people worked on farms where accommodation was available despite the low wages.

Residents also complained that the special constables, known as "kiskoffies" and municipal

police "greenflies" were assaulting people.

Mrs Agnus Hlamela said her son, Welcome, was shot dead by a kiskonstabel in November last year.

"People were arrested at the time my son was shot and charged with public violence. They were all acquitted", she said.

Mr D Melata, Mayor of Kwa-Nonzame, when approached for comment about the situation in the township, said he was not available for comment.

"I have an appointment with TV2," he said.

At the time of going to press, the Middelburg municipality had not responded to questions by SOUTH.



**AST Christmas Joseph and Margaret Molefe painted a flower design on the walls of their brick house on the grassy slopes near Eikenhof.**

This year's Christmas will be less happy. The Molefes, under threat of eviction, have not even cultivated their vegetable patch.

The elderly pensioners have been arrested four times this year and twice charged with trespassing. Their crime is remaining in a house which has been in the Molefe family for three generations.

"My grandfather died here, my mother and father died here," says 67-year-old Joseph Molefe, leaning on the rake he is using to draw patterns in his tiny yard.

As a youth he also worked for the white farmer, a Mr Van der Merwe, who owned the land they live on about 10km from Johannesburg.

About 15 years ago the farm was sold to private developers. It has not been farmed or developed, but the Molefes and about 20 people living in tin shacks behind the brick house have been told they must go.

Margaret Molefe, 62, who raised four children in the Eikenhof home — which served as a church and a school in its time — asks: "Where will we go from here? The municipality does not have houses for old pensioners."

The Molefes are among the hundreds of thousands of "beneficiaries" of orderly urbanisation.

On paper the new policy means an end to random police swoops to demand passes and proof of the right to live in the city. The government is quick to point out that since it abolished pass laws and influx control last year, anyone can come to the cities to look for work.

But the snag is that black people cannot remain in urban centres unless they have state-approved homes. With the Group Areas Act and a host of other legislation still in force, that means living in the townships, where state officials say there is a shortage of 342 000 housing units. The Urban Foundation estimates the housing shortage — including the "homelands" — at 825 000 units.

Thus a pattern is developing where more and more people are setting up informal settlements on apparently unoccupied land, only to be arrested for trespassing or squatting.

Even in the townships black people are not free to erect shacks, as the recent demolitions in Thokoza and Alexandra townships have shown.

Shack dwellers in the Witwatersrand region include those, like the Molefes, who are victims of urban expansion.

They include pensioners, evicted farmworkers, people from the rural areas and families who are tired of renting a cramped room from township homeowners.

But the root cause of the squatter problem dates back to the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts which prevented the transfer to black ownership of land outside the ethnic homelands, which comprise 13 percent of the country's land.

According to the Black Sash, it was only after the 1976 unrest that the government reversed its stand and began encouraging black urbanisation in an attempt to create a stable black middle class. These attempts were stepped up after the 1984 unrest when the National Security Management System moved in to upgrade the squalid townships which had provided so many of the grievances around which the communities were mobilised by activists.

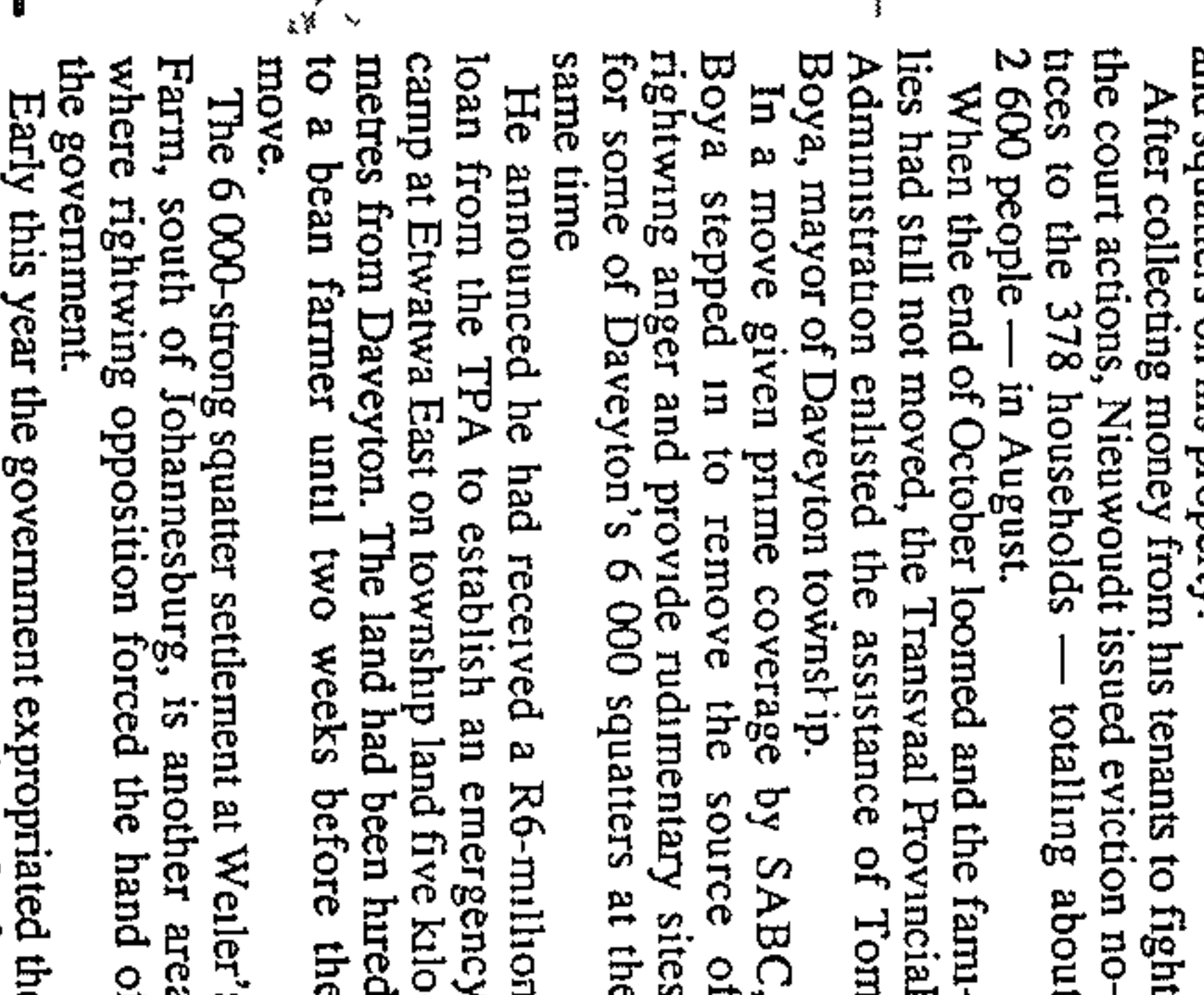
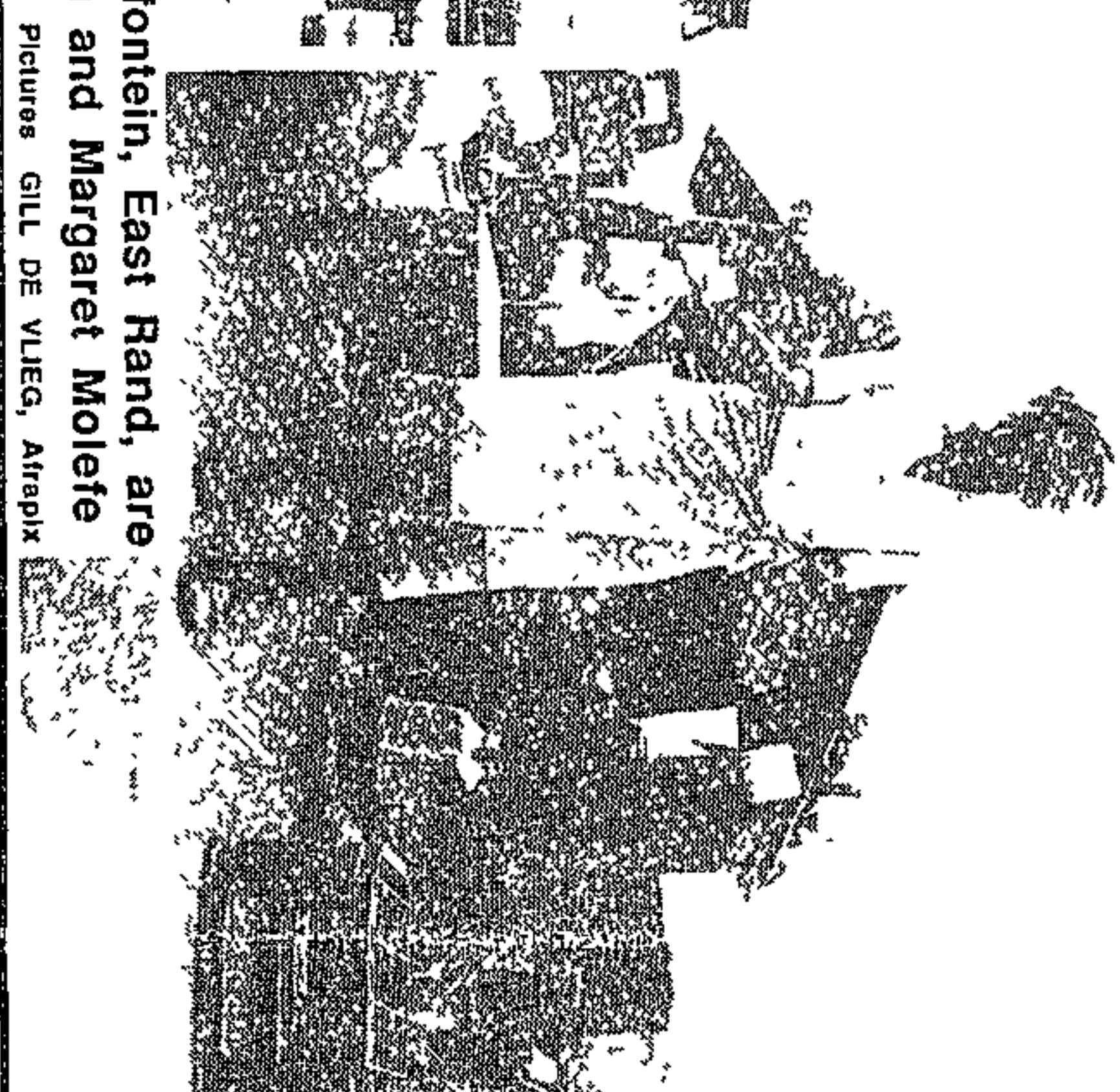
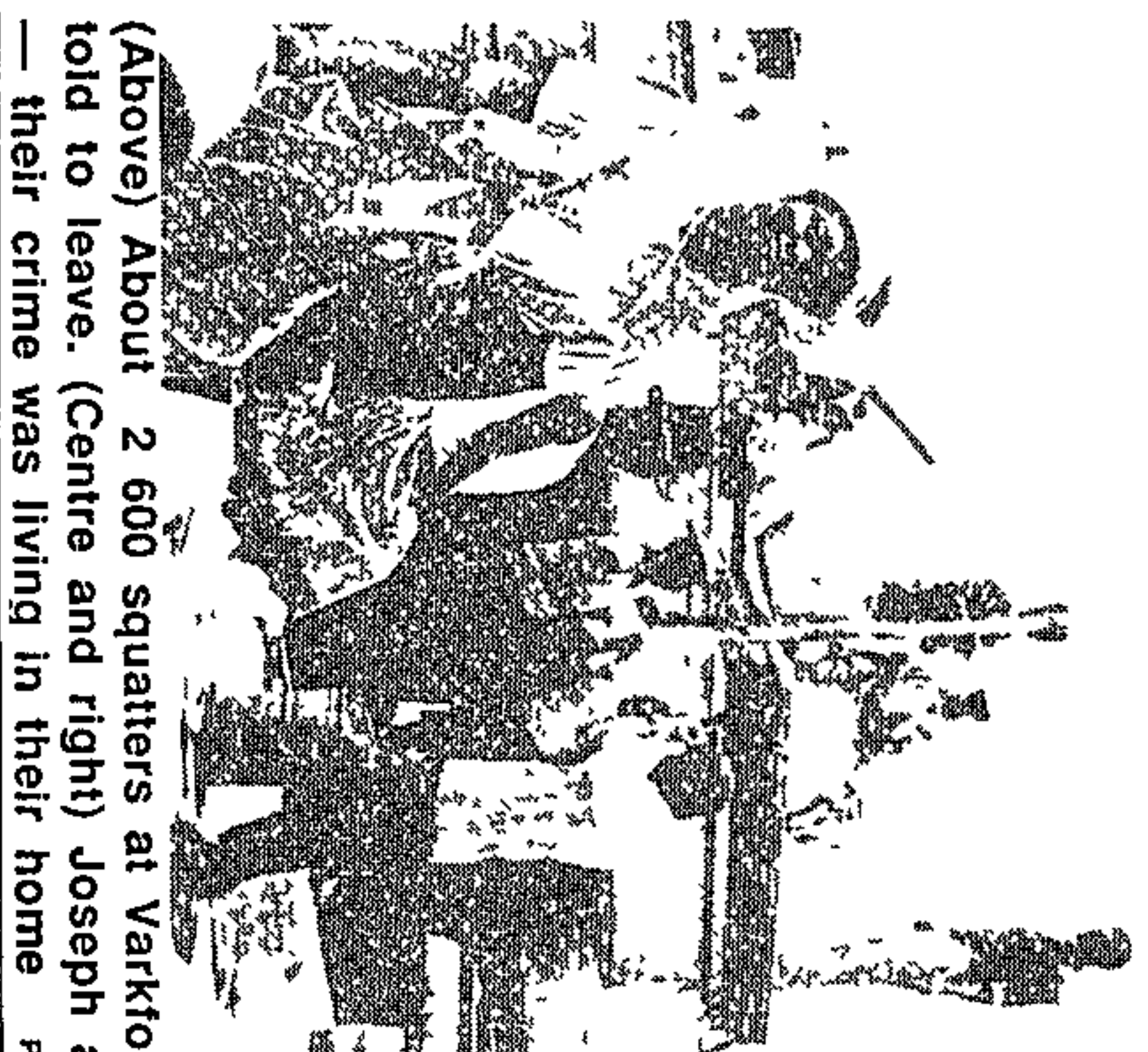
But — as government figures themselves show — the state has failed to address the backlog in urbanisation.

Government officials quoted by the South African Institute of Race Relations report there are

FOCUS ON 'ORDERLY URBANISATION'

# AFTER THREE GENERATIONS IN THIS HOUSE, THE MOLEFES WERE CHARGED WITH TRESPASSING

Ever since influx control was abolished last year, pass raids have become a thing of the past. Any black man or woman may enter any city to look for work. The snag is that they cannot stay unless they live in state-approved homes. And there's a long queue for those: 342 000 people long. JO-ANN BEKKER reports



(Above) About 2 600 squatters at Varkfontein, East Rand, are told to leave. (Centre and right) Joseph and Margaret Molefe — their crime was living in their home

Pictures GILL DE VREEDE, AFP/REX

## Vlok agrees: No more Vlakfontein arrests

SHACK dwellers in the East Rand community of Vlakfontein won a significant victory this week when Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok gave an undertaking not to arrest any resident on charges of trespassing or squatting.

To date, it is the punitive aspect of the new or-dery urbanisation policy which has been most in evidence.

In Roodepoort, north of Johannesburg, a group of about 100 people, some born in the area, settled on Big Farm near the municipal rubbish dump last year. They say their shacks have been demolished and burnt almost at monthly intervals

According to the Johannesburg Council, the minister of constitutional development had delegated his responsibility to create temporary shelter for homeless people to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Approached for comment, the province's director of land use, J van der Walt, said the solution to the squatting problem was "extremely sensitive" and he needed to time to prepare answers to the *Weekly Mail's* questions.

The Black Sash and lawyers acting for squatters are pressing the authorities to declare a moratorium on evicting shack dwellers until suitable alternative site and serve schemes have been provided.

But the authorities also face pressure from rightwing whites to curb what they see as vagrancy. The squatter settlements in the Grasmere area between Johannesburg and Vereeniging lie in the heart of Conservative Party country.

A newspaper of the Walkerville Ratepayers Association in the area, *Walkerville News*, last month congratulated the police and army for their combined effort against squatters on August 20, when more than 120 trespassers were arrested.

And when Deputy Minister of Education and Development Aid San de Beer visited squatters at Varkfontein on the East Rand in August, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging were waiting for him. They demanded he ensure the removal of the 350-odd families living on the white farm.

Ironically, rightwing pressure has so far been most successful in forcing the authorities to take positive action to secure land for shack dwellers.

Varkfontein is the most recent example, where farmer Giel Nieuwoudt's attempts to make money out of hunch stands out to the homeless and charging them between R30 and R60 a month raised the ire of his white neighbours.

Local whites brought two court applications against Nieuwoudt for having illegal structures and squatters on his property.

After collecting money from his tenants to fight the court actions, Nieuwoudt issued eviction notices to the 378 households — totalling about 2 600 people — in August.

When the end of October loomed and the families had still not moved, the Transvaal Provincial Administration enlisted the assistance of Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton township.

In a move given prime coverage by SABC, Boya stepped in to remove the source of rightwing anger and provide rudimentary sites for some of Daveyton's 6 000 squatters at the same time.

He announced he had received a R6-million loan from the TPA to establish an emergency camp at Elwawa East on township land five kilometres from Daveyton. The land had been hired to a bean farmer until two weeks before the move.

The 6 000-strong squatter settlement at Welier's Farm, south of Johannesburg, is another area where rightwing opposition forced the hand of the government.

Early this year the government expropriated the farm after whites in the area complained of vagrancy and thieving. Police and army units named 24-hour roadblocks, reportedly to prevent more squatters from settling there.

Recently, municipal policemen have been seen stationed at the entrance. However, rightwing resistance is continuing and the Welier's Farm community is still under threat of removal.

Human rights groups and lawyers have had more success in persuading the authorities to stall evictions and arrests.

An application brought by the Vlakfontein community resulted firstly in an order to stop evic-

secured legal representation, people from Doornkull and Finetown were sentenced to three months' imprisonment suspended for three years. Since then, charges have been withdrawn or cases postponed repeatedly.

Legal counsel's attempts to argue the defence of necessity on behalf of the squatters thus remains untested. And the legal rights of homeless people remain undefined.

Meanwhile, the complex web of who is responsible for the squatting problem in the post-influx control era still has to be unravelled.

While the Molefes at Eikenhof fill in the



But according to the Black Sash, at least five million people — one in every six South Africans — is homeless.

The new policy of orderly urbanisation has the machinery to help address this, enabling the authorities to create emergency camps to accommodate the flood of people to the cities. But it also makes provision for greater penalties against illegal squatting and trespassing.

The amended Illegal Squatting Act provides for the summary eviction of "persons unlawfully oc-

Some have moved to erect shelters elsewhere in the area, but a small group has rebuilt its tin houses on a grassy bank within sight of a white neighbourhood and just below the graders developing the elite coloured township of Davidsonville.

Rooftop to town clerk Len de Wet makes no bones about his attitude to the squatters: "We have removed them in the past and do so from time to time. We will continue to remove them," he says.

## A TREADMILL OF HOMELESS SQUATTERS MOVES IN AND OUT OF COURT

IT'S Monday morning in the district court of De

Deur. The orderly calls out the names of 29 men, who enter the tiny courtroom. Packed tightly in a horseshoe formation around the magistrate's bench they hear the prosecutor read the charge against them: "trespassing."

This scene has been played out week after week in De Deur — midway between Johannesburg and Vereeniging — as the government's post-influx control urbanisation policy is enforced in the area.

Most Fridays since mid-September police have rounded up homeless people who have set up shack settlements close to the industrial centres. They are kept in jail for the weekend, until they are brought to court on Monday.

In every case where the accused were defended by lawyers, the squatters were released on bail and the case was transferred to the Vereeniging

Magistrate's Court.

The procedure costs money as well as time — R30 bail per person and about R250 to hire a bus to take the accused and their relatives to the Ver-

The accused appear endless for no one trial in which they have been defended has run its course. They have either been withdrawn, or reported repeatedly.

If it takes to accusations that the procedures of arrest and court appearances are being used as ends in themselves to punish the squatters.

According to the Black Sash, which monitors the squatter court hearings, since mid-September a total of 670 prosecutions have been launched against squatters in the area. Some individuals have had up to four actions launched against them.

will have on other squatter communities in the area.

De Wet denies squatters' claims that municipal police burnt down shacks but admits the structures have been demolished. "They are there illegally," he says. "There is no water or sanitation and they are living in extremely unhygienic conditions. It is not in their own interests to be there."

But he offers no alternative. He says the Provincial Council has plans to provide accommodation for squatters, but will not elaborate.

While the squatter hearings are not inherently comparable to the pass courts, which convicted and sentenced pass offenders in minutes, the end results are similar.

Pass offenders, driven by starvation to leave the homelands and search for work in the city, broke the law again as soon as they were released, by remaining illegally in the city.

So 100 squatters, as soon as they leave the courtroom, break the Trespass Act again by returning to their shacks.

The Vlaktoren community recently launched a Supreme Court application to challenge the continual arrest of members of its 115 shack households on charges of trespassing.

While it was pending, according to testimony in court, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Roelf Meyer told a Johannesburg attorney the

The ongoing demolitions at Big Farm represent one official response to shack dwellers. A spate of arrests of squatter communities in the Grasmere area south of Johannesburg represents another.

The Sash has records of 670 prosecutions against squatters in the area since mid-September on charges of trespassing and squatting. After the first arrests, before the shack dwellers

police had been given a directive not to arrest any more squatters in the Grasmere area south of Johannesburg.

At first the order was apparently flouted by the local police who arrested the 29 residents from the Finetown squatter community who appeared in the district court when the *Weekly Mail* visited De Deur last week.

When the relatives of the squatters crammed into one half of the courtroom, defence lawyer Graham Reid argued that as the De Deur police had renewed on the minister's directive the squatters should be released on "free bail".

The magistrate said there was no evidence to contradict Reid's assertion, and released the 29, and two more Finetown squatters charged separately, on warning. They are to appear in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court on January 29.

# Shell supports the right of all people to live where they choose.

der Roodepoort's jurisdiction, most of the squatters appear to be the responsibility of the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

The Johannesburg City Council, replying to a question from Progressive Federal Party councillor Tony Leon, said in March this year there were exactly 59 black squatters in the Johannesburg municipal area. It said the Soweto Town Council had indicated it would accept responsibility for providing alternative accommodation for the families.

Finetown shack dweller Teresam Machelle was one of the residents — including pensioners — who have been arrested four times for trespassing. Earlier this year he was arrested, brought to court and convicted of trespassing. He received a three month sentence suspended for three years.

He secured legal representation for his next court appearance and was granted bail of R30. When the case came before a Vereeniging magistrate, charges were withdrawn.

Machelle has since been arrested twice more and has two cases — including the most recent — pending in January.

He was encouraged by the news of Meyer's undertaking to halt arrests pending the Vlaktoren application.

"Maybe for one week we can sleep nicely," he said. "But next week?"

Wits sociology lecturer Jonathan Joffe said that the number of people in Johannesburg who are unemployed has increased by 20 per cent since 1976. He said that the unemployment rate for black people is 40 per cent, compared with 20 per cent for white people.

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to arrest any permanent resident of the community on charges of trespass or squatting.

But the issue can only be solved, human rights groups stress, when apartheid controls are abolished.

According to the Agency for Industrial Mission's Shackdwellers Project and the Black Sash, "natural urbanisation" cannot take place until the government abolishes the laws controlling access to land, scraps its policy of decentralising black settlements and abandons legislation to restrict black squatting and trespassing.

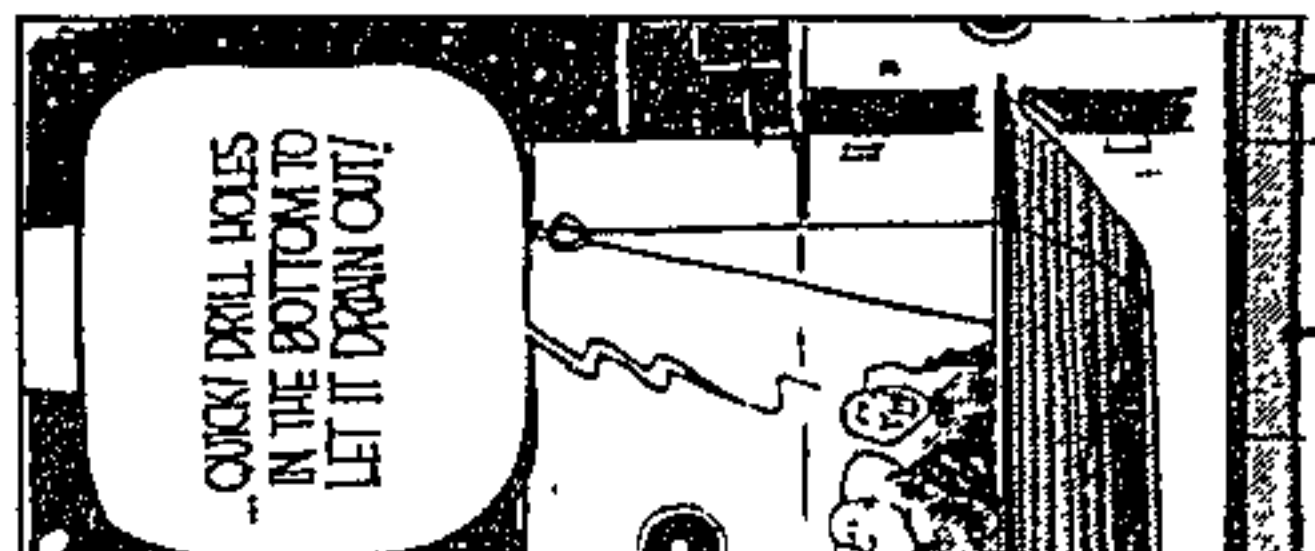
Anne Bernstein, head of the Urban Foundation's urbanisation unit, says a new urbanisation strategy for South Africa can only be built on freedom of movement for all South Africans, increased urban concentration in the cities themselves and full and equal participation for all South Africans at all levels of decision-making.

In the meantime, however, several squatter communities are putting down roots despite their uncertain future.

Vlaktoren residents have started a clinic and have numbered their shacks to make postal deliveries easier.

In Finetown, many of the neatly-fenced off yards have flourishing vegetable patches, several of the shacks are brightly painted.

And in Eikenhof, while his wife has abandoned her tomatoes and mealies, Joseph Molele still takes pride in his pot plants. He points to a large pink flower that he says blooms just before the rains. "This is my rain flower, it tells me when it will rain."



## the dollar dwindle

There is a growing concern that the dollar will dwindle in value. This is due to a number of factors, including inflation, a weak economy, and a loss of confidence in the dollar. As the dollar dwindle, it will have a negative impact on the global economy. This is because the dollar is the world's reserve currency, and a decline in its value will lead to a loss of confidence in the US economy. This will in turn lead to a decline in the value of other currencies, which will have a negative impact on the global economy.

## paper look at the





## 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 630 000 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 went on rehousing "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, DF 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 legislators 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 tricameral 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 tricameral 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 proclaimed 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 integrated 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.



## Lawaaikamp blues

The black community at Lawaaikamp 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 Lawaaikampers 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 Sandkraal, a site-and-service scheme about a kilometre away.

Over the past year Lawaaikamp 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 Lawaaikamp and Sandkraal and condemned the authorities' plans.

### State President

As the former MP for George, even P W 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 "hovels" to far better conditions at Sandkraal.

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 Lawaaikamp community, challenged P W Botha to visit Sandkraal "to see the squalor and the state of most of the houses in which people forced to move from Lawaaikamp are living now."

Some residents have been living at Lawaaikamp 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

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methods to force people to move. Many have gone to the equally squalid conditions at Sandkraal in the face of what community workers claim is official intimidation, but others are determined to fight to have Lawaaikamp redeveloped.

The authorities claim that Lawaaikamp 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 Sandkraal and George.

Other sources say there is also pressure from local coloured community leaders who want the Lawaaikamp 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. ■



**M**ORE than 2770 traders were moved from their premises and 126 000 families, comprising about 630 000 people relocated, in the past 37 years that the Group Areas Act has been in force.

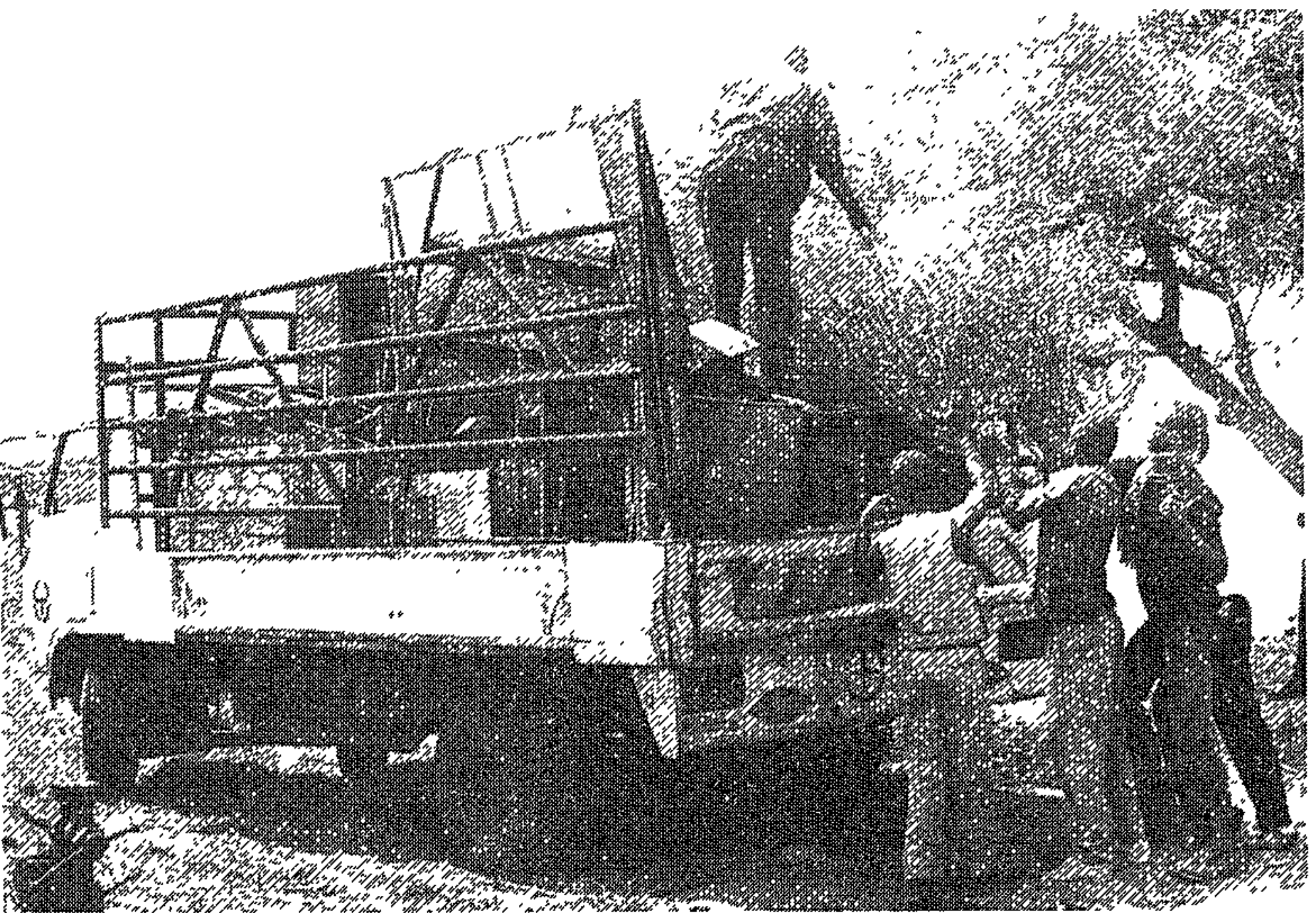
This is one of the findings of a research conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) into the effects of the Group Areas Act.

The research, conducted by Mr Melville Festenstein, a retired lawyer, and Ms Claire Pickard-Cambridge, a former journalist now working as a researcher in the policy research unit of the SAIRR, has found that far from ensuring "separate but equal" access to accommodation and land, the Act had benefitted whites and harmed blacks.

The Act also created market distortions caused by the housing shortage in black areas and surpluses in white suburbs.

Their report, called Land and Race, will come in handy for people who wish to lobby formally against segregation. According to the authors of the 79-page document, this Act has often had results opposed to those predicted by its architects. They say many of the reasons advanced for the imposition of segregation are even more inappropriate in the light of current events than they were when they were first mooted.

The research found that though attempts to impose residential segregation started soon after Jan van Riebeeck and the early settlers arrived in the country, the Group Areas Act was enacted in 1950 and described by the then Prime Minister, Dr D F Malan, as the



**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

271 Sawetan  
16/11/87

"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, the 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 Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, the purpose of



**By SY MAKARINGE**

the Group Areas Act was to "maintain the fixed patterns of our commonality of interests and our group adherence."

The research has found that the effects of the Act have often had the opposite effect.

The report says 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 resettle.

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.



2 Cape Times, Thursday, December 3, 1987 ★

# Tears as trucks took them away

By TONY WEAVER

I HAVE witnessed several forced removals.

But yesterday's removal of the Noordhoek squatters was the first time I have had to stand by and watch as people I count as friends were loaded on to trucks with their possessions and removed to the dusty and windswept wasteland of Khayelitsha.

On the back of one truck were two old friends, Elizabeth Como and Richard Mayo. They were weeping, but Elizabeth managed a weak smile and tiny wave as the truck rumbled by. Richard is an old man, over 60. His head was bowed. I don't think he saw me.

For two years now, I have bought wood and talked for many hours with them and other squatters in the valley, decent people who had no option but to build shacks and squat after being forced off one farm after another as white landowners split up their land and divided them into suburban housing units.

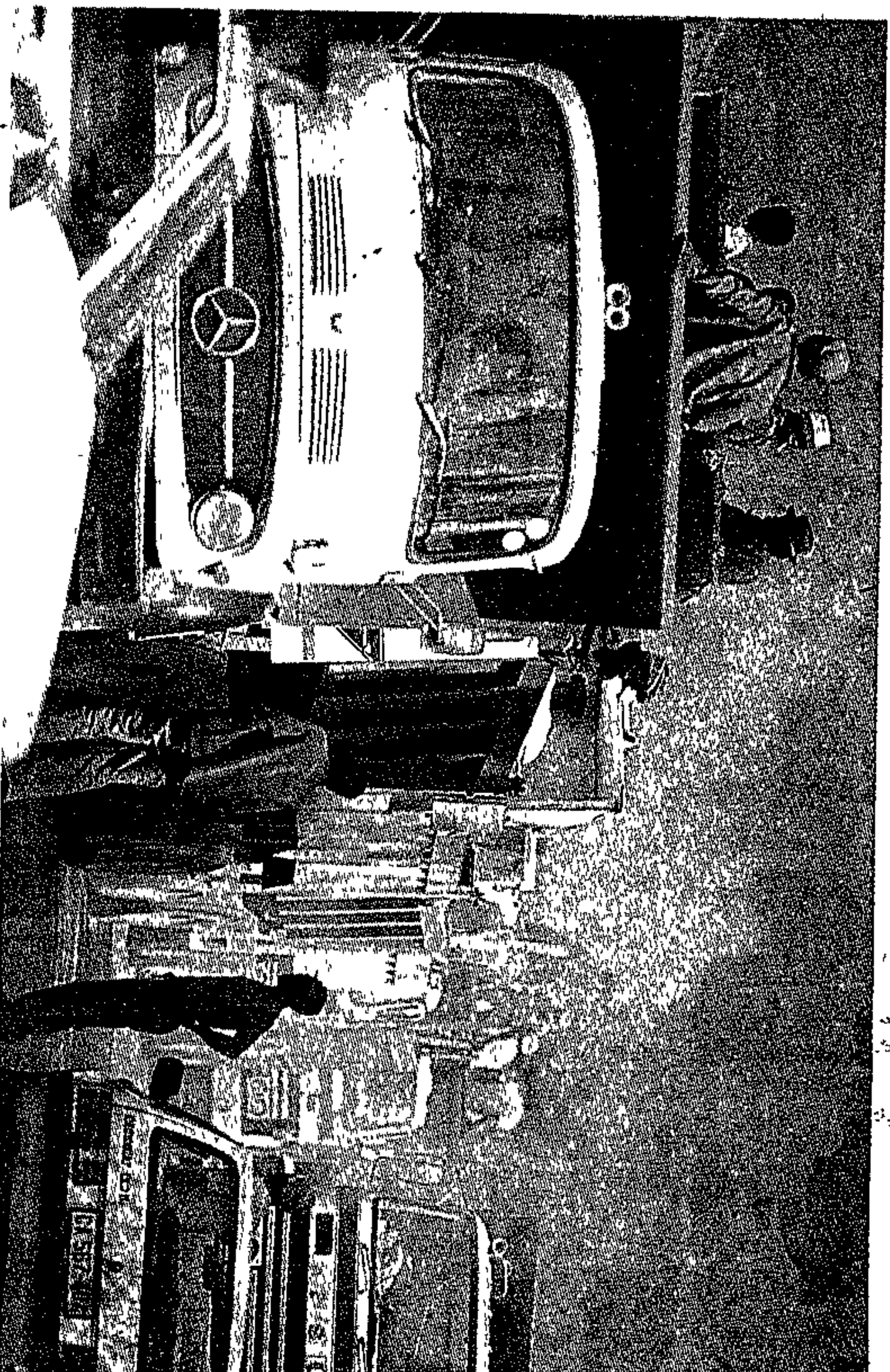
The last time I saw Richard was 10 days ago. He told me he had received notice to get off the land by the end of February.

"I don't want to go to Khayelitsha, I can't sell wood there, my family can't speak Xhosa, and they neck-lace people there. We are country people, we do not know the ways of Khayelitsha."

He then reminded me I had promised to bring him one of my old pipes.

I still have the pipe for him, an old one, but usable.

Next time, old friend, perhaps we can smoke a pipe together and talk of what happened on December 2 when they took you away on the back of a truck.



**FORCED REMOVAL . . .** A convoy of trucks draws up in Noordhoek. The trucks carried squatters and their homes to Khayelitsha. The squatters were moved from their camp in Noordhoek.



*(267/271)*  
**Vrygrond**  
**squatters**  
*Cape Times*  
**fear** *5/12/82*  
**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 or would be 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".



CANC. Times 3/12/87

Nat MIP 271

# 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 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".

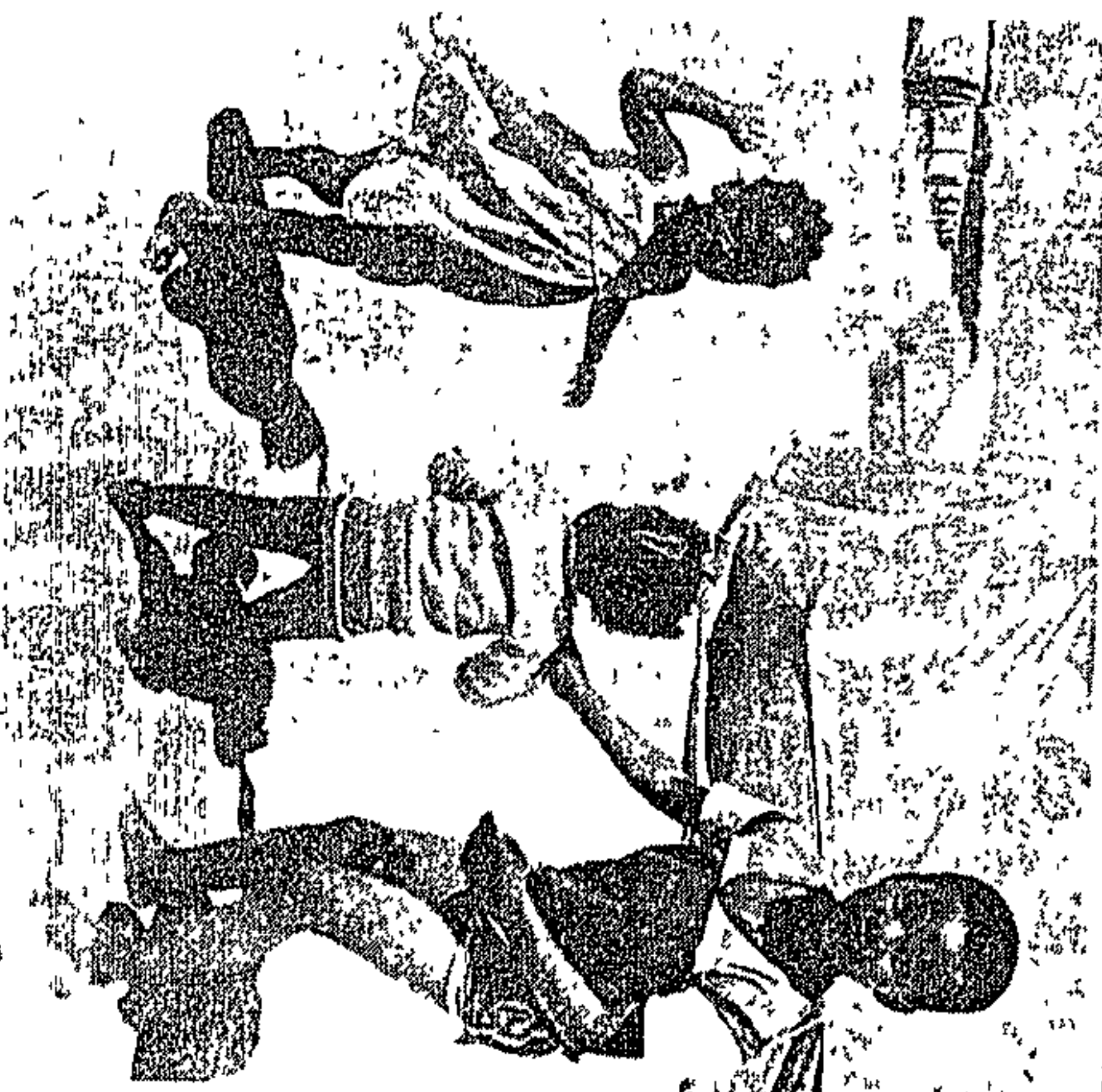
"At Khayelitsha at least there are clinics, schools, water-borne sewerage and orderliness — you cannot have this disorder in a metropolitan area."

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.



CITY



**TENT TOWN:** Children from squatter families moved from Noordhoek play in the Khayelitsha sand and tents.

# Squatters fear job losses Hundreds face uncertain future

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS from Noordhoek say they will probably lose their jobs because of their removal to Khayelitsha.

At least 600 people living in bush camps in Noordhoek were removed yesterday in a huge operation involving provincial officials and a strong police presence.

Squatters said the operation started at about 4am.

It ended late yesterday afternoon after about 110 families, their possessions and building material had been taken by lorry to Khayelitsha.

Mr George Orman, one of the squatters, said many had jobs in the area and others had earned money selling braai wood at the roadside.

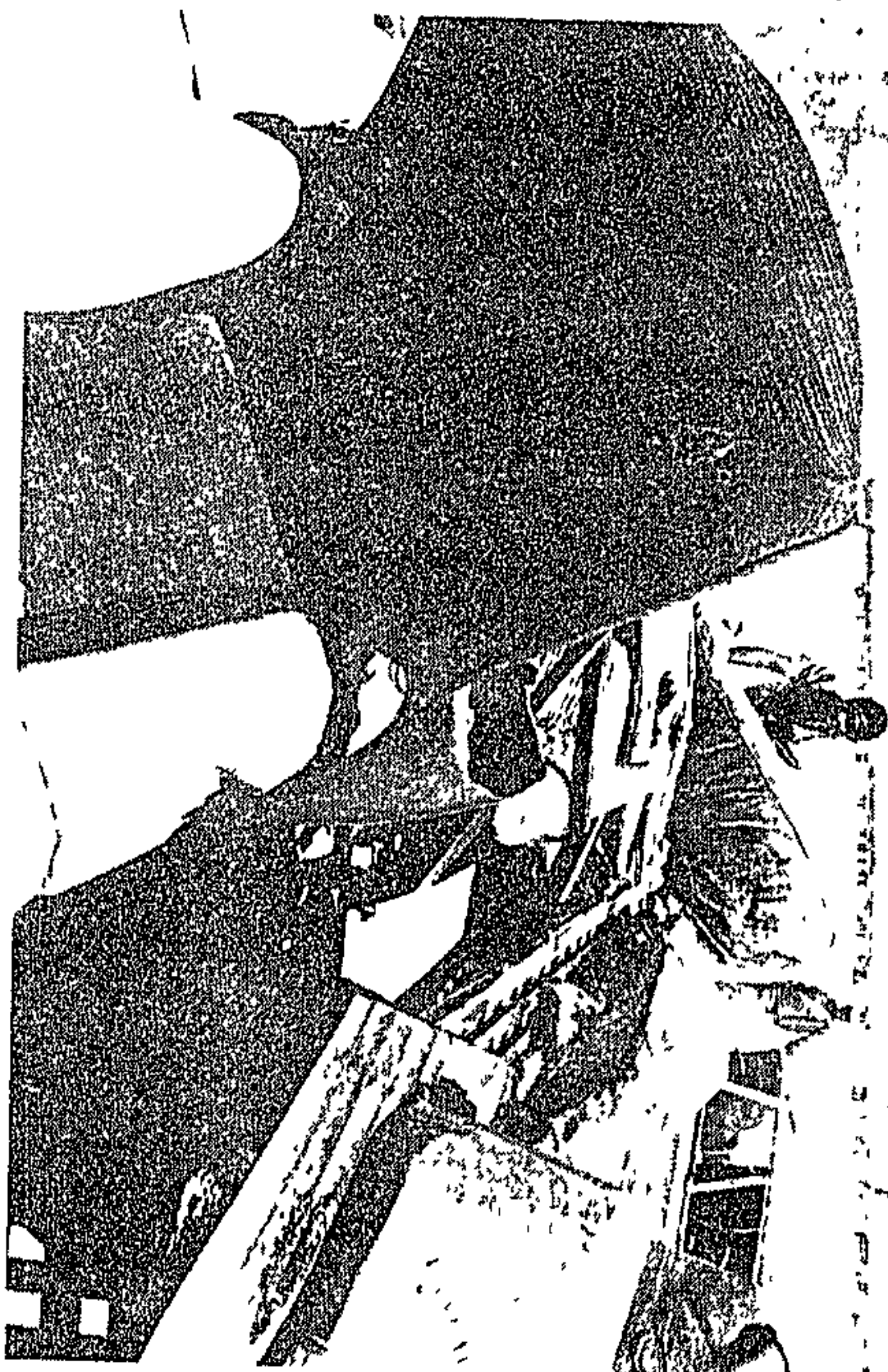
He said: "We didn't have a chance to tell our employers we were leaving. And how are we going to get to our jobs from here? It's 35km to Noordhoek and none of us has any transport."

"If we travel by bus it'll take hours to get there and back again."

Those removed have been given tents in the township.

According to a statement issued by the Provincial Administration two days ago there were 111 families squatting on Dassenberg farm. In September 1986 there were six families.

The statement said: "It must be emphasised that the condi-



Pictures: ANDRÉ STANDER, The Argus

**BROKEN HOME:** A Noordhoek squatter starts sorting his possessions after yesterday's removal to Khayelitsha.

tions under which these people were squatting were most unsatisfactory."

Dassenberg was formerly owned by Mr Dawid de Villiers but was recently bought by Mr J H P Smit and partners who complained about the squatters and asked for action.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu today condemned the removal of the squatters as "vicious".

He said: "Nothing demonstrated the farce of the Government's 'reform' policies and the hollowness of its promise to end forced removals more than yesterday's vicious uprooting of the squatters in Noordhoek."

"Decent people are revolted by the massive display of force used against people guilty of nothing more than trying to eke out a living for themselves and their families in circumstances that were already pitiful."

"To treat ordinary, innocent people with such barbarity cries out for protest from those in the white community who sanctimoniously condemn violence when it is employed by the oppressed but turn a blind eye to the violence practised in their name."



# If it's December, we must be in QwaQwa

By JO-ANN BEKKER

THE giant Free State resettlement area of Botshabelo is expected to be incorporated into QwaQwa in the near future, according to the National Committee Against Removals and other sources.

Government officials for the Departments of Constitutional Development and Planning and Development Aid yesterday denied any knowledge of the move. But an NCAR representative said she had every reason to believe information received from a reliable official source.

Other sources pointed out that QwaQwa's Chief Minister TJ Mopeli had promised to make an announcement on incorporation before the end of the year. They expected incorporation — which would, they predicted,

be announced as a *de facto* situation — to take place within a fortnight.

Another indicator is that a letter has been distributed to Botshabelo teachers — signed by NPJ Botha, director of the Department of Education and Training's Free State region — which states "when Botshabelo is incorporated into QwaQwa" teachers will be given the opportunity to choose whether or not they wish to work for the QwaQwa education department.

It is significant that the move is expected to happen during the school holidays when it is more difficult for the youth to mobilise, the sources point out. In February and May this year, when rumours flared of immi-

nent incorporation, Botshabelo schoolchildren came out on boycott and scores were detained.

An NCAR representative said the earlier threats of incorporation were "to test the waters" and gauge the reaction of residents.

Predictions vary on how the Botshabelo residents — estimates of the total population range from 300 000 to half a million — will respond to incorporation into the "homeland" 330km away. The NCAR fears the combination of a politically unorganised community and militant youth could repeat the bloody battles which marked Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

A Human Sciences Research Council survey recently found the people

of Botshabelo — who include squatters, evicted farm labourers and people removed from nearby Thaba Nchu — did not want incorporation but had been moved so many times they were unlikely to leave the area because of incorporation.

QwaQwa — a tiny homeland with a small infrastructure of 123 schools, one capital town, one hospital — can barely support its own population of under 200 000 people, let alone provide jobs and education for Botshabelo's people.

At present less than a third of the resettlement area's residents employed in the formal sector work in Botshabelo. Most work in Bloemfontein, on Welkom gold mines or as contract workers on farms.



# 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 75 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 Dilley, 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

ARG 45  
10/12/07

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## 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.



# Noordhoek squatters

REFER to your articles of December 2, 3 and 4 1987 on the Noordhoek 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 1987 were black and the majority had moved to the area during this year.

There were over 600 men, women and children squatting 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 1987. Some of these activities led to faction fighting and Kangaroo Courts.

On Monday November 16 1987, 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 RSC (Divco) 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 squatting 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



*Cape Times 22/12/82*  
**Squatter  
application**

*271*  
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.



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# Squatters seek court order to get homes back

Supreme Court Reporter

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 Ntshwaqela, Mr Ndzongo Richard Mayo, Mr Noti Alfred Vanga and Mr Zwelibanzi Albert Beja 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 Ntshwaqela, 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 Ntshwaqela said.

The notice ordered squatters to "vacate the land forthwith".

## Helicopter

Mr Ntshwaqela 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 Ntshwaqela 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 Ntshwaqela, part-time mechanic Mr Vanga and night security guard Mr Bheja said 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 Izak van Niekerk, said there would be a "serious conflict of fact" between the applicants and themselves.

Mr Andries 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 handling squatters' property.

Colonel van Niekerk said the police presence had been solely to maintain order.



**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**

ter who described himself as a leader of the 300-strong Dassenberg community, Mr Themba Ntshwaqela, 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 Ntshwaqela and several other squatters protested at the order to demolish their shacks, since they did not want to leave.

Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Bernardt, Vukic and Potash, appeared for the squatters. Mr WG Burger SC and Mr CB Prest, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the Administrator and the Minister of Law and Order.



(27) 2/12/87

# 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 Bronkhorstpruit 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 Mopeli 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

LORRYLOADS 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 CH 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 squatter 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".

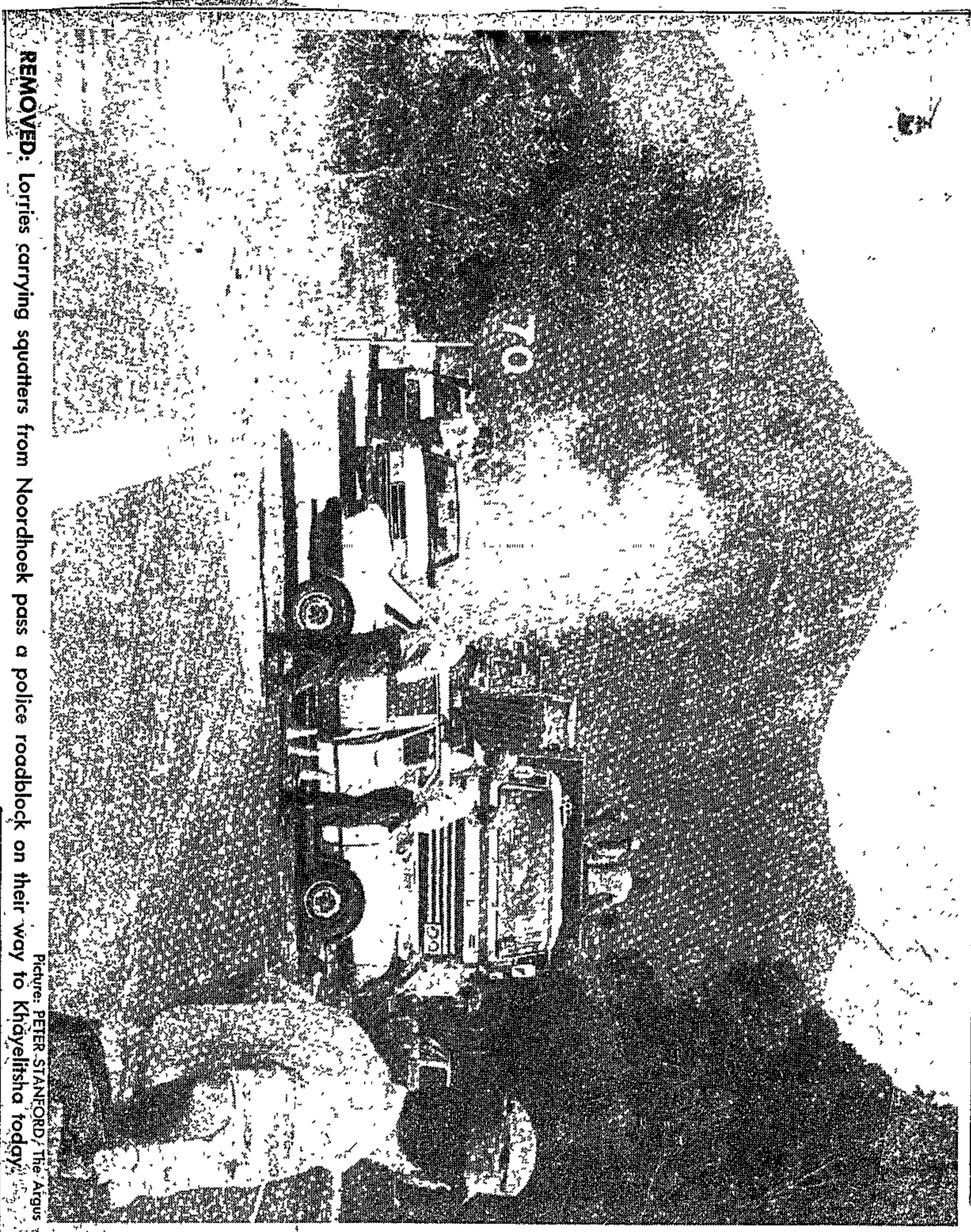
He said: "You move hundreds of people, disrupt their lives, cause many to lose their jobs and in practice many will end up back in the area in a different place."

"But the responsibility is on the authorities to provide suitable sites within a reasonable distance of where people work."



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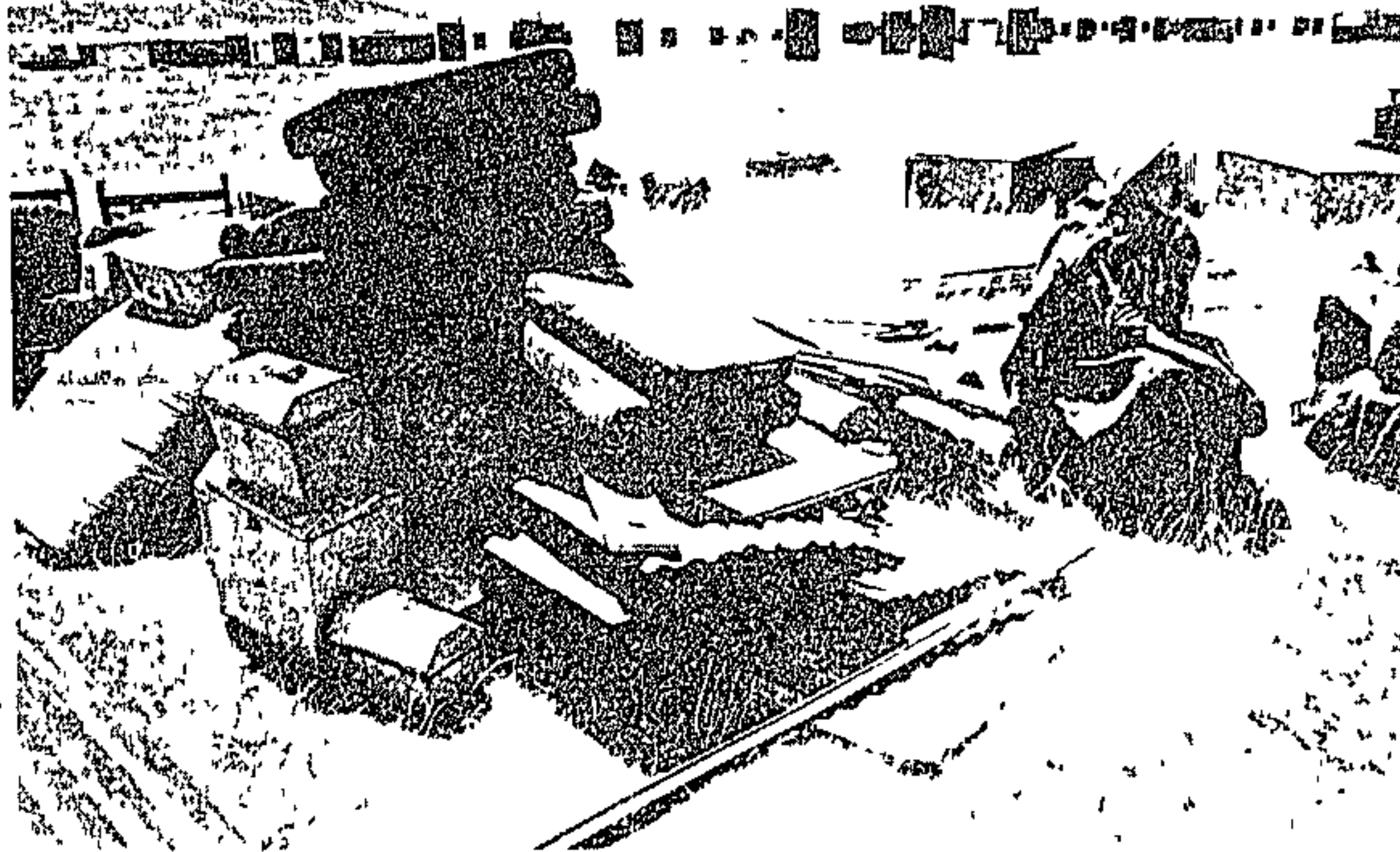


REMOVED: Lorries carrying squatters from Noordhoek pass a police roadblock on their way to Khayelitsha today.  
Picture: PETER STANFORD, The Argus



# A pen stroke, and two giant settlements are 'incorporated'

*The protesting voices of Botshabelo and Ekangala go unheeded*



When Betty Makoma came to Botshabelo it was in South Africa. Now it is in Qwa Qwa. Picture: GUY TILLIM, Alrapix

## Among the world's poorest areas

A SURVEY conducted by the Free State University sociologists found only one in three people over the age of 18 in Botshabelo was employed.

Of those, 61 percent earned less than R200 a month. The researchers found the average household comprised six people, giving each person R33 a month income. This, they said, put Botshabelo in the lowest income category in the world.

Of those who have work, about one-third commute daily to Bloemfontein — the first bus leaves at 4am for the hour-long drive to Bloemfontein and return buses run till 9pm.

Botshabelo also acts as a reservoir of labour for the Free State goldfields. Mineworkers are bussed weekly or monthly to and

survey also found no more than 27 percent of the "elite" and 11 percent of the rest of the sample said they would move if the area was incorporated.

The UOFS sociologists said this low level of resistance was a reflection of the high level of insecurity among residents.

Another factor which might dampen popular resistance to Botshabelo's incorporation on Tuesday is the fact that the announcement was timed to coincide with black school holidays

from single-sex compounds.

Most others work in local factories established as part of the government's industrial decentralisation scheme. The state pays up to 95 percent of the wage bill — tax free and in cash — up to a maximum of R100 per worker per month for seven years.

But surveys show the average wage paid to women — 95 percent of the 5 000 local factory workers — is R60 a month. Most factories are Taiwanese owned and only one "sweatheart" union is allowed.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has set its request for a living wage in the cities at R3.50—R4 an hour — 10 times Botshabelo wages.

The dispersal of students will make it more difficult for them to mobilise.

Both Ekangala and Botshabelo are reportedly unorganised politically. But the National Committee Against Removals fears that should Botshabelo's residents decide to fight incorporation, the result could be more bloody than in Moutse.

In several respects, incorporation is likely to have little effect on the day-to-day lives of residents. At present, neither Qwa Qwa nor KwaNdebele are independent and so residents of

administration is a more immediate problem.

According to the incorporation agreements South Africa will continue to administer education, health, police and other services "as an interim measure". No date has been set for the transfer of these services to the already overburdened "homeland" services.

Botshabelo's 330 000 500 000 residents will double Qwa Qwa's population, officially estimated at 200 000, unofficially at half a million.

According to a NCAR report released this week, Botshabelo — the Sotho work for "place of refuge" — was planned in the 1960s but only created in 1979 after the establishment of Bophuthatswana created friction between Tswana and South Sotho speaking people who had co-existed at Thaba Nchu peacefully for a century.

Apart from the original 64 000 South Sotho settlers, the township is populated by evicted farm labourers, squatters and victims of the government's urbanisation policy under which the size of black townships was frozen.

Other local jobs include the Unemployment Insurance Fund's R4 a day public works programmes. In Botshabelo thousands of people, mainly women, have been employed to dig toilets and trenches in sections being prepared for newcomers.

Other women earn R150 a month for emptying nightsoil buckets three times a week in those parts of the township which still rely on the bucket sewerage system.

Qwa Qwa is unlikely to solve Botshabelo's employment problems. Most of its 70 factories which provide 4 900 jobs are small industries such as weaving and cabinet making. In its capital, Phuthaditjhaba, factories wages average R60 a month.

Ekangala, a township of about 12 000 people, was set up as a model of "decentralised urbanisation". It is situated close to Ekurhuleni, a model of decentralised industry, 20km from Bronkhorstspruit in the Western Transvaal.

It was originally planned for KwaNdebele residents — but they could not afford the monthly rents of R150 to R200. East Rand workers without accommodation were offered the houses.

As wages at Ekurhuleni were low — R35 a week for men and R25 for women in a 1986 survey — they continued to commute to the East Rand and Johannesburg.

Just as Moutse gave KwaNdebele 66 000 hectares of rich farming land, over 60 schools and a hospital, so Ekangala gives it a prestige township.

Sheena Duncan, co-ordinator of the Black Sash advice office, said the incorporation of Ekangala and Botshabelo meant in effect the government was still committed to grand apartheid.

Jo-Ann Bekker

THE summary incorporation this week of two major black settlements into "homelands" poses a central question: will this provoke a bloody rebellion as it did in Moutse last year?

The government declared on Wednesday that Ekangala in the Western Transvaal and Botshabelo in the Orange Free State, were now to fall under the administrative and executive jurisdiction of the "homelands" of KwaNdebele and Qwa Qwa.

It is nearly two years since the Eastern Transvaal Moutse community was declared part of KwaNdebele, but the violent clashes which greeted incorporation — and claimed more than 160 lives — continues sporadically.

If resistance in the 110 000-strong Moutse community was so fierce, how much more fiercely will the vast resettlement camp of Botshabelo respond to its incorporation into an impoverished "homeland", 330km away?

But — under a 30-month-old State of Emergency which has stifled much resistance — the answers are less predictable.

The existence of popular resistance to incorporation in Botshabelo and Ekangala cannot be disputed.

Graffiti sprayed on bus shelters and garbage containers read "No to Qwa Qwa" and "No to (Chief Minister TK) Mopeli". More than 100 students were detained during anti-incorporation protests in February and May this year.

A pamphlet distributed by the "youths of Botshabelo" this year said the youth promised to "conform peacefully" with Botha's reforms provided incorporation was shelved.

"But," they warned, "if the government does ignore or reject this protest or resolution (opposing incorporation) Botshabelo will be flaming with smoke, there will be (a) lurid glare of conflagration and (we) will never be off from (the) unrest map."

In Ekangala, vocal protests to incorporation date back to February 1985, when residents were first informed of the plan. A 19-year-old youth was killed when police opened fire on anti-incorporation protesters in March 1985.

The Ekangala Action Committee sent a memorandum, signed by 70 percent of the residents, to government officials stressing their wish to remain under South African administration and complaining of harassment by KwaNdebele vigilantes. But the memorandum and further petitions received no response.

It is not clear whether the past level of militance will be sustained now incorporation is a *de facto* situation.

In Ekangala, most active members of the action committee fled the area in 1986 after prolonged vigilante attacks.

And in Botshabelo, a survey conducted by the OFS University's Sociology department found that 74 percent of residents were opposed to Botshabelo being incorporated into a South-Sotho "homeland". But the



## **QwaQwa, Ndebeles 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 retaining of RSA citizenship, residential rights, freedom of movement and housing loans will not be affected."

"The right of residents to be employed or seek work in the RSA will also not be influenced by the incorporation," the ministers said. — Sapa

271 6/12/87  
Cpers



outside his luxury Ennerdale home on September 28. He had been shot through the head and stomach. Family put up a road block leading to the arrest of his ki

*Cape Times 14/12/87*  
**Forced removal, real for thousands**

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*Political Staff*

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 MacLennan, 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 MacLennan 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

Staff Reporter

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 35 km to a site in Khayelitsha by private haulage contractors.

By noon on Wednesday more than 80 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 Smit, 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 Smit said the buyers of the farm on which the Noordhoek squatters had lived, HJP 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

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE removal of 600 squatters from Noordhoek to Khayelitsha this week will have a "devastating" effect on the community, according to the Development Action Group.

The group, a voluntary organization of professional planners, architects and engineers that has been investigating the squatter issue in the Noordhoek Valley, said in a statement yesterday "There are no valid reasons, either on planning or moral grounds, for removing squatters from the area. The permanent accommodation of these people in the valley is entirely feasible and desirable."

Surveys conducted by the group and UCT's social anthropology department indicated that 44% of the squatter community had lived in the area for 10 years or more. A total of 75% of residents came to the area to find work and "all have stated that they would like to remain permanently", the group said. The surveys showed that 43,8% of squatters worked in Noordhoek and 28% worked in Fish

Hoek and nearby areas.

"Proximity to work was the major factor in people's decisions to settle in the bush."

The group said the squatters made an important contribution to the local economy as most had either full-time or regular part-time work. Few squatters had no regular work.

The group described charges that the squatters had become a crime and health hazard in the area as "unsubstantiated", adding that an earlier decision by Divco to cut off the squatters' only source of fresh water would have had a major contribution to any health hazard that may exist.

"The effect of this removal on the squatter community will be devastating. Significant costs, in time and money, would be incurred in travelling to and from work and for many, wages are insufficient to cover costs. Inevitably jobs will be lost."

"In view of the current housing and employment crisis facing Cape Town, the Noordhoek removal is irresponsible and destructive in the extreme," the group said.

## MP says he saw police he

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT  
Supreme Court Reporter

MP Mr Jan van Eck told the Supreme Court yesterday he saw police giving active support to witdoeke during the razing of the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and Portland Cement squatter camps in May last year.

Mr Van Eck was giving evidence in the R312 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 PFP unrest monitoring committee for more than two years, was asked by counsel for the minister; Mr G D Griessel SC:

"Would it surprise you to be told witdoeke were fearing an attack by comrades on the morning of June 1 according to police information?"

Mr Van Eck said it would indeed surprise him. "All the rumours were witdoeke were going to pursue the police they had driven out, who had found refuge in New Crossroads, Nyanga and KTC. Information was that the refugees were source of irritation to the people wanted them out of the area — police in Khayelitsha," Mr Van Eck said.

This information had come from his contacts with residents of the affected area and from journalists.

Mr Griessel then quoted from a headline "Crossroads all over again" written on June 10 last year by 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 hardship of more than 600 people who last week found themselves relocated in plastic tents on a flattened sand dune 40km from their jobs and schools.

In what has been described as the biggest forced removal in the Western Cape in recent years, they were woken by armed police at dawn last Wednesday and ordered to dismantle their shacks on farmland in Noordhoek.

Late that afternoon, they were taken to Cape Town's biggest township, Khayelitsha.

As a tip-up truck deposited his belongings in the sand, Joseph Ntshwaqela told how he was woken by police "with long guns" rapping on his door.

"They told us everyone in the house

must wake up and get out. They told us we must break our house 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."

Ntshwaqela wanted to go and tell his employer, a Noordhoek building contractor, that he would be unable to work that day, but police forming part of the contingent which sealed off the area refused to let him leave.

He believed he would lose his job — as do many others who worked in the area as fishermen, farm labourers and gardeners. Taxi, bus and train fares from Khayelitsha cost about R6 to R8 return daily. Ntshwaqela doubts he can afford the journey.

For those who lived by selling wood chopped from Noordhoek's Port Jackson trees, Khayelitsha's

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 DAVIS reports

sandy waste offers no livelihood.

A mother wondered how she would pay for her children's transport to school the next day. "They are writing exams at the moment," she said.

In the days following, Surplus People Project (Western Cape) workers heard harrowing stories of people who returned home from work to find the community gone, along with their shacks and possessions.

SPP workers were also told that shacks had been bulldozed with people's belongings still inside them.

Yet the Cape Provincial Administration claimed this week in a telex to attorneys acting for the families that they were not "forcibly removed and resettled", that they "voluntarily and personally" packed their belongings and demolished their shacks.

"This was a forced removal," said Wellington Sompetha. "If not, why were the police carrying guns?"

In April, an attempt to get the families to move was aborted by the presence of press, embassy representatives and members of service and welfare agencies.

But last Wednesday, the press and Black Sash and Surplus People's project officials were refused entry.

The CPA initially denied a removal

was imminent. After the eviction, it issued a statement saying the families were moved following complaints from the "new owners" of the land, HJP Smit and Partners, who claimed the number of families had swelled since last year from six to 111.

The complaint was dealt with by a newly established body, the Western Cape Co-ordinating Committee for Squatter Control — one of three in the Cape formed in July when the Divisional Council was abolished.

An application was recently made for the land's re-zoning for subdivision into residential units. It mentions the existence of "temporary squatters" and says arrangements "are being made for their removal".

It appears HJP Smit and Partners have not yet taken transfer of the land and are thus not the legal owners.

Durk Smit said the families were removed in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act — increasingly used by local authorities since influx control laws were scrapped.

But in its telex to the families' attorneys, the CPA denied it or "any public authority instituted any action in terms of any legislation" during the resettlement.

The displaced families are now contemplating legal action. In a statement this week, they said: "We know the authorities said we came here because we wanted to, but we never agreed to move. We want to go back where we came from. We had no choice."

"Now that the pass laws are gone, we thought things would be different. But nothing has changed."

According to the Development Action Group, a body of planners, architects and engineers who offer their services to communities, there were "no valid reasons, on either planning or moral grounds", for removing people from the Noordhoek valley.

"In view of the current housing and employment crisis faced in Cape Town, the Noordhoek removal is irresponsible and destructive in the extreme," a DAG representative said.

Surveys by DAG and the University of Cape Town's social anthropology Department indicate that most squatters have lived in the Noordhoek valley for 10 years and more.

Many had full-time or regular part-time jobs and more than half had been in the same job for more than five years, indicating a "stable community" which made an important contribution to the local economy.

"Many of the survey respondents mentioned one of the main advantages of living in Noordhoek was that it was quiet, safe and peaceful."

Progressive Federal Party MP Ken Andrew said the government should provide land in the area so people could live close to their work.

## Burn them! Build them! Quandaries of a landlord

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

A DURBAN caterer who claims he was told by police to demolish the squatters' shacks on his property, found himself in a dilemma when he was ordered by the supreme court to rebuild the burnt-down homes.

Before he knocked down and set alight about 20 shacks on his property last Friday morning, Paul Chetty told an official of the Durban Central Residents' Association that he had been warned he faced arrest if he did not get the squatters off his land.

When the demolition started, two of the squatters whose homes were destroyed made an urgent application to the supreme court for their shacks to be restored and for Chetty to be ordered not to evict them.

The order was granted in chambers by Mr Justice David Friedman, and Chetty may contest the order when the matter comes back to court on February 4.

However, on Tuesday this week, when Chetty had still not rebuilt the two shacks, Durban's Legal Resource Centre warned him he could face further action in the supreme court if he continued to ignore the judge's order.

Chetty's lawyer finally agreed that his client would allow all the squatters whose shacks were demolished, to re-build their homes.

Lawyers believe that since he is allowing the rebuilding of the shacks in terms of a supreme court order, Chetty is, at least for the moment, immune from arrest by police acting under the Illegal Squatting Act.

Chetty's quandary — he is caught between fear of arrest by the police for not getting rid of the squatters and their shacks, and fear of committing contempt of court by not obeying the supreme court order to rebuild the shacks — will intensify the legal and moral



However, the LRC applied for an order against Chetty on the basis of the Cape judgement. The LRC said the squatters had lived on Chetty's land for 12 and six years respectively and that he had given them food.

According to the LRC this indicated an acceptance by Chetty that they could stay on his land — they had a relationship which meant the Illegal Squatting Act could not apply.

The implication of this argument is that Chetty would still be entitled to take action to remove the squatters. If he is precluded from using the Illegal Squatting Act he would have to go through the normal legal channels of giving a reasonable period of notice and obtaining a court order for eviction or demolition if the squatters failed to comply with the notice.

Since the repeal of the influx control laws, the authorities appear to be increasingly concerned that there should still be "orderly" movement to the urban areas, and other laws — such as the Illegal Squatting Act — are often used to "get rid" of squatters as part of this policy.

However, the distinction raised by Chetty's dilemma indicates that in terms of the existing legislation, the authorities might have to follow lengthy but accepted legal procedures, rather than relying on the Illegal Squatting Act which allows owners and the authorities in effect to "take the law into their own hands".

As their shacks burn in the background, set alight after a residents' association warning, Durban squatters guard their possessions. Now a court has ordered the landlord to rebuild.

Picture by BILLY PADDOCK





# Report claims most residents opposed to inclusion

## Govt move to incorporate Botshabelo into QwaQwa could spell disaster

Two weeks ago, pamphlets were dropped over the dusty township of Botshabelo informing the 500 000 residents that they were no longer a part of South Africa — their land had been incorporated into the tiny homeland of QwaQwa.

The QwaQwa authorities claim most people in Botshabelo favour incorporation, but opponents dispute this. It is difficult to say how the majority of residents feel, because they have never been consulted.

From a practical and economic point of view, it seems to be a disastrous decision.

### Frozen areas

Botshabelo is economically tied to Bloemfontein, 55 km away, where most people are employed. Many residents came from Bloemfontein's black areas which were "frozen" to prevent expansion.

They also came from other "frozen" or de-proclaimed townships, from nearby Kromdraai in Bophuthatwana where as Sesotho speakers they were not welcome or were forced off white-owned farms.

Up until now, Botshabelo has been administered by South Africa, but with incorporation, administration will be given to QwaQwa, 330 km away.

Even the most efficient and well-run administration would find it difficult to administer territory from such a distance. And QwaQwa hardly has an impressive record. It has an impoverished population of

Earlier this month, an extraordinary Government Gazette was issued incorporating the sprawling Free State township of Botshabelo into South Africa's smallest and poorest homeland, QwaQwa, 330 km away. In this second and final instalment, COLLEEN RYAN looks at the issue of incorporation as well as at the settlement's industrial area.

250 000 and no viable industrial infrastructure. Botshabelo has at least twice the number of inhabitants of QwaQwa and also no viable economic base.

The South African authorities were quick to reassure the people of Botshabelo that incorporation would not affect the running of the settlement or their freedom of movement.

For the moment, only administrative and executive powers have been transferred and the land is still in the hands of the South African Government.

But now that authority is officially vested with QwaQwa, the land can eventually be legally transferred.

According to the National Committee Against Removals, the Government is treading softly with the issue to avoid a repetition of the violence over incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele in 1986.

Community workers say that most residents are opposed to incorporation. According to a survey by researcher Mr William Cobbett earlier this year, more than 90 percent of the population opposed it.

### Police present

South African Government spokesmen say that residents

knew when they moved to Botshabelo that it would eventually be incorporated into QwaQwa and should not have moved in if they were against it.

But opponents say that many people were forced to move there as it was the only settlement where housing and expansion was permitted.

Development aid spokesman Miss Betsy Smith also pointed out that there was no violence or formal protests after incorporation which showed people were not opposed to the idea.

Critics say that the strong police presence a few days before and after incorporation, the presence of numerous armed "kisskonstabels" and the fact that seven young activists are in detention for opposing incorporation made people afraid to show their feelings.

Another factor which inhibits people from organising protests is that the people of Botshabelo are not a homogeneous community. Apart from the common Sesotho language, residents come from a variety of backgrounds and are virtual strangers to each other.

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Paramount Chief M J Mopeli, is not without support. He has the backing of some residents because of his influence in negotiating land for the 64 000 Sothos who were forced

to move from Kromdraai.

But even his supporters are said to be divided about incorporation.

"Those who work in schools and other Government departments know that South African administration of salaries and pensions is far better than the homeland administration," said one community worker.

Chief Mopeli has welcomed incorporation. He has arranged a few meetings in Botshabelo, and in July, claimed to have held a "secret ballot" in which he said he collected 11 000 signatures.

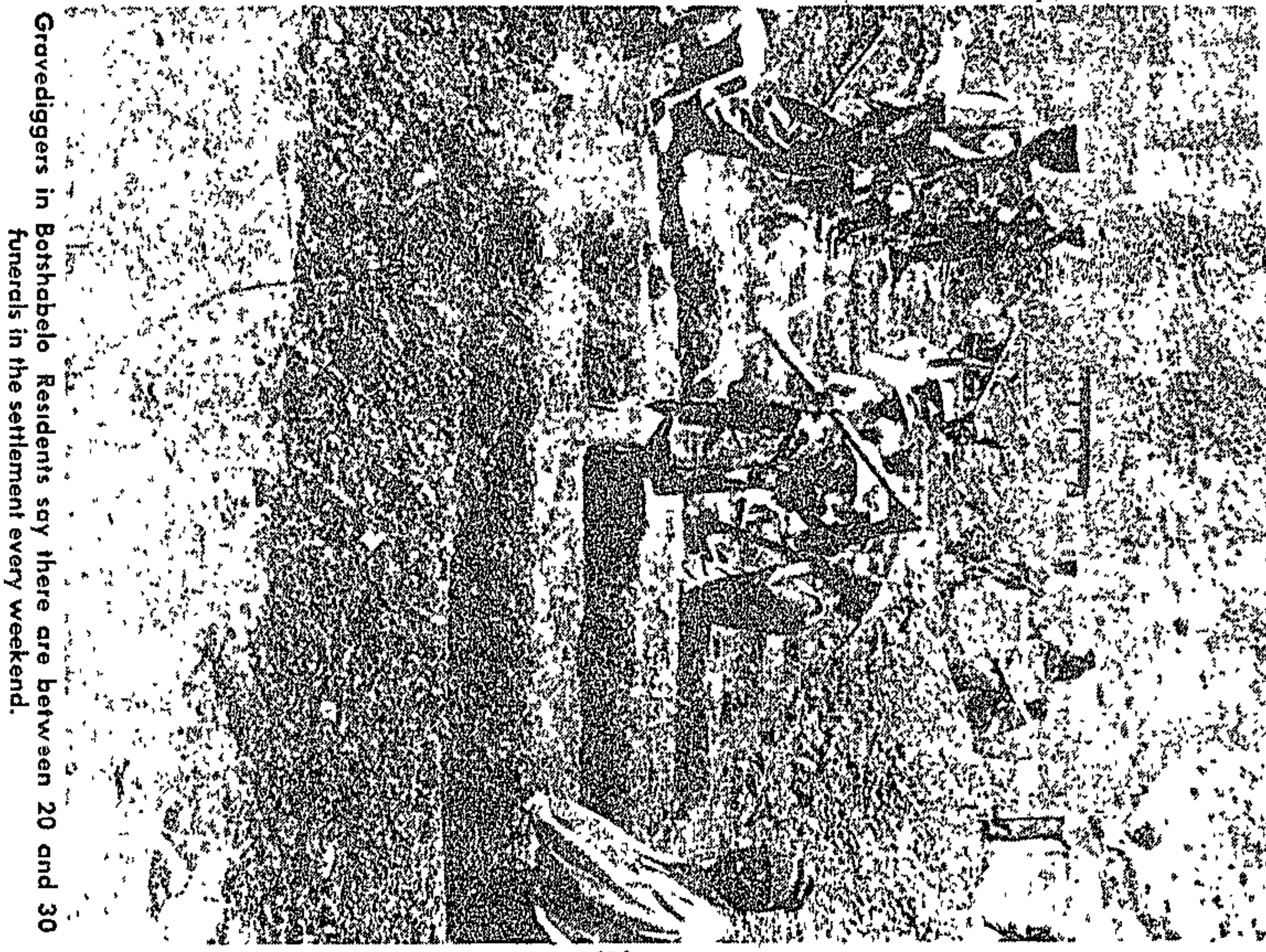
Why would Chief Mopeli wish to be burdened with an impoverished settlement so far from QwaQwa?

### Control budget

According to the National Committee Against Removals, Chief Mopeli stands to boost his standing as a black leader and will gain control of Botshabelo's budget. This year South Africa doubled the development budget to R50 million.

The Government has denied that incorporation will eventually lead to independence, yet a question posed by the National Committee Against Removals in a report on incorporation remains unanswered.

"Unlike other bantustans that oppose independence, QwaQwa is extremely keen to extend its land area. Why would they want to incorporate Botshabelo if there was no intention of taking independence?"



Gravediggers in Botshabelo. Residents say there are between 20 and 30 funerals in the settlement every weekend.

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(271)





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.

● See Page 7

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Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

*(Handwritten signature/initials)*



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JANUARY

MAY

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#### Periodicals

1. 'Young Worker' Newspaper - 4 times a year
2. Pamphlets on specific things like - workers rights, information on what a trade union is etc.

#### Affiliations:

Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference;  
The International Young Christian Workers.

inside the YCW. For those who are working, specific issues being looked at are:

1. Health and safety at work;
2. Hours of work; and
3. Salaries.

We are also looking at representation at work. The programme also involves young workers outside the YCW.

The programme



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## COUNCIL MOVES 3 FAMILIES, THREATENS 250

# Evictions continue

By ALI MPHAKI

THE curtain fell for the people of MacDonald's Farm (Mochaeneng) 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 limited 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 Botile 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 Botile 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 Rietvlei, 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 Abu Asvat, head of Azapo's health secretariat, 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.



A SOWETO council employee pulls down a shack at the MacDonalds Farm yesterday.



# 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

By  
NAT  
DISEKO

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 Gweje Twala, chairman of the Daggakraal Joint Executive Committee and his secretary, Mr Temple Mwelase, 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 virtually no development had taken place in Daggakraal because of uncertainty over the threatened removal.



**AT LAST!**

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.



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# Law was thwarted in forced removals

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE LEGALITY of forced population removals, which government used in its attempts over many years to clear "black spots" from areas regarded as "white", is challenged again in a new study by researcher Ben Macleannan.

"Glenmore — the story of a forced removal" puts to question the many clear assurances, undertakings and statements by officials and Ministers during the removals programme in 1979.

Today, the people of Glenmore are still in their camp on the western border of Ciskei, though the site has moved slightly.

It is officially part of consolidated Ciskei, which is a reluctant host.

In the words of a Ciskeian Minister quoted in the study: "We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place. But we want the land and do not mind the people moving... as long as the SA government provides housing and job opportunities."

## Misleading

Macleannan documents a string of broken promises and irregular proceedings in law and its administration by officials whose utterances later proved to be misleading, if not blatantly untrue in terms of on-the-ground realities.

While former Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koorhof declared in Parliament there would be no forced removals and that only people who consented would be moved, administration officials were, in some cases, said to be forcibly grabbing hands to fingerprint letters of consent.

Documented is evidence that, while court proceedings were under way to put removals on hold, officials were hurriedly executing evictions to clear so-called troublesome black spots in "white SA," often in the most brutal manner, to the Glenmore resettlement camp.

What one magistrate ordered another later overturned. At one point, a notice issued by Alexandria chief magistrate S van der Watt was suspended by the Supreme Court.

The magistrate was accused of irregularities, officials of taking improper administrative action "in a way not contemplated by law" or "misconceiving" their functions.

While court proceedings were on the go, officials continued their evictions and removals apace. Removals victims were allegedly told by officials that there was "nothing the law-ymers could do to stop the removals."

For example, undertakings that employed blacks would not be resettled were never kept.

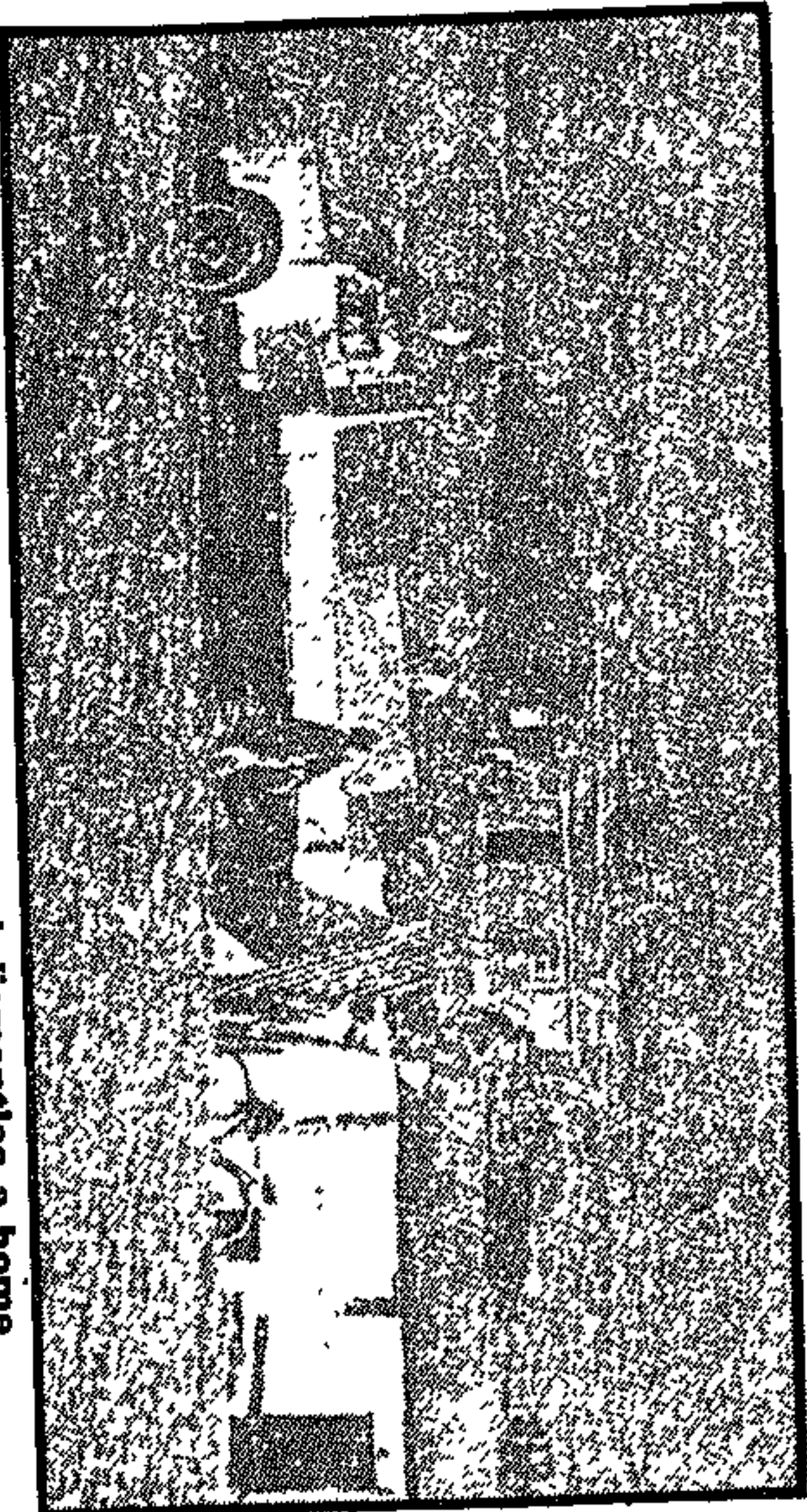
By the time resettlement victims became aware of court rulings in their favour they had been moved and did not have the means to return to their former homes. Those who did were harassed or charged with trespassing, says Macleannan.

The research shows that, unofficially, some of the implementors of government's removals policy have, with hindsight, admitted the errors of their deeds, though they usually brushed the issue aside and hoped it would go away.

Comments from government officials include: "When I started thinking, I realised it was daft... and Glenmore, I realised, was just another point for breaking up black families."

Officials who doubted the feasibility of the proposed resettlement camp were side-stepped or replaced.

Promises that "this township will be on a par with townships for Afri-cans in white areas and conform to proper town planning requirements" an announcement that R45m would be spent on the project over 20 years



□ MOVED ON... a removals squad dismantles a home

and assurances that job opportunities would be created were never fulfilled.

"The township was not meant to be viable in the sense of its residents having jobs on the spot. It was intended as a dormitory town for daily commuters to Grahamstown, or a base for migrants working," Macleannan writes.

## Bungling

Finally at Glenmore, to which 600 families totalling about 4 300 people were moved, scores starved, children died, few jobs were given and bureaucratic bungling left pensioners penniless.

Macleannan's well-documented examination is a reminder that the problem is by no means over. Government still has to come to terms with the political aspirations and legal rights of the unwilling millions they dumped, often in barren, infertile and

hostile areas.

A Glenmore community organisation once wrote to Koorhof: "The Ciskei government does not want us and the SA government does not want us. We are a people without citizenship and without rights."

It did not receive a reply. Glenmore residents today refuse to pay rent, as they did when they were first moved into makeshift plank houses, because they did not want to be there in the first place.

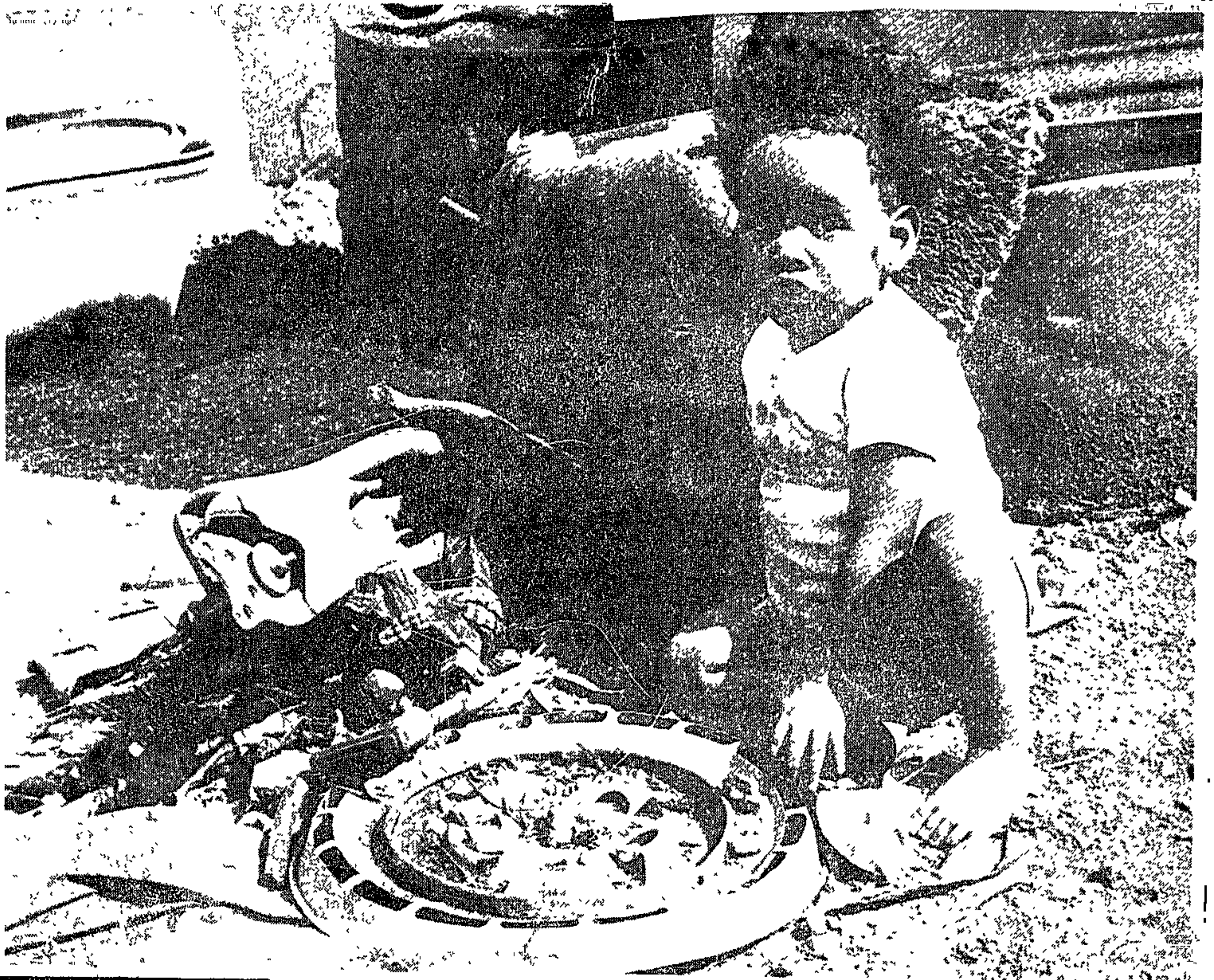
Macleannan said in an interview this week he believed there were clear irregularities in the way the Glenmore removals were carried out. He hoped his study would provide the impetus for legal groups to take a fresh look at the situation.

"It is not enough for the SA government, even if it has stopped forced removals, to say forced removals have stopped. Government has got to acknowledge guilt for what it did to all those people in the past. There is a

tremendous burden and moral responsibility it must accept."

□ "Glenmore — the story of a forced removal" was recently released by the Institute of Race Relations and is available from its publications department at R17.40.





## 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 emer-

gency 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.



# SQUATTERS MOVE TO

A FUNERAL air hung over MacDonald Farm ("Mochaeneng") at the weekend as residents prepared to trek to an emergency camp in Dlamini to meet the Wednesday deadline set by the Soweto City Council, writes ALI MPHAKI.

## A NEW SITE

The close to 300 families who have been occupying tin shacks for years in the piece of land next to Dlamini Extension 1, have to give way for the development of an elite suburb to be known as Dlamini Extension II

Last week Monday the families were given nine days to vacate the area after talks between Soweto Council's housing director Mrs Estelle Bester and lawyers acting for the residents

### Permits

Families with Soweto permits will be accommodated at the emergency camp situated in what was previously a rubbish dump, while the fate on the "non-Sowetans" still hung in the balance yesterday.

Mrs Bester said their fate was in the hands of the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA).

Mrs Bester also dismissed rumours that they will be taken to Rietvlei, a few kilometres from Krugersdorp in the



**FORMER MacDonald Farm squatters clear the field at the Emdeni emergency camp where they have been moved to by the Soweto Council.**

West Rand.

A visit by the *Sowetan* to the emergency camp revealed that the arrivals have to clear long grass before they could start

erecting tin structures.

The council charges R20 for the service

The Red Cross Society has pitched four tents in the area and the three

families whose shacks were demolished by first to be demolished,

council employees last claimed that her ward-week are occupying robe was broken when it was transferred to the

Mrs Angeline Ngeen-camp.

Another camp resident, Miss Elizabeth Salemele, also claimed that her furniture was broken during the removal.



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. ● Pictures by Herbert Mabuza.



Onward in the never-ending search for shelter . . . one of the hundreds of shack dwellers dismantles his home in preparation for the trek to serviced sites at Dlamini camp.

# Pass laws may be dead, but their legacy lives

By Jo-Anne Collinge

This week Mrs Irene Khuswayo, 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 Khuswayo eligible for alternative accommodation in the township's Dlamini emergency camp.

The reason? Mrs Khuswayo has no pass book or identity document — no way of proving that she was born where she knows she was. Because of this, she was not even asked to fill in an application form for the Dlamini camp, says the Black Sash.

Local housing director Miss Estelle Bester has confirmed that it is policy for the council to refuse to re-house shack dwellers who cannot prove they were born and bred in Soweto.

Mrs Khuswayo is just one of many at McDonald's and Levine's farms whose plight proves that the pass laws might be dead, but the evil that they do lives on.

Says Black Sash national advice offices co-ordinator, Mrs Sheena Duncan: "It is very important to realise that these people never had pass books because they never had house permits as they had no legal accommodation."

"Mrs Khuswayo 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 the new identity document. If they have never had a refer-

ence book, they have to produce a birth certificate. If there is no official hospital or clinic record of the birth, it is exceedingly difficult to get a birth certificate."

The legacy of the pass law era is a severe shortage of land 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 "Sowetans", and defines the group so tightly that it excludes:

- Mr Solomon Thuco, a self-employed builder, who was born in Johannesburg but who left the area for part of his childhood and went to live in Sebokeng because of domestic upheaval.

- Ms Martina Sithole, who lived in Diepkloof before coming to Levine's Farm. Diepkloof is part of Soweto but falls under the Diepmeadow Council.

- Mr Loftus Magamo, a witch-doctor, who lived at Chiawelo in Soweto before coming to Levine's Farm in 1983. Although he has been put on the official waiting list for a permanent site in Soweto, he was classified as a "non-Sowetan" when he applied for a place in the emergency camp.

There are many others at Levine's and McDonald's farms who certainly were not born in the Johannesburg area, but have lived there for years — some as long as 20 years.

Mr Alfred Zwane, for instance, was born in Paulpietersburg, Natal, and has lived at Levine's Farm since 1966. He is married and holds a job.

Mr Lefu Molefe, born at Nqutu in Natal, came to the East Rand as a contract worker and lived in a hostel before settling at McDonald's Farm 12 years ago. His wife joined him there in 1980 and they have three children.

Mrs Duncan points out that normally a resident of a decade or two's standing would have the right to regard the town in which he or she lived as a "hometown". But, she concludes, even now "we are all so tied into the influx control mentality that we simply can't

## 'Non-Sowetans' refused shelter

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 in the Dlamini emergen-

cy camp because they are "non-Sowetans".

This claim was made by the Black Sash and McDonald's committee spokesman Mr Joe Mphuthi, and confirmed by Soweto housing director Miss Estelle Bester.

### The council says:

The exclusion of "non-Sowetans" from the Dlamini emergency camp has been confirmed by Soweto 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 cater for everybody."

Miss Bester said many of those who qualified for admission to the Dlamini camp had said they wished to move there independently of the council and had been given until January 5 to do so. It was in the light of people failing to clear the squatting site before this date that the council had begun to move them, she said.

"We are still scrutinising applications for Dlamini. 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 Sowetans — who were not born and bred in Soweto — are being allocated to a provincial 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 without IDs. 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 themselves. They must go and negotiate for other (permanent) housing — negotiate with developers because the Soweto Council is no longer building houses. It makes stands available."

Mrs Bester said that in her experience squatter families were not always desperate for housing. "It's not always that they're desperate. They move out of backyards where they've been squatting before because they think they'll get houses sooner. We have to mark squatter shacks (with numbers) so that we do not cater 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 had no right to accommodation in Soweto, said Mrs Sheena Duncan, the Sash's national co-ordinator of advice offices.

"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 it would virtually wreck the economy and would destroy relatively new towns like Welkom, Virginia, Sasolburg and Secunda."

Mrs Duncan said that in one morning last week she had interviewed representatives of 29 families who had been told by officials that they were not eligible for the Dlamini camp because they were "non-Sowetans".

All these families were legally entitled to live in Soweto, she said. "This applies equally to people from the TBVC homelands as it does to those who are South African citizens. They are exempted from the requirement in the Aliens Act that foreigners need a permit before they may enter the country and that exemption has not been withdrawn."

Squatters should be left to occupy their present shacks until the council had negotiated with the province for suitable serviced land on which to move them.

"If the Soweto Council does not do so, it will merely prove that it is true that influx control is now being enforced by the black local authorities in as severe and restrictive a way as it ever was by the Department of Native Affairs/ Bantu Affairs/ Plural Relations/ Black Affairs and that department's agents."

Mrs Duncan acknowledged that councils like Soweto had problems not of their making in the shortage of land. "The responsibility for this situation lies entirely on the shoulders of the National Party Government and only the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning can rectify it."

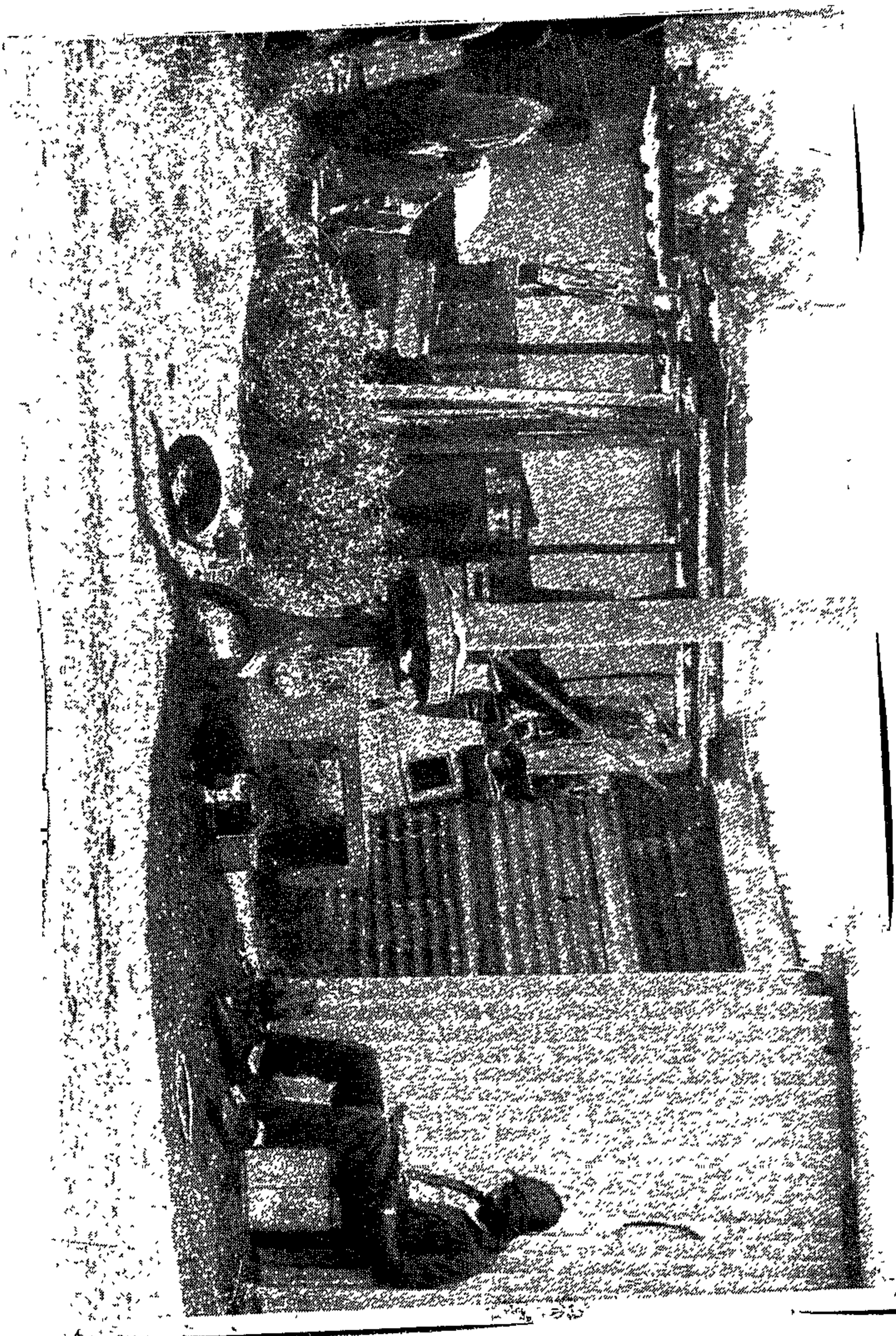
Mr Joe Mphuthi said there was a suspicion that the people who have been refused admission to Dlamini camp would be sent to Rietvlei on the West Rand.

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 on it is long overdue. So there is no way that they would show mercy to anybody" said Mr Mphuthi.



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STAR 12/1/88





# 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

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

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

● To Page 2

## '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 1km down the road."

Estimates are that 3.5-million people have been resettled in terms of government policy since 1960.

● From Page 1



No shops, transport and little water

# Displaced squatters face a tough time

By Jo-Anne Collinge

From today scores of squatter families who have been displaced from farms in the south of Soweto and denied alternative accommodation in the township will be removed to Rietvallei, a broad expanse of open land on the Far West Rand.

Rietvallei is owned by the province which envisages developing a large permanent settlement there, says MEC Mr John Griffiths. He confirmed that it was the "most likely site" for the resettlement of Soweto shack-dwellers from McDonald's and Levine's Farms, which are being cleared for redevelopment.

## SITE BEING PREPARED FOR RESIDENTS

When The Star visited Rietvallei yesterday, it was clear that the site was being prepared for an influx of residents. Sources at McDonald's Farm said residents had been informed of the pending move to Rietvallei at a meeting called by officials yesterday.

In a sense Rietvallei is a breakthrough in that its founding residents are mostly people who survived the pass law era without that vital document and clung to urban life by existing in rudimentary shack settlements on the township fringes.

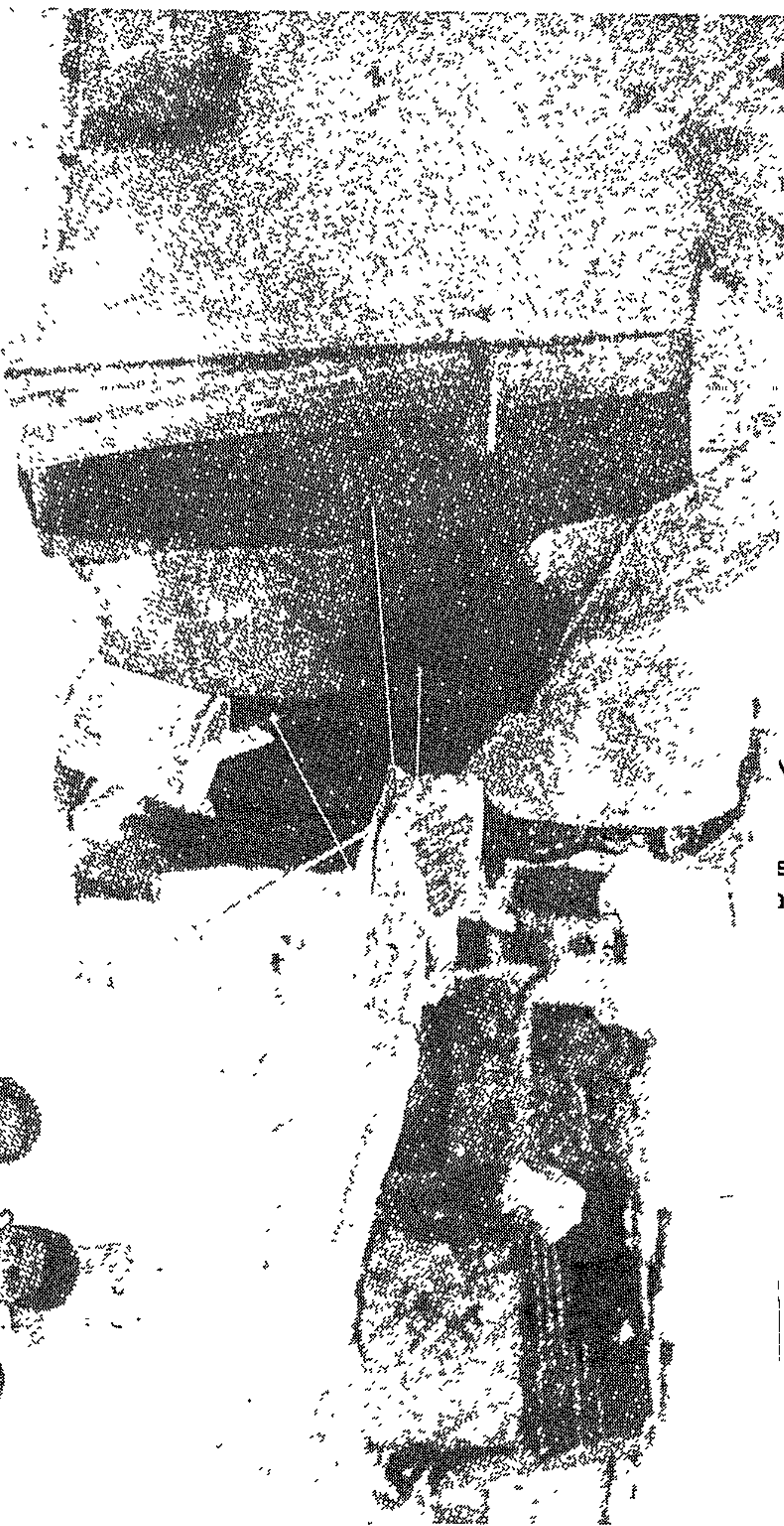
In another sense it is a symbol of defeat — because Soweto council policies based on the old pass laws were used to exclude these families from being re-accommodated in Soweto itself, where services are better than those at Rietvallei.

## COUNCIL, TPA TO ACCOMMODATE FAMILIES

The Soweto Council is accommodating the "Soweto born" squatter families while the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) is dealing with the rest. In all there are 200 to 250 families.

At present Rietvallei has just 26 families, squatters who were moved there a month ago from Big Farms near the Roodepoort municipal dump.

Although the TPA plans to service the area the shack-dwellers face a tough initial period at Rietvallei. There is only one hand-pump providing water. There are no shops in the area and no transport from the camp.



Vatal, except

s Consultative  
it and Leather

Miles of veld and a busy highway has come between these Rietvallei children and their education. Without transport to school in Kagiso, they'll spend many days just like they spent the last day of the school holidays — playing in spots of shade between the shacks.

Picture by Herbert Mabuza.



CONFUSION and fear reigned in Botshabelo following the announcement that the area had been incorporated into QwaQwa, the smallest of South Africa's homelands.

A proclamation extending the authority of the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly was published in an extraordinary Government Gazette last month.

Heavy security patrols began in the area, 50 kilometres east of Bloemfontein, the day before the announcement, according to the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR).

#### Pamphlets

The next day pamphlets, announcing that Botshabelo "will finally be incorporated into QwaQwa", were dropped from helicopters. The pamphlet claimed the South African Government would continue to provide many services and that residents need not fear loss of South African citizenship. It also threatened that opposition to the move

would be dealt with severely.

Residents were confused by these ambiguous statements and many remained unconvinced that Botshabelo had been incorporated into QwaQwa.

The process of incorporation remains incomplete. Even though administrative and executive authority now resides with QwaQwa, the land itself is still owned by the South African Development Trust.

According to the National States Constitution Act, ownership can only be transferred provided the land "continues to be admin-

istered for the settlement, support, benefit, and material and moral welfare of the citizens".

It is not clear how the Government intends to deal with these conditions.

Botshabelo is home to 600 000 people living in tents, mud huts and shanties.

Described as a rural slum, it is a dumping ground for people from farms, deproclaimed townships, and homelands.

Residents, particularly the Botshabelo Youth Congress (Boyco), have consistently opposed incorporation into QwaQwa, 300 kilome-

tres away in the Free State's Witsleshoek reserve, near Harrismith.

Students claimed paratroopers, 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 Mopeli 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. Kitskonstabels, armed with guns and sticks, surrounded the schools.

#### Propaganda

Boyco last month called a press conference to voice its opposition to the incorporation into the "poverty stricken banjistan".

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 kitskonstabel patrols were maintained around the township.

Boyco condemned the "barbaric step of incorporation against

# QwaQwa takes over running of Botshabelo

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14/1/88 (271)

SOWETAN, Thursday

**SOWETO COUNCIL DEADLINE FORCES FAMILIES OUT**

# 200 shacks are smashed



**A MacDONALD Farm resident wrecks his shack.**  
Pic: TAPS MOKOENA

**ALI MPHAKI**

ABOUT 1000 squatters at MacDonald Farm (Mochae-neng) 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 Tshiawelo, 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.

Soweto Council housing director, Mrs Estelle Bester, said her council would help transport

some of the families to Rietvlei today.

She said there was no way the council could provide squatter areas for non-Sowetans because Soweto people were many, and had to be given priority.

Most of the people who stayed on the farm were self employed welders whose sole income was derived from welding cars in the area. Others are employed in Johannesburg and the move to Rietvlei is likely to affect their jobs.

## **Painful**

Mrs Bester said although the move was painful, the people have been taken to places where there are sanitary 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.



15/11/88 B/Dew  
271

# Forced removals go on

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 2km 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

## LETTERS

PO Box 1138  
Jo'burg 2000

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 Seshego 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.



ing after the tour.

CHIEF TIMES 20/1/88  
**Crossroads**  
**house plans**  
**MP protests** 271

MITCHELLS PLAIN MP  
Mr Lluwellyn Landers  
has registered his  
"strongest disapproval"  
of a plan to move resi-  
dents of Old Crossroads  
to houses on nearby in-  
dustrially-zoned land.

Mr Landers said he  
had been told of plans to  
use land south of Lans-  
downe Road, close to  
Crossroads, for addition-  
al housing for the over-  
flow 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.

sidize the SPCA's sterilization



# KwaZulu nudges govt on removals

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

271  
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.

5/10/88  
The petition — signed by 126 family heads and purporting to represent about 50 000 people — also asks that they be allowed to return to land they originally occupied near Wasbank, Natal.

It was forwarded to Heunis by KwaZulu government representa-

tive in the Natal Midlands Vitus Mvelase

Mvelase said yesterday: "We hope that since government is trying to reform, this matter can be reviewed. Before talking of reforming, central government should be ironing out all complaints of people."

Although the Lime Hill/Ekuvukeni area now occupied by the dispossessed people was incorporated into KwaZulu several years after

the removals, Mvelase said his government would not take responsibility for it.

"KwaZulu has no jurisdiction over this thing and has always been opposed to forced removals."

Noted in the petition are "assurances" of compensation that were allegedly not met; the low level of employment "because of lack of working places", inadequate transport available and poor wages.

A spokesman for Heunis said the Minister had handed the matter to his department



# Squatter story of removals is challenged

NRCS  
21/1/88  
271

## 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 Ndzongo Richard Mayo, Mr Noti Alfred Vanga and Mr Zwelibanzi Albert Gcja 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 Andries 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 in-

formed 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 "ambiguous".

An intended developer of Dassenberg, Mr Hendrik Smit, said notices were delivered to squatters but it became clear they had no intention of leaving.

"The only course open was to put to them the alternatives 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 Kooits, 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 co-operation 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-Sotho "homeland".

Botshabelo teacher Gauta Lawrence Lefuo 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.

Lefuo 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 practises. Although 20 percent of its 1 700 000 inhabitants are non-Sotho 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

township mayor, Mr Milford Sili, 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 R300 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.

He said residents were free to appoint their own evaluators to assess their houses but the residents said this was absurd because they could not afford to appoint private evaluators.

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.



# Steps

...posed from the  
this district the  
"to bush."  
on Sunday of  
Hoek municipal  
day said the  
kend.

# Magistrate

By CHARL DE VILLIERS

A SIMON'S TOWN magistrate has opposed Fish Hoek municipality's drive to evict squatters from the area, saying "the days have passed when this district that people can be shunted from by the Fish Hoek municipality reacting to the threatened eviction on Sunday morning Mr. R. A. Du Toit said at the weekend would not be moved at the weekend."

The magistrate said he had intervened between the squatters and the council, who did not want to remove them.

"I suggested to the Fish Board that the squatters be given early notice of the coming of the Fish Board," said Mr. Duran. "I also asked the Fish Board to send Mr. Duran with them because they had been arranged against the squatters until they want to see the site. The squatters in the village of Fish Board said the Fish Board had been arranged against the squatters until they want to see the site."

# Steps in

He said he had asked the "law-enforcement agencies" not to "kick over and destroy" structures, "that as far as he was concerned the bush to bush" after having the coloured man not pose a threat to the issue.

# Eviction

# Eviction



# Grinding poverty of Botshabelo

DP 29/11/88

14/3/89

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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, signalling investment by these nations in the industrial area outside this township of about 500 000 people in the windblown, dusty flatlands 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, Southern 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

## Christopher Wilson Botshabelo

African, one Italian and two are British textile firms.

"There are some factories here that pay R60 a month," said Isaac Koko, 21, a high-school dropout who has been scouring Botshabelo for 18 months looking for work.

"I don't think they (the industrialists) are doing the right thing for the people," added MacDonald Makhoa, 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 economic logic in Botshabelo.

"On a scale of human misery, these people are among the most vulner-

able in the country," said Laureen Platzky, a social worker from the National Committee Against Removals.

To try and solve the problem, Pretoria lures 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 R100 for seven years.

As a further sweetener, Pretoria also pays a 40 per cent subsidy on rail transport, gives training grants of 125 per cent and 40 per cent housing subsidies for white managers living in Bloemfontein 55 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 3 000 women who dig holes for the latrines and clean away plastic buckets of nightsoil three times a week. She works for the town council and earns R200 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



By CHARL DE VILLIERS

THE Fish Hoek town clerk, 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 realize 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 fi-

# Squatters: F Hoek acted 'too quickly'

nalized," 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

271188DD  
271188DD  
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 Attwell, and representatives of his department as well as the MP for the area, Mr Thys Louw, and local community leaders.



DR VILJOEN

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 notice 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 Chiawelo 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 Asvat, 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'

Staff Reporters

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 Mtetandaba, 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 29.

"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 Mtetandaba 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.





Newcomers erect their shacks on an open plain in Botshabelo — a black town second in size only to Soweto.

# Place of 'refuge'

Star  
6/2/88

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 R4 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 separation policies.

## Dumping 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 impoverished, 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

## A disturbing manifestation of apartheid

Resistance to incorporation is believed to be widespread but disorganised. 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 Pane Moshounyane replied, "People feel vulnerable."

"Most of them come from farms," said Mr Moshounyane, 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."

Nine 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 unfeasible that one of the poorest self-governing states (QwaQwa) should administer and develop the second-largest 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 the old 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 50 medium-sized factories at which the Government subsidises 95 percent of the workers' salaries.

Despite the generous Government subsidies, many Botshabelo factory owners pay workers only R60 a month.

Employers in Botshabelo have no trouble attracting job applicants because of extensive unemployment.

Many of the factories are owned by foreigners — Taiwanese, Israelis, Britons, 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."

Mr Moshounyane said 70 percent 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 46 schools, but other facilities are scarce. The lone neighbourhood with well-constructed homes, primarily for Government employees, is situated at the city's entrance, presenting a deceptively pleasant facade.

Despite the shortcomings of life in Botshabelo, some of its residents say they are better off than they were as overworked, underpaid labourers on 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.

USH IV  
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REFERENCE

**STOCKTAKE STARTS SOON! — MUST CLEAR 100s OF ITEMS**

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## CP 'would move 7-m'

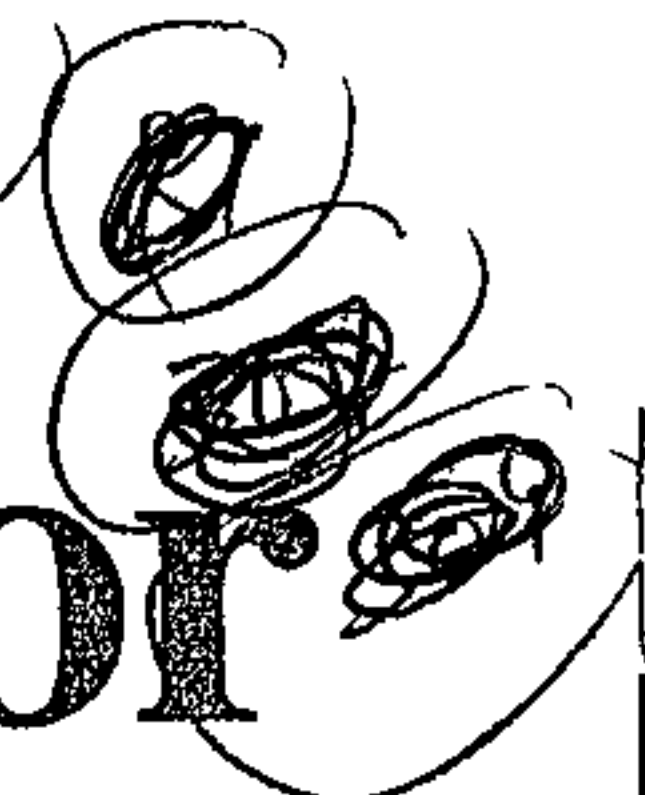
The Conservative Party partition policy would require that seven to eight million blacks be moved into the homelands over 10 to 15 years, said Mr. Andre van der Walt, National Party MP for Bellville.

Star 10/2/88

"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."



CAR Trans 11/2/88 (271) 

# '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 Platzky, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press briefing, Ms Platzky 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 Platzky 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 60 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 Platzky.

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 (Kraaifontein), 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.



# Slogans now used to defend removals

CAPE TOWN — The Government had not stopped forced removals but was using terminology like "development" and "upgrading" to justify them, the co-ordinator of the National Committee Against Removals, Ms Laurene Platkzy, said at a briefing yesterday. She told representatives of foreign embassies that there had been great contradiction in Government statements since Dr Riet Koornhof declared in 1982 that there would be no more forced removals. This month, however, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had qualified this by saying there would be no forced removals "for political reasons". "What's being said now is that removals are being undertaken for development purposes or for the upgrading of communities."

## POLITICAL

Most of the removals or threatened removals known to the NCAR were political ones. "In other countries they might be seen as 'development' removals, but in most cases they involve blacks being shifted out of white areas, or coloureds being weeded out of mixed areas. We don't believe this happens in most other countries." Examples of communities threatened in this way were Oukasie at Brits and Lawaaikamp near George, Tshikota at Louis Trichardt, Duncan Village at East London and numerous informal settlements in the Cape Peninsula. NCAR workers from around the country said at the briefing that communities all over South Africa faced the threat of removal, eviction from farms, and involuntary incorporation into Bantustans. — Sapa.



CP Press 14/2/88  
South African linked to plot against Botswana chief

# Assassination attempt

## CP Correspondent

AN unnamed South African has been linked to a plot to assassinate Chief Monare Gaborone of the Batlokwa, one of the eight principal tribes in Botswana.

The Botswana Press Agency reports that the South African was to be hired by a group of Batlokwe tribesmen to eliminate the chief "since a South African can do the job well", according to reliable sources connected to the Batlokwa royalty.

The alleged plot was leaked to the Press by uncles of the chief concerned for his life.

This is the second allegation in four years of a plot to kill the Batlokwa sovereign, suggesting a split over the chieftainship.

Gaborone himself was the first to break news of an assassination plot at a kgotla meeting in Tlokwenweng some years ago.

According to well informed sources, a fresh plot to assassinate Gaborone was uncovered last month and senior tribesmen believe it is linked to the chieftainship dispute.

The sources said the plot was uncovered following a secret meeting of plotters at a house in Mochudi, where some Batlokwe men are alleged to have conspired with two Bakgatha men to mastermind and execute it.

The plotters were said to be people of high standing, especially in Tlokwenweng and Mochudi.

It is understood the plotters were monitored by a visitor, who then informed the chief's uncles. The plotters apparently agreed to engage an assassin from outside the country.

It was also learned that the "killer" was recommended to the men by a certain traditional doctor in Mochudi because "a South African can do the job well".

Although the plot was reported to one of Gaborone's uncles about four weeks ago, it was only communicated to him last week when people woke up on Thursday morning to find a mysterious fire at the kgotla.

Gaborone said nobody had claimed responsibility for the fire.

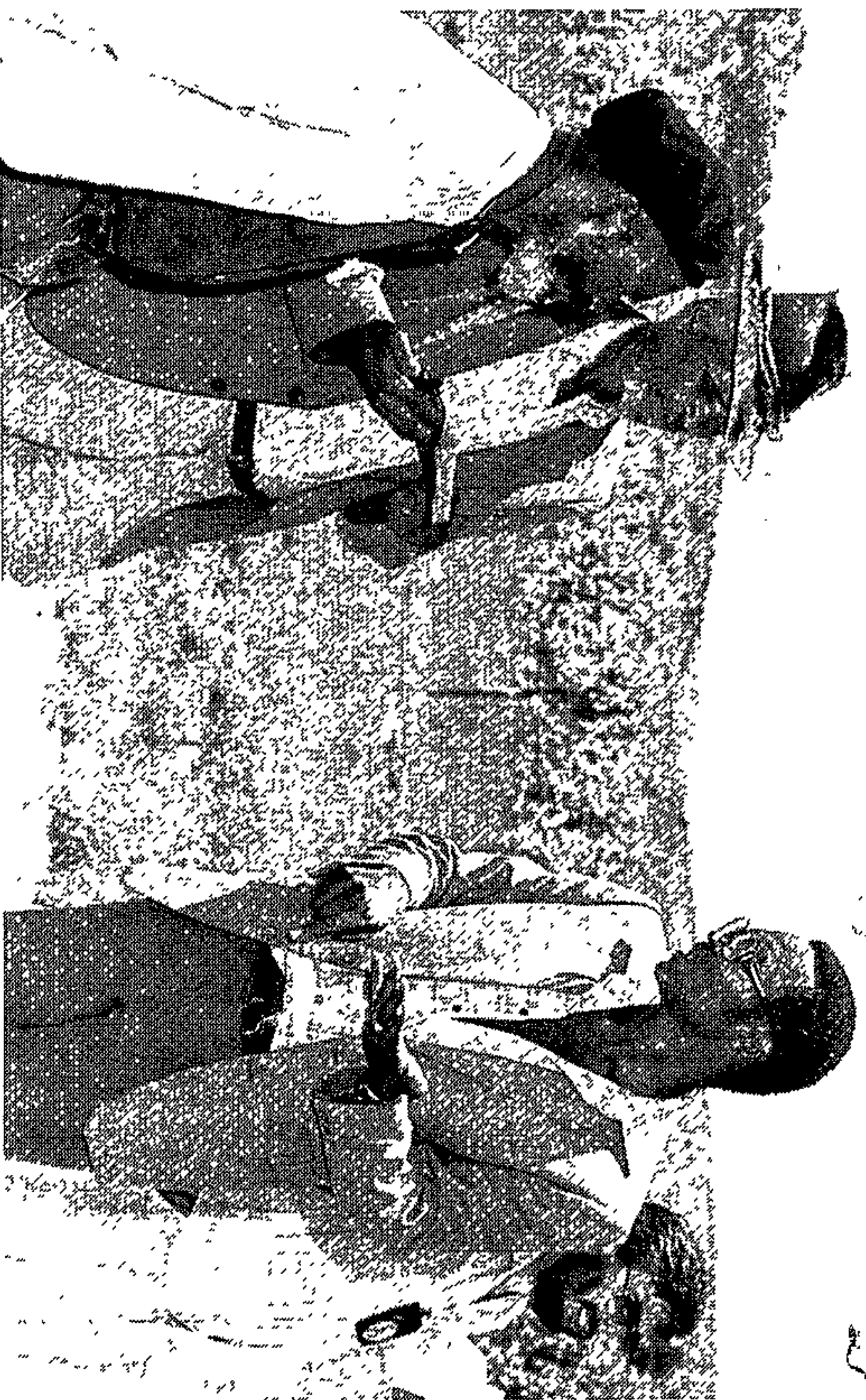
He said he was surprised because "we never make fire at the kgotla at night."

He said the issue would be discussed by his uncles first and then a kgotla meeting might be convened to brief the tribe.

It is understood that some of his uncles are adamant that there was a link between the mysterious fire and the assassination plot. — Ano



# Plight of thousands revealed



A member of the Red Cross committee for Newlands, Mr P. Manie (right) discusses the siting of a new Red Cross facility with Mr J. Lamani and Mr M. Manie.  
The British Red Cross Society's Mr Oscar Davis is partly obscured by Mr Manie.

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13/2/88

Daily Dispatch Reporter  
EAST LONDON — The head of the international aid department of the British Red Cross Society (BRCS), Mr Oscar Davis, toured Border's "black spots" yesterday to see the plight of thousands of people lacking basic amenities.

The tour, conducted by the Border Red Cross Society, revealed areas where fresh water was a luxury and treatment at the nearest clinic could be achieved only after a six hour walk.

Employment, food, water and health services were just some of basic services residents sorely needed.

The Border Red Cross' senior community advisor, Miss Francis Konto, and a colleague, Mrs Grace Herschula, are responsible for ensuring the physical and social well-being of more than 200 000 people in the Kwelela, Mooiplaas and Newlands districts.

The task is a monumental one for two women working with in-

sufficient funds to help even a fraction of the population of the area properly.

Economic conditions and a lack of education have ensured that unemployment is the norm and each community lacks the basic infrastructure to establish boreholes for fresh water, clinics and creches.

At Mooiplaas, the Red Cross officials visited a two-roomed government clinic which provides health care for over 70 000 people.

Here, they were told how well-trained nursing sisters battled to deal with the diseases of poverty — malnutrition and tuberculosis.

A doctor visits the clinic once a week and the more serious cases are transported to Frere Hospital every day.

Other communities have even less to offer.

The Soto village in the Kwelela district has a tiny clinic where residents are treated and taught basic health care and first aid.

Community organisers have initiated self-help programmes to teach some skills to the generally illiterate villagers to provide a limited income.

Here too, water is collected from a dam by each household and when the supply dries up in winter, water collectors are forced to range further afield and settle for supplies obtained from murky and often polluted puddles.

A creche has been established to care for the toddlers, leaving young mothers free to look for work or tend crops.

In Newlands, a lack of water and unemployment have hindered development to the extent where the more remote villages have nothing of their own and depend on the over-extended facilities of others.

One of the few positive aspects of the rural situation in the Border region is the presence and aid of organisations such as the Red Cross and other privately-funded societies.

Mr Davis, who is in the

Border region as part of a tour of various development projects funded by his organisation, is investigating the needs of the region in order to recommend to the BRCS those projects that would best benefit from their support in the future.

Already Red Cross community centres are being planned in Newlands and Mooiplaas and the centre in Duncan Village is under construction after a grant from the British society last year.



CAPT THIS 15/2/88 (971)

# 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 "kitskonstabels" to prevent gathering outside normal worship hours — an apparent attempt to prevent organized resistance.



CA/1-1107/15/2/88

# Lawaai kamp residents face eviction threat

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE residents of Lawaai kamp, the squatter settlement next to George, have been told to leave the area by the end of May or face eviction notices.

Last week Lawaai kamp 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 Lawaai kamp belonged to the municipality.

"As you know, another residential area, at Tyolora, Sandkraal, has been developed for occupation by the people who are presently living in Lawaai kamp.

"The municipality intends redeveloping the Lawaai kamp 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 Lawaai kamp resi-

dents and these were immediately available on application.

The municipality would make its transport and labour available so that the Lawaai kamp homes could be moved at minimum cost and disruption, and these could be re-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 Bossiesgif, 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 Bossiesgif was "favourably situated in respect of work opportunities and also has an established community life".



# Rust de Winter to be incorporated into kwaNdebele

Star  
16/2/88

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 de-

bated 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 "heart sore 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 farm-

er 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 (PFP 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 5, which effectively placed the kwaMaboko (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 Ventersdorp.

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 Pachsdraai, 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 Ventersdorp 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

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16/2/88  
SAV: 16/2/88  
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.

The old law provided that the State President had to satisfy himself that the area would "continue to be administered for the settlement, support, benefit and material and moral welfare of the citizens". This proviso would no longer apply under the new law.

- Give the State President vastly increased powers to alter the area of homelands without consulting Parliament. In the past the State President could only "modify" or "amend" the area of a home-

land. The substitution of the word "alter" for these verbs is far reaching, argues the NCAR.

"If the Bill is passed in its present form it would mean that the State President, after only consulting the Cabinet of the territory concerned, may take land reserved for blacks anywhere in the Republic and incorporate it into such a self-governing territory," the NCAR says.

- 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"



Judgment has been reserved by the Appeal Court here in the appeal against the discharge of a restraint on the settlement of more persons on the Farms Needs Camp and Good Hope in the Kiddy Beach area.

The appeal was brought by East London Western Districts Farmers Association, Silverdale Farms (Pty) Limited, and D. W. Peinke and Sons, all of the Kiddy Beach district.

It was against the judgment of Mr Justice F. Kroon who, in the Eastern Cape Supreme Court on June 12, 1986, discharged a rule nisi

## Needs Camp: judgment reserved

D/16/2/88

that restrained the Ministers of Education and Development Aid and of Constitutional Development and Planning from moving and settling more people on the two farms.

The rule nisi had also called on the ministers — by removing the persons settled on these farms since January 1986 — to abate the nuisance caused by their settlement.

The rule nisi had also called on the South African Development Trust to show cause why it

should not be restrained from allowing the two ministers to settle further persons on the farms and why those settled there since January 1986 should not be removed.

Those at Needs Camp had been expelled from Ciskei and those at Good Hope were resettled from the Mooiplaas and Kweelera areas.

The appeal was heard yesterday by Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hoexter, Mr Justice Nes-tadt, Mr Justice Vivier

and Mr Justice Sapa.

For the appellants, Mr L. E. Leach submitted that they had clearly established that the settlement of persons on the farms had led to general lawlessness, escalation of stock theft, damage to crops and fences, theft of pineapples, interference with public telephones and had threatened public safety.

Such settlement and its effect constituted a severe inconvenience and disrupted the appellants' lawful farming activities, the court was told.

It was submitted that the situation that had developed as a result of the establishment at Needs Camp must be regarded as a "public nuisance" that was the direct result of the establishment of the settlement.

It was further submitted that the situation could only be exacerbated by allowing a settlement similar in size to that on Needs Camp to be established on Good Hope.

It was argued that the

Minister of Education and Development Aid had conceded that trouble could be expected between the residents of Needs Camp and those whom it was envisaged would be settled on Good Hope.

It was submitted that Mr Justice Kroon had been correct to hold that the respondents could not rely on the defence of necessity in regard to the nuisance, but it was further submitted that the judge had erred when he held that the conduct of the respondents was rendered lawful by the provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936. — Sapa



2 Cape Times, Wednesday, February 17, 1988

# Noordhoek removal not forced — Heunis



Mr Heunis

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

SQUATTERS who were removed from the Noordhoek area in December last year moved "voluntarily", the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

But Mr Jasper Walsh, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said Mr Heunis's statement was "so removed from the truth that I can only assume he is totally misinformed by his officials."

"The presence of a large contingent of the police, who barred members of the public from the area, including a Member of Parliament, Mr Ken Andrew, clearly shows that this was anything but voluntary," he said.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to a question by Mr Walsh, said the squatters were

removed from Noordhoek to Khayelitsha on or about December 2 last year.

"When alternative sites at Khayelitsha were offered to the squatters on 2 December 1987, they packed and loaded their belongings and demolished their structures voluntarily."

No statutory provision was invoked "because the squatters moved voluntarily".

Temporary housing, tents and basic facilities have been provided for the squatters till an alternative arrangement could be offered.

"The aspect of permanent housing will be considered at a later stage," Mr Heunis said.

No transport assistance had been provided to those with employment in Noordhoek because "public transport is available".

Mr Heunis declined to make a statement on the government's policy on forced removals.

Mr Walsh said he could not accept that the squatters moved voluntarily.

"This was a forced removal which has caused undue hardship and deprivation.

"I visited their homes in Noordhoek prior to December 2 last year and subsequently have visited them in Khayelitsha on a number of occasions."

Many of the squatters had lost their jobs as a direct consequence of their removal. Moreover, the National Party MP for Simon's Town, Mr Harry Dilley, was quoted at the time as saying that the owner of the property was ordered by the court to remove the squatters in terms of the Squatting Act and the police were called in to protect him.

"The issue involved is not squatting.

"It is the government's continued reluctance to abandon the Group Areas Act or, at the very least, make residential land available to blacks close to their place of work," Mr Walsh said.



# MY PEOPLE 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 being helpless boys, their livestock and crops were taken away, women and children loaded into government trucks and driven to arid Pachedraai — their new home.

Pointing at the tin dwellings and tents that are scattered amid 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.

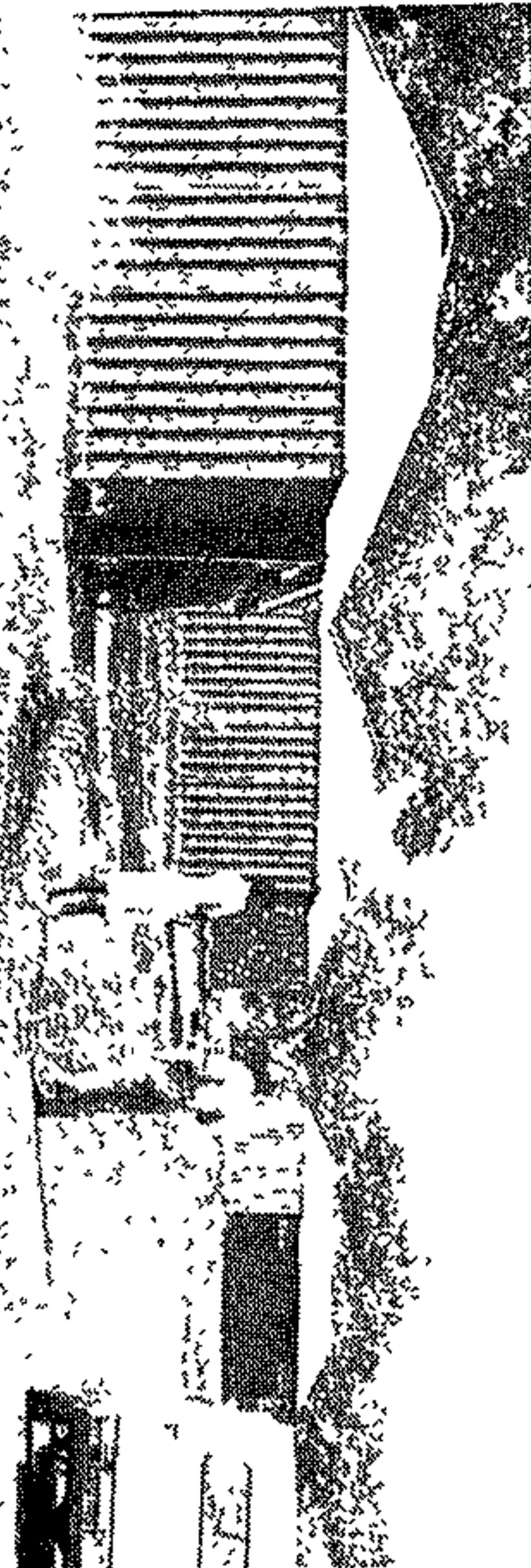
"This land is not suitable for growing crops or even raising livestock. All we survive on now is water and

Onderstepoort resettlement camp. The tin houses are a far cry from the solid brick structures the Mogopa community left when they were uprooted.

## BY THEMBA MOLEFE

leader. That was just a hoax as my new home in Pachedraai was a tin shack," Mr More said. He and the 350 families loyal to him quit Pachedraai for Bethanie, near Brits, the next day. Conditions in Bethanie turned out to be just as bad. The water was brackish, the community was refused old age pensions and could not register for employment. No meetings were allowed.

Out of desperation, Mr More, and his people



African Council of Churches to buy a R3 million farm called Holgat were thwarted. Trac says the plan was smashed when the Government expropriated the farm from the Hermannsburg mission of the Lutheran Church a week before the transfer was to be made to the Mogopa community.

Determination and more desperation made the community decide on a date — September 12, 1987 — on which to defiantly return to Mogopa. A week before the move the Minister of

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 communi-

ties 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



MR ISAAC MORE leader of the Mogopa community.

home and go away from this baboon-infested and arid piece of land."

## Forced removal is remembered

to Mogopa towards the end of 1986.

The move became even more appealing after a plan by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) and the South

Viljoen, agreed to meet a delegation from the community.

A meeting was set up where it was agreed that the community should resettle temporarily at

his seven-roomed brick house in Mogopa.

Mr More said the police woke him up at 3.30am on February 14, 1984 and told him he was to be resettled in Pachedraai.

"They showed me a white farmer's house which they said would be mine because I was a



*Can Times 18/2/88*  
**Bossiesgif: 'We  
 (27/10/87) want to move'**

**Own Correspondent**

**PORT ELIZABETH. —**

The Bossiesgif 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.





Picture: DERRICK JACKSON

**HOMELESS:** Lawaai-kamp residents in front of a shack demolished by the George Municipality on Wednesday.

## Four Lawaai-kamp houses demolished — 'no warning'

Staff Reporter

FOUR houses in Lawaai-kamp, 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 neces-

sary.

The George Civic Association condemned the demolitions and called for Lawaai-kamp to be upgraded.

For more than two years Lawaai-kamp 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.



CAL 7475 26/2/88

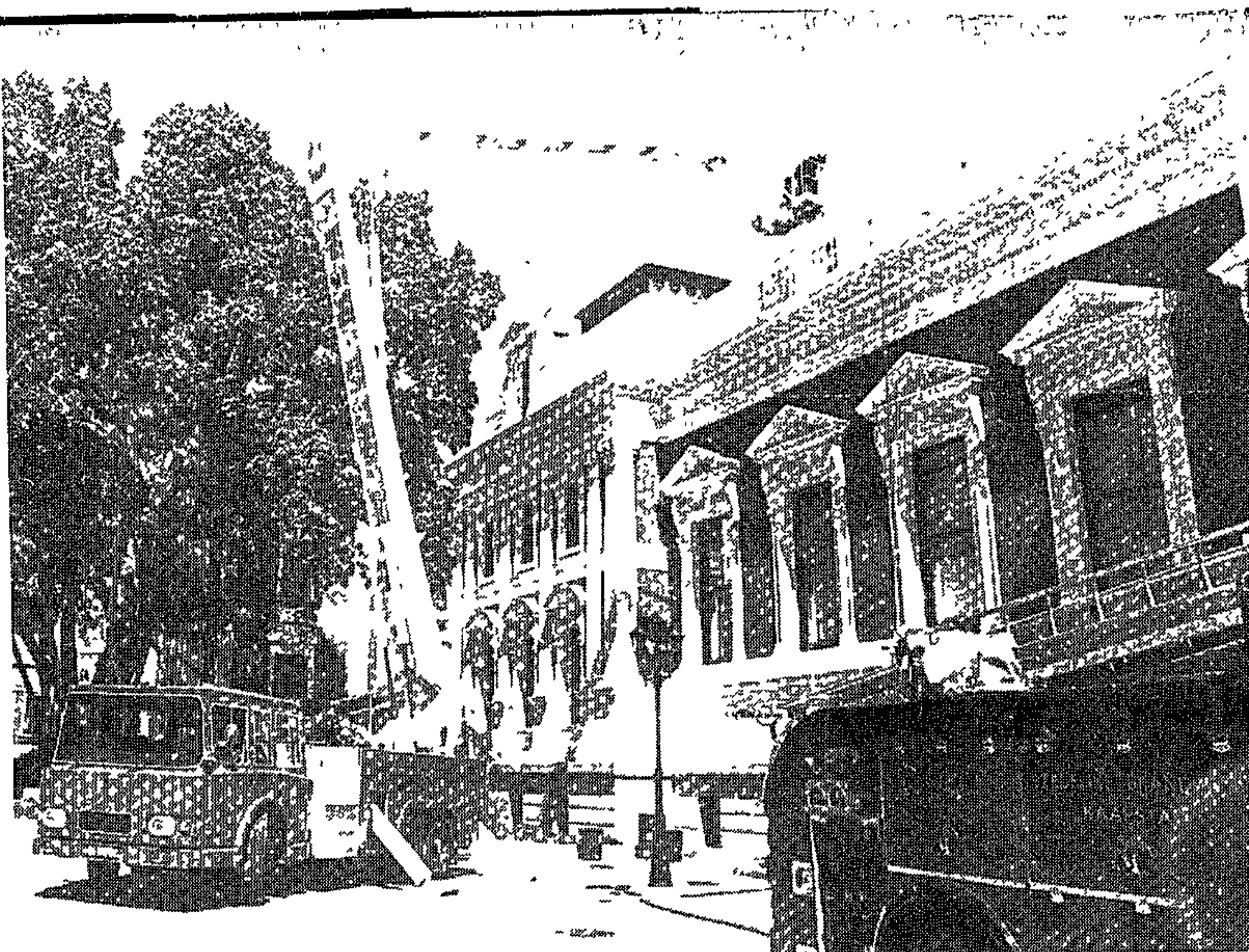
## Heunis: Nobody resettled

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 (PFP 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 Immerpan/Saliesloot 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 "Netwerk" 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, coloured people 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 on 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 less than 200, but this is disputed by the people themselves, who put the figure at 439.

In 1984, 18 people were arrested for being in Port Nolloth "illegally" and sentenced to three months' 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, labouring 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 Vioolsdorp they appealed to the authorities. They were counted

where will we find jobs and houses?" Mitetandaba asked. "Some people have jobs, the children are in school — how can we leave at the end of the month?"

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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, Afrapix

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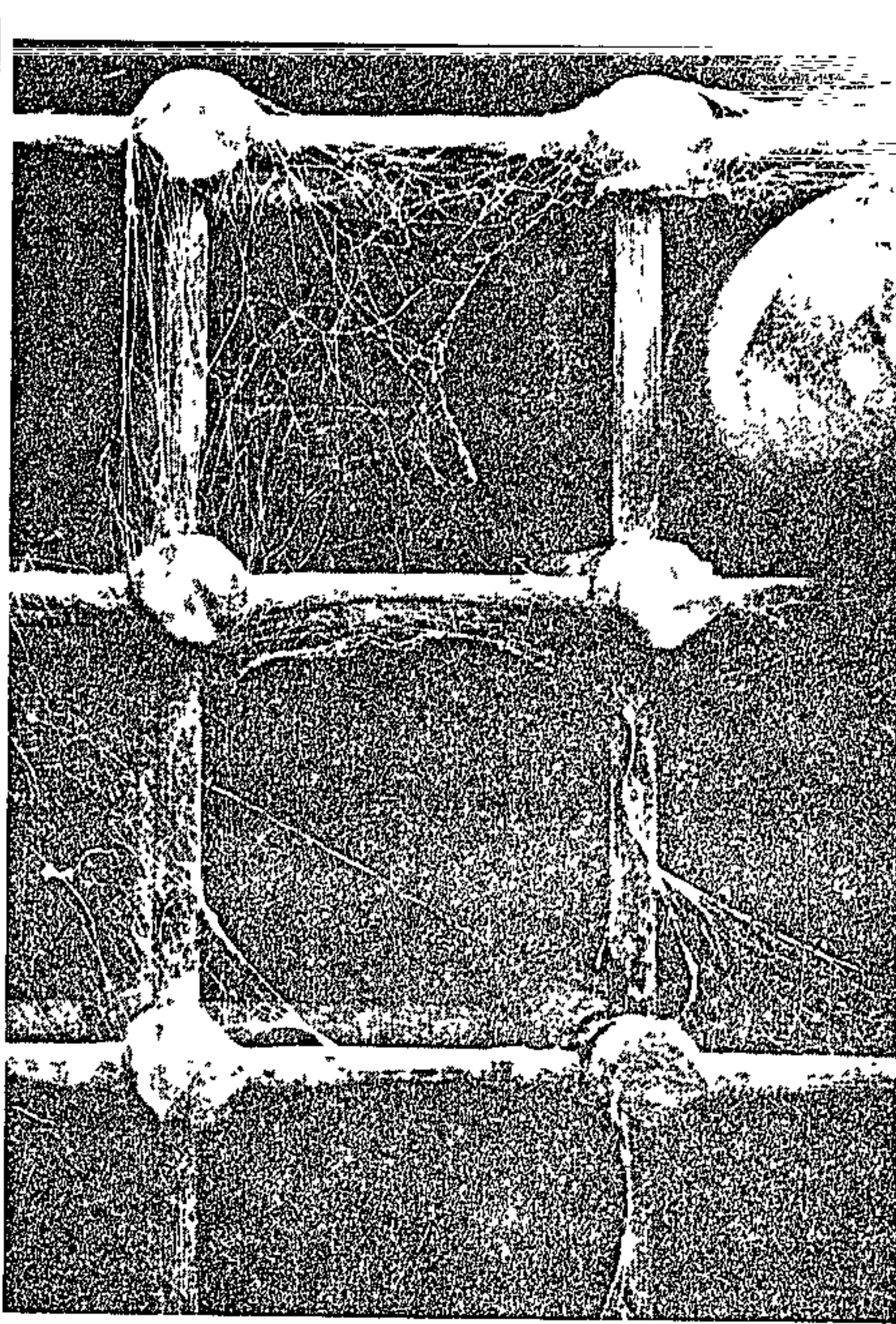
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19-25/2/86



# 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 Namaqualand 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.



## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 604 159	1 580 301	2 005
Lebowa	278 210	1 164 454	356
Owaka	164 664	873 222	1 022
Gazankulu	98 444	416 522	44
KaNgwane	4 574	536 663	0
KwaNdebele	36 026	335 246	622

The figures furnished under (a)(ii) are projections based on the 1985 census figures as supplied by the Central Statistical Service.

## Professionally qualified persons: emigrated/immigrated

97 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) lawyers, (d) architects, (e) social workers, (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Doctors and specialists	93	52
(b) Dentists and dental specialists	13	8
(c) Attorneys and advocates	51	1
(d) Architects and town and regional planners	28	10
(e) Social workers	11	5
(f) Quantity surveyors	21	9
(g) Scientists	133	86
(h) Engineer, engineering technician and related occupations	481	351
(2) Medical, dental and related health service occupations (excluding (a) and (b))	274	142
(3) Mathematical and related occupations and computer sciences occupations	131	65
(4) Accountant and related accounting occupations and economic occupations	222	64
(5) Legal occupations (excluding (c))	8	2

## (6) Education and related occupations

(7) Religious professions	253	91
(8) Author and related occupations	45	48
(9) Artist, plastic arts and designer	34	16
(10) Artist, performing arts and related occupations	45	36
(11) Sports occupations	37	31
(12) Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations n.c.c.	7	9
	86	45

## Immigrants/emigrants

98 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who (aa) immigrated to and (bb) emigrated from the Republic in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

	Jan-Dec 1987
(a) (i)	(ii)
(aa) 4 042	3 911
(bb) 5 443	5 731
(aa) 821	753
(bb) 1 892	1 863

## Illegal immigrants: deported/repatrated

99 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

(1) Whether any persons who were arrested on suspicion of being illegal immigrants were deported or repatriated in 1987, if so, (a) how many and (b) to which country was each deported or repatriated;

(2) whether any of these persons were in possession of illegal (a) reference or (b) identity books; if so, (i) how many, (ii) of which countries were they purported to be citizens, (iii) (aa) by whom and (bb) how was it determined that the documents were illegal and (iv) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported or repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(1) Yes, but only after it had been confirmed that they were prohibited persons

(a) 37 423	
(b) Zimbabwe	3 124
Mozambique	26 870
Botswana	2 669
Lesotho	3 308
Swaziland	1 349
Malawi	99
Tanzania	1
Zambia	1
Zaire	1
Gambia	1

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, some of the persons mentioned in paragraph 1(a) were in possession of false reference books and identity documents.

(i) and (ii) Statutes in this regard are not being kept by the Department

(iii) (aa) Immigration and Police Officers.

(bb) By means of examination in terms of the relevant legislation

(iv) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

## Renewal of Aida Parker Newsletter

108 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 933 on 2 May 1986, the South African Defence Force has renewed its subscriptions to the Aida Parker Newsletter; if so, (a) for how many copies, (b) for what period, (c) at what cost and (d) for what reason?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) 3 subscriptions

(b) 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988

(c) R89,00 per subscription

(d) To keep up to date with the opinions expressed therein

## Self-governing territories: resettlements

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

Whether he will furnish information on the number of Black persons resettled in the self-governing territories in 1987; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total number of Black persons in these territories was resettled in that year (i) in the Republic, (ii) within (aa) the same and (bb) another self-governing territory and (b) (i) from what places were they removed, (ii) in what places were they resettled, and (iii) 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 69 families from Mousie, KwaNdebele, in the Immerpan/Salesloot area, which is later to be incorporated within Lebowa.

## Black spots removed

173 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province in 1987, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each spot resettled.

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) (a) None

(b) and (c) Fall away

(2) Falls away.

## Land for consolidation purposes: cost

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

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purposes of consolidation in respect of each (a)



## 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 po-

lice.

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.



# Life on the platteland can be, and often is



Sandkraal resettlement camp has little but mud to offer Lawaai-kamp's residents.

## Republic Day could be 'bulldozer day' for Lawaai-kamp residents

CP Correspondent

NEARLY 1 000 black residents in President PW Botha's hometown will not be celebrating Republic Day.

They have been informed they will be prosecuted if they do not vacate their homes by May 31.

This is the sixth eviction notice residents of Lawaai-kamp near George have received in two years.

In April 1986, over 150 houses were bulldozed when residents ignored their first eviction notices.

Subsequent eviction notices have been met with united resistance by Lawaai-kamp residents and have been stalled by negotiations and court orders.

Last week, eviction notices from the George municipality were delivered to the 120 Lawaai-kamp households by traffic police. The notices informed the residents of three options.

They could dismantle their shacks and move to Tyolora, better known as Sandkraal, a site and ser-

vice 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, Lawaai-kamp was declared a coloured group area. The George Civic Association,

representing the residents of Lawaai-kamp and Sandkraal, asked President Botha and the municipality to have Lawaai-kamp redeveloped for the black residents instead of moving them.

Said the president of the civic association, Vuyani Ncamazana: "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. — Eena

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# Fish Hoek squatters ordered out again

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE 17-household squatter community in Fish Hoek has been ordered to leave the area by the end of the month, the Surplus Peoples Project said yesterday.

The squatters were served with a second eviction notice after the first notices were withdrawn by Fish Hoek Municipality when a Simon's Town magistrate, Mr R A Duraan, appealed for a more humane approach. An SPP fieldworker, Ms Julia Sha-

piro, said the Fish Hoek squatter community was against moving to Khayelitsha.

"Most have jobs in or near Fish Hoek. They have been living in the vicinity of Fish Hoek, Noordhoek and Kommetjie for many years.

"There are people employed as gardeners, domestic workers, construction workers and fishermen.

"They do not know how they would survive in Khayelitsha as they would be unable to pay the fares to their present places of employment," Ms

Shapiro said.

In December the squatters were served with notices ordering them to leave the area by January 31.

These notices were withdrawn after Mr Duraan intervened on behalf of the squatters because he was a "concerned citizen" who did not want to see them moved before there was a suitable relocation site.

He also said then: "The days have passed in this district that people can be shunted from bush to bush." As a result of his intervention, the

town clerk, Mr E H Fry, admitted the following day that the municipality had acted too quickly in sending final notices and said the execution of the removals depended on the availability of housing in Khayelitsha.

Ms Shapiro said that despite this announcement, a further notice was issued to the squatters, dated January 29, ordering them to be out of Fish Hoek Municipality by the end of February.

She said SPP condemned these policies of forced removals.



476 1/3/88  
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 Bloukamp.

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 Theo Barnard, instructed by Van der Spuy and partners. The residents were represented by Mr Pat Gamble, instructed by E Moosa and associates.



# Moutse's agony may end in a court this week

THE two-year battle Moutse residents have been waging against incorporation into KwaNdebele could be settled in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court next week.

If the decision is in favour of the residents of Moutse, it will end the alleged assaults and torture by the "homelands" police and kitskonstabels (special constables) that set the community ablaze at the beginning of 1986.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele in terms of Proclamation 227/1985 on 31 December 1985 and gazetted on the January 1 1986.

Mr Justice Spoelstra granted the legal team acting for the Moutse community leave to appear. The grounds of the appeal include:

- The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the National States Constitution Act in that it disregards considerations of ethnicity.

- The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the Act in that it seriously interferes with a number of fundamental rights.

- The judge erred in not holding that the consequences of the proclamation are so inequitable and unreasonable that they could not have been authorised by the National States Constitution Act.

This proclamation angered the Moutse residents and sparked off violence in the homeland.

KwaNdebele's *Mbhokodo* vigilantes allegedly launched a vicious attack on the Moutse community. About 300 people were abducted by armed vigilantes and held prisoners in Siyabuswa's community hall.

There were alleged beatings and torture by police witnessed by the late Ministers SS Skosana and Piet Ntuli.

The community vigorously opposed incorporation. This resulted in numerous people being detained and charges of arson, public violence and intimidation being brought against community members.

On another level, the community responded by boycotting KwaNdebele's "independence".

The KwaNdebele government tried to take over the administration of Moutse but this was thwarted by the non-cooperation of the community. Throughout 1986 and 1987, the South African government officials still remained in control of the area.

In an attempt to assert control, Moutse teachers were paid with KwaNdebele government cheques from the beginning of 1987. Attempts were also made to try and involve Moutse's chiefs and headmen in the KwaNdebele administration.

By mid-1987, the KwaNdebele government's patience seemed to have worn thin. In July Moutse businessmen were ordered to obtain KwaNdebele licences or have their shops closed, taxi-drivers and car-owners were told to get KwaNdebele registration plates and licences or take their cars off the road, and pensioners were told that pension applications would not be accepted unless they took out KwaNdebele citizenship.

But the residents resisted these moves. Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, of the Bantoane tribe and chairman of the Moutse Regional authority, refused to endorse citizenship forms and sent pensioners back to the magistrate's offices with a letter stating that citizenship was not a legal requirement for pension applications.

Businessmen also obtained letters from their attorneys stating that until the outcome of the appeal was heard, the question of licenses could not be solved.

This enraged KwaNdebele officials who had no choice but to accede to

The extraordinary tug-of-war between residents of Moutse and the KwaNdebele government could be resolved by the Appeal Court this week, ending two bitter years of bloodshed and political manoeuvring. VUSI GUNENE reports

the request of the chief and his people.

This anger was fuelled by a supreme court challenge brought by Mathebe and the secretary of the Moutse Civic Association against KwaNdebele's stringent Emergency regulations. The case was settled out of court and the Emergency orders were withdrawn at the same time as the citizenship issue was being challenged.

At the end of August Mathebe and other community leaders were invited to the opening of a KwaNdebele police station at Denmilton. The chief refused to go as did most other Moutse residents, including scholars.

The *kitskonstabels* are allegedly to have retaliated by commandeering buses and forcing large numbers of people to attend the ceremony.

This was the spark that set Moutse aflame. After anonymous pamphlets were circulated calling for stayaways and boycotts, the *kitskonstabels* carried out door-to-door raids. Many boys and men were assaulted and detained, roadblocks were erected every few kilometres and a witch-hunt began for those suspected of being behind the Moutse community's resistance to incorporation.

At the height of this crack-down a senior KwaNdebele policeman, a Lieutenant Fourie, and his son were assassinated near Denmilton and the police station was attacked. Many were detained and some have claimed in affidavits that they were tortured in an effort to establish their involvement in the shootings.

In late 1987, the KwaNdebele police began to operate on the Witwatersrand in order to detain leading activists. Three executive members of the South African Youth Congress were abducted from a Johannesburg hotel, as were three members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). Two executive members of the Moutse Civic Association were taken from their homes in Alexandra.

An urgent court interdict challenging the right of the KwaNdebele police to operate outside KwaNdebele was successful and those detained were released. They all gave accounts of torture and assault.

However, the supreme court ruling did not restrain the KwaNdebele police. In January Peter Xaba, secretary of the Unemployed Workers' Union in Johannesburg, and Dudu Mathebe were abducted and taken to KwaNdebele. They were later released after a threat of court action.

Chief Mathebe's sons were accused of being responsible for the shootings as well as the general political unrest in the "homeland". Members of his family have been assaulted and detained. Mathebe has received regular visits from the police and at times has been told not to leave his home.

At the beginning of February this year, the Moutse magistrate banned all indoor and outdoor meetings and gatherings in the area until the March 31 1988. This has restricted the activities of the Moutse Civic Association, making it difficult for them to consult members of the community.

If next week's appeal is successful, it could end the period of harassment and intimidation.



8/10 5/13/88

# Embassy bombarded by Soviet radiation ~~claim~~ (271)

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has resumed bombarding 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 Tlokwe Mathebe, 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 a Colonel 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 Mathebe said residents had shown 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 Mathebe also gave details of how legal representatives tried to get assurances that residents would be left alone.



# Black taxis between Johannesburg/Messina: loss of revenue to SATS

486 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What is the estimated loss of revenue to the South African Transport Services as a result of competition experienced from Black taxis running between Johannesburg and Messina for each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

Although there has been a decrease in the number of passengers conveyed it is not possible to determine what percentage of this decrease can be ascribed to competition from Black taxis.

Passenger/goods rail traffic: maximum safe speed  
487 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) (a) What is the maximum safe speed applicable to South Africa's rail system in terms of (i) passenger and (ii) goods rail traffic and (b) what speed is permitted by the Transport Services in each case,

(2) what time-saving could be effected through the application of maximum safety speeds in respect of (a) passenger and (b) goods train journey between Johannesburg and Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) (i) 90 kilometres per hour except in the case of the Blue Train which is 100 kilometres per hour

(ii) Vacuum braked trains and air braked trains on the coal line loaded to a maximum of 26 ton/axle — 60 kilometres per hour

Vacuum braked trains with selected rolling stock and air braked trains loaded to a maximum of 20 ton/axle — 75 kilometres per hour.

Air braked trains with a limited train length and selected rolling stock — 100 kilometres per hour

(b) Maximum speeds as set out in part (1) (a) (i) and (ii) of the reply except

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

where otherwise restricted for technical reasons, e.g. track curvature, down grades, yard/station layouts and for any other safety reasons

(2) (a) and (b) None. All trains are operated at their optimal safety limit which is dependent on factors such as rolling stock, track structure, signalling, etc

Erection of Mankweng hospital, Lebowa

491. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether his Department is involved in the erection of the Mankweng hospital in Lebowa, if so, (a) in what respects, (b) what is the (i) tender price and (ii) final cost of erecting this hospital, (c) when (i) was the hospital completed and (ii) is the hospital expected to be in operation and (d) for how many beds has provision been made?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

Yes

(a) The Department of Development Aid is involved in an advisory capacity.

(b) (i) R35 271 648.

(ii) R38 550 100.

(c) (i) The end of March 1988

(ii) This date will be determined after consultation with Lebowa in whose judicial area the hospital is situated.

(d) 415.

Blacks removed from Black spots

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

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1987 and (b) (i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(a) None

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

Independent Black states: size in hectares

504 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1987, if so, how many hectares were added to each such state in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) Transkei 4 287 000 hectares

Ciskei 794 000 hectares

Bophuthatswana 4 187 813 hectares

Venda 707 513 hectares

(as at 1 February 1988)

(2) Yes

Transkei

Ciskei

Bophuthatswana

Venda

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

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None

None

None

None

None

None

to R78 per week, depending on the trainee's number of dependants.

Unemployed persons younger than 18 years receive a daily allowance of R1,80 and persons older than 18 years receive a daily allowance of R2,40 whilst they are in training.

Note Particulars on training appear in paragraphs 4 16 to 4 18 and 4 49 to 4 54 of Chapter 4 in the 1986 Annual Report.

Strikes: amount lost

534 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

What amount is it estimated was lost in terms of production as a result of strikes in each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

As the submission of particulars on amounts estimated to be lost in production owing to strikes is not required by the Labour Relations Act, 1956, the Department of Manpower does not keep statistics thereon and the requested particulars are therefore not available

Overseas visits

575 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit.

(2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why;

(3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes

(a) Spain

(b) Private



(c) Citizen Force/Commandos

(i) 12  
(aa)

Overdose  
Slashed wrist  
Shot

10	(ii)
1	2
1	Sho

**Independent Black states: amount spent on 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?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT AID.

The exact amounts spent are not available as the financial year ends on 31 March 1988 however the following amounts were made available for the 1987/88 financial year:

(a)	Transkei	R4 334 000
	Bophuthatswana	R7 865 000
	Venda	—
	Ciskei	R49 431 000

R61 630 000

(b) *Transkei*

Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships

*Bophuthatswana*

Provision of infrastructure, housing, community hall and schools in townships

**Venda**  
**None**

*Ciskee!*

Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships

R17 075 000

## Provision of bulk services at Whitelesea

### Completion of infrastructure at Dimbaza

### Development of rural residential areas at

(a) (b)

	(%)	(%)	
Gazankulu	5 593	4 548	31 December 1987
KaNgwane	1 832	3 071	31 December 1987
KwaNdebele	6 600	1 075	31 December 1987
KwaZulu	32 952	4 251	31 December 1987
Lebowa	6 718	9 751	31 December 1987
Qwaqwa	19 500	1 354	31 December 1987

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

**Mathopstad: negotiations regarding resettlement** (25/3)

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 Mathopstad 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** As 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

POSTS IDENTIFIED FOR ALLOCATION BY SECONDED STAFF JANUARY 1988

Occupational Class	Kwazulu		Lebowa		Gazankulu		Qwaqwa		KwaNdebele		KaNgwane		Total	Vacant	
	Identified	Filled	Identified	Filled	Identified	Filled	Identified	Filled	Identified	Filled	Identified	Filled			
Administration Officer	86	66	5	4	2	2	6	5	36	32	51	14	186	123	63
Administration Clerk	21	20	9	4	2	2	2	1	23	22	35	25	92	74	18
Artisan Staff	161	113	144	115	24	16	25	14	50	40	52	26	456	324	132
Pharmacist	49	18	1	1	11	6	0	0	1	1	6	3	68	29	39
Occupational Therapist	6	5	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	0	3	0	18	12	6
Architect	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
Fireman	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Forester	5	5	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	18	16	2
Forestry															
Foreman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	2
Quantity Surveyor	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1
Dietician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Director: Health Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	2



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# 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 7 pm 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

Star 7/3/88 271

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 1986.

Hundreds of Moutse residents are expected to trek to Bloemfontein to hear 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 have envisaged.

At the centre of resistance to incorporation is the chief of the Bantwana, Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe of Kwarrilaagte, 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 armed 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 Siyabuswa 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 recalcitrant Moutse.

In mid-1987 the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, emphasised that citizenship of the home-

land 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 successfully, 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 new 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 Kwarrilaagte — was said to have had 55 scars on his body.

In subsequent court actions, judges were told that Moutse activists Mr Frans Phatlane and Mr Johannes Makitla were

beaten and tortured during interrogation about the shootings of the policeman and his son.

Trac said: "Phatlane had been subjected to sustained electric shocks, and Makitla was suffocated with an inner tube."

Trac records from the court papers said: "Phatlane was held at Verena Police Station for 89 days. He was kept alone in a cell without an electric light 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 Fawcett 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 Star 21/3/88 (271) 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 1986 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.



CMB Times  
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# Moutse residents to attend hearing

Own Correspondent

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 from Moutse yesterday.

## List of names

Chief Mathebe's statement said the KwaNdebele authorities, on first being told of the proposed trip to take Moutse community members to attend the hearing, insisted 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.



CM: Tim B 29/12/88 7/3/88

# 'Not allowed to demolish own home'

By RONNIE MORRIS  
Supreme Court Reporter

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 half-way complete, the bulldozer arrived and flattened what remained of his house, he said.

This was said in the Supreme Court on Friday by Mr Themba 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.

The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Bernard, Vukic and Potash, appeared for the squatters Mr Burger and Mr C B Prest, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the Administrator and the Minister of Law and Order.



# Court hears Moutse appeal

*Sowetan 8/3/88*

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 hearing, 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. — Sapa.



Commuter traffic: subsidy to bus operators  
381 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

What was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in each of the four main metropolitan areas in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.  
Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle metropolitan area R135 642 823,08  
Durban/Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area R64 948 763,00  
Cape Town metropolitan area R28 319 399,22  
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area R10 210 608,91

#### Pelagic fish landed

324 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

How many tonnes of (a) anchovy and pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish were landed during the 1987 fishing season or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

During the 1987 fishing season

(a) 595 700 tonnes anchovy.

37 200 tonnes pilchards

(b) 38 800 tonnes non-quota species

#### Black spots removed

447 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) (a) How many Black spots had been removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since 1 January 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available. (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each spot resettled.
- (2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots during the above period?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (1)(a)(i) and (ii) No Black spots were resettled since 1 January 1988 up to date but the Department of Development Aid was requested by the Black community of Cornfields, District Estcourt, to render assistance to them with their moving to the Trust farm Boshoeck in the District of Estcourt. Cornfields is a portion of the farm Hattingh, District Estcourt, which is an isolated schedule Black area which doesn't fall within the same category as a *de facto* Black spot, that is to say, which is neither a released area nor a schedule area. 32 families were resettled since 10 February 1988.
- (1)(b)(i)(ii) and (c) Fall away
- (2)(a) and (b) Fall away

Pilchard/anchovy catch: percentage immature juveniles

452 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs.

What estimated percentage of the catch of (a) pilchards and (b) anchovies in 1987 were immature juveniles?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(a) 19 per cent by mass.

62 per cent by number.

(b) 34 per cent by mass.

37 per cent by number

Central Energy Fund: total amount collected

454 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

What total amount was collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund in the 1987-88 financial year?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY.

The 1987-88 financial year of the Central Energy Fund ends on 31 March 1988. For the 10 months ending 31 January 1988 in respect of which information is available, the following amounts were collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund

#### R—Million

Levies received 487,8  
Interest received 356,1  
Dividends received 25,0  
Total 868,9

Crude oil: landed rand cost per barrel

455. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) What was the average annual landed rand cost per barrel of crude oil in 1986.
- (2) what was the (a) average quarterly landed rand cost per barrel of such oil in 1987 and (b) landed rand cost per barrel of oil as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY.

(1) R33,41 landed cost

(2) (a) 1st quarter R37,48 landed cost

2nd quarter R36,26 landed cost

3rd quarter R39,16 landed cost

4th quarter R43,00 landed cost

(b) R35,25 landed cost during January 1988.

Middelburg by-pass road: progress

500 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

With reference to his reply to Question No 464 on 23 February 1987, (a) what progress has been made in respect of the Middelburg by-pass road, (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (c) what total amount had been spent in respect of this road as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) The Middelburg by-pass up to Wonderfontein is being constructed in three phases. The first section of the by-pass was completed and opened to traffic during 1986. The next two sections from the Rockdale interchange to the farm Elandsfontein and from Elandsfontein to Wonderfontein are in progress and reaching 65% completion.
- (b) The expected completion date of the latter two sections is the end of July 1988.

(c) The expenditure on the completed section and two running contracts up to 19 February 1988 amounts to R44 211 791,14

Self-governing territories: shortage of housing  
505. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each self-governing territory at the end of 1987,
- (2) how many houses were provided for Blacks in each self-governing territory by the South African Development Trust in 1987,
- (3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each self-governing territory?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) According to the most recent figures furnished by the self-governing territories the estimated shortage is:

Lebowa	12 000
KaNgwane	15 000
KwaZulu	100 000
Gazankulu	2 578
Owaqwa	17 000
KwaNdebele	5 000
Total	151 578

- (2) None. The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the self-governing territories and no longer builds family housing units. 24 234 serviced sites were, however, made available. Furthermore the functions regarding housing and development of towns have been transferred to the self-governing territories who now have decision-making powers.
- (3) Unknown. It is not possible to indicate when the shortage of houses will be eliminated. Elimination of the shortage will depend on the availability of funds.

#### Applications for deregulation

556 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

## Social pensions

105. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) (a) What total estimated amount is being spent in the current financial year on social pensions (i) in the Republic and (ii) in respect of each population group and (b) how many persons in each population group receive such pensions.
- (2) what progress is being made in regard to the proposed policy of parity for all social pensioners.
- (3) whether the policy of parity will apply in the self-governing territories and independent Black states; if not, why not?

## THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) R2 324 700 612

(ii) Whites	R583 829 352
Coloureds	R551 246 724
Indians	R140 315 892
Blacks	R1 049 308 644
(b) Whites	216 432
Coloureds	259 649
Indians	64 521
Blacks	452 188

(2) Parity in respect of social pensions rests with the Ministers for Own Affairs

(3) The self-governing territories and the independent Black States make their own decisions concerning parity

Persons moved from Johannesburg/Greater Soweto to self-governing territories/independent Black states

167 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1987 to (i) self-

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governing territories and (ii) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) None.

(b) A family of five persons

(i) Five persons

(ii) None

(2) (a) A family of five persons

(b) (i) None

(ii) None

(iii) None.

## Decentralization incentive benefits removed/reduced

223. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Whether any industries that have been awarded decentralization incentive benefits (a) have had these incentive benefits (i) removed and (ii) reduced, (b) were place-bound industries and (c) have since ceased to operate; if so, (aa) how many in each case and (bb) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (a) (i) In the case of 110 firms, the incentives which they enjoyed were phased out over a period of two years ended on 31 August 1987 and, in the case of one company, on 30 June 1987. In the case of a number of firms falling under the sawmilling industry the incentives were withdrawn only in respect of a part of their production processes namely wet sawmilling, which does no longer qualify for incentives while certain secondary stages of processing do qualify.
- (ii) In the case of a further 130 firms, certain components of the incentive

package granted to them were, or will

be phased out. In the case of producers of certain cement products and tombstone manufacturers the transport rebates were withdrawn on 31 August 1987 and in the case of industries established at Coloured and Indian preference employment points, the long term incentives will be withdrawn on 29 February 1988.

- (b) The withdrawal of the incentives of 92 firms mentioned in (a) (i) above and of 38 of the firms mentioned in (a) (ii) above, in other words, a total of 130 firms, were effected in terms of multilateral guidelines on incentives for raw material orientated and locality-bound industries, as well as on the basis of a decision by the Government in 1984 to phase out the incentives of existing industries falling in the two categories.

(c) (aa) The Decentralisation Board is not aware of any firm closing down its operations as a direct result of having to forfeit part or all of its decentralization incentives.

(bb) from 1 July 1984 to 19 February 1988

Site C, Khayelitsha: installation of water-borne sewerage facilities

226 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether water-borne sewerage facilities will be installed at Site C in Khayelitsha, if not, why not, if so, by what date will the installation be completed?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The upgrading of the rudimentary services in Site C is presently being looked at and an alternative to the present bucket system will be installed when the upgrading takes place. Whether the new system be water-borne or not will depend on current economic investigations.

The commencement of the upgrading of Site C is planned for the 1989/90 financial year and is phased over a period of 3 years subject to the availability of funds.

## Amounts spent on Black housing

302. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What amounts did his Department spend on Black housing in the Republic in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Government has committed itself to the provision of mainly serviced sites in Black towns whilst it is expected of individuals themselves to provide for the housing needs of their families with the assistance of employers and private financial institutions.

The only exception which is made is in respect of the heads of households in the lowest income groups who are, as a result of health or other reasons, not able to provide for their own housing needs. If the question of the hon. member refers to the afore-mentioned infrastructure, services and material loans including housing on which State funds have been expended, the reply is as follows.

1985 — R111 454 793  
1986 — R147 328 337  
1987 — R227 846 137

## State pension schemes: completion of actuarial valuation

363 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 98 on 23 June 1987, the actuarial valuation of each State pension scheme has now been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) what is the total actuarial liability resulting from the purchasing of such pensions for past services in respect of each specified State pension fund and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

## THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(i) Quantification of the liability resulting from the purchase of pensionable service requires investigation of the

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# Govt 'to pay R2,5-m for removals'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government appears prepared to spend more than R2,5 million near Koster to move 600 families between two townships which are less than 500 m apart at their closest points.

Officials deny that residents of the old settlement of Oukasie will be forced to move "at this stage" so that they are located a bit further from the western Transvaal town's white suburbs.

But the chief executive officer for the new township of Reagile, Mr Daan de Waal, says all 600 families at Oukasie are counted on the waiting list for housing in Reagile — despite the fact that a large number say they are comfortably housed where they are.

Residents claim they have been under pressure from the township local authority for some months to move out of the area they have occupied since 1929.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee has based its estimates of the probable cost of the Koster move on compensation paid out to residents at Moutse and Mogopa, where removals have taken place, and on professional estimates given for the threatened area of Mathopestad.

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

It reckons 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 homes.

Since there are 604 occupied stands in Oukasie, compensation to home-owners alone would be in the region of R2,4 million. To this amount would be added compensation for churches and other community facilities.

Oukasie is separated from the white area of Koster by a single overgrown field.

The settlement is served by a regular grid of sand roads, its geometry softened by the lush growth of this rainy summer. The houses are well spaced and large, most of them a bit run-down but quite solid.

A fair number are of mud bricks, and some walls have fallen in during the recent rains.

Many more are built of bricks and a good number stand respectably behind their stoeps, pillars flanking the entrances.

Pass through Oukasie and you come to a second open space, less than 500 m wide. On the other side is Reagile.

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 Ishmael 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 Reagile are as basic as those in Oukasie: buckets for sewage removal, no electricity, storm water drains or regular garbage collection.

Only one of the half dozen residents interviewed by The Star was indifferent to removal. This woman was not a home-owner and would accept a house of her own wherever she was offered one.

## WHY DEMOLISH?

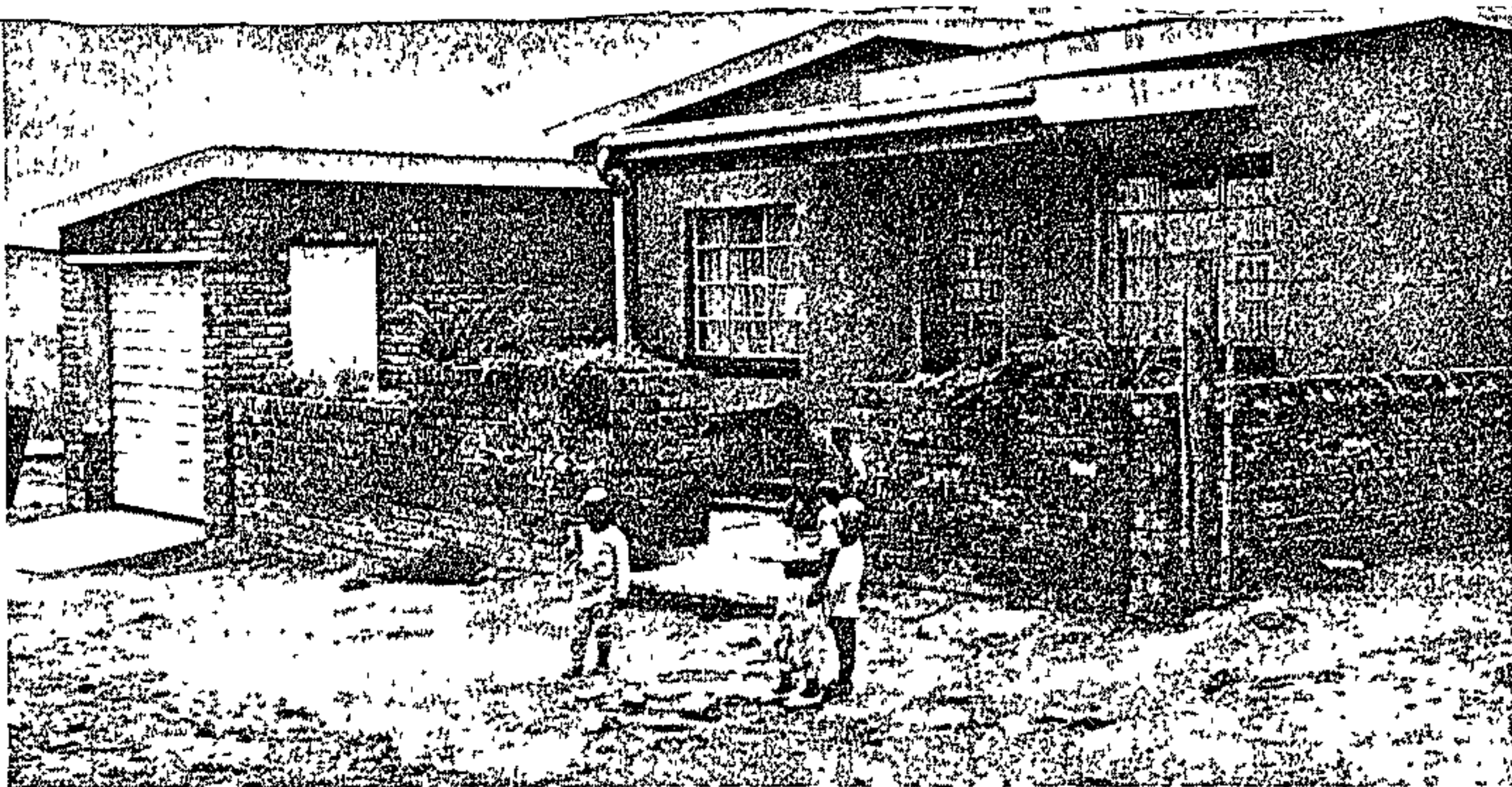
Mr de Waal says there is no immediate plan to move the community. The people being transferred to Reagile at this point are those whose mud-brick homes are collapsing, he says.

But residents ask why people who move to Reagile are forced to destroy their old houses in Oukasie before receiving compensation money for the old structure.

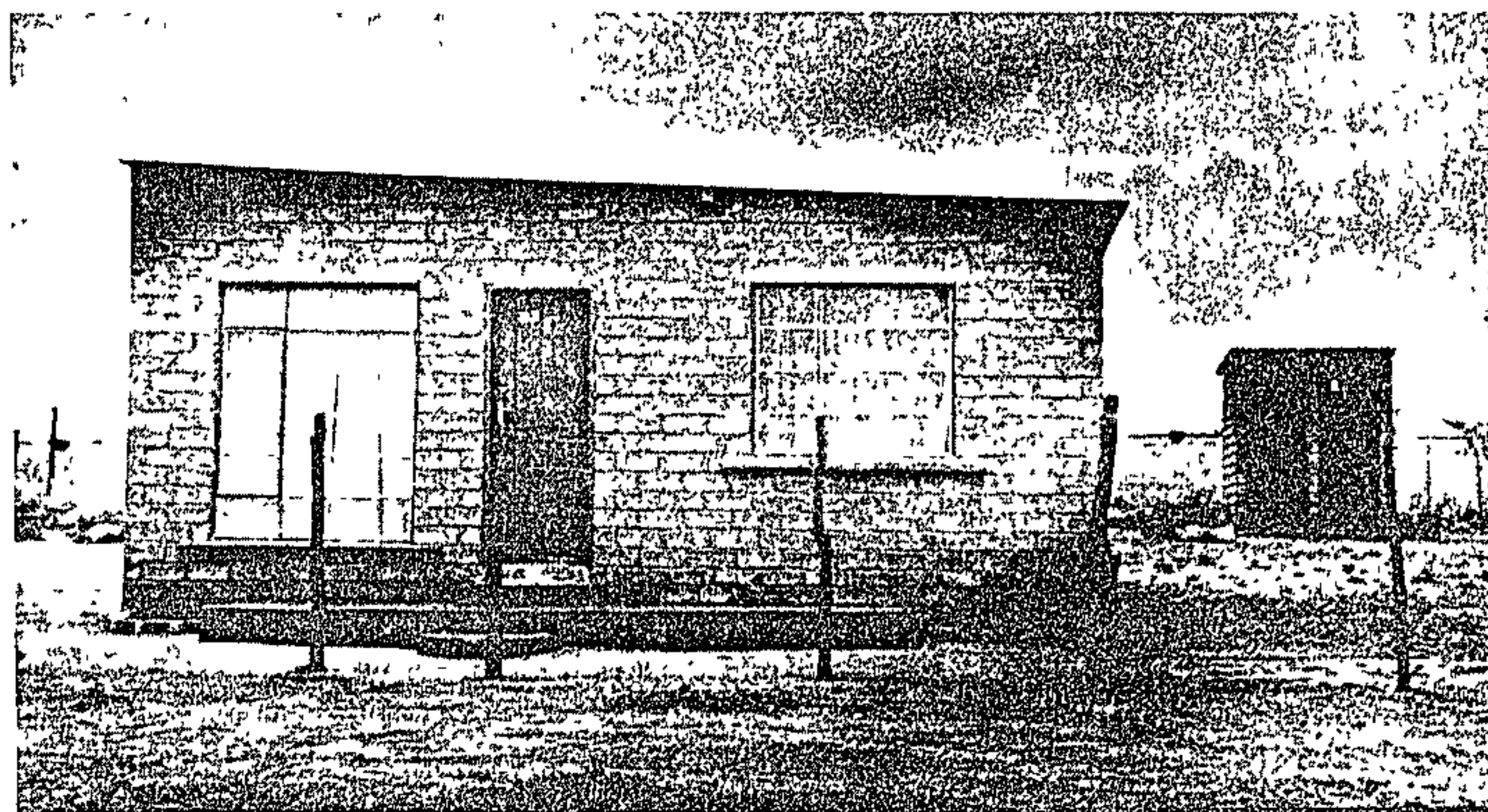
Mr de Waal says it is policy not to pay owners until demolition has taken place.

One desperate lodger, who saw the roofs 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 finalisation of this court order, which might have a crucial effect preventing or facilitating the removal of Oukasie.



Some Oukasie residents are being urged to say goodbye to — and demolish — homes like this.



This is what awaits Oukasie residents when they move to their new homes in Reagile.



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## '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)

Argus  
10/3/88



# Reprieve for Port Nolloth squatters?

Cape Times 12/3/80

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 accommodat-

ed 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 Gamble and instructed by E Moosa 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 under way, 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".



(b) On the authority of the Deputy Minister of Information with the co-operation of the relevant authorities.

Removal of Lawaalkamp community to Sandkraal

\*5. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the removal of the Lawaalkamp community to Sandkraal has been completed; if not, when is it envisaged that this removal will be finalized;
- (2) whether the removal of this community was effected or is being effected on a voluntary basis; if not, (a) why not and (b) on what basis was it effected or is it being effected?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) No, the target date is 31 May 1988
- (2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Communist/Communist-aligned countries: trade relations

\*6. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

- (1) Whether the Republic maintains trade relations with Communist and Communist-aligned countries; if so,
- (2) whether such trade has any detrimental effects on local industries; if so, (a) what are these effects, (b) how are they justified and (c) what steps are being taken in this regard;
- (3) what is the Government's policy in regard to such trade?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Dr T G Alant):

- (1) No. The Republic of South Africa does not maintain formal trade relations in the form of bilateral trade agreements or other arrangements with the countries in question.
- (2) No, not as far as is known.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (3) The Government's policy is not to pre-

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scribe to the private sector with which countries trade may be conducted. This principle is also applied in the granting of import and export permits.

Booklet *Face to Face with the ANC*

\*7. Mr P GSOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether he or any member of the South African Defence Force was in any way involved in the compilation, printing and/or distribution of a booklet entitled "Face to Face with the ANC"; if so, (a) who, (b) what was the nature of the involvement, (c) how many copies of this booklet were produced, (d) to whom were copies of the booklet sent and (e) what was the total cost of this involvement;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.

(a) An officer of the South African Defence Force.

(b) Fully involved in the compiling and printing of the booklet.

(c) 60 150

(d) The booklet was not distributed.

(e) The cost was included in the amount referred to in my reply to question number of 10 of 23 February 1988.

(2) The original booklet contained certain shortcomings, as a result of which it was not distributed. After the shortcomings had been rectified, it was distributed under the title "ANC — The Inside Story".

\*8. Mr T Langley — Law and Order.† [Reply standing over.]

Members: meeting attended at Standerton

\*9. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police attended a meeting a Standerton on 25 February 1988, further particulars of which have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, how many;

- (2) whether the Police made use of any official vehicles on this occasion; if so, what was the total cost involved?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes. An adequate number of members to deal with the given situation.
- (2) Yes. The cost involved cannot be ascertained, because these duties were performed during normal police activities.

Uprising against town council of Lekoa

\*10. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether an uprising against the town council of Lekoa occurred recently; if so, (a)(i) who rose up against the town council and (ii) when and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;
- (2) whether any action was taken against the persons concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of this action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

No uprising occurred recently against the City Council of Lekoa.

\*11. Prof N J J Olivier — Foreign Affairs. [Withdrawn.]

\*12. Prof N J J Olivier — Defence. [Withdrawn.]

Special constables: alteration of salary scales

\*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the salary scales of special constables have been altered at any time since the introduction of the system of special constables; if so, (a) why and (b) what alterations were effected;
- (2) whether he will furnish the House with the salary scales for special constables; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) Yes. Special constables are occasional workers who receive a remuneration of

R13,00 per day for each day they perform duty. In addition, they are granted eight paid rest-days per month.

Scheme for buying back service in Government Service Pension Fund: alterations

\*14. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether any alterations have been effected since 21 September 1987 to the scheme for the buying back of service in the Government Service Pension Fund; if so, (a) what alterations and (b) what effect will these alterations have on the (i) buy-back scheme and (ii) debt position of the Government Service Pension Fund;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Amendment of the formula for the calculation of the cost of buying back service.
- (b) (i) An increase in the cost of buying back service.
- (ii) The buying back of service will no longer be a contributing factor to the actuarial shortfall in the Fund as the weighted formula will have the effect that the Fund will in future be fully compensated for the cost involved in the buying back of service.

(b) (i) An increase in the cost of buying back service.

(ii) The buying back of service will

no longer be a contributing factor to the actuarial shortfall in the Fund as the weighted formula will have the effect that the Fund will in future be fully compensated for the cost involved in the buying back of service.

- (2) No.

KTC squatter camp: wire fences on western/southern sides

\*15. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a wire fence has been erected on the western, southern and eastern sides of the KTC squatter camp at Nyanga, Cape Town; if so, (a) what type of wire fence and (b) when;
- (2) whether, prior to the erection of this fence, any discussions were held with the (a) residents and/or (b) members of the Masincedane Committee of this Squatter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



# 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 Mbokodo vigilante organisation

was started.

Leading cabinet ministers, including former chief minister Simon Skosana, became top Mbokodo officials.

Mbokodo 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 retro-active 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 "kits" 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.

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(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of recruiting and selection within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

Self-governing territories: amounts invested in industrial sector

(a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector, and (b) what was the total amount invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign companies, in each of the self-governing territories in the 1986/87 financial year?

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	Investment in industrial sector		Total amount invested		
	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)	(b) (iii)
Gazankulu	Nil	Nil	R24 737 000	R 1 213 000	Nil
KaNgwane	Nil	Nil	R39 135 147	R 90 000	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil	R9 500 000	R25 500 000	R30 800 000	R9 500 000
KwaZulu	Nil	1)	R81 653 000	2)	1)
Lebowa	Nil	R2 100 000	R74 974 000	R17 187 000	R2 100 000
Qwaqwa	Nil	Nil	R29 870 000	R40 000 000	Nil

1) No annualised figures for financial years are available. Accumulative figure is R40 million as at March 1987.

2) No annualised figures for financial years are available. Accumulative figure is R363,6 million as at 31 March 1987.

#### Officials involved in resettlements

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

Whether any officials attached to his Department helped to resettle any persons in 1987; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) from what specified areas were persons moved, (c) in what specified areas were they resettled, (d) why was it necessary to resettle them and (e) how many persons were resettled in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) On a continuous basis except as indicated in paragraph (b). | (viii) Varkfontein, District Benoni (3-13 November 1987).   |
| (b) (i) Moutse, KwaNdebele                                      | (c) (i) Elandsdraal, District Potgietersrust  |
| (ii) Kwaggafontein, KwaNdebele                                  | (ii) Verena, KwaNdebele   |
| (iii) Inanda Dam Area, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu                         | (iii) Ntuzuma Town, Inanda and elsewhere in the tribal area, District Ndwedwe, Langefontein, District Pine Town and Rietvallei, District Camperdown |
| (iv) Frankfort, Ciskei  | (iv) Stanhope, Ciskei   |
| (v) Bethanie, Bophuthatswana (9-15 September 1987)              | (v) Onderstepoort, District Rustenburg  |
| (vi) Driefontein, District Wakkerstroom                         | (vi) Roodekraal, District Wakkerstroom  |
| (vii) Ou-Kasie, District Brits                                  | (vii) Lethlabile, District Brits  |
|   | (viii) Daveyton Town, District Benoni.  |
|   | (d) (i) On the request of the persons themselves  |
|   | (ii) On request of the KwaNdebele Government  |
|   | (iii) Because of the building of the Inanda dam—the houses of the   |

people were situated within the dam area.

- (iv) On request of the Ciskei Government and the people concerned
- (v) On own request of the splinter group of the Magopa Community
- (vi) The building of the Heyshope dam—the houses of the people were situated within the dam area
- (vii) On request of the Department Development Planning—the facilities of the Department of Development Aid were made available
- (viii) On request of the Provincial Administration, Transvaal—the facilities of the Department of Development Aid were made available.

the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) 2 000.

(ii) NP Members and members of the other two Houses of Parliament, Provincial Administrators, MEC's, Rectors and Chancellors of Universities, Independent States, Commissioners General, SWA Cabinet Ministers, Black City Councillors and Mayors, Constituency, Ministerial Representatives, members of the President's Council, SA Medical and Dental Council, SA Pharmaceutical Board, family and friends.

(iii) R6 223,17 (printing), R130,40 (postage)

(iv) Government Printer

(b) Yes

(i) 250

(ii) State Departments, Associations, Organisations.

(iii) R127,00 (printing).

(iv) Government Printer.

Postage stamps were used to send out Christmas cards to family, friends and constituency; the rest were sent out under the official stamp of the Department.

Natal Flood Relief Fund: amount allocated

644. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) What was the total amount allocated to the Natal Flood Relief Fund in 1987, (b) how many claims for such relief had been received by his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (c) what was the total value of these claims, (d) what total amount had been paid out from this fund as at that date and (e) when is it anticipated that the final claims will be settled;
- (2) whether a percentage formula is being used to calculate payments in respect of

Christmas cards sent out

596. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was



## Ibaya Town Council: irregularities

668. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he or his Department instigated an investigation into possible irregularities in connection with the Ibaya Town Council; if so,

- (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed; if so, (i) when, (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding these irregularities and (iii) what were the findings?

## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) A departmental investigation into the administration of the Ibaya City Council was initiated by the Cape Provincial Administration.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) and (b) Fall away

- (i) The investigation has been completed on 31 December 1987.

- (ii) and (iii) The report of the investigation officer revealed certain shortcomings in the organisational- and personnel structure of the City Council that may have led to the occurrence of irregularities.

Steps have been taken to rectify these matters and a revised organisational- and personnel structure has recently been approved and is in the process of being implemented. An administrator has also been appointed to, amongst other functions, assist the Council in the recruitment and training of suitable staff. The Office for Community Services Eastern Cape (the CPA's regional office in Port Elizabeth) is assisting in this regard.

## Oukase: residents relocated

686. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 628 on 7 October 1987, it was decided that the residents of the Black

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residential area known as Oukase should be relocated, if not, what was decided in this regard; if so,

- (2) whether these residents are to be relocated on a voluntary basis; if not, on what basis are they to be relocated; if so, what is the estimated total cost to the State of relocating them;

- (3) whether the relocation of these residents has commenced; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will commence; if so, (i) on what date, (ii) where will they be relocated and (iii) when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalized?

## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. It was decided that only those persons who of own free will so request, will be resettled at Lethlabile.

Rest of questions fall away.

## Economic summit conference: persons invited/attended

687. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the State President:

Whether he will furnish information on the persons who were invited to and attended the economic summit conference referred to in his reply to Question No 531 on 6 October 1987; if not, why not; if so, what are the names of the persons who (a) were invited to and (b) attended this conference?

## The STATE PRESIDENT:

A total of 226 persons were invited. Prominent businessmen, industrialists, bankers, academics, tax experts, representatives of organised trade, industry and agriculture, employee organisations, the media, the self-governing territories and the TBVC countries attended the conference.

## Residential areas planned for Blacks

747. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether residential areas for Blacks are being planned in or near (a) Grabouw, (b) Saldanha, (c) Jacobsbaai, (d) Citrusdal and (e) the municipal area of (i) St Helena and (ii) Veldhrif; if not, why not; if so, (aa) what progress has been made with the planning of each of these

denial areas and (bb) for how many families is provision being made in each case?

## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) (i) and (ii) No.

- (aa) No such request for possible township development has ever been forwarded to the Cape Provincial Administration.

- (bb) Falls away.

## Non-White students at universities: policy relating to number

749. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for determining the general policy relating to the number of non-White students who may enrol at universities in South Africa, if not, who is responsible for this matter; if so, what is the limit in regard to students from each specified non-White race group wishing to enrol at universities for Whites in South Africa.

- (2) (a) how many (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) Black students were enrolled at South African universities in 1987 and (b) how many of these students were from (i) the Republic, (ii) the self-governing territories, (iii) the independent Black states and (iv) other specified countries?

## The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. Under Section 14 of the Constitution Act, read with Schedule 1 thereto, education is an own affair. The Ministers of Departments of State responsible for education are responsible in the case of those universities that fall under them.

- (2) (a) (i) 12 823 (ii) 18 389 (iii) 49 716

- (b) See attached table which contains the requested information for 1986. The figures for 1987 are not yet available. In both of the above cases, the vast majority of Coloured, Indian and Black students are registered with the University of South Africa and with the universities primarily established for those population groups.

## COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF ENROLLED STUDENTS (WHITES EXCLUDED) AT ALL SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES IN 1986

Country of Origin	Number of enrolled students		
	Coloured	Indian	Black
RSA & Self-governing territories	12 456	18 186	27 488
Transkei	4	17	2 256
Bophuthatswana	3	18	2 558
Ciskei	1	6	745
Venda	0	5	1 119
South West Africa	239	7	379
Zimbabwe	23	73	583
Lesotho	0	3	120
Botswana	1	2	35
Swaziland	1	1	125
Mozambique	0	6	1
Angola	0	0	1
Zambia	0	0	10
Malawi	1	1	34
Other African countries	10	29	83
Countries in Europe	1	8	9
Countries in Asia	1	19	12
Countries in North America	0	2	1
Countries in South America	1	1	1
Countries in Australasia & Oceania	0	2	1
Total	12 742	18 406	35 561

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Price control: products subject to measures

758. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

Whether any products are subject to price control measures in South Africa; if so, what products?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY.

Yes

Department of Trade and Industry

Formal control

The industrial price of sugar, in terms of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978)

Deposits on returnable soft drink bottles, in terms of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964)

Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Formal control

The retail price of petrol, in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977).

The retail margin on the sale of illuminating paraffin, in terms of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964)

Informal control

The wholesale prices of diesel, illuminating paraffin and petrol are fixed by way of agreement between the Government and the oil companies

Liquor/paper supply/oil industry: measures to encourage competition

759. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

Whether any measures are being applied and/or envisaged to encourage competition in the (a) liquor, (b) paper supply and (c) oil industry at present; if so, what measures are being (i) applied and (ii) envisaged in this regard in each case?

(a) Yes

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY.

(i) Liquor licenses are issued in terms of the provisions of the Liquor Act, 1977 (Act 87 of 1977) which in section 37(3) *inter alia* provides that due re-

gard is to be paid to aspects relating to competition.

(ii) A proposed new Liquor Act will facilitate the entry of entrepreneurs into the liquor industry.

(b) Yes

(i)

The prohibition on certain collusive practices as promulgated in Government Notice No 801 of 2 May 1986 is also applicable to the paper supply industry with the exception of newspaper print in which case temporary exemption from the prohibition has been granted until 1 December 1988

(c) No The oil industry is being controlled from a strategic point of view and that control is applied in such a manner that ample scope exists for healthy competition among the various companies.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Sale of tugs *Willem Heckroodt/Danie du Plessis*: amount realized

805. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(1) (a) What amount was realized in each case from the sale of the South African tugs *Willem Heckroodt* and *Danie du Plessis* to the Government of Mozambique, (b) (i) why and (ii) when were they sold and (c) what was the replacement value of each tug at the time of sale;

(2) whether any South African Transport Services personnel are involved in the operation and maintenance of these tugs; if so, (a) at what cost to the State and (b) on what basis are they so involved, if not,

(3) whether it is the intention to provide Transport Services personnel for this purpose; if so, (a) when and (b) on what conditions?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) R50 000 in each case.

(b) (i) The craft were outdated and redundant and Transport Services' endeavours to sell the craft on the international market met with no success.

(ii) 3 April 1986

(c) The specific model craft is diesel-electric driven. Should they be replaced by newer type of craft presently available on the market, it would have to be at a cost of approximately R7 million each

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) (a) and (b) A request for assistance had been received but no decision has as yet been taken.

Botshabelo: incorporation into Qwaqwa

818. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the township of Botshabelo is to be incorporated into Qwaqwa; if so, when,

(2) whether the residents of Botshabelo have been consulted in this regard, if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) in what manner, (d) by whom and (e) what was their response to incorporation;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes. Already incorporated on 2 December 1987.

(2) A motion application regarding the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa has been instituted in the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Consultation of those concerned is part of the dispute. The matter is therefore *sub judice*.

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Fall away.

(3) Falls away

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

828. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations, if so, (a) in re-

spect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

(2) Whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

(3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case, what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(4) (a) and (b) Nil

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

847. Mr D J DALLING asked the Deputy Minister of Information

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Deputy Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

(2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by the Bureau in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract,



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The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- area, approximately 218 ha in extent, south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads as a development area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of the development proposed and (b) when is it intended that such development be (i) commenced and (ii) completed;

- (2) whether (a) core houses, (b) other specified housing, (c) serviced sites and (d) unserviced sites for residential purposes are to be provided, if not, why not; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what is the estimated total number of persons to be accommodated in this new area;

- (3) who or what categories of persons are to be (a) allowed and (b) given preference to live in this new area;

- (4) whether any persons or groups are being consulted in respect of the proposed development; if not, why not, if so, (a) what persons or groups, (b) when and (c) what have been their responses;

- (5) what total amount is it estimated will be spent by the State on this development;

- (6) whether the State owns the land concerned, if not, (a) who is the owner, (b) when was an agreement of sale between this owner and the State entered into and (c) how much is to be paid for the land; if so, (i) since when, (ii) how much was paid for the land (iii) from whom was it bought?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1. No, the matter is still under consideration. Rest of question falls away.

Black pensions: applications outstanding in Cape Province

229. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What total number of (a) applications for Black pensions in the Cape Province was outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) Black pension applications was approved in each of the latest specified 12 months for which information is available?

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The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 3 276 on 29 February 1988

(b) March to August 1987 — not available.

September 1987 1 444

October 1987 824

November 1987 1 612

December 1987 890

January 1988 2 104

February 1988 3 205

Brought conditions: loss of foreign exchange

296. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the estimated loss of foreign exchange suffered by the Republic in 1987 in respect of (a) additional imports and (b) loss of exports attributable to drought conditions in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) R374 073 000

(b) R669 885 000

Lawsuits brought against Minister of Justice by public

330. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any lawsuits were brought against him in 1987 in his capacity as Minister of Justice by members of the public; if so, (a) how many and (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the lawsuit and (ii) was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements, if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes

(a) 65.

(b)	(i) Number	Cause of action
4	unlawful arrest	
5	unlawful arrest and malicious prosecution	
18	unlawful detention	
3	unlawful detention and malicious prosecution	

3	malicious prosecution	
5	general damages	
3	crimen injuria	
1	insufficient medical treatment	
3	injuries	
1	death	
19	assault	

(ii) Claims set-Claims not Claims filed out of proceeded pending court with by the plaintiff

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes — R107 749,42.

The amount includes settlements reached pursuant to letters of intention to institute action and actions instituted during 1985 and 1986 and settled during 1987.

Blacks moved from urban areas in RSA to Black states

441 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black states in 1987 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:

ORANGE FREE STATE

(a) None.

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

CAPE PROVINCE

(a) None

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

TRANSVAAL

(a) 269 persons (60 families).

(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)
Benoni	KwaNdebele	Of own request
	KaNtswana	do
Brakpan	Ciskei	do
	Bophuthatswana	do
	KaNtswana	do

	KwaNdebele	do
	KwaZulu	do
	OwaQwa	do
Boksburg	KaNtswana	do
	KwaNdebele	do
	OwaQwa	do
Germiston	KaNtswana	do
	KwaZulu	do
	Transkei	do
Nigel	Bophuthatswana	do
	Gazankulu	do
	KaNtswana	do
	KwaNdebele	do
	KwaZulu	do
	OwaQwa	do
	Transkei	do
	Lesotho	do
	Swaziland	do
Springs	Venda	do
	KwaNdebele	do
	KwaZulu	do
	Lebowa	do
	Lesotho	do
Soweto	KwaZulu	do

NATAL

(a) None.

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

Old-age pensions: Blacks applied

449. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1987 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

TRANSVAAL		
(1)	(a)	24 881
	(b) (i)	(aa) 20 409
		(bb) 2 775

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# Reprieve granted for Port Nolloth squatters

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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 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.

Mrs Xhalisa said in an affidavit that she had moved to Tent Dorp, Soutpan, 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.

Mrs Xhalisa was to be joined in her application by the other residents of Soutpan and Bloukamp 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 Justice Leonora van den Heever was on the Bench. Mr L. Dison SC, assisted by Mr P. Gamble and instructed by E. Moosa and Associates, appeared for Mrs Xhalisa. Mr Theo Barnard, instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners, appeared for the municipality.



# 1 828 SA families resettled by govt

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT officials from the Department of 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 (PFP, 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 Ntuzuma Town, Indanda 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 Wakkerstroom district to Roodekraal, 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, *witdoek* 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 Lethlabile, 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 "volun-

tarily" was successfully used at Langa

Langa residents were resisting 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 allege 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 Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein (situated on adjoining farms between KwaNdebele and a piece of Bophuthatswana) and Leeuwfontein 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 Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein 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? ■



BY Ralph Smith 11/10/88

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# Restore farmers' land, court asked

## 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 com-

munity 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 "astounded" when in 1984 he re-

ceived 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 30 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 sub-divide the farming area properly according to legislation.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice C T Howie and Mr Justice P Tobbet were on the Bench. Mr Farlam, assisted by Mr J L Krige and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the residents. Mr G D van Schalkwyk with Mr W J Louw instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

Coastline is a

into the bush near the house, and two reported



# Oukasie to stay Heunis

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had decided that the residents of the black township of Oukasie near Brits should not be relocated, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Mr Heunis was asked by Mr

Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, indirectly elected) whether the residents of the area known as Oukasie would be relocated.

He replied: "No. Only those persons who of own free will so request, will be resettled at Lethlabile."

Last week, Mr Heunis said Lethlabile, which was scheduled to be incorporated into a homeland,

would remain part of South Africa.

Mr Derby-Lewis wanted to know whether the residents of Oukasie were to be relocated on a voluntary basis and if not, how they were to be relocated, the estimated cost of relocating them and whether these relocations had commenced, but Mr Heunis said these questions fell away.



30/3/88  
Moutse

# Court <sup>(271)</sup> upholds Moutse <sup>(122)</sup> appeal

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld an appeal by the chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, Mr Gibson Tlokwe 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 Moutse is 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 Bantoane tribe, resident in the Moutse district, acting chief of the tribe, chief of the Bantoane 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.



# Court victory for Moutse residents

CME Trips 30/3/88 271

**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, when — in disregard to the national connection of the majority of the inhabitants of Moutse — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Legal experts monitoring the case said the judgment not only brought imminent relief to the territory's embattled community but also posed serious political implications for KwaNdebele's independence.

Yesterday's judgment in Bloemfontein — which ends a three-year battle in favour of Moutse's 120 000 inhabitants — held that the president's incorporation proclamation of December 31, 1985 was invalid.

Mr Justice Grosskopf found the president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Con-

stitution 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 be-

tween the government and the people, it ruled.

"The incorporation brought bloodshed and violence to the territory 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 Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (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

Story 30/3/88 271

By Patrick Laurence

The Appeal Court yesterday delivered a devastating blow to the quest by Chief Minister Majoze 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 Thlokwe 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 Heunis.

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 Boshof 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 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 "comrades", 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.



# Oukasie resettlement 'incentive' (27)

CAPE TOWN — The inhabitants of Oukasie had to be resettled in Lethlabile, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said.

In answer to a question from Clive Derby Lewis (CP Nominated), he said forced resettlement would not occur.

The inhabitants had to be resettled in Lethlabile because Oukasie was not eco-

nomically viable for upgrading and expansion.

"With a view to improving the quality of life of the Oukasie 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.

(27) 8/12/88 31/12/88



# MOUTSE CAN STAY

## Too wonderful, says chief as residents win a two-year battle against KwaNdebele

MOUTSE's 124 000 inhabitants won a two-year battle against KwaNdebele rule this week, when the Appeal Court found the proclamation incorporating the Eastern Transvaal area into the Ndebele "homeland" was invalid.

The ruling by five judges ends a bloody tug of war between KwaNdebele — which needed Moutse's land and resources in its quest for viability and independence — and Moutse's inhabitants. In a four-month civil war after incorporation was announced in December 1985 at least 160 people died.

The effect of the judgement means that the people of Moutse will once again fall under the authority of the South African government, which ex-ised the three areas comprising Moutse from the North Sotho "homeland" of Lebowa in 1985.

Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, the acting chief of Moutse's Bantoane tribe who brought the application, yesterday described the decision as "too wonderful to be true".

He said his people had endured many hardships under KwaNdebele rule. Many had feared harassment from the "homeland" police, people were charged if their motor cars did not display KwaNdebele registration plates and teachers had been asked to resign from the Department of Education and Training.

Ironically, Moutse's inhabitants — who were radicalised through their opposition to incorporation — owe their victory to the logic of Verwoerdian apartheid.

Mathebe's lawyers had argued that incorporation cut across the principles of separate development embodied in legislation dating back to 1959. They pointed to the contradiction of subjecting Moutse, where more than 50 percent of residents are North Sotho, to the rule of a South Ndebele homeland.

In reply, BH Wilkens, deputy minister of development and land affairs, said incorporation had been ordered because of Moutse's geographical contiguity to KwaNdebele and their integrated infrastructure.

Wilkens accepted there were various "population groups" in Moutse and their incorporation into KwaNdebele could cause problems. But, he said, in other "national states", after an initial period of opposition, these groups had "co-existed in harmony". The South African government had

JO-ANN BEKKER reports on the Moutse case decision

also acquired land in Immerpan and Saliesloot 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 emphasises that

"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."

"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."

The ruling could have important implications for other communities fighting incorporation.

However, the judge stressed the Moutse ruling was the result of the specific facts of the case.

"Here we had to deal with 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."

● In another significant reprieve earlier this week, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced residents of Oukasie near Brits would not be forcibly removed.

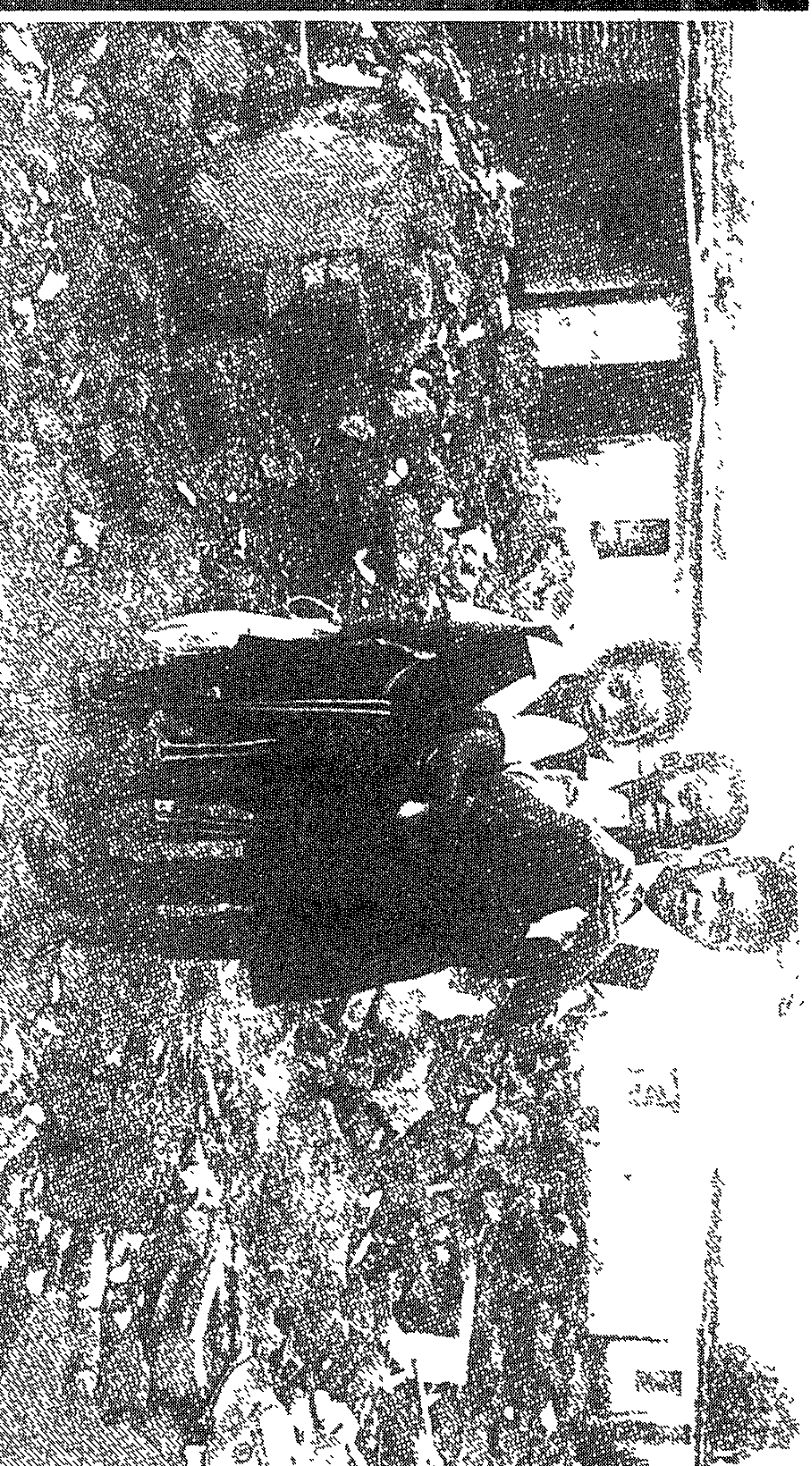


A RURAL COMMUNITY WITH A DIVIDED HISTORY CELEBRATES 75 YEARS

# A platteland tale of two dorps



Cheers to 75 years ... white residents of Koster celebrate the town's anniversary



On their way out ... children play in the rubble of demolished Reagie houses. Behind, the sprawling old homes

*The whites remember the Trek. The blacks remember Soniatown.*



THE sign above the soccer ground in Koster's old township says "Welcome to the Blacks", but it was put up as encouragement to the faltering City Blacks soccer team, not to describe the white community's feelings about its neighbours.

Koster celebrated its 75th anniversary over the past two weekends with drum majorettes, ox and *mietlapap* braais, tug of war contests, a rugby match and a dance at the *ko-operasie saal*, but the blacks were not invited.

Their entire old township of Reagle is in the process of being moved out of eyesight and earshot of its white neighbours, whose houses are about 100 metres from the first township dwellings.

They used to be closer. Three years ago, say residents of the township, one man used to host all-night parties, so his white neighbours complained.

In other societies, a visit by the police might have sufficed. In Koster, the whole road was demolished.

Koster Town Clerk Braam Berg says that "they've been living next to us peacefully for 30 or 40 years" but adds that the removals — which began 20 years ago — were the "normal way of shifting. We started at the top next to the white area."

Residents of the old township have been told that the ground they live on is part of a "buffer zone" and that they must all move to a new township 700 metres further away.

This gradually widening buffer zone divides two communities with a very different appreciation of history.

The *vierkleur* flag of the old Transvaal Republic and the Afrikaner Volkswag insignia flew at the rugby stadium where the braai and *Boereport* were in progress.

By contrast, the men of the township were remembering a more recent trek — the Sophiatown removals of the 1950s, which they witnessed.

Ephraim Rathokoaneng, 86, settled in Koster in 1936, leaving his family there when he went to Johannesburg to seek work.

He was working at the Wicks bubblegum factory when the people came with trucks and broke down the houses of Sophiatown, where he was staying. He refused to go to the new township of Meadowlands; he went to Newclare instead.

At his advanced age, he is even less inclined to allow the authorities to tell him where to go.

"I don't see any reason to leave this place which I came to in 1936. All my children were born and bred here. I don't like this place where

**The town of Koster celebrates its 75th anniversary with drum majorettes, ox braais, rugby, tug of war and dances.**

**The blacks have not been invited. Their township is being shifted a few hundred metres down the road so that it remains near ... but not too near**

**PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports**

we are to be resettled. They are very small houses."

Two other old Sophiatown residents, William Moffat and Ishmael Modise, have adopted an equally combative attitude to the removal: not surprising, because both were boxing champions in their day.

Moffat, who trained at the Homicide Boxing Club in Newclare, was known as the Slender Kid while Modise was known as the Battling Chinaman of KK (after Kaiferastraat, his home town).

"My record was the best. I knocked out, I was never knocked out," says Slender Kid, who in his seventies feels he is putting his gloves on again for one last bout — this time with the authorities.

"The only difference is that in those days we were fighting for nothing. We got £12 for the winner, four pounds for the loser. And that was the days before rules."

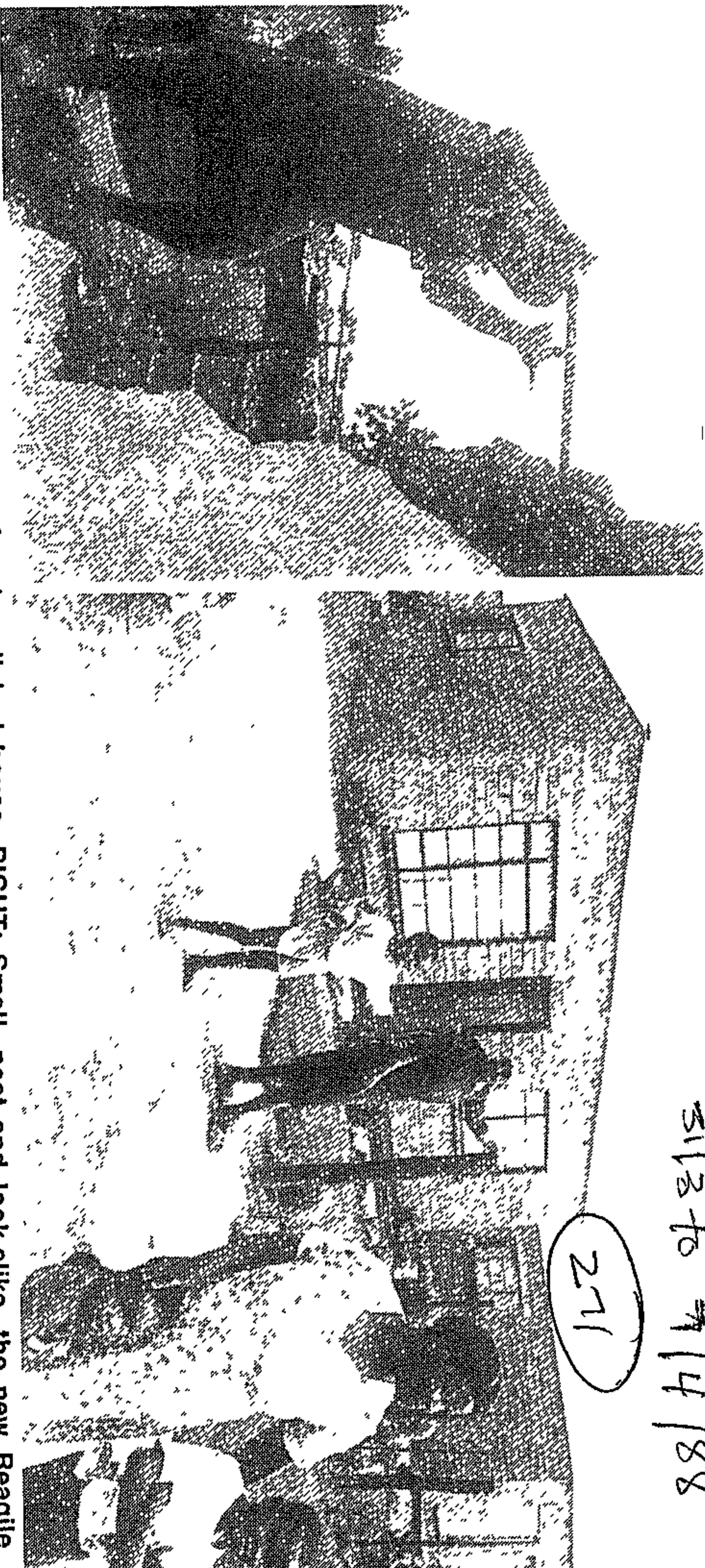
One man in Koster did get a title. He is Fred Waldeck, the South African champion arm wrestler, a gigantic mealie farmer, who greets the regulars at the Koster Hotel pub by playfully lifting them above his head.

The walls of the pub are plastered with pictures of naked women and a large colour calendar of a champion sheep.

Two men — one with a squash box, the other with a guitar — play a "Sakkie, Sakkie" duet as a backdrop to the clicking of billiard balls, the scraping of cues and the occasional screams of excitement as an important colour is sunk.

Across the road the general dealer, a pre-war Lithuanian immigrant, stocks nearly everything.

The front of the shop advertises arms and ammunition, but in Koster you almost always have to be white to get a gun licence.



LEFT: Digging through the rubble of a demolished house. RIGHT: Small, neat and look-alike, the new Reagle

state: the new township is much better."

In the new township people can own their plots and the wealthiest can get a telephone, but there is no improvement in the sewage system: both old and new townships have to use buckets.

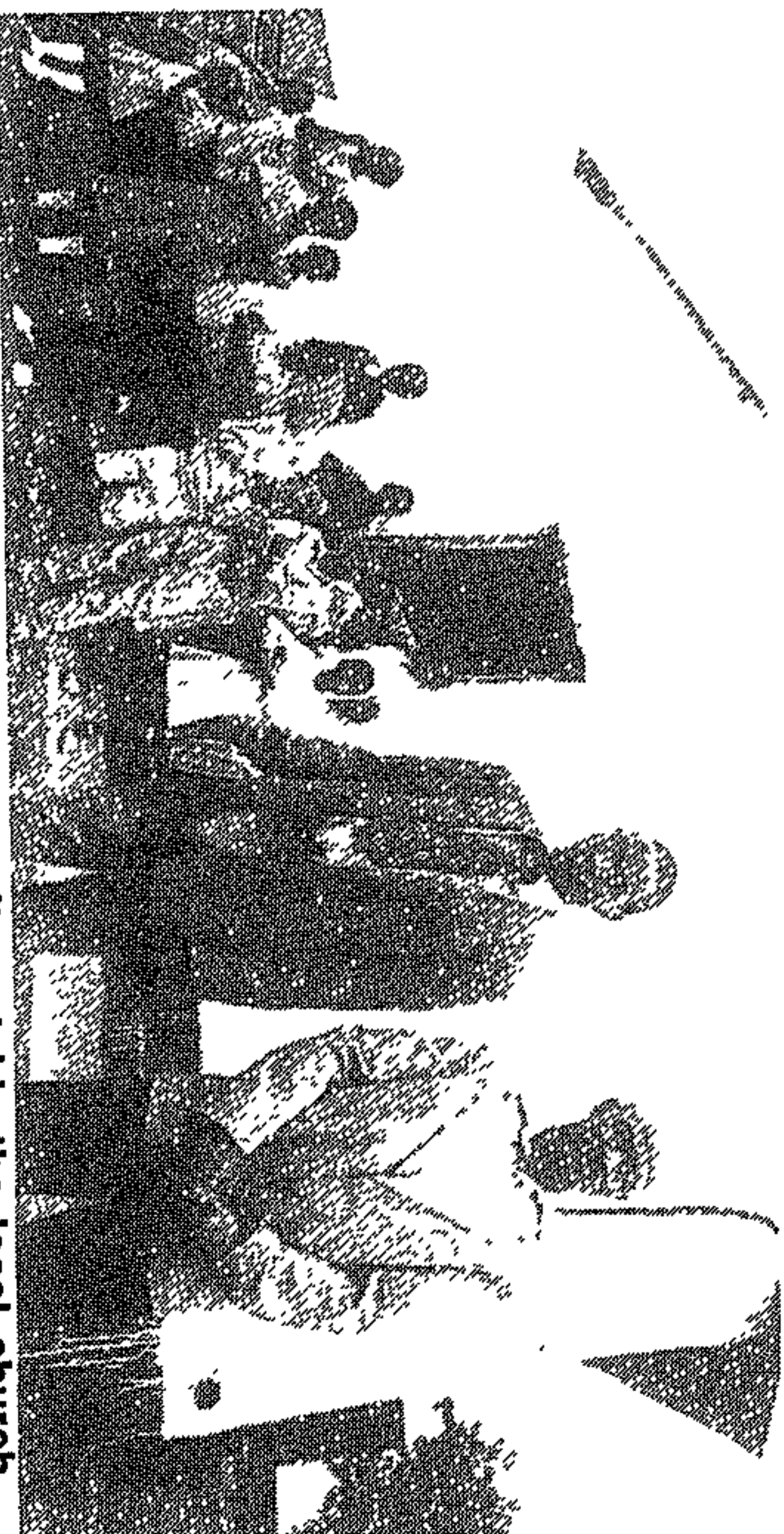
Moffat, Modise and Rathokoaneng don't agree with Berg. They spent a large portion of their working lives improving and adding on to their houses in the old township so that when they retired they would have somewhere comfortable to go to.

"Why should I leave my seven-roomed house and go to a four-roomed toilet house where I can't even stretch my legs?" says Moffat.

According to Berg, plans to move the old township have been in the pipeline since 1958, and several hundred families were in fact moved to Madikwe in Bophuthatswana during the 1970s.

There have been huge pressures on people to move, including an 11-year freeze on renovations and, until a recent undertaking was made under legal pressure, house-owners were forced to demolish their homes if they wanted compensation.

Reagle mayor Jonathon Morata denied anyone would be forced to be moved and said his council was negotiating with the white authorities to have the old township upgraded.



Unanswered prayers ... the black community outside the local church.

Pictures: PAUL WEINBERG, Attrapix

By contrast, the general dealer in the township sells *muti* as a sideline.

The "new" Reagle, which is visible from the old location, is the usual drab township with cramped box houses, a beer hall surrounded by

high barbed wire and no obvious improvement in facilities.

About 100 families, many of them tenants, have moved already. Berg says the "old township is not what it should be. It's not in a good

But in the February 1988 newsletter of his council it says: "The houses in the old residential area have all been evaluated and their owners are requested to co-operate and move over to Reagle as soon as possible."

Not everyone finds it so easy to get a house in the new place. Bertha Moine, who was not allowed to build in the old township because she was told it was to be demolished, applied for a house in the new area in 1986.

"One of the councillors kept on telling me that I should sleep with him, otherwise I would never get a house. I was supposed to sleep with the councillor I found that the house I had been allocated was given to someone else."

When her husband, a security guard at Rustenburg Platinum Mines whom she sees once a month, got home, she told him the story: "There was a dispute. He seems to believe that I might have slept with the councillor. He beat me up."

Morata denied that any of his councillors were asking for sexual favours in return for houses, or that the council was profiteering from the removal and added a third denial: "Nobody has said the white town is too near. It is too near, but it has not been officially said."

Despite these assurances, Modise says: "We know this is a white spot. They want us to go because we are too near the whites."

Back at the Koster Hotel bearded Ben van Rensburg — relaxing in the pub after spending the morning brewing a *potjie* of *mietlapap* — outplays everyone at billiards and on the squash box.

Vaatjie Dennytschen, a short man in a safari suit whose height is more than compensated for by the revolver strapped around his waist, reminisces about his 16 years in Bramfontein.

He tells the story about the famous Johannesburg abortionist, Dr Buchner, who fixed a girl Dennytschen had got "up the spout" in exchange for extra rations of butter, meat and milk during the war. Buchner was subsequently jailed for 12 years.

Then Dennytschen changes the subject and becomes serious as he remembers an incident that week at the bottle store where he works.

"A black man came in and said: 'Hey, you, I want a litre of gin'. He called me 'you'. Well, business is business, so what could I do but serve him. But, you see, this is what PW Botha has done to our country."

"There is going to be a big war between the whites and the blacks within two or three years. Mark my words. Our patience is not endless."



# 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 fil-

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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 Onverwacht, 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 Tweespruit, Excelsior, Edenburg, Jacobsdal, Philippolis, Rouxville, Smithfield, Springfontein and Trompsburg. Many of those who were ejected set up home in Botshabelo.

Manguang, the Bloemfontein township, was also affected by an adaptation of this 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).

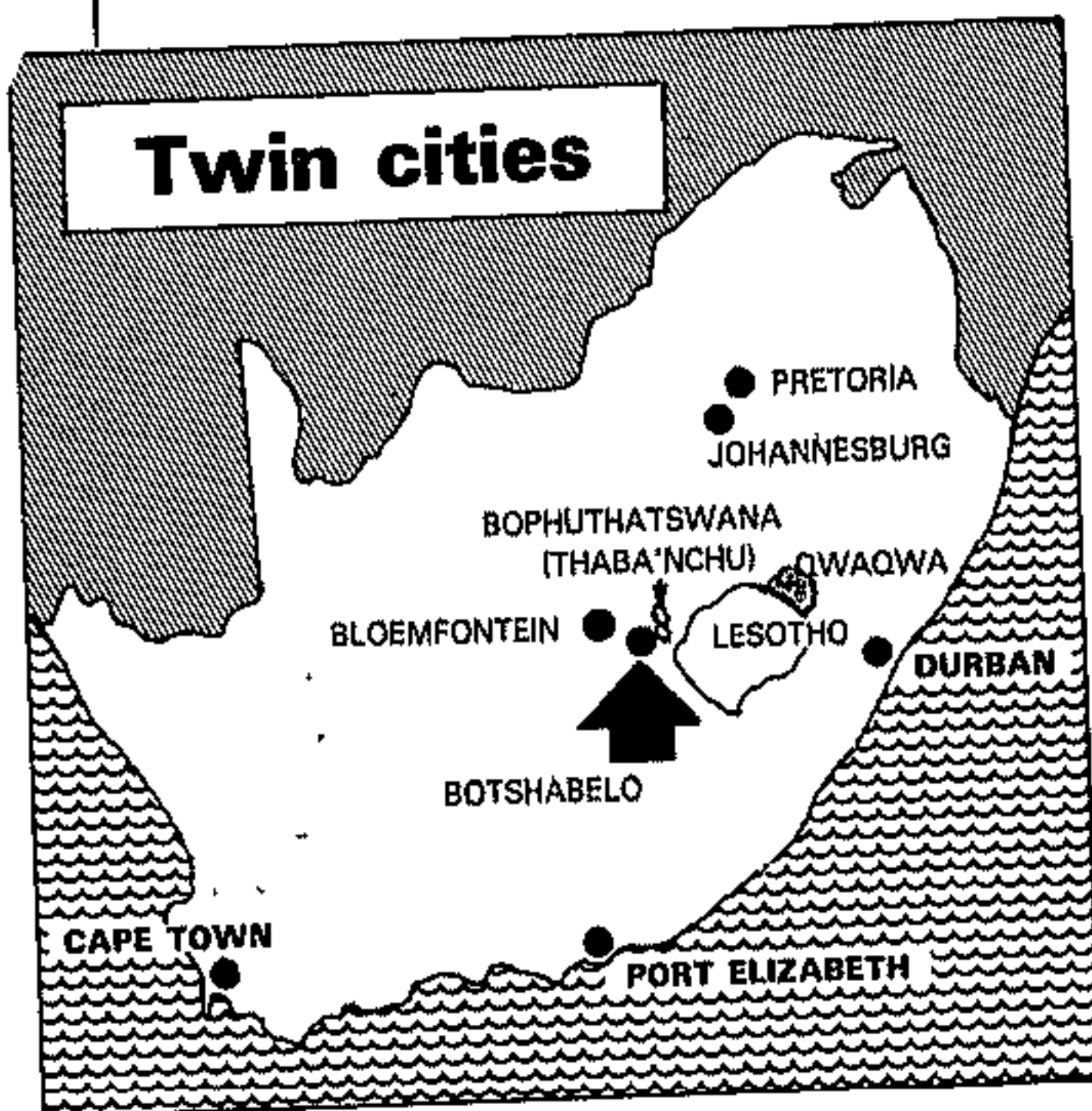
Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli reigns over the midget homeland of QwaQwa. A question that is difficult to answer is why he would want to inherit Botshabelo, which at best can be described as a sprawling social problem. Just two statistics would be enough to make any wise administrator flee: 70% of the 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."



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Botshabelo is a kaleidoscope of conventional bungalows, like those found in any new white suburb, juxtaposed with Soweto-



# 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.

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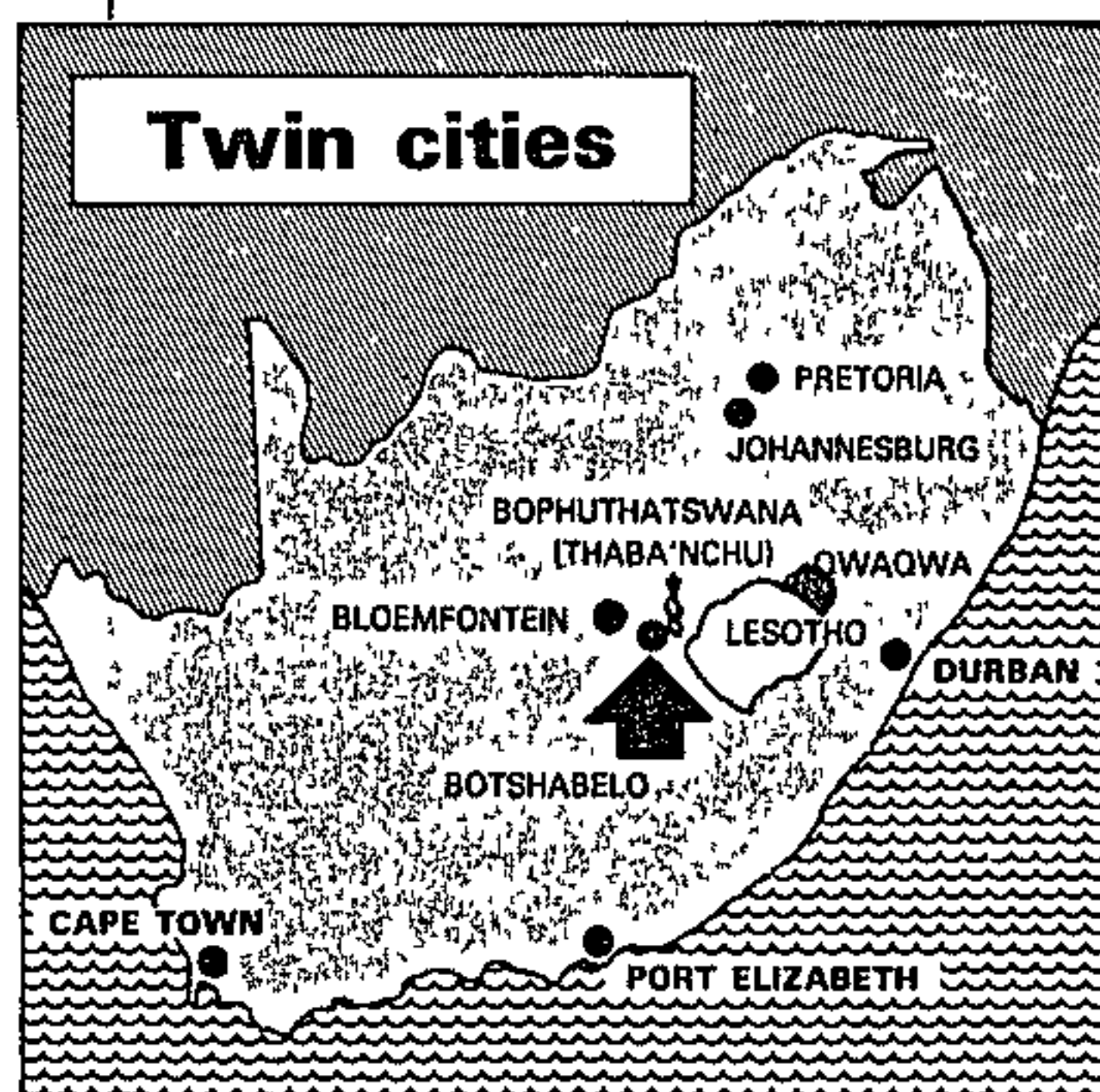
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star 2/4/88

# 'Moutse takeover in hand'

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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 Heunis said this week.

He said in a statement that, in view of the judgment in the Appellate 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 con-

**DAVID BRAUN**  
**Political Correspondent**

tinued 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."

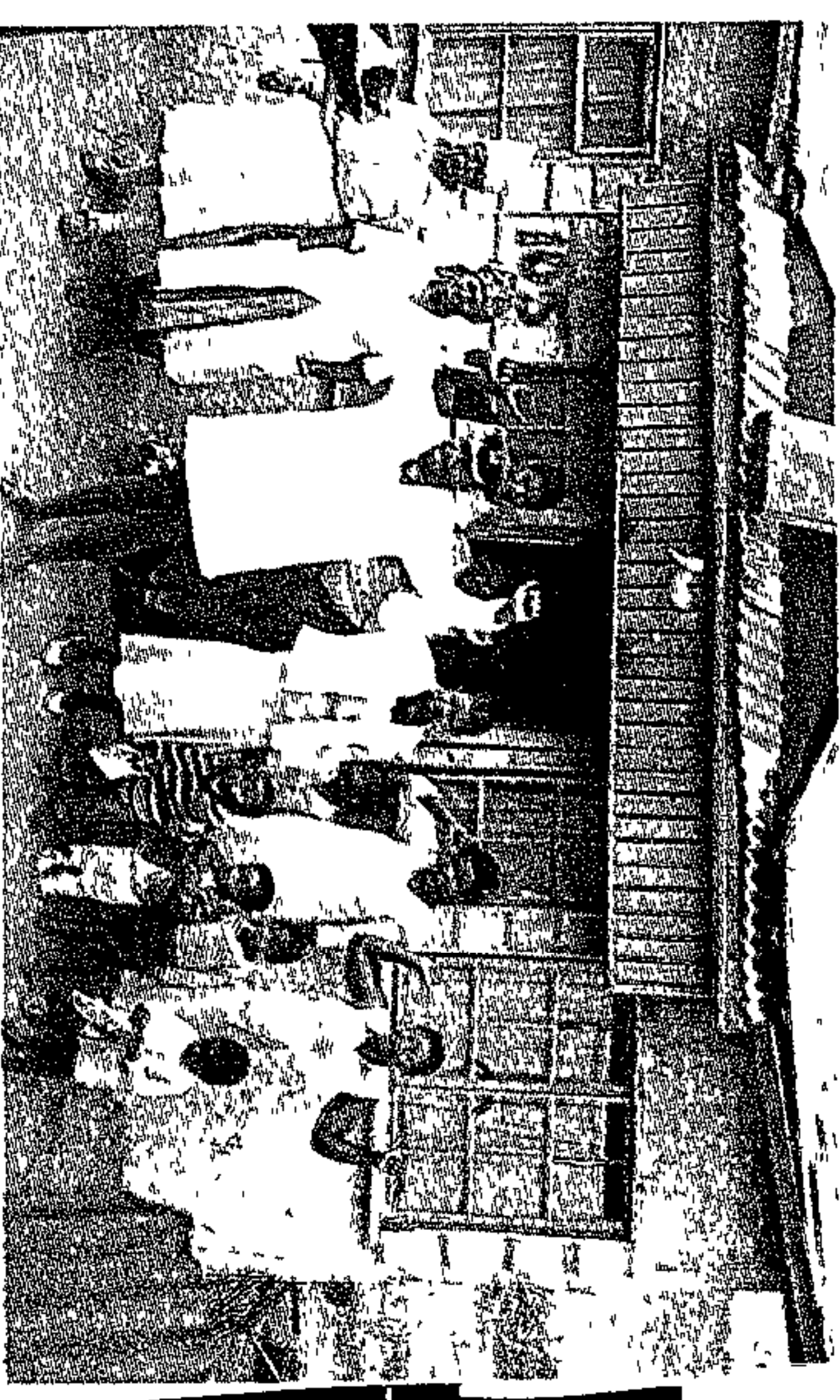




Mr Jan van Eck, MP for Claremont, visits Lawaalkamp on a recent fact-finding trip.



Lawaalkamp resident Mr Hlalimbini Samboke in his vegetable garden. He has lived in the shantytown for almost 40 years.



Defiant Lawaalkamp residents outside a well-built "shanty" on the outskirts of the township.

# Lawaalkamp!

For several years, the people of Lawaalkamp shantytown near President P W Botha's home town of George have resisted demands by authorities that they move to the new "self-help" township of Sandkraal, about two kilometres further from the town. Deadlines have come and gone, but the latest one, May 31, could be the most ominous for 2 000 remaining inhabitants.

# DEADLINE — MAY 31!



## Report: ROBERT HOUWING Pictures: WILLIE de KLERK

IT may not look like a Bishopscourt home from the outside, but Mrs Maria Majola, 64, of Lawaalkamp shantytown near George is proud of her tough, hardwood-panelled dwelling.

Apart from the roof, which is made of layers of gently-sagging cardboard and sometimes requires renewal, the house barely fits the "shack" tag.

Her spotless lounge and adjoining dining room are fully carpeted and have two suites, a coffee table, sideboard with ornaments and television.

On the wall is a wooden plaque which reads, in Afrikaans: "Me and my house — we will serve the Lord."

### Fears bulldozers

Mrs Majola has arthritis, which hampers her movement, but she gets plenty of help from her family and is relatively happy and settled in Lawaalkamp — she has been there for six years.

But she fears the bulldozers: they have flattened houses there before and she fears they might come again — on or after May 31

That is the deadline set by George municipality, owners of the land, in latest notices sent to residents.

In them, town clerk Mr Carel du Plessis says: "The municipality intends redeveloping Lawaalkamp and it has become urgently necessary for the area to be cleared of its present residents."

The notice adds that the municipality will provide transport and labour so that the homes can be moved and rebuilt at "minimum cost and disruption".

Recently, the municipality has also been offering residents financial incentives of up to R1 000 to move, and scores have accepted the offer.

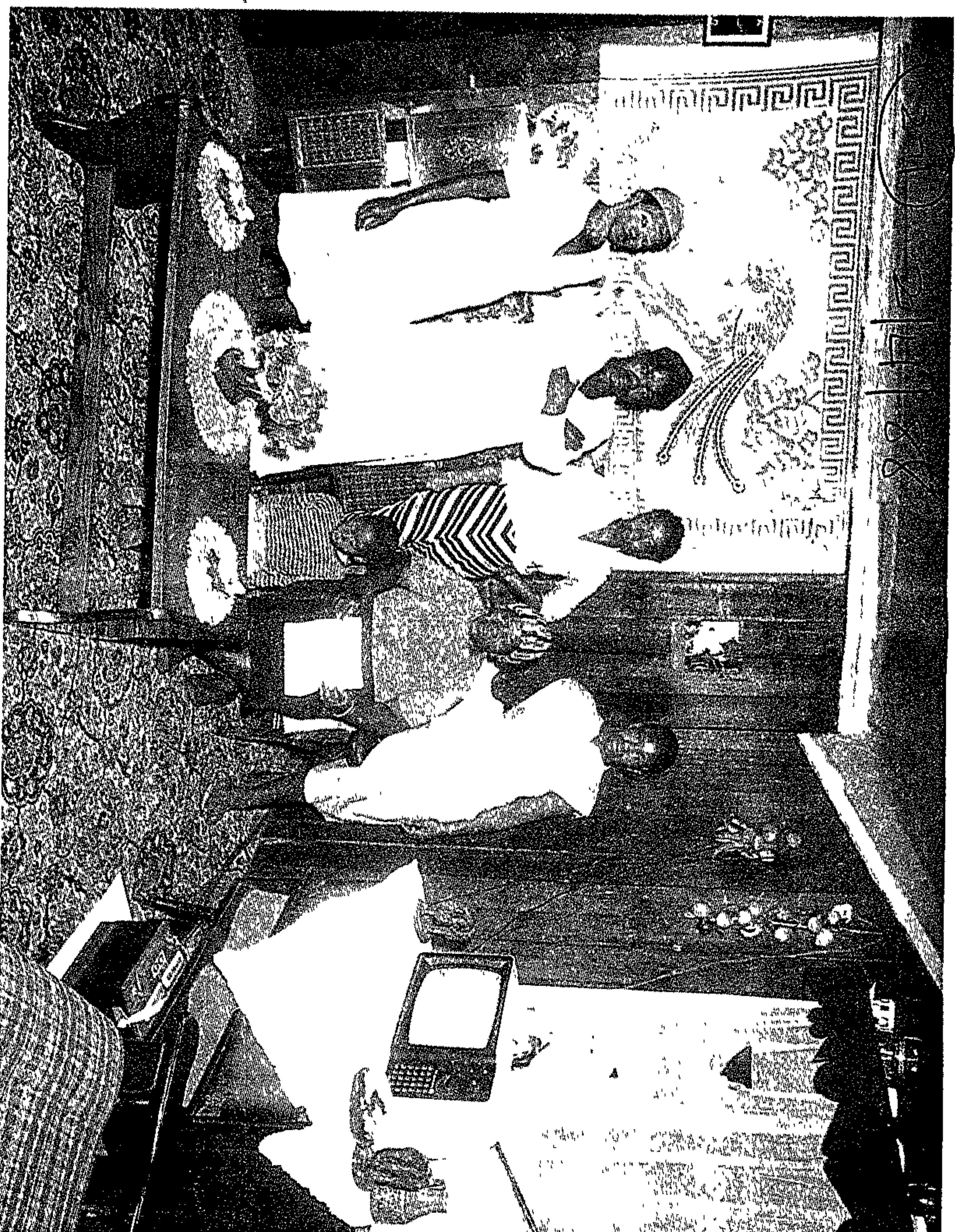
### Element of principle

However, those who remain — many of whom, like Mrs Majola, are elderly residents who have lived at Lawaalkamp for several years — insist that they do not want to resettle elsewhere.

While conditions and services provided at Sandkraal do not differ greatly from those at Lawaalkamp, residents of the doomed shantytown say that there is a strong element of principle involved.

The municipality bought the land in 1968, but many residents had occupied it well before that.

And, they have heard high-ranking Government officials, including President Botha himself, publicly claim that forced removals



**Mrs Maria Majola, 64, (seated) and members of her family with an eviction notice served by George municipality. She says she will refuse to move from her "shack" which has a cardboard roof, but is comfortable and immaculately furnished.**

are a thing of the past. They feel strongly that Lawaalkamp could be upgraded to stave off the trauma of removal.

There are other inconvenience factors. Although authorities boast that Sandkraal is little more than 2km further from the heart of George than Lawaalkamp, the new township is so vast that the distance at its furthest point is more like 5km

As Mr Jan van Eck, Independent MP for Claremont, pointed out on a visit to Lawaalkamp last month, this represents a substantial extra stretch for those who walk to their employment in the town's industrial area.

Mrs Majola says: "I couldn't build another house like this one at Sandkraal. If the bulldozers come, I will take my belongings outside, but I won't move from Lawaalkamp."

Mrs Lizzy Vel, 86, and Mrs Emily Moubutho, 76, both widowed, claim that they have shared a shack in Lawaalkamp with several members of their families for over 40 years.

"We are not interested in the R1 000 they have offered," says Mrs Vel. "Why does the municipality not collect all the money and use it to make conditions better here?"

Mr Willie Schaap, 85, has lived in the vicinity of George since 1921, but been required to move to different settlements six times. He says he is *moeg om rond te trek* (tired of moving around) and wants to remain in Lawaalkamp.

"I am an old man. I cannot pick up a hammer and build houses all the time."

"My house is worth more than R1 000 to me: no water gets in and things would not be better for me at Sandkraal."

Mr Hlalimbini Samboke and his wife, Lily, say they have lived in their Lawaalkamp house for more than 40 years. It has escaped demolition throughout that period, but they are genuinely anxious about the May 31 removal threat.

Uproaval to Sandkraal would cause the Sambokes to abandon the vegetable garden which they have worked lovingly to maintain. It provides them with beans and potatoes and used to yield maize.

### Improvement "feasible"

The George Civic Association, which represents the people of Lawaalkamp, says residents got their hopes up in 1986 when the results of a survey by a group of urban planners, architects and engineers were made known.

The group, Development Action Group, found that the improvement of the shantytown was "technically feasible and economically appropriate".

"At a time when South Africa is facing a huge problem of accommodating its burgeoning population, any proposal to uproot an established community makes no sense at all."

The report, to the George Civic Association, said that existing housing, "although sometimes in a state of ill-repair" was substantial in terms of space. The ill-repair was "probably exacerbated by recent uncertainty about the settlement's future".

George municipality has often described Lawaalkamp as a "health hazard", although the National Committee Against Removals claims it has been deliberately neglected. Residents say that there are only four taps in Lawaalkamp and that refuse removal is erratic.

### Visit by Tutu

In spite of the findings of the urban planners' report and countless appeals to stop the removal by Members of Parliament, church personalities — Archbishop Desmond Tutu visited Lawaalkamp last year — and local and international organisations, there is pessimism over the likelihood of a reprieve.

Mr van Eck says: "The municipality has claimed that it wants the land for the development of the adjacent coloured township of Borcherds and also for industrial development."

"Clearly, however, it is a case of the municipality not wanting any blacks living within its boundaries."



DD 16/4/88 (271) (29)

## 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



CAPL-710KS 15/4/88

# Lawaai kamp threat slated

Political Staff

THE violence which the authorities were threatening against the Lawaai kamp community at George should be unequivocally condemned, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

Archbishop Tutu, the head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, said the Lawaai kamp 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 Sandkraal 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 Lawaai kamp 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 Lawaai kamp 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.



Archbishop Tutu



Tembisa Hospital  
Tshepong — Klerksdorp Hospital

- (2) (a) Recognition is granted for the additional qualification by means of a cash bonus equivalent to two salary notches
- (b) (i) 218

(ii) Boksburg-Benoni

Sebokeng

Pietersburg

Bethal

Coronation

Witbank

Paul Kruger Memorial —

Rustenburg

F H Odendaal — Nylstroom

A G Visser — Heidelberg

Far East Rand — Springs

Tembisa — Olifantsfontein

Natalspruit — Alrode

Kalafong — Pretoria

Leraton — Krugersdorp

Amaguba Memorial — Volksrust

Hillbrow

Tshepong — Klerksdorp

Soweto Community Health

Centre

#### NATAL

- (1) (a) 1983 — 5  
1984 — 2

(b) The Livingstone and Leratong Hospitals

- (2) (a) No additional salary is paid to holders of such qualifications. A cash bonus equal to two salary notches is paid to holders of the Diploma in Clinical Nursing Science, Health Assessment, Treatment and Care 12 months after obtaining the diploma

(b) (i) and (ii)

Stanger Hospital

Estcourt Hospital

R K Khan Hospital

Eshowe Hospital

Munsieville, Krugersdorp: relocation of residents

681. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 627 on 7 October 1987, any

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

residents of the Black township of Munsieville, Krugersdorp, were relocated prior to 1 January 1975; if so, (a) how many and (b) when,

- (2) whether these residents were relocated on a voluntary basis; if not, on what basis were they relocated?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Falls away

Rent boycotts: loss suffered

750. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) What is the amount of the loss suffered by the State during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, as a result of rent boycotts in Black residential areas throughout the Republic and (b) how was this loss financed on a day-to-day basis?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

None

Rest of question falls away.

Unpaid water/electricity accounts: amounts written off

786. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any amounts were written off by the four provincial councils in respect of unpaid (a) water and (b) electricity accounts in each of the latest specified six years for which information is available; if so, what amounts were so written off in each case in respect of Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No.

Rest of question falls away

Sedgefield: opening of residential areas to non-Whites

803. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 11 February 1986, it is still the policy not to open any White residential areas of Sedgefield for occupation by non-Whites; if so,

- (2) whether any exceptions to this policy have been or will be allowed, if so, whose authorization is required for such exceptions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) Yes.

- (2) Yes. Exceptions can be made by way of permits issued by the relevant Provincial Administration in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

Listed/unlisted companies: publication of year-end financial results

806 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

Whether any statutory requirements are to be met in connection with the publication of the year-end financial results of (a) listed and (b) unlisted companies, if so, what statutory requirements in each case?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) and (b) Yes, in respect of public companies, whether listed or unlisted, and private companies, in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973) which distinguishes between public and private companies only and not between listed and unlisted companies.

Section 302 of the Companies Act provides that a copy of the annual financial statements of a company and the group annual financial statements, if any, shall not less than twenty-one days before the date of the annual general meeting of the company be sent to every member and every holder of debentures of the company. A public company shall on the day on which it sends such copies to its members send to the Registrar of Companies a true copy certified by a director and the secretary of the company of the annual financial statements and group annual financial statements, if any, and of the annual financial statements of every private company which is a subsidiary of that public company

Other authorities such as, for example, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, may possibly lay down additional requirements regarding the publication of annual financial statements of listed companies

Gampo Township: relocation of residents

811 Mr H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether any residents of Gampo Township, previously known as Duncan Village, are to be relocated, if so, (a) how many residents are to be relocated, (b) (i) when, (ii) where and (iii) why are they to be relocated and (c) who took the decision in this regard;

- (2) whether the site to which these persons are to be moved is situated in the Republic; if not, what effect will this move have on the South African citizenship status of these persons, if so, what action will be taken in respect of persons already resident in this area;

- (3) whether any consideration is being given to incorporating this relocation area into Ciskei, if so, (a) when and (b) why,

- (4) whether any guarantee will be given to these persons that they will be able to retain their South African citizenship and all rights corresponding thereto; if not, why not; if so, by whom;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) No. The rest of the question falls away

Hospitals: beds/staff establishment/vacant posts

819. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What was the (a) number of commissioned beds as at 31 December 1987 at the (i) Bethlehem, (ii) Botumelo, (iii) Odenaalrus, (iv) Parys, (v) Pelonomi, (vi) Phokolong, (vii) Sasolburg, (viii) Unversitas, (ix) Virginia, (x) Voortrekker, (xi) Welkom and (xii) Harrismith Hospital, (b) average bed occupancy rate, expressed in percentage, in respect of each of the above hospitals for the (i) 1984/85

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



SABC was originally run

SABC Times 14/4/88

## 271 Paternoster powerplay

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



and 1987/88 financial years. The X-ray unit and processor will be purchased and installed during the 1988/89 financial year.

- (3) The Mofolo Community Health Centre has not yet been commissioned due to financial restrictions.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

†Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, when is this community centre going to be taken into use?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it will be taken into use as soon as the financial position makes it possible.

†Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell us whether the construction of that centre was then not necessary?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think it is clear from the reply that at this stage we are dealing with the centre being taken into use on a current-expenditure basis. The capital expenditure has been approved and, as I indicated, the centre is just about complete. As soon as we are able to take it into use on a current expenditure basis, we shall do so.

#### Black children: compulsory education in RSA

\*13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether there is compulsory education for any Black children in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, how many children of school-going age are (a) subject to and (b) not subject to compulsory education;
- (2) whether any penalties for failure to comply with compulsory education requirements are applicable to (a) parents, (b) children and (c) any other specified persons; if not, why not; if so, (i) what penalties and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions, rules or regulations;
- (3) whether any persons have been (a) charged with and (b) found guilty of failing to comply with compulsory education requirement; if not, why not;
- (4) whether any other action has been taken in respect of persons failing to comply with these requirements; if so, (a) why and (b) what action?

#### The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, only at those primary public schools where the school committees requested it.
  - (a) 254 155 pupils.
  - (b) 1 669 885 pupils.
- (2) No, due to practical reasons in connection with the feasibility thereof section 37 of Act 90 of 1979 has not been proclaimed.
- (3) (a) and (b) fall away.
- (4) (a) and (b) fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell us what compulsory education amounts to if it is not enforced?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: We proceeded to Question No 14 [Interjections.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Is there a problem with the question I asked?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! No, if the hon the Deputy Minister does not want to answer it, there is nothing I can do about it. That lies in his discretion [Interjections.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Perhaps you should make allowances for the fact that some hon Ministers are slow in their thinking and therefore give them sufficient time to gather their wits. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Be that as it may.

#### Black students graduated as teachers

\*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many Black students graduated as fully qualified teachers from (a) teacher-training colleges and (b) universities at the end of 1987?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Mr Chairman, in reply to the hon member who is so quick in his thinking, the reply is:

- (a) 1 786 (excluding supplementary examinations)
- (b) 1 573

Preliminary statistics as at 7 April 1988.

NOTE: Only institutions under jurisdiction of

the Department of Education and Training.

#### Black teacher-training colleges: qualified applicants not admitted

\*15. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any qualified applicants were not admitted to Black teacher-training colleges because of (a) lack of facilities and (b) other specified factors in 1988; if so, how many such prospective students were (i) admitted and (ii) refused admission to these colleges in 1988; if not, (aa) what is the combined capacity of these colleges and (bb) what total number of students is enrolled at present?

#### The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) Yes

(b) Yes Although applicants may qualify with respect to the general requirement namely a Senior Certificate, candidates are also selected by virtue of their suitability for the teacher profession. There are also further requirements with reference to certain fields of study.

(i) 3 507

These statistics are in respect of teacher-training colleges under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training and were supplied by the rectors on 31 March 1988. This refers to the admission of first year students only.

(ii) Information about applications to colleges is not readily available and is unreliable *inter alia* because a student often applies to more than one college at the same time.

(aa) With existing facilities the combined capacity of the 14 colleges is equivalent to 9 178 students.

(bb) This year there are 8 767 enrolled students. This information was also supplied by the rectors on 31 March 1988. As Daveyton only has first year students, the facilities there are not yet being fully utilized.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, given the

fact that they do not keep statistics on qualified applicants who are refused admission, may I ask him how they are able to plan new training colleges if they do not know how many people want to become teachers cannot gain admission?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we have certain demographic statistics according to which we do our planning, and we also work out the average teacher:pupil ratio. In this regard we have made certain projections up to the end of this century.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether his department has approached any other education departments, in particular the Department of Education and Culture of the Administration: House of Assembly, to admit aspirant Black student teachers who have not been able to gain admission to his department's colleges?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as that is not the policy of this side of the House, it has not been done.

#### Zwibe Rent Office: receipts for arrear rentals

\*16. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether receipts for arrear rentals paid to the Zwibe Rent Office in Port Elizabeth are issued by the said office to persons making such payments; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

All payments for rentals are machine receipted on the rent cards of the respective payers. This system is applicable at all Ibhayi offices.

#### Botshabelo/Ekangala: consultations before incorporation into Qwaqwa/KwaNdebele

\*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any consultations were held with the residents of (a) Botshabelo and (b) Ekangala before deciding to incorporate them into Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele, respectively; if so, (i) when, (ii) with whom and (iii) what was the outcome of these consultations; if not, why not?



# THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) A motion application regarding the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa has been instituted in the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Consultation of those concerned is part of the dispute. The matter is therefore *sub judice*.
- Subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.
- (b) No, formal consultations were not held with the residents of Ekangala.
- (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

Consultation with the residents is not prescribed by section 1(2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971).

## Death of Immanuel Shifidi: action against SADF-members

\*18. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any action is to be taken against the six members of the South African Defence Force charged pursuant to the death of Mr Immanuel Shifidi; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

No, (a) and (b) fall away.

## Section 29, Internal Security Act: certain person detained

\*19. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by the Police on or about 21 March 1988 under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, if so, what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person was suspected of committing any offence or contravening any statutory provisions or regulations;

(3) whether his detention has any bearing on the Police investigations regarding Mr Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf; if so,

(4) whether he or any member of the South African Police had any reason to believe

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

that this person would not co-operate with the Police in the above investigations; if so, (a) on what information was this suspicion based and (b) who received this information.

(5) whether any charges are to be laid or any other action is to be taken against this person; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) under what statutory provisions or regulations; if not, when is it anticipated that he will be released?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes. The name which was furnished by the hon member.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(4) No, the co-operation of the person was not raised. His detention resulted from his alleged failure to report the presence of a trained ANC terrorist in the Republic to the South African Police in terms of section 54(4)(c) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(5) Not at this stage. The person was released on 30 March 1988.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

Prisons Service: language policy with regard to letters

\*20. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) Whether it is the policy of the Prisons Service to reply in English to letters addressed to in that language; if not, why not;

(2) whether persons employed in this Service are required to attain a certain standard of proficiency in the English language; if so, what standard, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. Before an applicant is appointed in the service it is expected of him to be able to speak, read and write both official languages satisfactorily. When he is considered for further promotion language proficiency is also taken into account.

Mr Chairman, if the hon member has any specimen in his possession on which his question is based, I suggest that before he tenders it for the attention of the House, he should discuss it with me in private because there is obviously an individual involved and it is not our policy to confirm or support any language deficiencies.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. Mr Chairman, on a point of order. Earlier on during the course of questioning, the hon member for Parktown was asked to resume his seat because you considered that he was making a speech. May I ask whether in fact the hon the Minister's speech after . . . [Interjections] . . . he had in fact given his reply does not fall into the same category?

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I put the next question.

Booklet: *The Rape of Peace*

\*21. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether the South African Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a booklet entitled "The Rape of Peace"; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing the booklet, (c) what was the total cost incurred by the Defence Force in this regard, (d) (i) how many copies of the booklet were printed and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

No, (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Booklet: *The Rape of Peace*

\*22. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

Whether the Bureau for Information was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a booklet entitled "The Rape of Peace"; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing the booklet, (c) what was the total cost incurred by the Bureau in this regard, (d) (i) how many copies of the booklet were printed and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed.

†THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

No

(a) to (d) (i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Ciskei/RSA: consultations about permanent residence to certain person

\*23. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether there were any consultations between the Government of Ciskei and the South African Government on the granting of permanent residence to a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether, at the time of these consultations, the South African Government was aware of this person's criminal record; if so,

(3) whether he and/or his representatives gave any advice to the Government of Ciskei in this regard, if so,

(4) whether he will disclose particulars of the advice so given, if not, why not; if so, what was the purport of this advice;

(5) whether any persons made representations through the South African Government to the Government of Ciskei regarding this application for permanent residence; if so, who?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) No.

(2), (3), (4) fall away.

(5) No.

Own Affairs:

Clarendon Gardens, East London: sale of land to developers

\*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether the Cape Education Department has given any consideration to selling a piece of land in East London to the developers of the Clarendon Gardens complex; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) (i) where is this land situated and (ii) what is the extent thereof and (d) for what purpose was the land being used;

(2) whether a decision has been taken regard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Happiness  
is being

By MANDLA TYALA  
THE political football is  
over for Moutse.

After eight years in the wil-  
derness, the 120 000-mem-  
ber central Transvaal  
community finally has an  
identity of its own — hav-  
ing 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 trans-  
ferred Moutse to Kwa-  
Ndebele control 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 oppos-  
ing the incorporation.

## Connection

The court held that President  
P W Botha 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, when — in  
disregard to the national  
connection of the majority  
of inhabitants — the dis-  
trict was added to Kwa-  
Ndebele for administra-  
tive convenience.

Chief Gibson Tlokwe Math-  
ebe, who spearheaded the  
Moutse resistance, was  
overjoyed this week.

"We could not believe it (the  
outcome) at first. Our law-  
yers had told us we might  
have to wait many months





IN THE WEEK MINISTER HEUNIS ANNOUNCES THAT NO COMMUNITY WILL BE MOVED AGAINST ITS WILL.

# Portable people

HOW TWO VERY DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES, ONE WHITE, ONE BLACK, CONFRONT THE SAME THREAT: REMOVAL

THE retraction last week by Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis of an apparent decision not to relocate the residents of Oukase, near Brits, has enraged residents and sent many activists into hiding.

Heunis said his reply to a question in parliament — in which he said people would not be resettled against their will — had been misinterpreted. The government's decision to relocate Oukase was still in force. Residents, he said, would be moved "voluntarily" to Lehlabile, 25km away. Oukase was not economically viable for upgrading.

Residents held a mass victory meeting after Heunis' initial statement. However, when they heard the following day of the reversal, many felt the government had betrayed them.

The fate of the residents of Oukase remains uncertain as people fear they could be forcibly removed to Lehlabile, far from their workplaces.

The decision to relocate the Oukase community, announced to the resi-

dents on December 6, 1985 by the then-community councils, met vigorous opposition from residents, who formed the Brits Action Committee. The entire leadership of the BAC is either in hiding or in Emergency detention.

In the early months after the decision to relocate was announced, many houses belonging to activists were petrol-bombed.

The house of National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa's local organiser David Modimong was at-

tacked with a hand grenade, his wife was killed in the incident. Activists fled the area for fear of possible arrests and detention. Other residents left for Lehlabile, fearing vigilante attacks.

The administration offered residents compensation for their houses to entice the community to move. It was partially effective: of the 15 000 inhabitants, 5 000 to date have left for Lehlabile.

Oukase is now administered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and no longer by the Department of Constitutional Development.

The Weekly Mail spoke to two of-

officials of the Brits Action Committee about the government's continued intention to relocate the community. Speaking from hiding, the BAC chairman said he expected the government to continue removals, despite Heunis' assurance that people would not be removed forcefully.

"We are surprised that the government is saying that Oukase is not economically viable for upgrading, while it is constructing a new coloured township in Damonsville near the industrial area."

"The government has, since last year, begun on an infrastructure, building roads, putting in a sewerage disposal system and installing electricity cables."

"The reason why the government is delaying the removals is purely because they had not planned where they will be relocating the 1 000 coloured residents presently in Oukase. In a desperate attempt they decided to build this township."

"What surprises us is that this township will be exactly the same distance from the industrial area as Oukase is, and we cannot understand why we should be removed to a place far from our work place."

He said residents feared that "after the coloured people had been removed to their new township, the government will send bulldozers to remove people forcefully."

The publicity secretary of the BAC, Mike Shongwe, called on Heunis to explain his position to residents.

"Minister Heunis must come out clearly on the position of the residents of Oukase, and stop saying that people will be removed voluntarily," he said.

The people of Oukase had not been consulted before on the question of the relocation, he said, but unemployed people and pensioners had been told by the then-community councils that they were to be moved.

"The councillors promised pensioners and those people who were unemployed four-roomed houses and gave the people compensation for their house units. They further promised to subsidise transport for the people — an exercise that lasted for three months."

The Brits Action Committee was initially charged with the task of liaising with the authorities on the relocation issue "but such endeavours fell on deaf ears as the community councillors refused to negotiate with us."

"Efforts were also made to see the former National Party MP, a Dr Grobler," he said. "Grobler said he would not promise us anything, nor could he reverse the government's decision to relocate the community."

"When people arrived at Lehlabile they were only given a piece of land with a small tent and a corrugated toilet. Some people struggled to shelter their belongings. They were told to build their own houses."

"The people could not go back; some had no money to build houses; the place now is full of shacks."

Reacting to last week's statement by Heunis that Oukase was not economically viable for upgrading, Shongwe said the BAC had sent the minister a report on a survey of electricity, sewerage, water and tarred roads, all with estimated upgrading costs, but had not received a reply.

"Minister Heunis should address the issue of the relocation and respond accordingly to the demands of the people. They are aware that the community of Oukase does not want to move. We are appealing to him to heed the demands of the people. After last week's retraction the people lost confidence in him."

"We also appeal to the minister to act on behalf of the detained officials of the action committee and all those activists who are in detention. We believe that if there are any genuine negotiations to be conducted, then their presence is required."

"Our people are determined to stay in Oukase and are not prepared to be moved," he said.

Heunis could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press.

'Bad news,' said the deputy minister.

'I'm taking all of Rust der Winter'

A strange alliance forms in the farming country north of Pretoria: HNP, CP, bloodsaps and Prog. The whites all talk a common language ... and it's not too different from that of the blacks of Oukase. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports

LUCAS VAN NIEKERK stared across his fields at the ridge of mountains flanking the Rust der Winter farms northeast of Pretoria and said resignedly "This is my world, but now I am tired. I am too old to look for a new place."

For the second time in six years Van Niekerk must move because his land is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The recent Appeal Court reversal of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele was cold comfort for the white farmers of Rust der Winter, several of whose families have farmed in the area for six generations.

It all began one day in September 1985, when President PW Botha arrived in the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, in a helicopter, and met the "homeland's" cabinet in a school classroom.

At that meeting Botha, gratified that the rulers of the tiny "homeland" wanted to take "independence" before December 14, 1986, promised them the Moutse farms as a present.

The snag — that Moutse belonged to Lebowa — was overcome when the commissioner general of Lebowa suggested that the Nebo farms, which were due to go to KwaNdebele, be given to Lebowa.

To compensate KwaNdebele for the loss of these farms, the government decided to give the "homeland" 35 000 hectares of prime farming land around the Rust der Winter dam.

This, the government reasoned, solved another problem: where to accommodate the Ndebele residents of the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein who would have to move off once this land was given to Bophuthatswana.

Though the Rust der Winter farmers had been assured in 1983 that the consolidation of KwaNdebele had been finalised, Ben Wilkens, the dep-

uty minister of land affairs, summoned Abraham Viljoen, the chairman of the Pretoria District Agricultural Union, to his office on September 17, 1985.

"I've got bad news for you," Wilkens told a shocked Viljoen. "I'm taking the whole of Rust der Winter."

What followed was a three-year-long behind-the-scenes battle involving Wilkens, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, the South African Agricultural Union, two parliamentary select committees, and the communities of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein.

Leaders of these latter groups begged the white farmers of Rust der Winter to resist incorporation, as this would mean the government would have nowhere to move them to.

But the farmers were divided. A large group of them had run up huge debts and were virtually ruined by the drought of the early 1980s. They were more than grateful to have the government bail them out of their financial difficulties.

These pro-consolidation farmers are known as the National Party supporters by those opposing consolidation — a coalition of old bloodsaps (former South African Party loyalists) and supporters of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party.

These solvent farmers talk bitterly about not being consulted — a familiar complaint more often heard by black people when they are moved to fit into ideological maps.

In fact, according to the journal of

the Transvaal Agricultural Union, the government admitted not following its own guidelines for the expropriation of farms in Rust der Winter.

At one stage more than 20 members of a parliamentary select committee were flown up to Pretoria at taxpayers' expense and put up at the Holiday Inn for three days so they could ask the farmers if they had been consulted.

After the May 1987 election, in which the chairman of the committee, Hendrik Tempel, lost his seat in Ermelo, it was discovered Tempel had ordered that no record be kept of the session.

The white farmers are especially angry that they are losing their farms as part of a process of consolidation which makes absolutely no sense to them at all, in terms of a policy which has run out of whatever logic it might once have had.

But while the evaluators are out on their lands estimating how much compensation to pay, the farmers are afraid of being victimised so they refuse to be quoted or have their pictures taken for publication.

One farmer said "I know of Conservative Party members who are still carrying National Party membership cards because they are too scared to anger the evaluators. We are totally at their mercy."

Apart from the sense of fear, there is a mood of despondency among the farmers following the vote in parliament this year which finally legalised the consolidation. "We have to start all over again," said one farmer. "We don't know where."

Former PFP parliamentary candidate, now an Idasa official, Abraham Viljoen was first to hear the bad news.

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Altrapix

Lucas van Niekerk sold his land in terms of the pre-1983 consolidation proposals, and completely changed his way of farming from a cattle ranch to intensive sheep farming next to the agricultural scheme. Now he is too old to start again.

The cattle farm which he moved from more than five years ago is still lying empty and unused.

The bitterness that their community is being broken up is compounded by the fact that the taxpayer will be paying in the region of 150 to 170 million rand to move productive farmers off some of the best farming and game land in the country.

The farmers have seen the land already incorporated run to seed as a result of a lack of trained farmers and they know that no matter what happens there will be a transition period where there is likely to be a huge drop in production.

As part of their failed representations to the government the farmers said more than 1 000 permanent farmworkers and 5 000 seasonal pickers will be unemployed when the farms cease production, which is expected by the end of the year.

The white farmers are insistent that they would not mind having blacks farming next to them. "Every farm here has eight to 10 families living on it. What's the difference if they own the land?" said one farmer.





## NEWS

# 'Leave Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp and move to nearby Sandkraal by May 31.

It was reported that the authorities wanted to redevelop Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Themba Joseph Ntshwaqela, 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 Heunis, 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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From page 1

## 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 Lt Koorts and one of the option-holders "the inference is inescapable" that all concerned 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 condone 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 dispossession, 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.

Mr Jeremy Gaunlett, instructed by Mr Glen Henneck of Bernard, Vukic and Potash, appeared for the squatters. Mr W G Burger SC and Mr C B Frost, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the Administrator and the Minister.

on, Chris  
paration  
ok.

SHERRATT



# 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

## Heunis: Times leader 'untrue' PAGE 5

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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## PFP calls for Heunis inquiry

Mr Walsh said in a statement that the court's findings "came as no surprise".

"This was a forced removal, witnessed by members of the public, including a Member of Parliament.

"The onus is on the minister to explain how he came to mislead Parliament in this way"

In a statement to the House of Assembly last night, Mr Heunis said that as his department was not a party to the resettlement action itself, the question was referred to the Cape Provincial Administration, who supplied the information.

"My reply to Parliament exactly reflected the information received from the Provincial Administration who had concluded that the squatters had moved voluntarily.

"In its judgment now delivered, the court found that circumstances indicated that this was not the case.

"This finding must be accepted unless it is overruled on appeal," Mr Heunis said.

He then read out from a statement by the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, that "the CPA officials concerned, who at the time were at the scene, were of the opinion that the removal had taken place voluntarily".

Mr Louw said the court had now found that they had been forcibly removed, which had to be accepted unless it was set aside by a higher court.

"I am currently considering appealing against the judgment.

"I would like to apologise to the minister for any

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) R1 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  
KwaNdebele 55 369 hectares  
Lebowa None

Gazankulu  
Qwaqwa  
KwaZulu

None  
10 690 hectares  
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-



(2) whether his Department has been notified that non-White students are accommodated in these hostels at present, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom,

(3) whether he intends (a) taking action against such students, and (b) having legal proceedings instituted against them, in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, if so, (i) when and (ii) what procedure is being followed in this connection; if not, why not;

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

#### \*THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government.

(1) Yes

(2) No 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 Hippokrates and Francie van Zijl hostels.

(3) No Legal action cannot be taken against the students because they are occupying the hostels under authority of a group areas permit

(4) No

#### Non-Whites in Hippokrates/Francie van Zijl hostels: dockets received by Attorney-General

\*11. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the Attorney-General has received any dockets in connection with non-White students who are accommodated in the Hippokrates and Francie van Zijl 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?

#### \*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.

oment 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

\*12 Mr S S 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 from a delegation, consisting of 7 members and organised by an American association known as "American Association for the Advancement of Science", were received in the Department between 1988-02-19 and 1988-03-25

The delegation indicated that the main purpose of their proposed 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 on 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

#### Moutse: incorporation into KwaNdebele

\*13 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 Moutse 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 Protects . . .

\*14 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

Whether the Bureau for Information was in any way involved in the advertisement "The Budget Protects . . ." which was published on 29 March 1988; if so, (a) who drafted the text of this advertisement, (b) what was the total cost to the Bureau in this regard, (c) in which publications did the advertisement appear and (d) what was the purpose of placing it?

#### THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

Yes.

(a) Officials and consultants in association with the Ministry of Finance

(b) There was no direct cost involved in the drafting of the text

(c) Newspapers

Argus

Beeld

Die Burger

Business Day

Citizen

Daily News  
EP Herald  
Daily Dispatch  
Oosterlig  
Pretoria News  
Star

Volksblad  
Sowetan  
Rapport  
Sunday Tribune  
City Press  
Ilanga  
Amvo Zabantsundu  
Magazines  
Finance Week  
Financial Mail  
Finansies en Tegniek  
African Business

To explain in simple terms the benefit of the 1988/89 budget to the people and the economy of South Africa within the framework of the Government's new economic policy

\*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister not considering at the same time publishing in those reports, at Government expense, the points of view of the opposition parties in Parliament together with the Government's point of view?

\*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 [Interjections]

\*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the hon the 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?

\*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I do not think I need give the hon member a reply to that question.

\*Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, paragraph (d) of the hon the Minister's reply deals with the purpose of these advertisements. Can research be done on the extent to which these advertise-



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## The STATE PRESIDENT

†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?

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 Rau-tenbach was appointed for this purpose. They could still not reach an agreement.

After that, in 1985, I met a delegation of the late Dr Phatudi, 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*

**Publications discouraging national service: action of Defence**

\*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 contraven- tion 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 kwaNdebele. 271 Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Hennrich said in the House of Assembly yesterday

legislation to this effect would be introduced. 271

According to an Appeal Court ruling the proclamation excising Moutse from Lebowa for incorporation into kwaNdebele is invalid. 271



87ev 27/4/88

## 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

30/11/85  
2714/86  
271

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 (PFP 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.



# **'Emergency camp' opens way to removals**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Oukasié 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 Oukasié residents, who of their own free will had so requested, would be resettled at Lethlabile.

Mr Budlender said the government had "dis-established" Oukasié, which has had residential occupation since 1929, as a township in 1986 and yesterday's legislation seems to be a temporary measure.



37/4/88

4 Cape Times, Wedn

Parliament and F

## Moutse meeting rejected

THERE would be no purpose in the government receiving another delegation from Moutse residents to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, President P W Botha said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP, 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 1985, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele, Mr Botha said.



# Government's latest Moutse move condemned

(27) 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."

government aid and private investment from South Africa

been about 1000-1500 people involved in developing



# 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 Ramakobye told a press conference in Johannesburg that a curfew had been imposed in the area on its first night — Tuesday — as a 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.



# 'OUKASIE CUT OFF'

Sowetan

29/4/88

271

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## SOWETAN REPORTER

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## Curfew

Brits Action Committee (BAC) spokesman Mr Sello Ramakobye 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.

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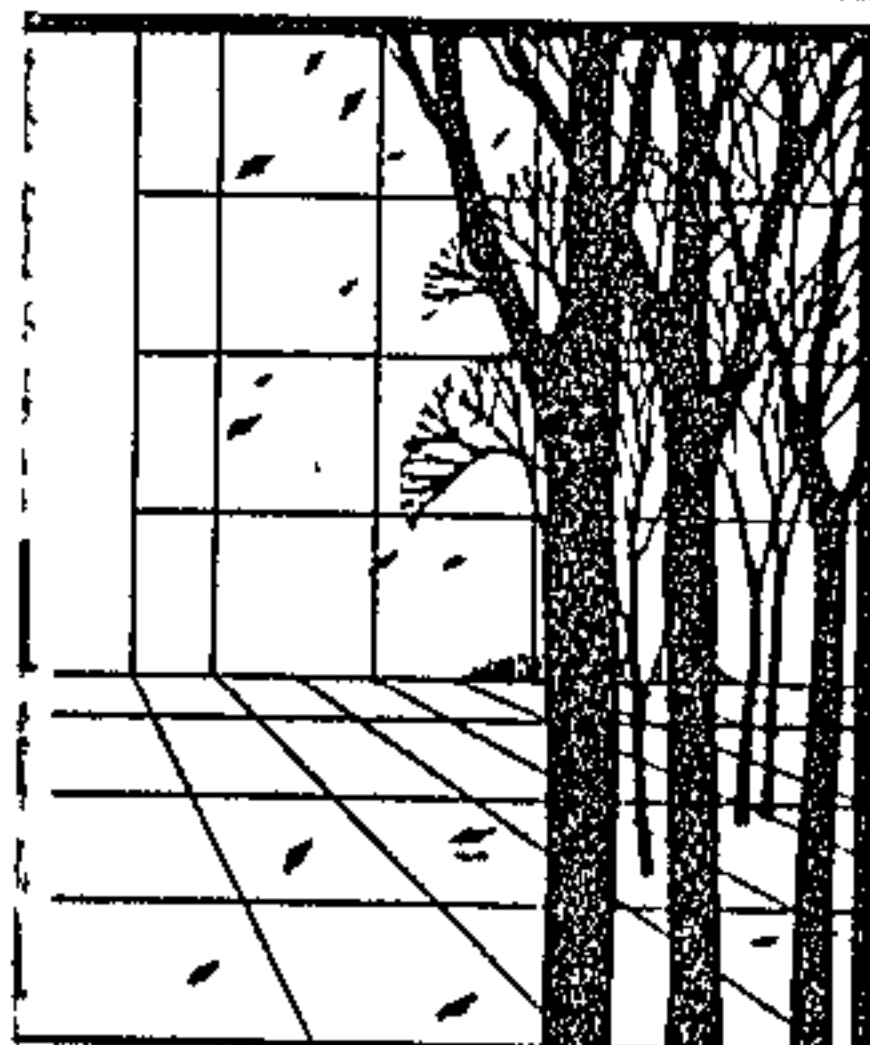
tion and Culture vote of the Budget, he said he and other members of the House had played their role in Parliament to improve education for blacks.

The present teacher-pupil ratio at white schools would have to drop from 1 to 18 to about 1 to 25 as the black ratios improved. — Sapa.

## Temple ruins still in danger

The Nelspruit Town Council had stated in a letter that it would proceed with the development of Sandheuwel, so abandoning any plans to preserve ruins of ancient Dravidian temples Mr K Ramduth, Minister of Education and Culture, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

He had written to the Nelspruit Town Council asking it to reconsider, Mr Ramduth said, and would ask the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, to intervene. — Sapa.



Crew necks, V necks, cardigans, and the sensible jersey/jackets.



## PW sends message to Mozambican president

MAPUTO — President General Veloso said he Botha has sent a message 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.

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. 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 kwaNdebele. Star 29/4/88

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 kwaNdebele 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." — Sapa.

## 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. Star 29/4/88

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 by 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.



# RESIDENTS of Oukase, near Brits, are poised to resist any attempts by the government to move them to Lehlabile, some 25 kilometres from the township, following the declaration of the township this week as an "emergency camp".

RESIDENTS of Oukase, near Brits, are poised to resist any attempts by the government to move them to Lehlabile, some 25 kilometres from the township, following the declaration of the township this week as an "emergency camp".

Fears mounted in the small township on Tuesday this week of a possible forced removal as a 10-page Government Gazette was pinned on the notice board at the entrance of the township.

Shortly after 1pm officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, flanked by members of the South African police and the security forces, conducted a house-to-house census. Residents viewed the moves by the government as another attempt to

## We'll resist removal - Oukase residents

BY VUSI GUNENE

force them to move to Lehlabile — a relocation plan that has been resisted for the past two years.

About a month ago, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis said in parliament the residents would be "voluntarily" moved to Lehlabile because Oukase was not economically viable for upgrading.

Residents believe the camp has been declared and a security force established to monitor their moves and thus control the flow of persons in and out of the township. According to the Government Gazette, any person other than residents of the township must acquire a special permit

from the assistant superintendent to be in the area for a specified period.

The gazette also increases service charges by more than 50 percent, from R24 to R37,50 as from June 1, 1988. Residents feel the increase is "provocative" as the township has only 50 outside water taps, refuse removal and an infrastructure that has not been improved for the past 50 years.

They fear the moves might be paving the way for more than 10 000 residents to be relocated to Lehlabile in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

After the announcement to relocate the residents in December 1985, about 5 000 residents moved to Lehlabile and many who remained settled in their houses and backyards because of a housing shortage.

The police and officials of the TPA have numbered all the house units they visited and demanded particulars of all the occupants, including those who occupy backyards and empty houses left by residents who moved to Lehlabile.

No persons will be allowed to improve or build on the available house units without the permission of the superintendent.

At a press conference held in Johannesburg this week, the Brits Action Committee condemned the government's moves to "force our people out of Oukase".

"The declaration of Oukase as an emergency camp is viewed as a pretext by the state to establish a permanent military and police presence at Oukase so as to demoralise the community to ultimately achieve its dream of residents leaving 'voluntarily' for Lehlabile.

"We reject with contempt the notion that we are squatters. We are lawful residents of a 55-year-old township. We reject the increase in service charges as there have been no improvements in the basic services for over 50 years."



W/MAIL 29/4-4/5/88

271

## 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 Bantoane 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 De-

By JO-ANN BEKKER

cember 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.

Trac 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.



Capr Times 30/7/88 (10/10/88)

## Black Sash member in court

(271)

A BLACK SASH field worker, Ms Annemarie Hendriks, appeared in the George Magistrate's Courts yesterday after she was arrested in the Lawaai kamp area after a planned demonstration by residents, against President P W 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 Lawaai kamp 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

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent

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 120 000 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 1986.

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.

STimes

27/5/88



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 "dis-established" 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 and they will lose their SA citizenship.

They said the Government had not built a house in Oukasie since the '30s 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

## Emergency camp residents will have to move

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 Heunis 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 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 Hey 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 N 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 (aa) 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 (a) Botshabelo and (b) 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*.
- (2) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Mrs Sally Joanna 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 Joanna 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 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) Yes.
- (2) Yes

(a) First National Bank.

- (b) (i) R241 949,96 as at 31 March 1988.
- (ii) R9 804,00.
- (c) As soon as I have received and approved the list of names submitted by the Identification Committee

#### Kalk Bay fishermen: rock lobster quota

\*20. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the rock lobster quota granted to Kalk Bay fishermen during his predecessor's term of office, was intended only for fishermen coming from Kalk Bay; if so,
- (2) whether certain fishermen, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, derived any benefit from the Kalk Bay quota while having their own quotas; if so, (a) why and (b) what are their names;
- (3) whether a certain person, who is not a Kalk Bay fisherman and whose name has also been furnished to his Department, currently qualifies to share in the benefits of the said quota; if so, (a) why and (b) what is his name,
- (4) whether five retired persons, particulars of whom have been furnished to his Department, are currently deriving any benefit from the yield of this quota, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the (i) names and (ii) particulars of these persons?

#### †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 the member, that he is welcome to make representations 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



# Lawaaiikamp will move — Botha

Cape Times 14/5/88  
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha made it clear yesterday that Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp 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

to Khayelitsha recently had not done so voluntarily.

Mr Morkel asked if Mr Botha would also allow Lawaaiikamp residents to be forcibly removed.

Mr Botha said Lawaaiikamp 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 Kotlolo, 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 prin-

ciples of justice."

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 Mbokotho vigilante group, has been named in legal actions.

(271)



## Labour 'will oppose new legislation on Moutse' 271

*Stev 415788*  
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 Péter 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 in 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 — Van Eck

*Am. Times 5/5/88 (271) (255)*  
PRESIDENT P W Botha had effectively given the final go-ahead for the "forcible removal" of the 2 000 remaining residents of Lawaai-kamp to the new black township of Sandkraal, 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 Lawaai-kamp were objectionable.

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# kwaNdebele move will 'de-nationalise'

By Claire Robertson

Government incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele would 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 Sudetanland... 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

By ROBERT HOUWING  
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE irony facing black work-seekers freed of 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 co-operative 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, Zwelethemba, near Worcester, almost 50km away, already has a severe housing backlog.

In addition it is believed 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, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands and chairman of the party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee (Umac), 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 coloured labour preference and the use of black 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 inhumane to forcibly remove these people and send them packing back to the Transkei"

## Utmost priority

Mr Walsh said 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."

The issue was "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 ar-

rived in January. The numbers had gradually increased and on inquiry he had been told there was no housing available for the families at Zwelethemba

"The hostels are on ground belonging to the municipality and they have applied some pressure over this problem," said Mr Raubenheimer.

## Denied

But when Weekend Argus accompanied Umac representative Mrs Val Rose-Christie 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."

Asked whether the municipality was in a position to break down the structures, he said, "I would rather not comment on that."

Mr Serfontein acknowledged that there was no black township in the area.

## 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.

The Villiersdorp dispute is the third of its kind in the Western Cape in recent months.

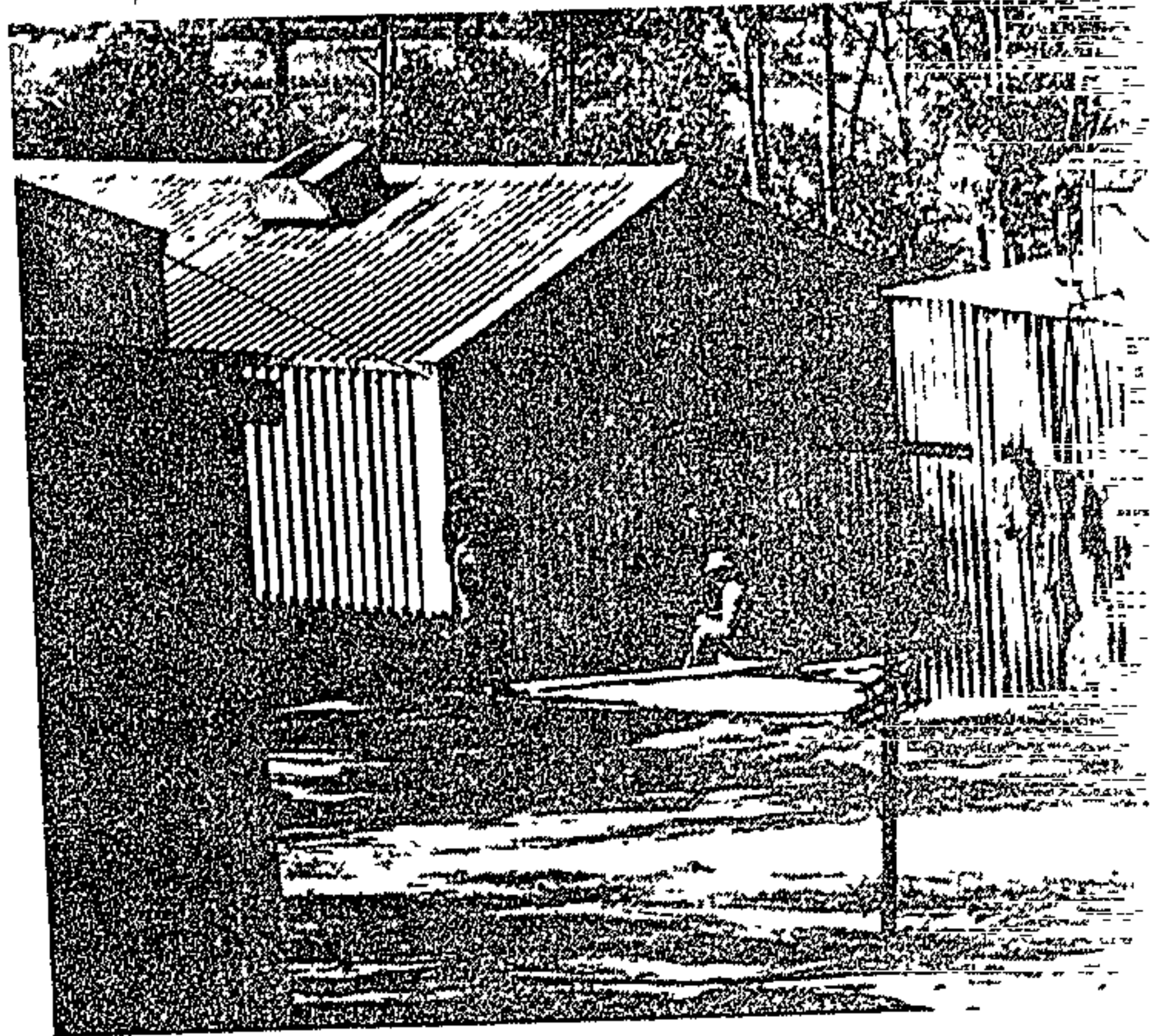
Last October a community of black workers in Grabouw, following a visit by independent MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck, called for the establishment of a black township in the area where they could live "like human beings" with their families.

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 Heunis, 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 w

## Little Village Tin destruction — the

by MARK STANSFIELD  
Weekend Argus Reporter

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 13 houses has lived at the isolated bay since about 1893. 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 cinderblock homes, but with modern conveniences they have never had: running water, electricity and toilets.

However, the Groenewalds



Mr Petrus Groenewald 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 their present homes. Predictably, they are angry and heartsore.

The spokesman for Buffelsjags Bay's residents, Mr Petrus Groenewald, 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 grandfathers 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

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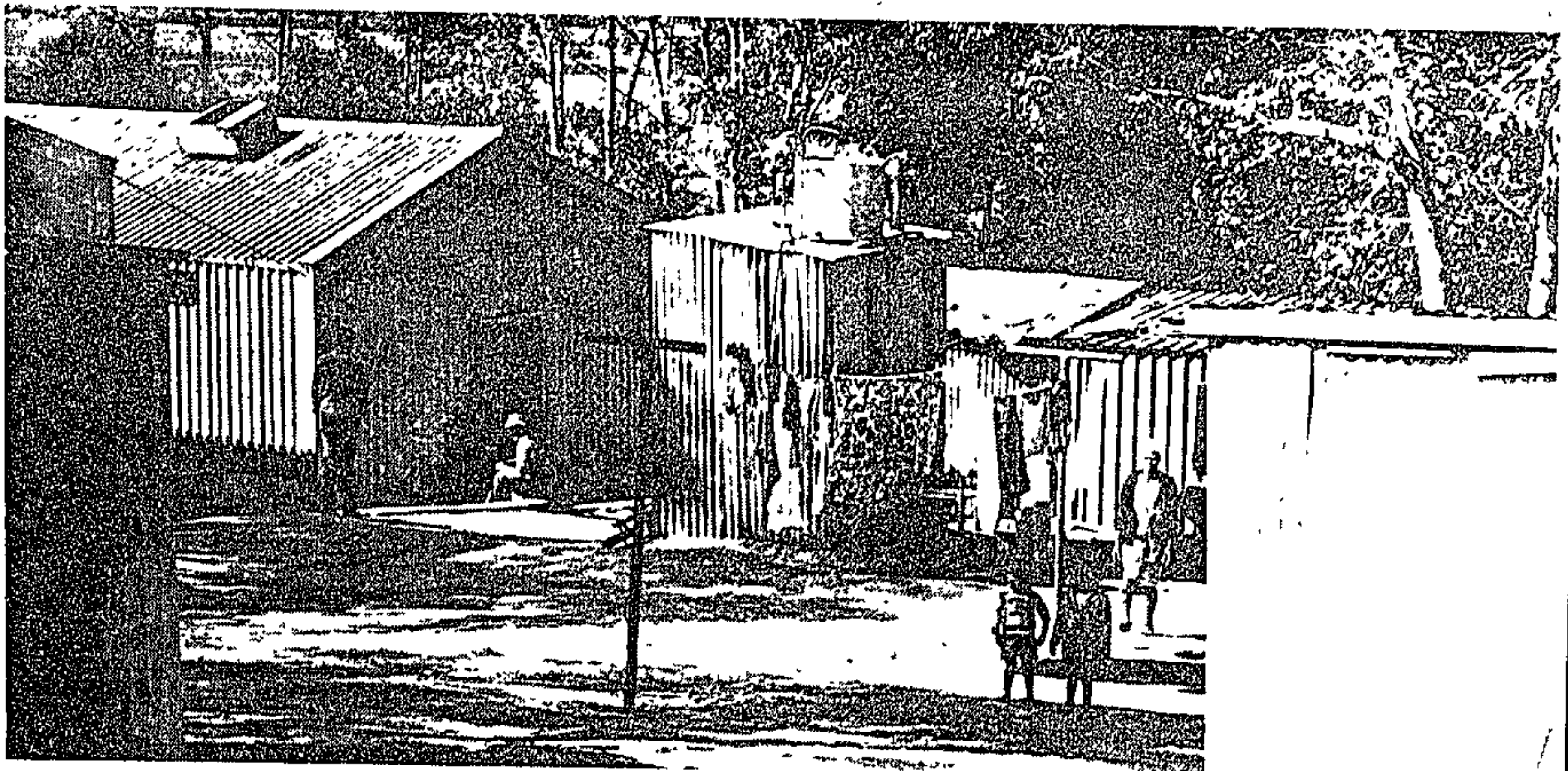
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Pictures: DANA le ROUX, Weekend Argus

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  
Weekend Argus Reporter

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However, the Groenewalds



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.

were not consulted. Nor were they told why the village was built so far from their present homes. Predictably, they are angry and heartsore.

The spokesman for Buffelsjags Bay's residents, Mr Petrus Groenewald, 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 grandfathers lived all these years?"

"I was born in Buffelsjags 46 years ago. My family and I wish to remain as close to that

spot as possible. All our memories are there.

"If the Government could give us 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 Padiachy, a member of the House of Representatives, said: "This land is for rich people ... you have to move."

Mr Padiachy, 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 adamant 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 Padiachy 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

Star 715/88 271

I sometimes 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 oppressive laws 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 time 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

ALL THINGS  
CONSIDERED

BARNEY  
MTHOMBOTHI



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 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 kwaNdebele unleashed a rebellion which left a swathe of death and destruction. However, the people were eventual-



MR CHRIS HEUNIS: Cruel blow without bat of an eyelid.

he, alone, understands. You can also see his hand behind the President's Great Indaba.

Black perception of the Government depends to a large extent on the actions of, and experiences at the hands of, Mr Heunis and his officials. How

ly persuaded 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 kwaNdebele.

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 kwaNdebele — another issue which led to the loss of many lives — may get its "independence" after all. The Government knows the majority in kwaNdebele 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.



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 areas for fresh milk,
- (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. Mr Speaker, the answer is yes.

**Provision of lists of detainees: alphabetical order/information on addresses/places of detention**

\*27 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reports issued and tabled in Parliament by him in

terms of section 3(4) of the Public Safety Act, No 3 of 1953, it will be possible to provide lists of detainees (a) in alphabetical order and (b) with the additional identifying information of (i) addresses and (ii) places of detention; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether his Ministry will provide the said lists in this manner in future, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) and (b) No, because the statutory provisions in terms of section 3(4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) are strictly adhered to and do not require that lists of detainees in alphabetical order or additional information must be furnished
- (2) Falls away.

Mr J B DE R VAN GEND Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he suggest that the statutory provisions prevent the furnishing of this information in alphabetical order?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the provisions do not prevent it but, as I have replied to the question, we are adhering strictly to the provisions of the Act and we are dealing with this matter

Mr J B DE R VAN GEND Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, would he agree that as my question is posed it is possible for the Ministry to furnish the information in alphabetical order and, if so, would the hon the Minister not agree that it would be far easier for the public to identify people in detention if the lists were furnished alphabetically?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the relevant Act of Parliament stipulates that we have to table the names. We comply strictly with that condition. [Interjections.]

**Relocation of residents of Lawaakamp: 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 Lawaakamp, if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) what was the purport of this statement and (iii) what is the name of the association concerned;

- (2) whether he has received any representations from the residents of Lawaakamp concerning their removal to Sandkraal, if so, (a) when, (b) from how many persons or organizations 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 Lawaakamp to Sandkraal, 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 Lawaakamp.

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 Lawaakamp, 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 Lawaakamp 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 Lawaakamp 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 part or 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.

- (2) Yes, if such an application is received in respect of archives in an archives depot.

- (3) No



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*apt 7/15 10/5/88*  
**Lawaalkamp to  
resist move** 271

RESIDENTS of the Lawaalkamp community at George will "resist fiercely" the forced removal from their homes when the deadline for their relocation to the Sandkraal township expires at the end of the month.

Lawaalkraal has been rezoned as a coloured township.

"We have been living here for more than 40 years and strongly feel that we should not have to leave," one resident said.



## 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. (27)

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. SH 11578

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."

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 Lennox 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 Heunis 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 reali-

ties 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 clipcards, 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 morn-

ing 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 30pm and 7pm).

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 by the National Democratic Movement MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, yesterday. 11/5/88

"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-Imingqalase 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.



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K/S/88

# Mystery of the 700-metres move that will cost millions

A WESTERN Transvaal township is slowly being

moved 700m down the road at a cost of millions of rands — and nobody seems to know why.

Hundreds of people have already been uprooted from the peaceful township of Reagile near Koster to a site out of eyeshot from white residents, whose houses are about 100m from the nearest black dwellings.

And human rights groups estimate it will cost the local authority at least R6-million to re-settle the 600 families still living in the old township.

But attitudes are hardening among the Tswana-speaking residents, who are determined to stay put in the township their forebears built in 1929.

Said Koster Residents Association (KRA) chairman

By HAMISH McINDOE and SAMKELO KUMALO

Mr Ishmael Modise. "We're not prepared to move to smaller houses in the new location and I want someone to tell us why we must go. We get on well with the whites here."

## Rubber

"I spent my youth in Sophiatown and didn't want to leave there in the Fifties. That's not going to happen to me in Reagile," vowed the former boxer, known as the Batling Chuanaman of KK — Kafferskraal, his birthplace.

The township is now pitted with the rubble of about 60 houses their former owners were forced to demolish by the township council to qualify for compensation for their stands before being moved to the new site

And many houses have slipped into disrepair as residents have been forbidden to renovate their homes by the council. Recent rains have also caused havoc on the mud-buildings that their owners are not allowed to repair.

Tragically, many of the residents who have moved to the new township have been pensioners — and some claim councillors have threatened them with the spectre of being made homeless unless they demolish their homes and move.

"They are still crying about their old land," said Mr Modise.

This was sadly echoed by 76-year-old widow Mrs. Selinae Chowe: "I lived in my old house since 1930 before I was forced to leave. But what

can I do? They made me move and I've no longer the strength to fight against it."

The new township houses about 300 families that have settled there over the past three years from the old Reagile and other parts of the country.

It is a hideous place. Small, red brick buildings topped with corrugated iron roofs are lined like matchboxes on a dry and barren patch.

By contrast, many of the houses in the old township are solidly built and bear the hallmarks of generations of care and upgrading.

The council and several white residents say the mass re-settlement of Reagile was to provide the township with better amenities.

But the new township has no electricity or garbage collection and residents must still use sewage buckets and outside taps.



ISHMAEL MODISE  
Not prepared to move

And residents in both townships are paying for the "possibility of electricity" and a garbage disposal tariff for a non-existent service.

The head of Reagile's council, Mr Jonathon Mor-

ata, could not give a satisfactory explanation why nearly 1 000 households are paying for amenities and services that are patently absent from both townships.

And, asked why the old township was not upgraded rather than shunted 700m down the road, Mr Morata replied "That question is beyond my comprehension. We are working with Government and do not do things on our own."

Mr Morata, who is also head of Reagile's primary school, made it clear that "nobody is being pushed to leave".

Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman Mr Deon du Plooy stressed that the department had "nothing to do" with moving Reagile since "that function had been delegated to the provinces".





**THIS WAS ONCE HOME . . . children from Reagile's old township sit on the ruins of a demolished house**

A spokesman for the Transvaal Provincial Administration in Potchefstroom 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 householders living on the edge of Reagile want a buffer zone separating the two residential areas.

But white residents living on the "border" and the Kos-

ter Municipality 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 quashed "speculative announcements" on the amalgamation of the homeland and Lebowa.

"The Government and people of KwaNdebele have no interest or desire to discuss an amalgamation of KwaNdebele with Lebowa or any other country," Mr Mahlangu said.

The Chief Minister said that Moutse was not part of Lebowa and would not be incorporated into Lebowa in the future.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein recently ruled that the 1985 proclamation incorporating Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland was invalid.

Mr Mahlangu added that his government wished to reiterate an earlier invitation to the Chief Minister of Lebowa for discussions on matters of common interest to both homelands.

"Matters which we can discuss could include the rights and privileges of Ndebele citizens residing in the Zebediela area," Chief Mahlangu said.



# 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 realised otherwise.

(2) No 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.

## Executions

\*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether there is a set time of day for executions; if so, what is this 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 (for the Minister of Justice)

(1) and (2)

The hon member is referred to my reply to Question No 24 on 10 May 1988

\*3 Mr J H VANDER MERWE—DEFENCE.† [Withdrawn.]

\*4 Mr J H VANDER MERWE — Defence.† [Withdrawn]

\*5 Mr J H VANDER MERWE — Defence.† [Withdrawn]

## Sandkraal: sites and homes

\*6 Mr J V'AN 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/or (b) homes in the Black township of Sandkraal, if so, (i) how many in each case, (ii) by what date, (iii)

why, (iv) with what result and (v) by what local authority was this request made;

(2) whether Black residents of the Coloured townships in Borchers, Urbanville and Cornville are to be moved to Sandkraal; 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.

(iii) For the resettlement of squatters from Lawaalkamp

(iv) The settlement of families on serviced sites.

(v) Municipality of George.

(b) No, the Administration requested the Municipality to provide the services and the Municipality offered to erect the houses

(2) At this stage the moving of Black residents of Borchers, Urbanville and Cornville to Sandkraal is not being considered

†Mr J V'AN 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 Lawaalkamp are prepared to move voluntarily to Sandkraal? (Interjections.)

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, according to the available information there are now no longer 2 000 residents in Lawaalkamp. As far as I know, attempts are indeed being made to achieve the voluntary removal of the residents of Lawaalkamp

†Mr J V'AN ECK Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon Deputy Minister's reply, would he or his Department be prepared to purchase from the municipality of George the land on which Lawaalkamp is built at present if the municipality would be 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 V'AN ECK: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether Sandkraal, 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 MALCOMMESS 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 exceptions are made,

(2) whether the Airways have 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 MALCOMMESS 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 MALCOMMESS 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 8 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 what the hon member is referring to. That may answer his question

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS 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 MALCOMMESS. 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 any substance whatsoever in his accusation then he must have such a question placed on the Question Paper.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Look at the report of Capt Van Heerden'

## SAA: overloaded aircraft

\*8 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS 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)(i) where and (ii) why in each case 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 MALCOMMESS 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 claim angers chief

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Iminqalase 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 Iminqalase tribal authority led by Chief M. E. Mtembu and including the authority's chairman, Mr E. N. Notshane, and the headman, Mr W. M. Tsoko, rejected Mr Gastrow's statement as "untrue".

Chief Mtembu said that at no stage had the Iminqalase been under South African control.

"There are 282 title holders in Iminqalase of which all have a legal say in land matters under the jurisdiction of Iminqalase.

"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 recognised body was that of the Iminqalase 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.



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FROM HOME SHORTLY AFTER CHILD'S MOTHER.

## More land for workers

CAPE TOWN — Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has approved the enlargement of a black town near Mossel Bay.

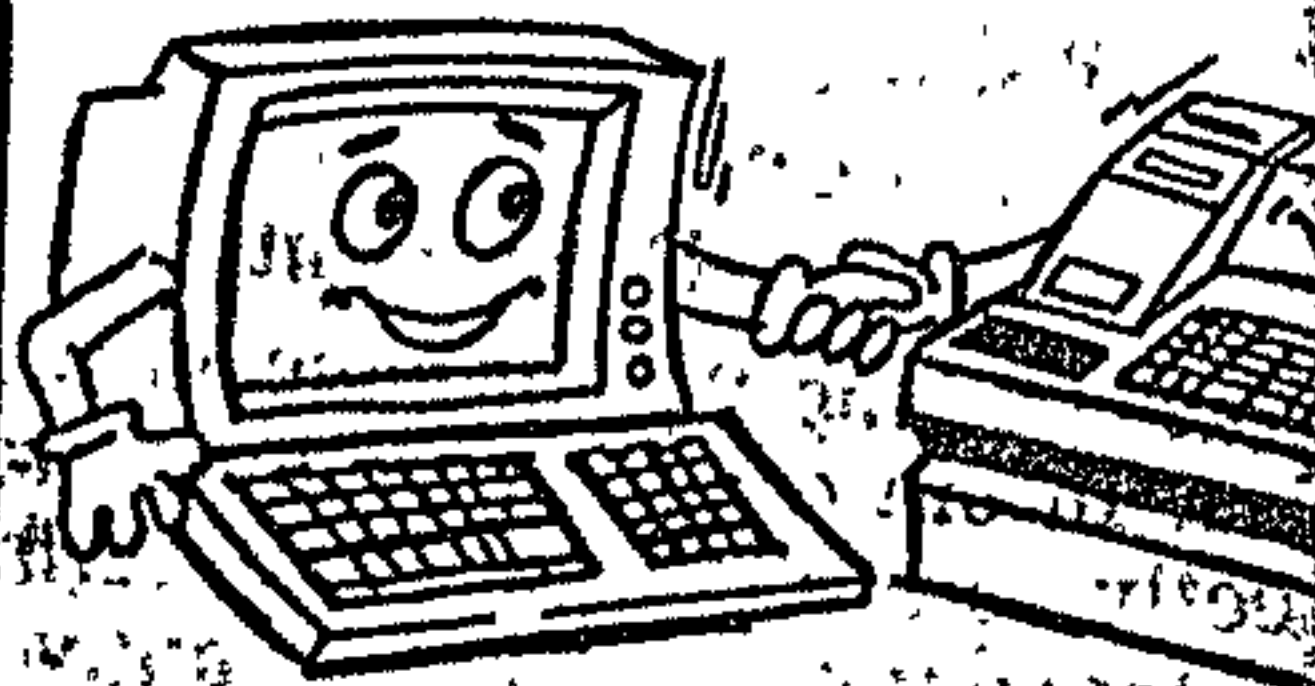
He said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday that 150 ha of land would be added to kwaNonqaba to accommodate tem-

porary gas-project construction workers, squatters from the JCC camp, and the town's natural population growth. — Sapa. (271)

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## us' .22 hunting d by Armscor

new .22-calibre hunting rifle  
ss in Bloemfontein yesterday.  
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of .22



See them talk at the 1  
Stand M6, May 18th -

59 Bowling Avenue, Kramerville  
Sandton 2199

Tel: (011) 802-4019



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*Cape Town 18/5/88*  
**Facing removal**

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 PFP'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

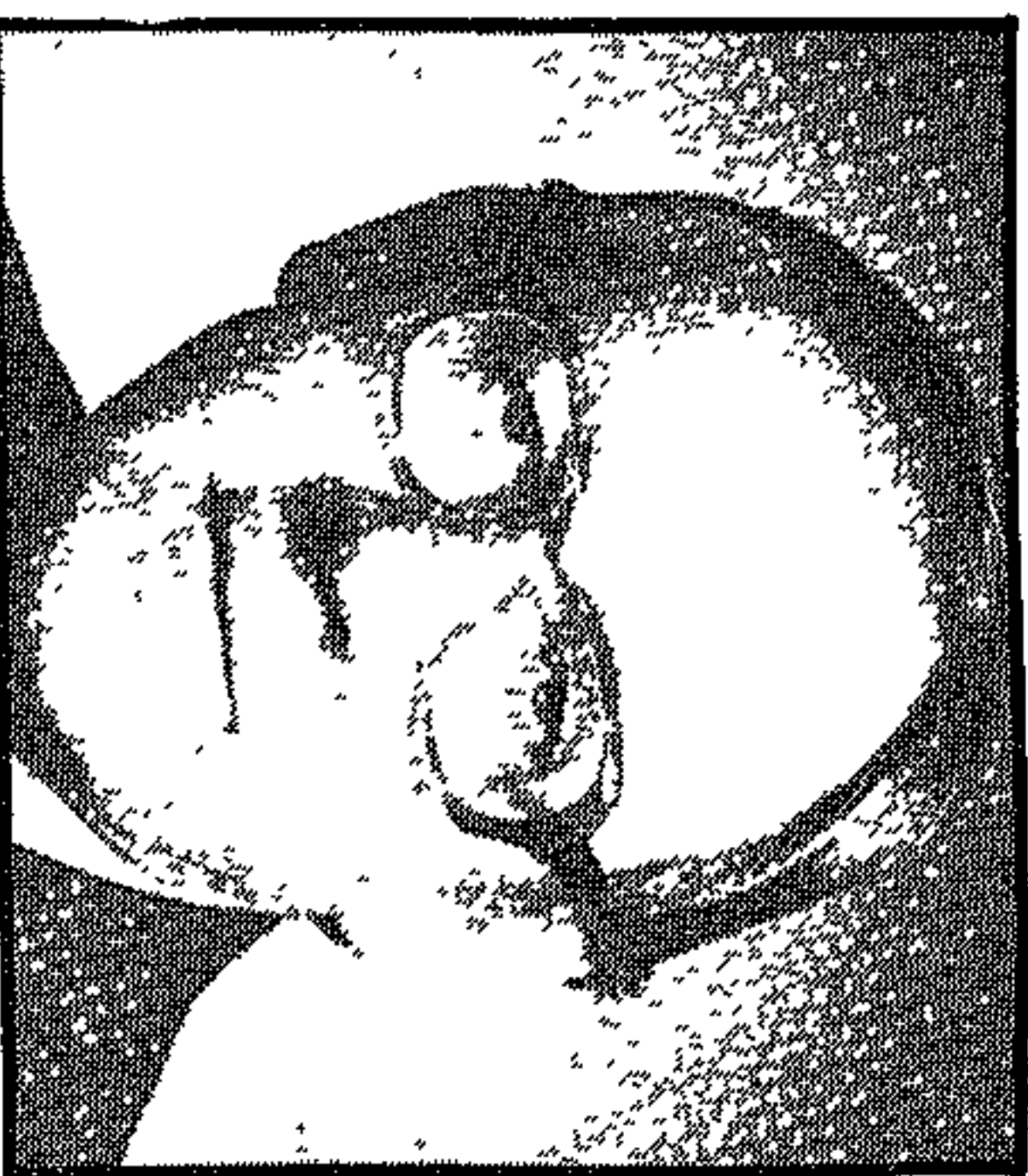
CAPE TOWN — The government has approved a 150 hectare extension to the black area of Kwa-Nongqaba in Mossel Bay, partially to meet the needs of black construction workers temporarily employed on the Mosgas project.

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".

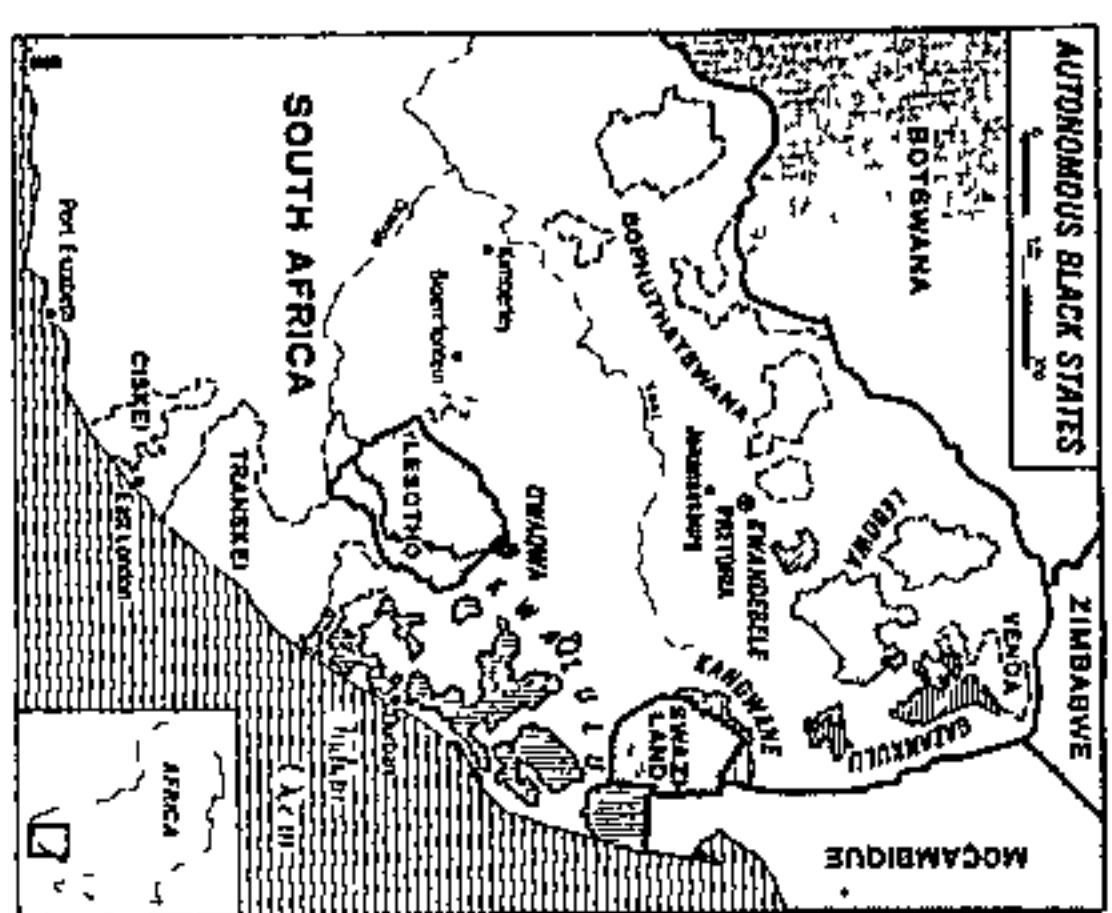
Mr Heunis said that the extension to KwaNongqaba would be sufficient to handle normal population growth for a considerable period and would also be able to accommodate the black squatter community of the "JCC Camp", now sited in the "coloured" residential area, as well as black construction workers brought to Mossel Bay temporarily to work on the gas project. — PS



# Moutse manoeuvres



Special report on the unresolved conflict of interests by PETER SOAL, left, MP for Johannesburg and North and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on development aid.



LEFT: The legal adviser to the Moutse people, Professor John Dugard... the intention of the new legislation could constitute a form of forced removal. RIGHT: The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis... legislation for the current session.



## New legislation due for Parliament — despite appeals and lost court case

**T**HE residents of Moutse have owned and occupied their 66 000 hectares between Groblersdal and Marble Hall in the north-eastern Transvaal since about 1780.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) reports that the land is fertile and well tended.

This conservative, rural community of about 120 000 is well known in the area for its peaceful and integrated farming activities. The people have a predictable, simple and traditional way of life and the predominant language is Sotho.

In 1962 the area was incorporated into Lebowa with which the community had been associated ethnically, culturally and historically for many, many decades.

As part of the Government's passion for separating people into their own compartments, it was decided to create a "home-land" for the Ndebeles.

Because no traditional area existed, it was decided to establish one and a clutch of farms to the north-east of Bronkhorstspuit was assembled which was to serve as the nucleus for this new state.

Having found the land it was important to have people as well, so housing development in the many townships on the East Rand was suspended and thousands of people of many ethnic and cultural backgrounds were sent off to the new city in the veld which had been established at Ekana-

No mention was made of incorporation into KwaNdebele or even of the possibility of independence, but this was in the heady days of Dr Verwoerd's successors who were determined to get rid of blacks in white areas and hand them over to the homelands. It will be recalled that in due course it was said that we would have no black South Africans.

To promote further the concept of nationhood for KwaNdebele, it was decided to add Moutse to the area. This would not only increase the size of the homeland but would increase the population as well.

Moutse was therefore allocated to KwaNdebele in the late 1970s in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

As soon as this became public knowledge, the Moutse community registered its objection, but Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and reverted to central Government administration in preparation for incorporation into KwaNdebele.

For six long years the Moutse community, headed by its traditional leadership, opposed the plans for incorporation.

TRAC records in one of its regular briefings that a deal was apparently struck between the South African Government and the Cabinets of Lebowa and KwaNdebele in late 1985 that Moutse would be incorporated into KwaNdebele in exchange for the Zebedela orange estate, the railway line between Lebowa and Zebedela and the resettlement areas of Innerman and Salesloof, which had been earmarked for those Moutse residents who refused to stay in KwaNdebele.

In spite of many appeals by the Moutse leadership to the South African Government, Proclamation No 227 of 1985 was published in the Government Gazette advising that Moutse would be incorporated into KwaNdebele with effect from January 1, 1986.

In the early hours of that day the Mbogoto (meaning the grinding stone), a group of ruthless vigilantes under the control of former Chief Minister Skosana and Interior Minister Piet Ntuli of KwaNdebele, moved into Moutse and abducted about 300 men, who were taken to the community hall at Siyabusa.

There the floor was covered with water and washing powder. The Moutse men were stripped and made to run into the hall where they were beaten as they slipped and slid around the room. This is the usual method of torture employed by Mbogoto and the New Year's Day attack plunged Moutse into a period of intense repression.

What was previously a peaceful rural area became a scene of intense conflict which mobilised the youth, not because they were motivated by the ANC or the UDF — as was claimed by certain government spokesmen — but simply because they responded to the violence of the Mbogoto.

As appeals to the Government and to the State President had been unsuccessful, the Moutse residents decided to test the validity of the proclamation in court.

The Government had appointed Dr Piet Rautenbach in an attempt to bring about agreement between the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Patudi, and Mr Skosana Moutse. Their real intention was to

coerce Moutse into accepting incorporation into KwaNdebele for purposes of "administration".

Chief Mathebe, head of the Moutse regional authority, argued in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, that the incorporation decision was in conflict with the National States Constitution Act because, among other things, it disregarded considerations of ethnicity.

The case was won. The State took it on appeal to Bloemfontein where it lost again, the court ruling that the State President had acted beyond his powers.

Such was the interest in the outcome and confidence in the system of justice that a large number of residents travelled to Bloemfontein to hear the judgment, only after having secured a court order restraining the KwaNdebele police from interfering with their travel plans.

When I asked the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, recently whether he was to take any further action regarding the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, he replied that the Government intended introducing legislation during the current session of Parliament.

Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse people, argues that if it is the intention of the legislation to negate the rulings of the court, this will be contrary to the spirit of separate development, will constitute a form of forced removal because, although individuals will not be transferred to an inhospitable area they will be transferred to an inhospitable administration; 120 000 people could be deprived of their cit-

izenship in the event of KwaNdebele becoming independent and the trust and faith hundreds of thousands of rural black people have in the courts will be undermined.

Citizenship is an important issue because all individuals over the age of 18 in Moutse are enfranchised. In KwaNdebele the vote is restricted to males over the age of 21. Thus Moutse females and males between the ages of 18 and 21 will therefore be disenfranchised.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre has stated that the only democratic societies he is aware of where women are excluded from the franchise are the Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait!

Incorporation will also mean the Moutse people will lose their language rights because Sotho is not an official language in KwaNdebele and education will therefore not be in their mother tongue but in a foreign medium. Language rights are enshrined in the South African Constitution and should be respected in all circumstances.

Some Moutse leaders have expressed a desire to return to the administration of Lebowa as the people of the territory are regarded as cousins. On the other hand, there is no reason why Moutse should be attached to any self-governing state.

Tensions have been created in the community which will not be easy to cope with. Why can Moutse not revert to the status it enjoyed before being incorporated into Lebowa?

We await the proposed legislation from Mr Heunis with great interest.



# 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 Zwelethemba, 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 Zwelethemba and Cape Town who we will approach to ask for temporary housing," she said.

Miss MacDonald said the union would continue to pressure the authorities for a black township in Villiersdorp.

Mr Jasper Walsh, PFP 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?"



## POLITICS

### Heunis 'betrayed' Oukasie

Star 24/5/88 (271)  
Political Staff

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

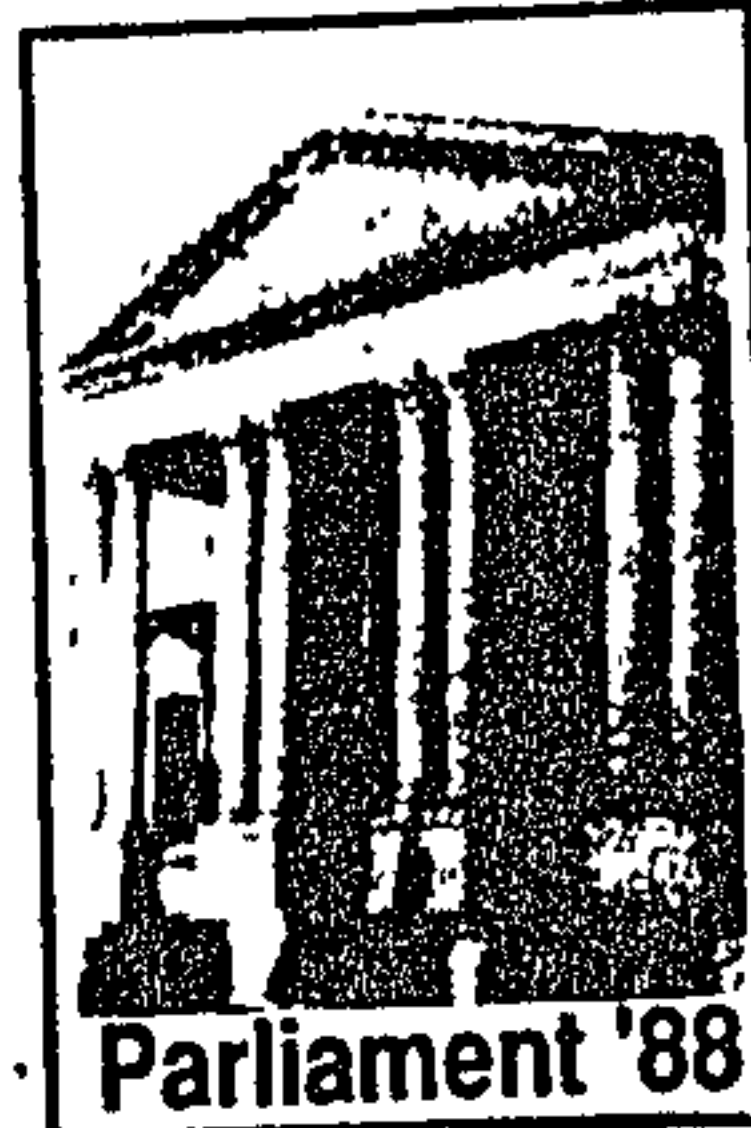
PRETORIA — The most important thing about the 12 Regional Services Councils established in the Transvaal was that about 400 leaders of all population groups were together rendering incalculable services to their communities, the province's MEC for Local Government, Mr Fanie Schoeman, said yesterday.

#### OPPORTUNITY

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.



CAPE TOWN 21/5/88 (2710)

# 'Don't play with fire,' warns Vlok

Political Staff

ORGANIZATIONS and people, like Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mr Jan van Eck, MP, who were encouraging the residents of the Lawaaikamp squatter area in George not to move nearby to Sandkraal 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 Uni-

versity 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 Lawaaikamp," 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 Lawaaikamp, 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.



CAPE TOWN 21/5/88

2710

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D 10 21/5/88

# 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 Lawaai-kamp squatter area in George not to move were playing with "fire", the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

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Attempts to improve the living conditions of people in Lawaai-kamp, 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 Lawaai-kamp and disrupt law and order.



# Armenia in turmoil as unrest spreads

279  
skw  
21/5/88

MOSCOW — Less than three months after the bloody ethnic clashes in Sumgait, Soviet Transcaucasia 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 Erevan, 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 Azerbaijani 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 predominant 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, Talekh 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 there 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 Erevan.

In Armenia, on the other hand, the sentence seems to draw an opposite reaction. According to the different accounts reaching here, people taking part in a mass rally in Erevan 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 Erevan, 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 nationality 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*.



(271) B/day 24/5/88

## LAWAAIKAMP AXE FALLS AT THE END OF THE MONTH

THE 40-year-old Lawaai-kamp 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 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 Oukasie near Brits".

A dossier on Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp had been

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

declared a "coloured" area.

An informal settlement outside George, Lawaai-kamp was established by the George Municipality to house its black municipal workers. Since then the population has grown.

The residents have faced forced removals for the past six years, since Sandkraal was established. About 3 000 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 Lawaai-kamp, where there is a bucket system and outdoor taps.

Lawaai-kamp residents sought professional advice and were told it was cheaper to upgrade Lawaai-kamp than to move to Sandkraal.

Despite this they were told the removals would continue.



Cape Times 24/5/88

# New squatting laws discussed

371

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



Mr Gene Louw



Mr Jasper Walsh

he had "no doubt whatsoever" that should the Lawaakamp 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 Smit (NP George) said the attempt by the George municipality to move the Lawaakamp 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 75-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 and 10 000 people to move to Lethlabihle, 25km 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' Oukasie

STA 24/5/88 (2/1)  
Political Staff

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."



# 1800 must move

By MZIKAYISE EDOM  
THE entire community  
of Lawaai kamp, near  
George, faces removal  
on Tuesday, May 31.

The families will be  
resettled in Thembaletu  
(Sandkraal), about three  
kilometres from George.  
The George municipality  
wants to redevelop  
Lawaai kamp for colour-  
eds.

Residents are deter-  
mined to fight the  
removal because they  
believe the area should be

● To Page 2

# TER E

DAY 4th JUNE

# SEYS





271 28/8/88

## NEWS FOCUS

IF government incorporates Moutse into KwaNdebele, it will be abandoning the only moral claim it could make to justify the self-governing homelands — that of separate development.

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

# Moutse: prof on moral claim

DIANNA GAMES

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 <sup>17/4/88</sup> will decide <sup>25/5/88</sup> township's fate, says council <sup>271</sup>

Staff Reporter

GEORGE. — Should any of the 202 families living in Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp have refused the municipality's attempts to resettle them since 1986 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Themba-lethu (Sandkraal) township which had been built by the municipality.

Mr Rogers said about 800 families had been settled in Themba-lethu and 202 families were living in 180 shacks in Lawaai-kamp.

Mr Smit said the new residential area had been established in conjunction with the original black liaison committee and several million rands had already been spent on infrastructure and community services.

He pointed out it had never been the intention of the authorities to develop Lawaai-kamp as a permanent residential area for blacks and the decision to move them was not sudden.

Mr Jasper Walsh, MP for Pinelands, said he handed three petitions to the Minister of Constitutional development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today calling for the residents of Lawaai-kamp to be allowed to stay.

• The Black Sash and 11 other organisations have organised a Save Lawaai-kamp Campaign.



# 1800 must move

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE entire community of Lawaai-kamp, near George, faces removal on Tuesday, May 31.

The families will be resettled in Themba-lethu (Sandkraal), about three kilometres from George. The George municipality wants to redevelop Lawaai-kamp for coloureds.

Residents are determined to fight the removal because they believe the area should be

● To Page 2

## Court order

● From page 1

upgraded for all who live in it.

Lawaai-kamp, a community of about 1800 people, has existed for more than 40 years. It is a settled community and half the adults were born there or moved in from around George.

The mayor of George, Mr John Rogers, yesterday said no one would be forcefully removed from Lawaai-kamp.

He assured this Western Cape community that if the families still refused to leave the place peacefully at the end of the month, the council would apply for a court interdict.

"Each family involved in this action will be provided with a decent home in Themba-lethu and each owner of a structure in Lawaai-kamp will be compensated for his structure," said Mr Rogers.

The MP for George, Mr Henne Smit, said the Government had so far spent R9-million on developing Themba-lethu. He also said a further R3,5-million had been earmarked for further upgrading of the area.

271  
25/5/88  
S. M. M. M. M.



# PFP MP ACCUSES HEUNIS

Scanned  
25/5/88

271

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 Pinelands Mr Jasper Walsh.

Speaking in 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 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 squatting less of a problem.

## Reasons

Mr Walsh said black people had lived in Lawaakamp 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 Lawaakamp is to be extended into the Lawaakamp area," said Mr Walsh.

There were black people in Lawaakamp who had valid reasons for not wanting to move and who were now resisting the Government's efforts.



~~Mar 25/18~~  
**Mayor on  
removals**

GEORGE. — No-one will be forcefully removed from Lawaaikamp 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 Lawaaikamp.

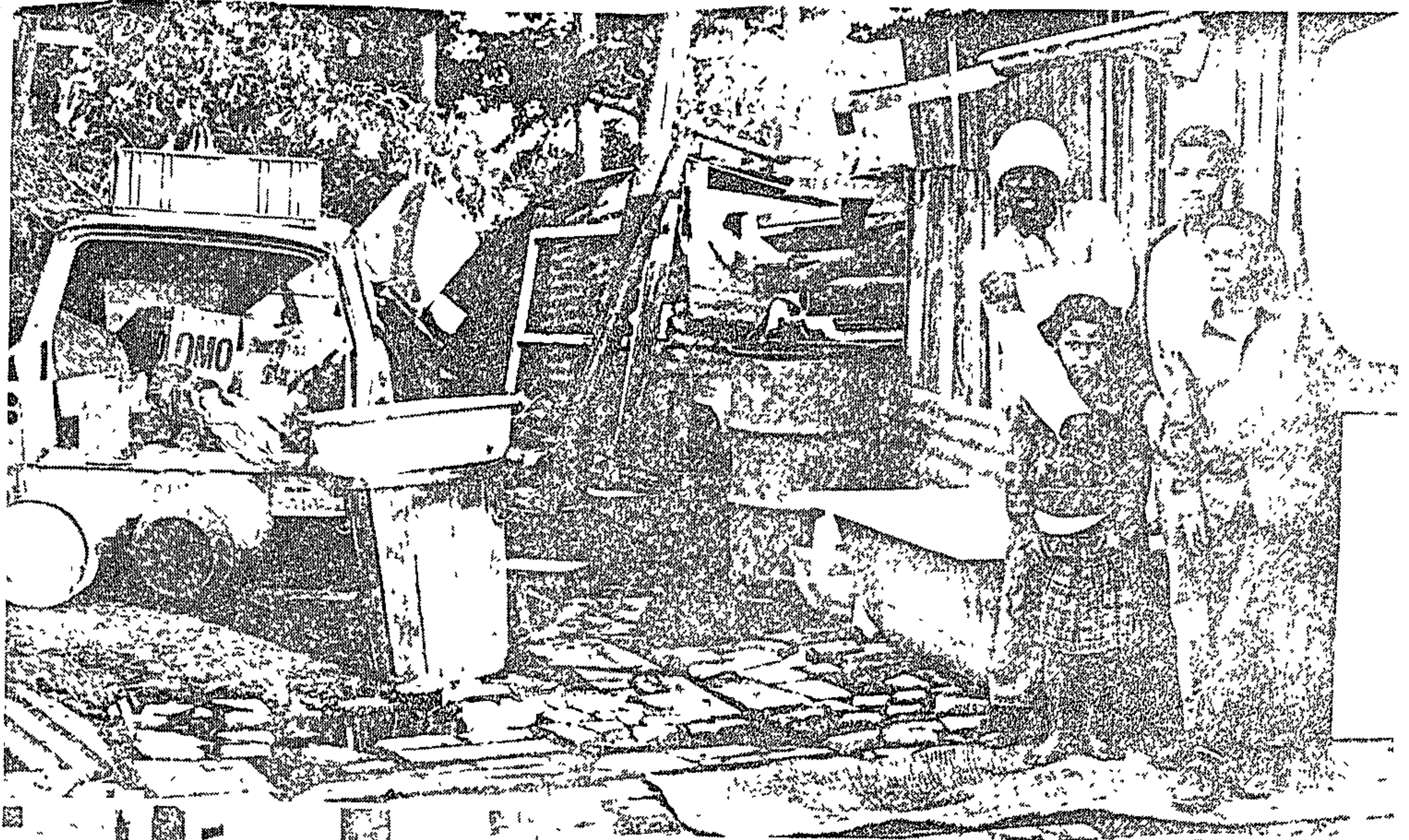
The court application would be made in order to make the ground available for redevelopment.

The council had for a considerable time been involved with the planning of this redevelopment of Lawaaikamp and an estimated 800 black families had already settled in the new town, known as Themba-lethu, he said.

"Each family involved in this action will be compensated," he said.

— Sapa





**ABOVE** ... Residents of Lawaakamp 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.

*Handwritten:* CAPTAINS. 20/5/88 (Signature)

## 558 oppose Lawaakamp removal

By JIM FREEMAN

THREE petitions containing 558 signatures of people opposing the scheduled removal of black families from the Lawaakamp 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.

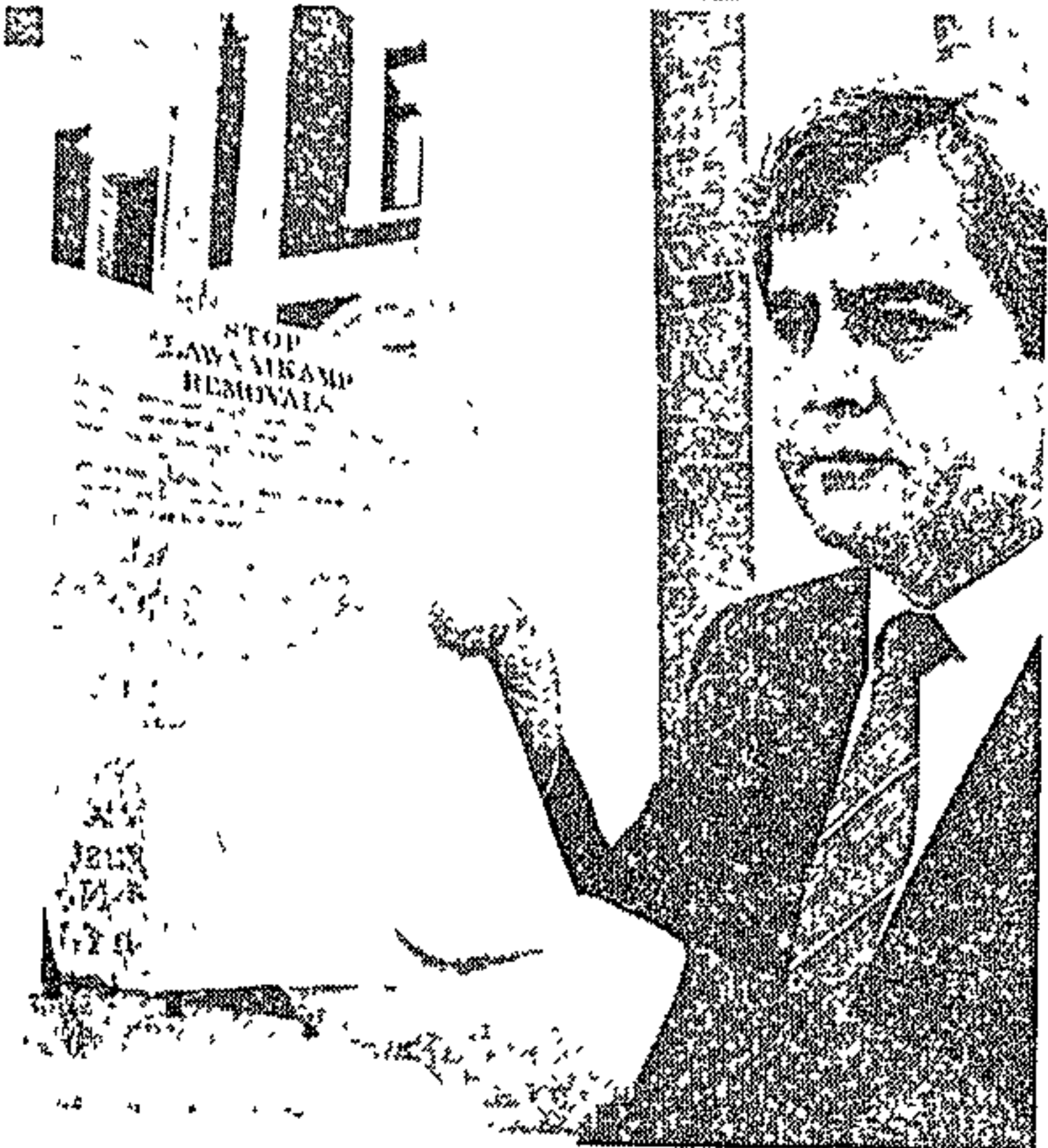
Mr Walsh said the first petition had been signed by 184 coloured people living in the residential area adjacent

to Lawaakamp.

Lawaakamp 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, 260 of them from the George area.

A church service to highlight the plight of the estimated 1 700 residents of Lawaakamp will be held at St George's Cathedral at 10am on Monday.





# People of Oukasie 'betrayed'

THE Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris

Sowetan Correspondent

271

Heunis, had "betrayed" the people of the Oukasie Location near Brits, Mrs. Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton said.

Speaking in the first joint debate of Parliament's extended Committee 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 Development 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 deproclaimed the perfectly legal black

township a year ago and then last month had declared it an emergency camp under the Illegal Squatting Act.

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, service 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 gunpoint 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 administration should be ashamed of themselves."



# Soviets allowed to read of Kremlin's blunders

Star 26/5/88

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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 detente 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, deviousness or trickery. — Reuter.



# LEBOWA MAY LOSE MOUTSE - CLAIM

Sowetan  
27/5/88  
27/5/88

## Police escort for marchers

TRAFFIC came to a standstill in Pretoria on Wednesday as police vehicles — with their sirens wailing — escorted about 20 members of the United Apostolic Ministers Council who marched from the Church Square to a nearby hotel in protest against sanctions, writes ALINAH DUBE.

The marchers, led by Bishop Mzilikazi Masiyela, consisted of young



MR RAMODIKE . . . "Bill will not have fair passage".

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, told a Lebowa Cabinet delegation last week that he would not reincorporate Moutse into Lebowa.

Instead, the Government would rush a Bill through this session of Parliament legalising the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele.

These disclosures were made by Lebowa's chief minister, Mr M N Ramodike, in an interview with the *Sowetan* this week.

Mr Ramodike said President Botha had given Lebowa 14 days to start negotiations with KwaNdebele on the amalgamation of the two homelands. If this did not succeed, the Bill legalising Moutse as part of KwaNdebele would be piloted through Parliament.

The 14-day deadline has placed Lebowa in an invidious position as there is no government in KwaNdebele following a Supreme Court decision

on Friday which declared the KwaNdebele government "illegal".

Mr Ramodike said: "We sent a telex to Mr Chris Heunis this week inquiring about the steps we should take now that there is no one to negotiate with. We have not yet received any response but we are extremely unhappy about the State President's attitude to the court decision."

"We are approaching various individuals and parties and the Bill that the president is planning to introduce will not have a safe passage through the Houses of representative and delegates. Various other leaders including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have also appealed to the president to implement the court decision. We find it unfair that he should try to dodge the court decision by passing a new law."

By MATHATHA TSEDU



# Lawaaikamp: No place like home

CT, 27/5/88

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By JIM FREEMAN

TWO worlds exist within Lawaaikamp — that of the streets and the other that shelters behind closed doors.

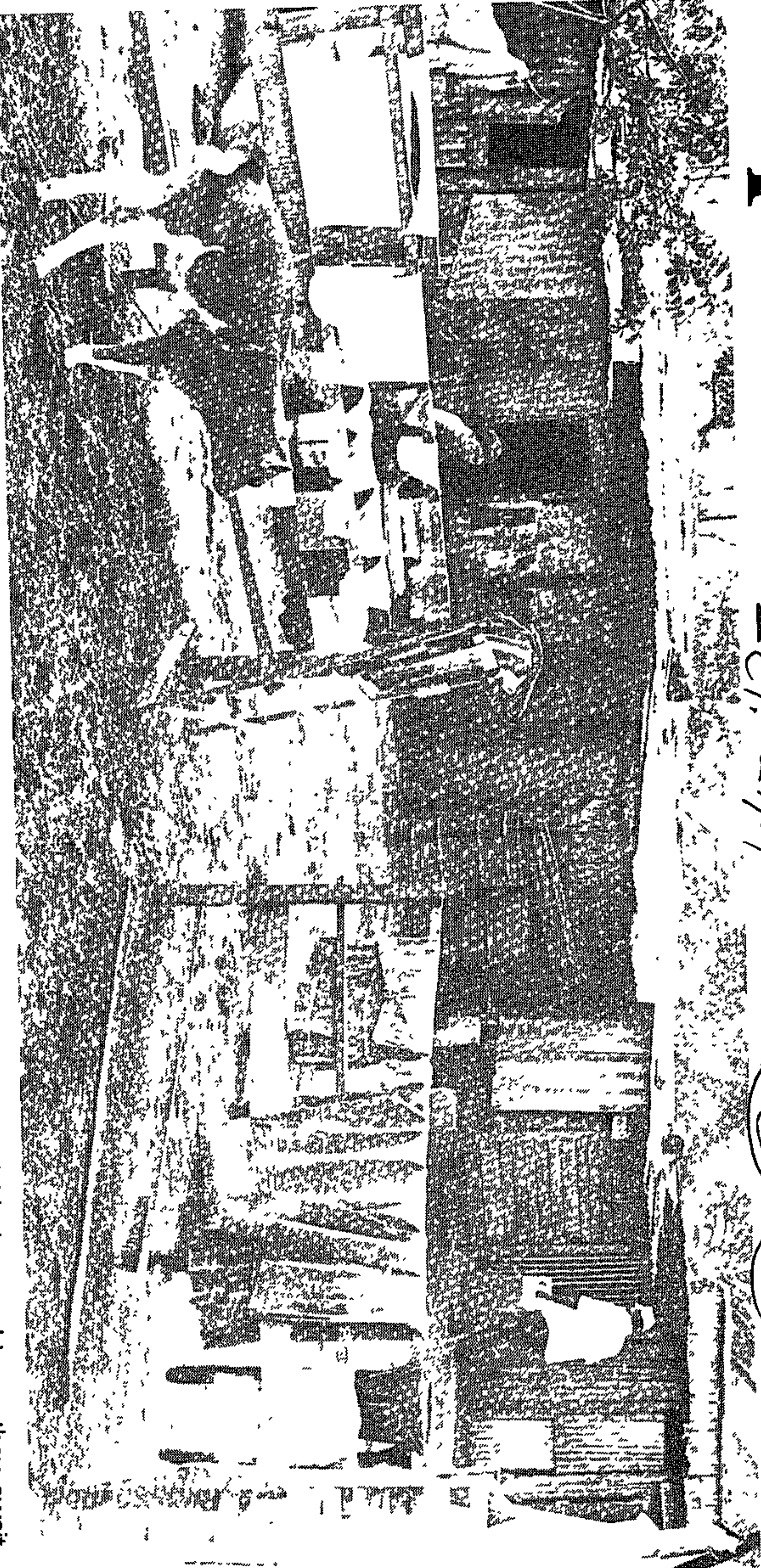
After the rains, everyone but the children picks their way carefully through the pools of muddy water in slummy roads, sinking unmercifully as the wet resurjects the stench of years of carelessly-spilt urine.

The children — being children — revel in the puddles, splattering one another and passers-by in their glee.

In the empty lots between the fall-down shacks, they clamber in and out of rusted derelict vehicles, scattering chickens and grazing calves while they dart among the heaps of accumulated human debris.

The rubbish dumps rustle continuously as long-haired, bedraggled cats forage for rats and the improbable scrap of discarded food.

As the dank George mist settles heavily over the informal township in the late afternoon, the rowdy



PEACE AND QUIET . . . Life goes on for the estimated 1 700 residents of George's informal black township as they await news of their promised removal in a week.

Pictures JIM FREEMAN



the factories settle down on a permanent basis, the "beer garden" of the shebeen

## Stinking streets

After a day of chaos behind a machine, even a lukewarm beer — at R2 a quart — carries a promise of a better tomorrow

But for the people of Lawaalkamp, tomorrow holds no hopes of joy

The dirty streets aren't that much of a part of the world that exists inside the squat and ramshackle shanties.

The mud, grime and slime ends at the front door; and God help the unwary visitor who tracks dirt and thoughtlessly into even the most humble palace of a house-proud mother.

There may be no electricity, but a car battery fuels a hi-fi. An old petrol generator chugs breaths of life into a gleaming glass-top stove, on which whistles a kettle filled with water drawn from one of Lawaalkamp's three taps.

As night falls, the air hangs heavily with the smoke of cooking fires, for spartan meals to be ladled onto chipped hand-me-down plates before being served onto freshly-oiled tables where ragged men seat themselves on ornate chairs.

If the streets of Lawaalkamp present to the world a face of despair, the indoor visage is one of undeniable pride.

Across the road in the small adobe houses of the adjacent coloured community, every family is luxuriously treated to running water, electricity and a flushing toilet.

There are no toilets in Lawaalkamp — the George Municipality has not recognized the legitimacy of the people's occupation, even after more than 40 years of residence, and will not service the township.

However, at the end of the month, the George Municipality knocks on the doors of the Supreme Court as it seeks an urgent injunction to send in the bulldozers to raze the almost 120 shacks.

While the municipality will not service Lawaalkamp for its present residents, they will upgrade the area for the coloureds across the road who want to move in.

The people have no choice. It has been decided that they will be moved to the "better" area of Sandkraal, or Thembalisha (New Hope) as the area was recently re-named by the authorities.

"The only way they will get me to Sandkraal is to

offload my body there," vows 60-year-old Mrs Margaret Hanase as she sinks into a plush armchair in her corrugated iron and sheet-plastic lounge.

A widow who has been living in Lawaalkamp for 35 years, she pops up and down to shush curious chattering children crowding the doorway. They scamper across immaculately clean dirt floor and out into the well-kept, but muddy, yard.

Mrs Hanase's fears of moving to Sandkraal reflect those of the entire "family" that populates Lawaalkamp. It's too far from town, the houses are too small, the crime rate is too high and the weather is too cold.

But, she points out, it's also too expensive.

The municipality recently dished out pamphlets to the people, saying they were building 250 houses in Sandkraal and that the black people of George were finally being given the chance to own property.

Especially those people in Lawaalkamp who felt their houses were too small would be able to build themselves the home of their dreams.

The houses pictured in the brochure carried price tags of either R45 000 or R7 000

## 'If bulldozers move in'

"If you live in Lawaalkamp and earn between R150 and R350 a month, you can apply for one of the self-help houses," quotes the brochure.

Mrs Hanase scoffs at the thought. "If we earned that much money a month, we would not be living in Lawaalkamp."

"If you do not have enough money to build a house, you can still apply for a serviced site of about 240 square metres. On such an erf, you can build a house that you can afford," says the brochure.

"This is the house that I can afford," says Ben as he gestures to the eight-roomed house he shares with about 20 other people. With newly-polished parquet laid on a concrete floor and wood panelling on the walls of the lounge, the house was built with love by three generations of his family.

"If the bulldozers move in, what will I be left with?" he asks.

"Don't destroy Lawaalkamp, upgrade it for us," he says after asking that his surname not be published because his was one of the most outspoken voices in the plea to be allowed to remain.

"We don't want to fight, we just want to live and die in the place we were born," he says.

"But if we have to fight, we will," he promises.



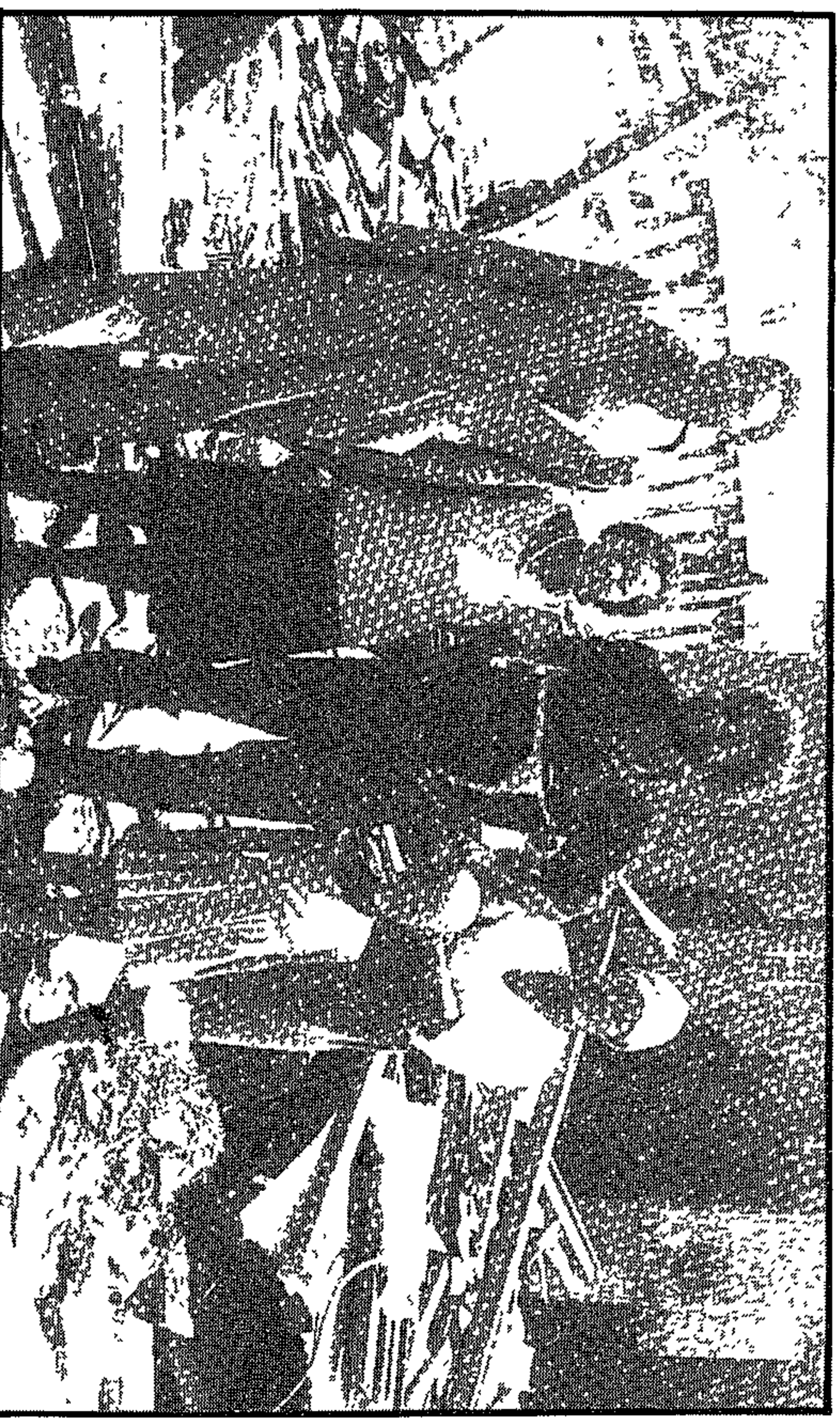
**NO REMOVAL . . .** A vehement mother rejects the thought of leaving her home after more a decade of settlement.

**MUD PIES . . .** Crouching in the mud of Lawaalkamp, the children still find cause for happiness before their scheduled removal to Sandkraal at the end of the month.



# Lawaailkamp: The case for staying put

By JAN van ECK, right, independent Mp for Claremont, who has been closely involved with the Lawaailkamp community for more than two years.



A part of Lawaailkamp where shacks have been demolished.

## 'Government still forcing its ideological blueprint down everyone else's throat'

IT is indeed appropriate that the threatened forced removal of the remaining 2 000 residents of Lawaailkamp, a squatter township just outside George, should be taking place at the same time that the Nationalist Government is celebrating its 40th birthday.

If anything can illustrate the fact that most South Africans have nothing to celebrate, then the callous action being taken against the remaining men, women and children of Lawaailkamp does just this.

It vividly illustrates how this Government has for 40 years forced its ideological blueprint down everyone else's throat, with no regard for the consequences. And the fact that it is still doing so today.

Having been intimately involved over the past 2½ years in the battle of the Lawaailkamp community against numerous at-

tempts to move them, I believe that the remaining 2 000 residents are irrevocably committed to stay — come what may. What is ironic is the fact that, when the move to Sandkraal 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 it 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 Lawaailkamp, has since that time consistently resisted all attempts at moving the residents — some-

thing 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 the fact that blacks were not wanted within the municipal boundaries of George. And since Lawaailkamp falls within these boundaries and the new township does not, the people would have to move.

Many people have referred to the poor conditions in Lawaailkamp in an attempt to justify this removal. Most recent among these is the State President, Mr P W Botha.

He seems to have forgotten that he was MP for George — which includes Lawaailkamp — from 1953 to 1984 and in that time he did nothing to improve conditions in Lawaailkamp.

On the contrary, as Prime Minister, he en-

thusiastically implemented the Government's coloured labour preference policy — a policy which was based on the assumption that if conditions for blacks in this part of the Cape were made as unattractive as possible, they might decide to move elsewhere.

As a result of this policy, which Mr Botha diligently applied, all black housing was frozen while conditions were purposefully allowed to worsen — resulting in the kind of squalid conditions experienced in Lawaailkamp and many other black townships. Blacks were superfluous appendages.

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 "Lawaail" and to develop it as a second black residential area. It has after all over-

more than 30 years been firmly established as a home to many, a home within walking distance from the main providers of employment.

If one bears in mind the fast-growing black population of George, then it should be clear that the new township will not be able to accommodate all this growth. A redeveloped and properly serviced "Lawaail", about two to four kilometres away, is ideally placed to be a home to many of the newcomers.

To do this would be not only a sensible way of tackling the long-term needs of the George black community but would also mean doing what is morally right: allowing the remaining 2 000 men, women and children to stay in their homes.

It is a right white South Africans take for granted. Why should black South Africans be expected to respond differently?



# DON'T DESTROY LAWAAIKAMP

The residents of Lawaalkamp, District of George, have been ordered by the Municipality of George to leave their homes by May 31st. Their houses will then be levelled for the expansion of a nearby coloured area. On May 20th, officials from the government of Saint Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., sister community to Lawaalkamp, met with Ambassador Piet Koornhof to protest this forced removal of residents. They delivered over 1,500 letters from the people of Saint Paul pleading for the survival of Lawaalkamp.

The residents of Lawaalkamp have cried out to the world to help them stay in their homes.

We hereby:

- support the residents' right to choose where they want to live
- call on the Municipality of George to cancel the May 31st eviction order
- upgrade Lawaalkamp for the current residents and declare the township an open living area for all people



Rudy Boschwitz  
United States Senator  
David Durenberger  
United States Senator  
Bruce Vento  
United States Congressman  
George Latimer  
Saint Paul Mayor  
Bill Wilson  
Saint Paul City Councillor  
James Scheibel  
Saint Paul City Councillor  
Kiki Sonnen  
Saint Paul City Councillor  
Roger Goswitz  
Saint Paul City Councillor  
Tom Dimond  
Saint Paul City Councillor  
Bob Long  
Saint Paul City Councillor  
Reverend Oliver White  
Saint Paul Black Ministerial Alliance President  
Reverend David Mampel  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Betty Homdrom  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Reverend Ted Homdrom

Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Reverend John E. Martinson  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Reverend Eva Jensen  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Sue Hurley  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Rachel Kagan  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Reverend Thomas van Leer  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
David Tiede  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Doctor Paul Spohnheim  
Saint Paul — Lawaalkamp Support Committee Member  
Lee Orcutt-Rohwer  
Camphor Memorial United Methodist Social Action Chairman  
Elizabeth Schmidt  
Macalester College Professor  
Reverend Lyndon Nygaard  
House of Prayer Lutheran Church Pastor  
Ken Solberg  
Minnesota Clergy & Laity Concerned Co-ordinator  
Doctor Earl Miller  
Pilgrim Baptist Church Pastor  
Father Chris Laing  
St. Phillips Episcopal Church Rector  
Leigh Bristol-Kagan  
Lutheran Social Services Refugee Resettlement Program Director

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# Shanty town waits for the bulldozers

Republic Day this year will be a significant for the residents of Lawaai-kamp 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

## PAT DEVEREAUX

Lawaai-kamp residents' stand.

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.



NEWS

WEEKEND  
ARGUS  
SPECIAL  
REPORT

# LAWAALKAMP: THE FINAL RITES

by ROBERT HOUWING, Weekend Argus Reporter  
GEORGE. — A delegation of clergymen, parliamentarians and representatives of several organisations is to visit Lawaalkamp shanty town near here for a service in support of its residents.

Tomorrow's service, in the Roman Catholic church in nearby Parkdene township, will be addressed by Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Jan van Eck, Independent MP, Mr Jasper Walsh, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pine-lands, and student leaders from the University of Cape Town will attend.

The service takes place two days before the expiry of a deadline given to Lawaalkamp's remaining residents — about 200 families — for their removal to the new Thembalethu township, previously known as Sandkraal.

Authorities have warned the residents that they will take legal steps to evict them if they have not moved by Tuesday. George Municipality has said it wishes to redevelop Lawaalkamp.

Remaining residents, many of whom have lived there for several decades, say they will not demolish their dwellings and have appealed for Lawaalkamp to be upgraded.

Yesterday a group of white residents of George attended the last of five daily prayer services in St Mark's Cathedral to show their concern for Lawaalkamp's plight.

Lawaalkamp is scheduled for resettlement by coloured people from the end of the month.

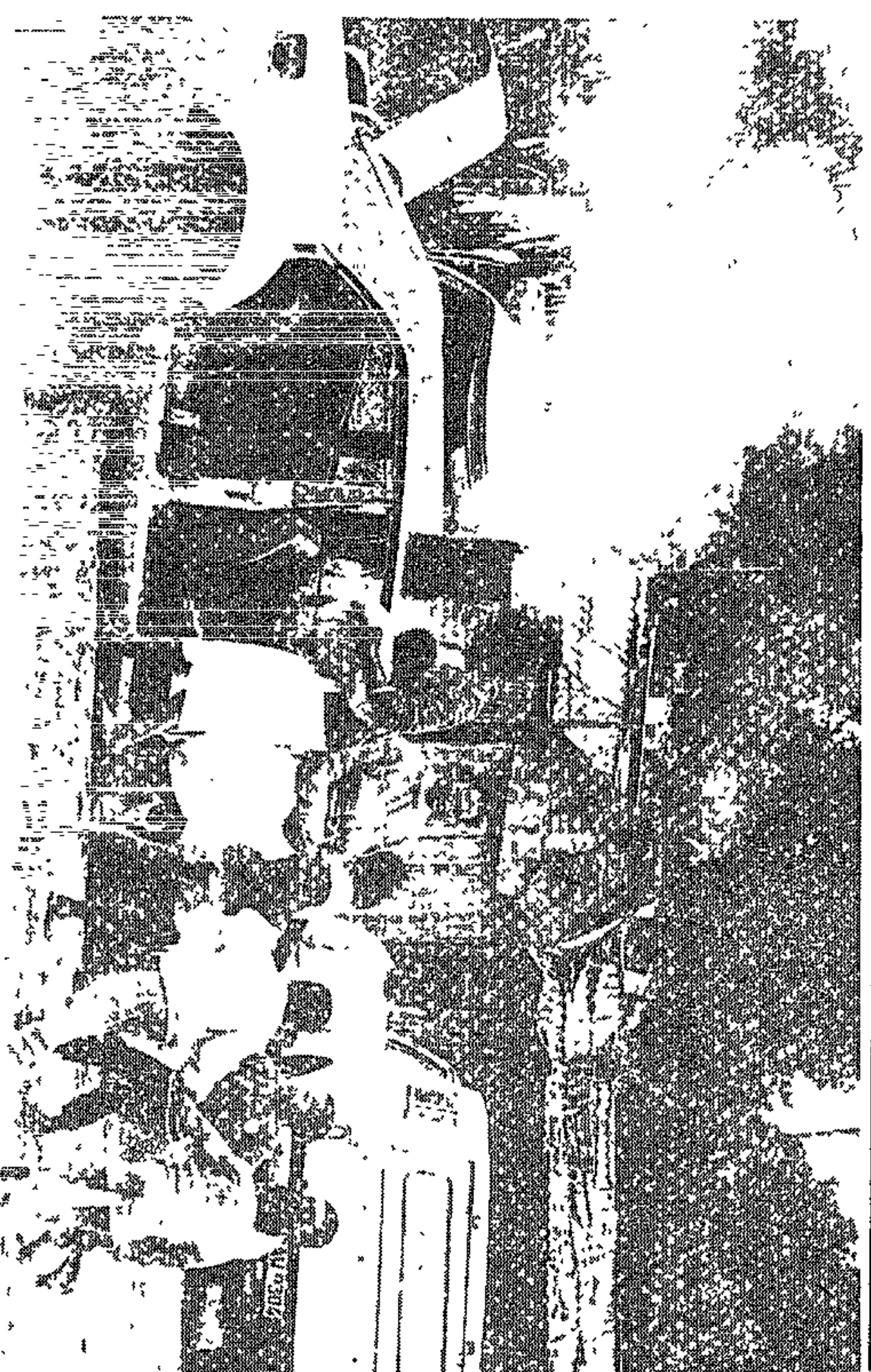
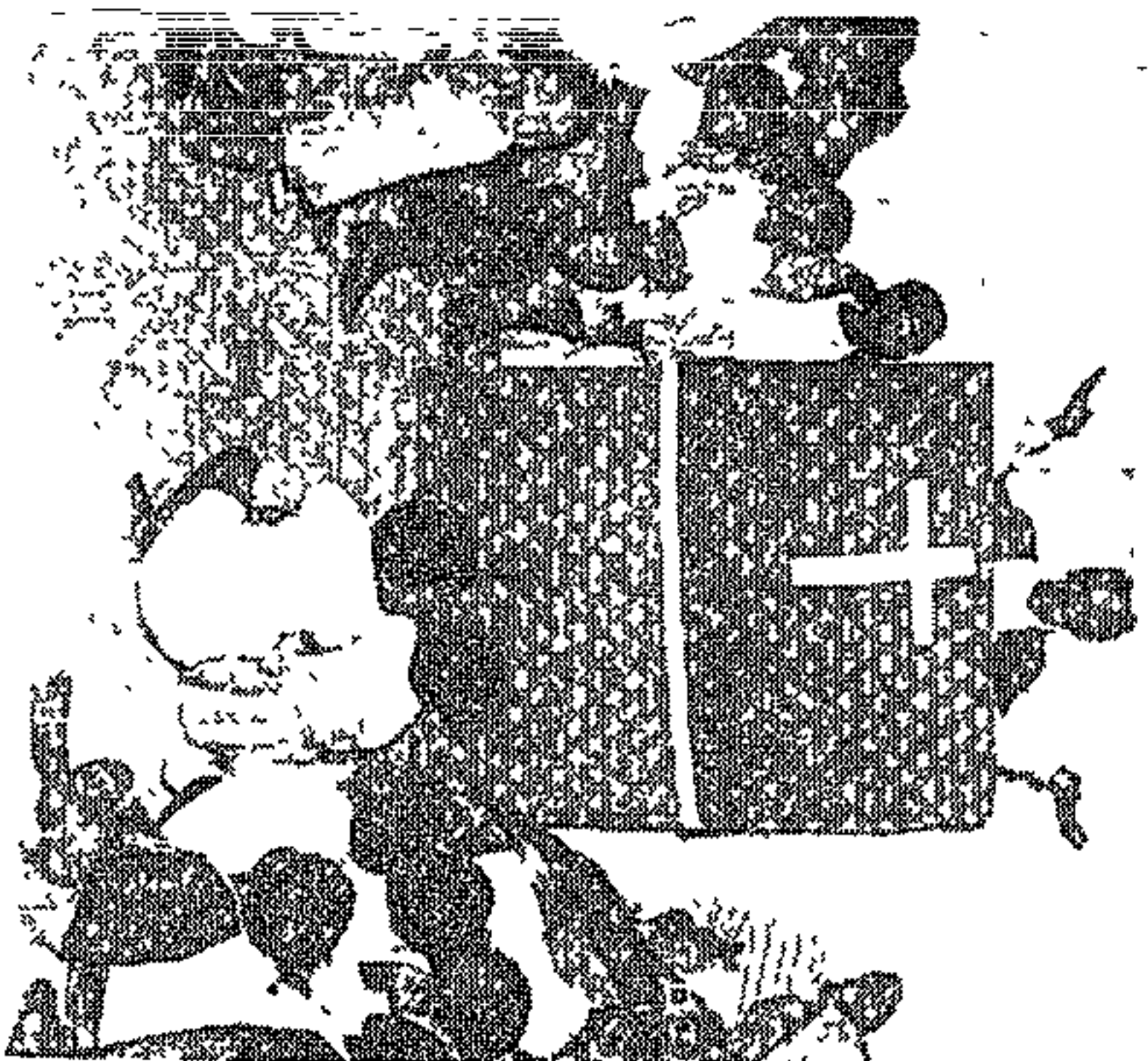
Mrs Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash, said the forced removal of communities was inhuman and unjust, whether carried out in the name of orderly urbanisation, the Group Areas Act or any of the laws which had resulted in 3,5-million people being forcibly removed from their homes.

● The co-authors and cast of *District Six* — The Musical have dedicated the final two performances of the production's run at the Baxter Theatre to the people of Lawaalkamp.

Each member of the audience will be asked at the end of each of the performances to join the cast in lighting candles, said Mr David Kramer who, with Mr Taliep Petersen, wrote the record-breaking musical.

● The first candles were lit at last night's production

Pictures by WILLIE de KLERK





(271)

28/5/88

**Lawaaikamp residents hold an impromptu prayer service in the village's Missionary Church.**

## **Removal deadline is Republic Day**

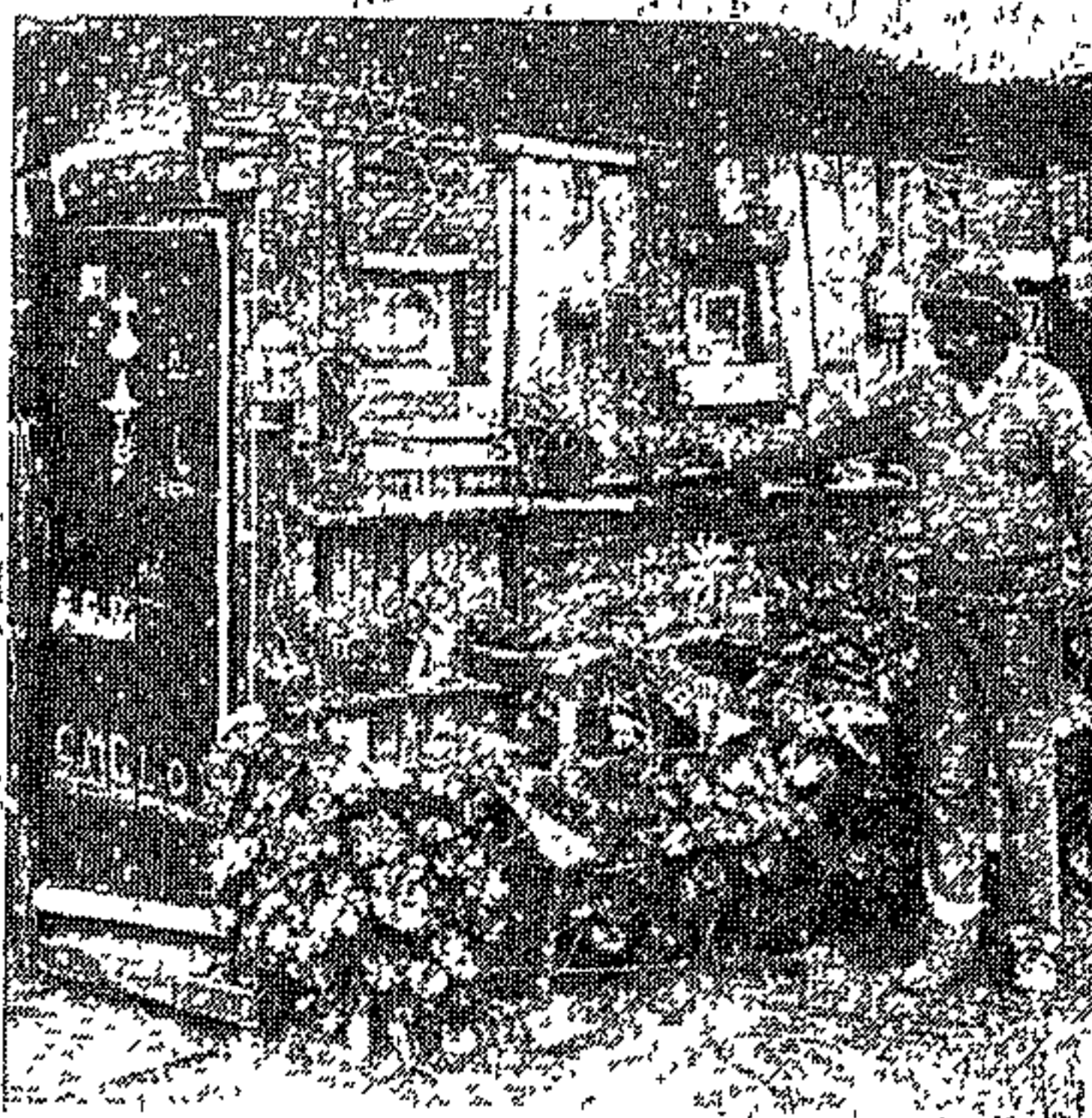
**ABOVE: Children play in a Lawaai-kamp "street" while other residents go about their daily tasks. RIGHT: Mr Hlalambini Sambokwe and his wife, Lilly. They have lived in Lawaai-kamp for decades.**



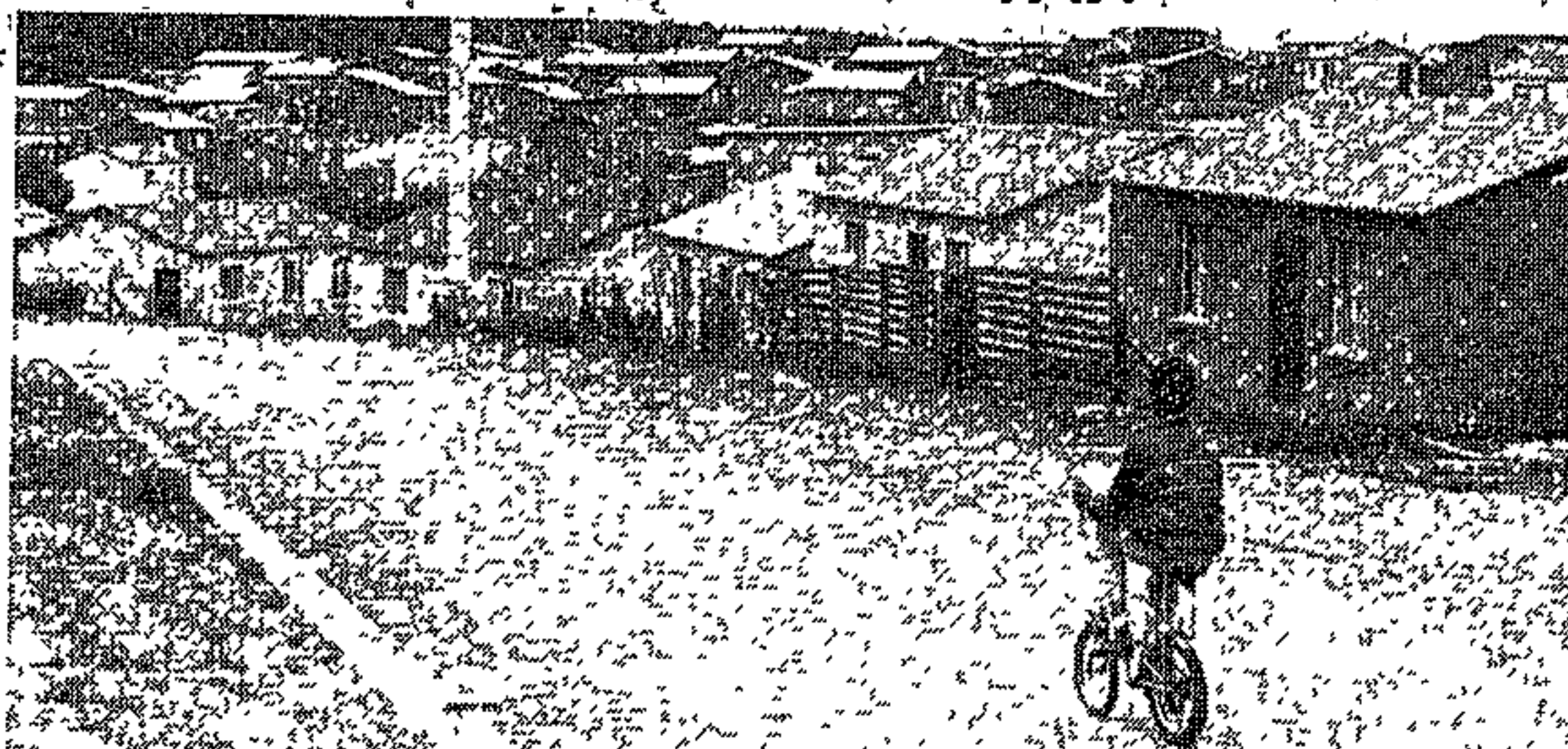
**Any excuse for music as this impromptu band gets together to entertain children and teenagers in Lawaai-kamp near George. The residents have been given until Tuesday to leave their homes and move to Thembaletu.**



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**Plant collector Mr Jubu Markeni, who has lived in Lawaakamp since 1947.**



**A row of orderly brick houses in Thembaletu township to which authorities want to move Lawaakamp's residents.**



# It will be a big 'lawaa' by next Tuesday

By CHARLES MOGALE

REPUBLIC Day is D-Day for the forced removal of residents of Lawaakamp, near George.

On that day people have to make way for the bulldozers to move in.

The "mixed" community of this informal settlement is to move to a new area called Sandkraal - three kilometres from George, which is the former constituency of State President PW Botha.

The threat of removal has been hanging over Lawaakamp - a 40-year-old community of 18 000 residents - for about six years now.

Throughout this time, various attempts have been made by the authorities to "persuade" the people to move. Homes have been demolished and local activists detained and threatened.

However, the people have consistently refused to move to pave the way for the development of a "coloured" area in Lawaakamp.

The George Civic Association, which is fighting the removal, said: "We are very upset that our area has been declared a coloured group area. We are a peacefully mixed community and want this area for everyone - black, white or coloured."

The Development Action Group, a voluntary organisation of professional planners, architects and engineers, has found it would be feasible and much cheaper to upgrade Lawaakamp than move its residents

to Sandkraal

The development group's findings and residents' pleas have fallen on deaf ears. The government has repeatedly blamed "intimidators" for the community's refusal to move. President Botha has even blamed the Black Sash for instigating resistance to the move.

Early in 1986, Lawaakamp residents received a letter from the George Town Clerk, Carel du Plessis, which said:

"This letter is the last letter I am writing to you. If we come to June 30 and your house is not broken down, we will, without minding, break it down. Because I am the law I will not give you another chance. If you do not register before June 30 for a new house the municipality will come after you."

A year later, Du Plessis surprised all when he said: "The inhabitants of Lawaakamp actually want to move. It is as a result of intimidation that they are reluctant to move."

At another time he said: "I am determined to go on with this voluntary removal and to finish it. I am adamant that the move to Sandkraal is not a forced removal. I refuse to believe that anyone would choose to stay at Lawaakamp, which is just a squatter camp with no facilities or services."

Adding his voice to the official chorus, George MP Hennie Smit said: "Lawaakamp is an unorderly and unorganised community which

must be cleared up. Sandkraal has amenities and more are being created."

However, the Geoca has said the "unorderliness" was not the fault of the community.

"The fact that our streets are dirty and unhealthy cannot be blamed on the community. The community pays for services but these are not properly rendered. Get inside our houses and you will see how decent they are."

"The municipality calls continually for the 'samewerking' of the people of Lawaakamp. This, according to them, means 'Ja Baas' and co-optation, not negotiation and co-operation," Geoca said.

It said the authorities' reasons for removing the people were confusing: "First, the officials said that we must move because Lawaakamp was a health hazard, then they said it was because we are 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."

Opponents of removal say the facilities at Sandkraal are as rudimentary as those at Lawaakamp. There are only four taps for the whole community of Lawaakamp, which has a bucket toilet system and an irregular refuse removal system.

Said Geoca: "We don't want any unrest in the area. We want peace. But what do we do when the bulldozers come?"

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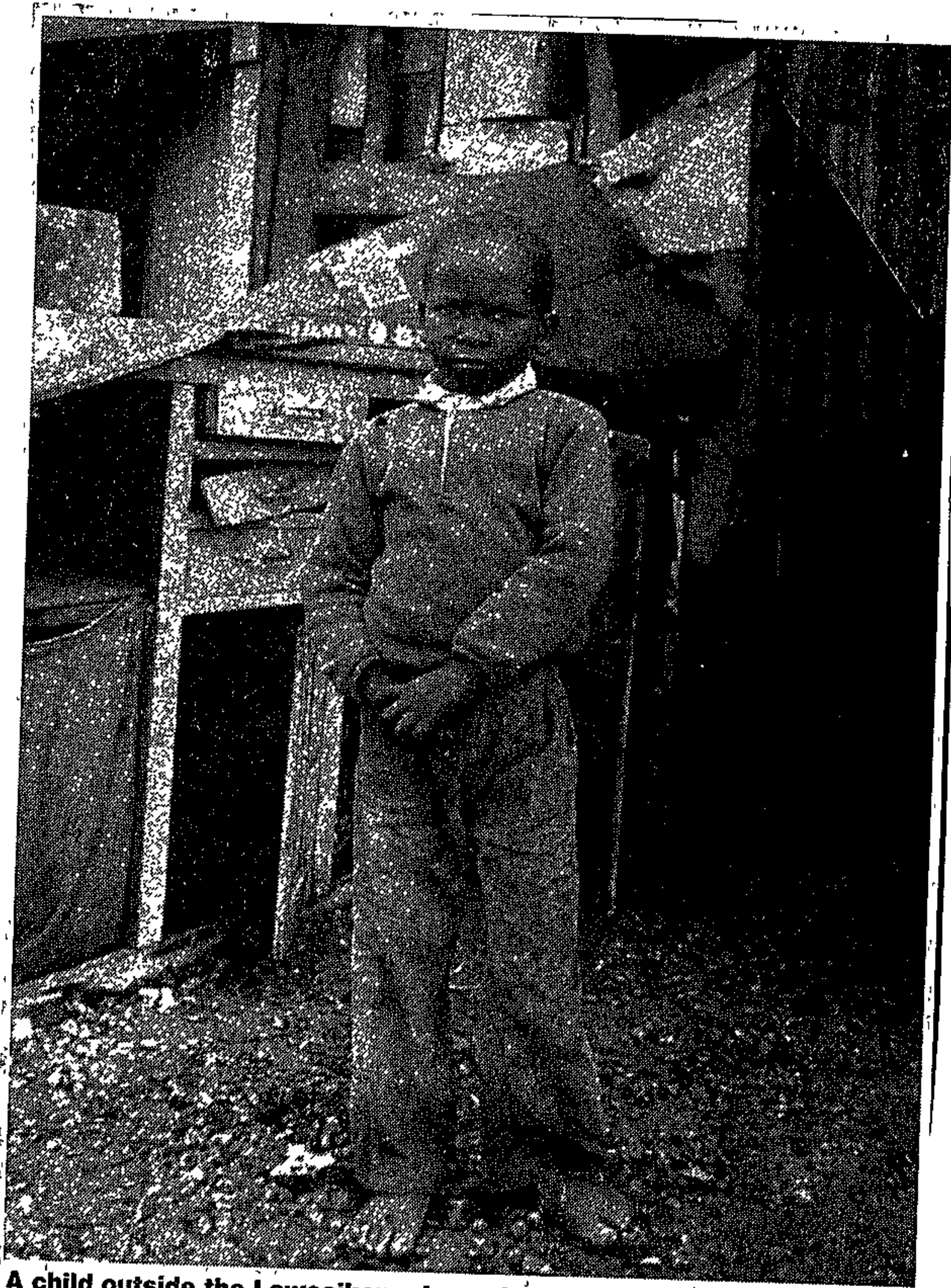


Teacher and kids outside their creche at Lawaaiikamp.



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A child outside the Lawaai kamp home he'll have to leave on Tuesday.



# Lawaaiikamp residents 'won't move'

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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 Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp residents at a special church service held there yesterday.

The George Civic Association, the main community organization opposing the removals, said: "The residents of Lawaaiikamp demand the freedom of choice to remain in Lawaaiikamp 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 Boesak, 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 Boateng, 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 Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp through tomorrow.

Government officials have said no Lawaaiikamp residents will be moved by force but court eviction rulings will be sought against any defying tomorrow's deadline to move three kilometre from the squatter settlement to Sandkraal, which is also known as Thembaletu (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 Thembaletu," a bureau statement said. — Staff Reporter, Sapa and UPI



# Lawaaikamp and Oukasie residents vow not to move

Residents of two black townships — Lawaaikamp, outside George, and Oukasie, 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 Lawaaikamp shanty town are part and parcel of a persecuted community in South Africa," the Rev Frank Chikane, 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 Lawaaikamp to newly developed Thembaletu 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.

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 Lawaaikamp 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" (Thembaletu) it invited the Lawaaikamp residents to move there.

In Oukasie, 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 Oukasie to prevent outsiders from entering.

Mr Buys said many residents had already paid their rents for June, indicating their intention to remain in Oukasie, which now has about 8 000 residents.

The Government abolished Oukasie by decree in 1986 and has been trying to move residents to Lethlabile, 20 km away. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-AP.



# Lawaaiikamp removals: 2 000 at protest service

From ROBERT HOUWING  
Staff Reporter

GEORGE. — The people of Lawaaiikamp 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 Lawaaiikamp yesterday for the three-hour service which was held to protest the threatened removal of more than 200 remaining Lawaaiikamp families to newly developed Thembaletu 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 Lawaaiikamp be upgraded.

Mr Chikane said Lawaaiikamp 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 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."

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.



**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 Lawaaiikamp.

Picture: LEON MÜLLER, The Argus.

"Lawaaiikamp 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 or-

ganisations, student groups, white residents of George and busloads 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 Lawaaiikamp."

● At a Press conference at a Lawaaiikamp home before the service, the George Civic Asso-

ciation (Geoca) said they demanded freedom of choice.

Those who wanted to move to Thembaletu 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.



Staff Reporter

INTERNATIONAL television crews covering a church service at the threatened Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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 Lawaai-kamp 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.

● Lawaai-kamp'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 Lawaai-kamp be upgraded.

## TV tapes of church service

*Cape Times 31/5/88*  
*371*  
**wiped**



# The sensible solution to Lawaai-kamp problem

Star 31/5/88

It is indeed appropriate that the threatened forced removal of the remaining 2 000 residents of Lawaai-kamp, a squatter township just outside George, should be taking place at the same time that this Nationalist Government is celebrating its 40th birthday.

If anything can illustrate the fact that most South Africans have nothing to celebrate about, then the callous action being taken against the remaining men, women and children of Lawaai-kamp does just this.

It vividly illustrates how this Government has for 40 years forced its ideological blueprint down everyone else's throat, with no regard for the consequences. And the fact that it is still doing so today.

## Change of mind

Having been intimately involved over the past two and a half years in the battle of the Lawaai-kamp community against numerous attempts to move them, I believe that the remaining 2 000 residents are irrevocably committed to stay.

What is ironic is that, when the move to Sandkraal 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 Lawaai-kamp, 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 the fact that they did not want any blacks living within the municipal boundaries of George. And since Lawaai-kamp

By Jan van Eck,  
independent MP for  
Claremont, who has  
been closely involved  
with the squatter camp  
residents for more  
than two years.

falls within these boundaries and the new township does not, the people would have to move.

Many people have referred to the poor conditions in Lawaai-kamp in an attempt to justify this removal. Most recent among these is President P W Botha. He seems to have forgotten that he was MP for George — from 1953 to 1984 — and in that time he did nothing to improve these terrible conditions in Lawaai-kamp.

On the contrary. As Prime Minister, he enthusiastically implemented the Government's coloured labour preference policy — a policy which was based on the assumption that if conditions for blacks in this part of the Cape were made as unattractive as possible, black people might decide rather to move elsewhere.

As a result of this policy, all black housing was frozen while conditions

were purposefully allowed to worsen, resulting in the kind of slum conditions experienced in Lawaai-kamp 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 2 000 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 KwaNdebele.

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 town 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.

## 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 doubts 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

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 Hendrickse's Labour Party (LP) has steadfastly refused to co-operate 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 Hendrickse), 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 Tuynhuys office, there can be no doubt

