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Residents of Potsdam in search of a home after fleeing the Ciskei

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## COURTS

### Wounds on accused

A 19-year old Grahamstown youth who appeared in court after allegedly shooting a municipal policeman, had so many visible wounds that the magistrate referred him to the district surgeon for a detailed medical examination.

The surgeon found that Ernest Didishe had scratches and scabs around his wrists which were consistent with handcuff injuries.

The case was postponed and the youth remanded into custody.

### Necklace sentence

SIX Queenstown residents were sentenced to death after being convicted of "necklacing" an 18-year old woman in December last year.

South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) has launched a national campaign to save the group and other death row prisoners convicted of political "crimes".

### Judgement reserved, captain promoted

JUDGEMENT in the case of a South African Police Captain, facing eight counts of assault, has been reserved in the Fort Beaufort magistrate's court.

In affidavits before the court township residents claim they were assaulted by Captain Gerrit Grobbelaar, then Station Commander in Fort Beaufort.

Grobbelaar is the first police captain facing charges of assault during the course of duty.

He is now stationed in Cradock after being promoted.

### Union takes bus company to court

THE Democratic Transport and Allied Workers' Union (DTAWU) is taking the Port Elizabeth Tramways bus company to court following claims of unfair labour practice and dissatisfaction with the working conditions of bus drivers in the city.

Among the demands are parity of wages, replacement of the older buses, termination of the Port Elizabeth Tramways bus monopoly and the re-introduction of bus conductors accompanying drivers.

DTAWU's General Secretary, Moses Louw, said the union has lodged an application with the Industrial Court, but the hearing date has not yet been set.

### Langa shooting victim sues Minister

A VICTIM of the 1985 Langa massacre is to sue the Minister of Law and Order residing at the time of the shooting for R1,5m in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court early next month.

According to a statement released by the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA), Lawrence Gqubule was paralysed from the waist down when police opened fire on a funeral procession in Uitenhage's Langa township on March 21, 1985.

The case of Phakamile Solomon, a father of five children, who was killed in the same incident will be heard on the same day.

### Alleged assault

IT took a Port Elizabeth Magistrate nine minutes to acquit Security Policeman, George Beeton, of allegedly assaulting a white ex-emergency detainee and supporter of the End Conscription Campaign.

Derek 'DJ' James Grant, 34, a former PE busdriver claimed he was assaulted by Beeton on June 6 last year.

In startling evidence - including courtroom demonstrations - Grant, a former PE busdriver, described the alleged assault.

Beeton, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault, told the PE Magistrate that he and nine security policemen were drinking tea together when he was alleged to have assaulted Grant.

### Freed two years later

A PORT Elizabeth man who was unlawfully imprisoned for two years has been paid R50 000 damages by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, after a successful appeal against his sentence was not upheld.

Mr Melisango Johnson, 38, of Zwide township was convicted of culpable homicide by the regional court in Port Elizabeth on July 21, 1983 and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

His appeal came before the Supreme Court (Eastern Cape Division) on May 18, 1984. It was upheld and the conviction and sen-

tence was set aside on that day. But the court decision was not acted upon and Mr Johnson was only released on May 2 last year, two years later.

### Six charged

SIX Duncan Village youths have been charged with murder and arson after spending ten months in emergency detention. They are accused of killing Edith Khumalo in an arson attack on her house in March 1986.

## LABOUR

### Strike at Benz

THE Mercedes-Benz factory at East London closed down for several days following demands by 29 workers in the paint plant for abolition of short time. After negotiations, the company agreed to return to normal shift hours and the 2 800 workers returned to work.

### Sit-in strikers face dismissal

FOUR hours after 75 R80-a-week workers at a furniture factory in Port Elizabeth went on a first-ever sit-in strike last week they were threatened with dismissal.

Mpiwe Mtanzeli, regional organiser for the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union (BCAWU) an affiliate of the Council of Unions of South Africa/Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions said the union was about to declare a dispute with the Industrial Council.

Mtanzeli said the union was demanding:

- \* An end to management attempts to pressurise BCAWU stewards into joining an in-house union.
- \* An end to the company's policy of coloured labour preference over blacks who were seen to be "problematic".
- \* An end to the racist behaviour of a foreman, one Mr Berger.

### PO strike gains support

OVER 20 000 Post Office and Telecommunication workers may be called on to stage the first-ever national strike in solidarity with hundreds of striking Eastern Cape Post Office employees.

The strike was sparked off by the failure of some East London offi-

cials to recognise the Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association (POTWA), as well as the unfair dismissal of two cable trench-diggers in East London and a New Brighton Post Office clerk, Pumzile Nojoko.

Other grievances include racial segregation in the work environment, racist attitudes among white employees, racial discrimination in the provision of housing subsidies and unequal pay.

Meanwhile, a second round of negotiations between POTWA officials and Post Office management is continuing.

## EDUCATION

### **Detainee gets Fullbright**

AN ex-detainee, recently released from detention has been awarded the prestigious Fullbright scholarship to study in America.

Mr Ashwin Desai who was a founder member of the Black Students Movement at Rhodes University and served as its first president, was detained under emergency regulations on the eve of the May 6 white elections.

Desai is to leave later this year to enroll in a sociology masters programme at Michigan University.

## TRANSKEI

### **Kei soldier freed**

THE Transkeian soldier captured in the the February raid on Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's home in Bisho was released and sent back to Transkei at the end of June. Lance-Corporal Aggrippa Andile Ndzulu was wounded and one Transkeian Soldier was killed in the abortive attack.

### **Removal curb?**

THE Transkei Parliament passed a Bill intended to nullify all civil proceedings challenging the exercise of discretionary powers by the State President regarding removals and banishments. This follows several successful court actions challenging banishment orders.

## CISKEI

### **No prosecution**

THE Ciskei Court will not proceed with the prosecution of French Citizen Pierre Andre Albertini, a

former lecturer at Fort Hare University. Albertini who was facing charges of terrorism and illegal possession of arms, is currently serving a four year sentence in a Ciskei jail after refusing to testify against United Democratic Front official, Reverend Arnold Stofile.

Stofile was recently sentenced to eleven years on terrorism charges.

### **Police fire on bus**

A member of a Port Elizabeth soccer team was injured when Ciskei police opened fire on the team's mini-bus at the Ciskei-South African border post. Passengers claimed that the guards were drunk and there were no stop-signs at the border post.

### **Mlotana on parole**

CISKEI released a former major in the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Ntobeko Mlotana, and three members of his family on parole. Mlotana was jailed in 1983 for 15 years after being convicted of terrorism, together with three of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's nephews. Mlotana's family members were jailed after attempting to release him.

### **But no plane...**

CISKEI officially opened a R25-million international airport and inaugurated the Ciskei International Airways Corporation. The inaugural flights were cancelled as the new aircraft did not arrive.

### **No hospital staff**

CISKEI opened a two year old hospital at Hewu in Northern Ciskei. However, most of the departments in the 250-bed hospital, the sixth in the territory, remained closed due to lack of staff.

### **Potsdam application**

FOUR Potsdam residents have last week brought an urgent application to the Bisho Supreme Court seeking an order restraining Ciskei Police from assaulting them.

In affidavits before the court, the residents complained about continued assaults by the Ciskei Police and vigilante attacks on their homes.

The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, the Commissioner of Police, a Ciskei policeman and a vigilante leader were cited as respondents.

## SECURITY

### **Journalist harassed at trial**

PORT Elizabeth journalist and Weekly Mail correspondent, Mike Loewe, had his car tyres slashed this week, as well as receiving a hoax call claiming his father was critically injured in a car smash.

Loewe said he was at the trial of a PE security police captain charged with assaulting a former PE End Conscription Campaigner, when he was called away with the news that his father had been critically injured in a smash.

He said: "I soon learned that my father was away on a fishing holiday and I returned to court."

That night two of his car tyres were slashed.

## RESETTLEMENT

### **Residents resist Group Areas proclamation**

MEMBERS of the Labour Party hissed and shouted "no ways" when Kleinskool residents testified that they had married across the colour line at a hearing of the Group Areas Board in the Port Elizabeth City Hall last week.

The Board, set up by the South African government to determine whether Kleinskool shack settlement outside the city should be declared "coloureds only" and the black population removed to Motherwell, heard pleas to stay from 40 residents.

The only group in favour of the Group Areas proclamation was the Northern Areas Management Committee comprised of members of the racially-constituted "coloured" Labour Party.

Fifteen residents testified to the fact that they were happy at Kleinskool and would "suffer" if they were moved. They spoke of an integrated community with mixed marriages and a language overlap, where "coloureds" spoke Xhosa and Blacks spoke Afrikaans.

An Urban Foundation representative, Mr Roger Matlock, pleaded that Kleinskool be declared a "grey area". He said it would be "politically dangerous" for forced removals to take place and that the Urban Foundation would strongly oppose the move.

## Nkwinti: The man they jailed for peace

JUST eleven short months ago the black township in the sleepy coastal hamlet of Port Alfred was acclaimed as a model of community organisation.

The tranquil 4000-strong white community - 90% of them are retired people - lifted their eyes in surprise to the hill on the eastern bank of the Kowie River when the impoverished black community there organised to fight for the upgrading of basic services and a better quality of life. The people used boycotts - school boycotts, consumer boycotts and work stayaways - as a strategy to pressure the white community into negotiating with them, and before the second State of Emergency the innovative approaches which blacks and whites in Port Alfred were hammering out together were receiving accolades from all around the country.

But the declaration of the State of Emergency has changed all that.

Now, a police casspir stands guard near the township entrance like a massive, permanent warning finger. Army troops patrol the streets. State-trained black municipal guards - "vigilantes in uniform" as they have been dubbed - aid their work, ensuring that township residents observe the late-night curfew. Large numbers of people have been detained while most of the leaders lucky enough to have evaded the dragnet of the security forces are in hiding. And the militancy of the youth now flares unchecked in spasmodic angry outbursts against the intransigence of a state determined to preserve white power and privilege.

Perhaps the detention of township leader Gugile Nkwinti, however, best sums up the cruel irony of the situation - that the alternative posed by this community and others like it was misperceived as a "threat to Law and Order" by the state, warranting a massive offensive in an attempt to crush the democratic movement and wipe out its legal space. A striking figure, handsome and articulate, 37-year-old Gugile worked as a senior psychiatric nurse at the Port Alfred Hospital before registering for a law degree at Rhodes University in 1986. But until Gugile's detention in January this year it was for his fight for the development of a non-racial, democratic movement against the apartheid system that he was widely acknowledged.

"The key is forming organisation", he told an interviewer in 1986. "An organisation is good when you bring it to the ground, when it works when you are not there. If I have succeeded in doing anything, it was because they (the community) were behind my back, pushing."

The first organisation formed in the 10 000 strong black community was the Nonzamo Student Guardian Association (NOSGA), which began in 1983 to address specific problems at the local high school. Gugile was elected as chairperson. Deft negotiations with education officials about an unsatisfactory school principal met with success when pupils' demands were met and a school boycott called off. NOSGA arranged for administration of the school to pass to a parent/teacher/student association, and the organisation continued to push the state to provide better school facilities.

Gugile's wife, Koleka, says that NOSGA was "the mother body which taught people how to organize". Indeed, a number of organisations were to grow up in NOSGA's wake. The Nkwintis, a strong team, began operating an informal township information centre out of their

home, to provide advice on pensions, unemployment payments and pass law problems, which subsequently became officially ensconced in a separate building.

In 1984 a separate organisation branched off from the information centre to deal specifically with pension problems. The Port Alfred Pensioners Organisation informed pensioners of the exact amounts they should be getting, so that "they now know what to expect and they can fight on their own" as Koleka said. The Port Alfred Worker's Association was the next to form, as an affiliate of SAAWU (the South

African Allied Workers Union, which is now a COSATU affiliate), to help workers demand their rights. The Port Alfred Youth Congress (PAYCO) began in 1985, and in 1986 the Port Alfred Women's Organisation (PAWO) was founded.

Representatives from most of these organisations sat on a central committee of the Port Alfred Residents Civic Organisation. The civic made decisions on various issues confronting the community as a whole, staying in close contact with the residents through street and area committees. The group also ran a creche and a pre-primary school.



It was within this organisational context that boycotts were explored as a strategy to bring state authorities and white businessmen to the negotiating table. After the success of the 1984 school boycott, the youth in the community called for a boycott of the township's beerhall, after it was bought by a partnership which included a former policeman. The community felt that the beerhall complex could be better used as a creche and handicraft centre. The beerhall owners asked Gugile to help them arrange negotiations. A meeting was held, but before the issue could be resolved, Gugile was arrested. However, the charge of "intimidation" was withdrawn after one of the beerhall owners confirmed that Gugile had in fact been constructively attempting to defuse the situation.

Nkwinti was imprisoned again in June 1985 for launching a project aimed at unifying the community. The old cemetery on the edge of the township had become a dumping ground for rubbish, and the idea was to get the people together to clean it. "There must be a value orientation. You must find the thin thread which will link everyone, something which will hold them together for a long time. And it must be a positive thing. This was the cemetery", Gugile said. Police, thinking that the gathering was some sort of meeting, dispersed the crowd with teargas and rubber bullets, and Gugile was detained for 14 days.

Yet the project succeeded in pulling people together. The community decided to erect a single tombstone for everyone buried there. They collected more than R1200 to buy a monument and persuaded the Administration Board to erect a fence around the cemetery to keep the area clean and well-groomed. Gugile described the day of the unveiling thus: "There was a huge church service in the stadium that day. Everyone came back for that, even from Johannesburg. People would say, 'so-and-so never came back home since he left for the mines years ago, and he came back for the tombstone.'"

The cemetery clean-up was intended to be a positive, constructive project, but Gugile's detention touched off the worst unrest in the history of Port Alfred. A two-week consumer boycott was called, and according to Koleka, "the youth were angry and there was fire, fire, fire in the streets of the township". But, true to character, as soon as Gugile was released he became involved in efforts to negotiate a peace.

This - fragile though it proved to be - was achieved through the establishment of a negotiating committee of which Gugile was chair. The white community, feeling the pinch from the loss of black spending power, were keen to set up a joint white business and municipal negotiating group called the Employer's Federation, which set about discussing the township's grievances along with the Port Alfred Chamber of Commerce.

The list of grievances was a long one, including demands for a new school; the withdrawal of security forces from the township; the release of several youths from detention; the abolition of segregated entrances into white shops; a single, non-racial municipality; a rent ceiling for pensioners; and a programme of job creation. The whites agreed to most of these demands. The Black Civic Group took their response to a community meeting attended by more than half the township residents, and the boycott was ceremoniously called off.

This negotiation process had far-reaching results. The racially-segregated shop entrances disappeared immediately, and a new school was completed. Behind-the-

scenes discussions resulted in the withdrawal of the police and army, and detainees were released on bail. There were reports of improved employer-employee relationships, and agreements on many other matters began to move forward. The Black Civic Group, the Employer's Federation and the Chamber of Commerce continued to meet regularly to discuss various projects.

But perhaps the most amazing outcome of the situation, in South African terms, was the effort to establish a single non-racial local authority for Port Alfred, to replace the standard separate administrative bodies for black areas and white areas. The Black Civic's proposal reiterated what democrats all over South Africa had been maintaining for so long: "We are convinced that if we work together (people of all races), South Africa would have no peer as a place in which to live". It was a reasonable proposal, suggesting for example that the money budgeted for the defunct community council be allocated to projects such as improved roads and lighting. The white town council decided to petition the government for permission to establish a single governing body for the whole of Port Alfred, and they were still awaiting a reply when the first State of Emergency was declared.

It was also at this time that Gugile was asked by two school principals to end a school boycott. He agreed to address the pupils, who in turn returned to school. But the students soon resumed their boycott when, the day after the Emergency regulations were promulgated (July 22, 1985), Gugile was detained.

What followed was to be the beginning of a terrible cycle of harassment, threats and the ordeal of detention for both Gugile and Koleka; a period which in fact continues up to the present day.

Nkwinti was held for six days, only to be re-detained on September 19 for another six weeks. Despite the major role he had recently played in ending the previous boycott, police insisted that he was the "instigator" of a new boycott call and it took a court order to release him. Next, PAWO called for a stayaway by the women of the township, most of whom work as domestic workers. This was a protest against the failure of the police to bring to justice a suspected informer who had been identified as the rapist of an elderly township resident. Although the stayaway was called off when the white women of Port Alfred met with a PAWO delegation to discuss the women's grievances, police immediately detained Gugile and this time Koleka as well.

Another consumer boycott was called in protest against their detentions. In the months that followed their release, the Nkwinti's dogs were shot, their home broken into and set alight, and telephonic threats made against their lives. The couple decided to go into hiding, to stay separately and to move around frequently to avoid detection. This was to be their lifestyle for eleven traumatic months. Yet even then Gugile continued to take forward his responsibilities to the community he cares about so intensely. When he was detained in January 1986 he was involved in sensitive back-to-school negotiations in his capacity as UDF East Cape zone organiser.

State action continues to plague the Nkwintis. When the State declared its third State of Emergency, Koleka was detained in Grahamstown on her way to visit Gugile. At the time of writing, both Gugile and Koleka are in detention.

Continued overleaf

Today, the atmosphere in the township is still tense. Municipal police occupy the former information centre and creche and surround it with tents for an around-the-clock police presence. The Nkwinti's home stands bare and fire-blackened.

While it seems a tragic waste that the community's primary peacemaker is punished for the community's efforts to better their conditions, Gugile himself remains

unbowed. During the first State of Emergency he said: "... (it) has disrupted our democratic organisations. But it is not easy for anyone to kill the structures of Port Alfred. People have tasted some kind of freedom. The organisations are there; the State of Emergency will do nothing...Jail makes people come out more confident. We are very grateful to the state for this. Many activists from other areas will learn from Port Alfred; they will exchange knowledge while they are in jail. It cannot be killed".

## Regional Focus

### Universities under attack

# Lecturer expelled from South Africa

A SOCIOLOGY lecturer expelled from South Africa has called on universities to unite against any moves by the government to restrict the autonomy of tertiary education institutions.

Rhodes University lecturer, Mr Kirk Helliker, a Canadian citizen, was given two months to leave the country after his residence and work permits were not renewed.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, refused to allow Mr Helliker an appeal against his expulsion and also refused to disclose the reasons for his de facto deportation.

Mr Helliker's expulsion was the latest in a series of actions by the South African State against universities, teachers, academics and students critical of the apartheid system.

Four "white" universities had previously been invaded by police after students gathered on university property to protest against the white General Elections held in May.

A number of students and academics were detained under emergency regulations during peaceful protests at the Universities of Cape Town, Wits, Rhodes and Natal.

Shortly after being re-elected as State President, Pieter W. Botha announced that his government would "look very closely at the english-speaking campuses and would not allow them to become breeding grounds for radicals".

Educationists involved in the struggle for an end to apartheid have been hard hit by the State's attempt to crush the extra-parliamentary opposition movement.

Of the teachers employed by the Department of Education and Training (the department concerned with black education), 147 were unable to perform their duties over the last 12 months, because they were in detention.

In Mr Helliker's case the State chose not to renew his permits, thereby forcing him to leave the country without officially deporting him.

Shortly before he left South Africa for Zimbabwe, he said his lawyers had been told that the Department of Home Affairs had received a report about him from the Grahamstown Security Police and as a result the Minister had decided to force him to leave the country without granting him an opportunity to appeal.

"I am greatly disturbed about this fact, as I am sure

that the report consists mainly of misinformation and exaggerations about myself and I will not have the opportunity to prove this in court," he said.

Mr Helliker said that following the elections in which Botha's National Party received a mandate from the white electorate to continue along its chosen path, the government would possibly encroach on the already limited autonomy of the universities.

"In cases of foreign academics this will mean being thrown out of the country while in other cases it will mean detentions, bannings and other forms of harassment," he said.

## Kei PAC trial continues

THE trial of six men and a woman charged with furthering the aims of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) is still continuing in the Transkei.

The seven accused, Leo Rubusana Kantolo, Villiers Simuku, Siggibo Mpendulo, Synod Madlebe, Nomthandazo Lusizi, Vivian Swartbooi and Victor Zamela, are facing nine counts related to furthering the aims of the banned PAC, recruiting people and harbouring three men known to the State as terrorists.

All seven have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

When the trial resumed last week, the first state witness, a Transkei articulated clerk, Mongameli Ngxokwana, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for refusing to testify against the accused.

Ngxokwana, who was called as a state witness and also warned as an accomplice, refused to take the oath and indicated that he was not prepared to give evidence against the accused as he regarded himself as "one of them".

After being warned by the magistrate, Mr R. Micklesfield, and having the law he was contravening read out to him, Ngxokwana still refused to give evidence, saying that should he do so, it would "haunt his conscience for the rest of his life".

Magistrate Micklesfield said he did not accept Ngxokwana's reasons.

At this week's hearing, second state witness, Nzwamadoda Ntuli, was declared hostile, and arrested outside the courtroom hours after giving evidence.

When called to give evidence, Ntuli declined to take the oath, and asked the court to allow him to take legal advice to "straighten out certain things".

Micklesfield turned down this request.

Later, Ntuli did take the oath, but midway through his evidence, the prosecutor, D. Sankey, ordered that he be declared a hostile witness.

# The funeral the police left alone

IT WAS such a typical Eastern Cape township funeral scene that only seasoned observers would have been able to spot the crucial differences.

Inside the Kwanobuhle township community hall were three wreath-laden coffins. Hundreds of mourners sang songs and occasionally gave vent to pent-up emotions with mass political slogans.

But although the six-hour service was closely watched by police and army contingents, the security forces never once intervened as is common at the mass funerals for which the Eastern Cape is renowned.

Nor were any restrictions placed on singing, speakers, political messages and slogans, and the cortege route.

For this time the dead were not - as was also common during the recent uprising - supporters or members of the widely popular anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF) who were shot in their hundreds by security forces of the white minority nationalist government of President Pieter W. Botha.

Instead, Khentyu Matshaka, Kwekwe Ntantiso and Ndomelele Jack were members of the little-known Ama-Afrika political group bringing to six their number allegedly killed by the angry young township "comrades" who align themselves with the UDF.

In reality, however, the young comrades are governable by none.

The Ama-Afrika dead were part of a movement, which, according to Operation Real South Africa (ORSA), the extra-parliamentary civil rights branch of the Progressive Federal Party in the Eastern Cape, was brutally sponsored into power by the security forces on January 4.

Orsa director, Rory Riordan, says his information, obtained from 43 sworn statements he gathered from residents, is that the movement was willingly assisted by the security forces when it launched a systematic rampage against selected anti-apartheid figures in Kwanobuhle on January 4.

If the security forces are deeply involved - as he and the UDF allege - then it is not unreasonable to expect that the hand of the Joint Management Councils - secret "war" committees formed out of white civil authorities and the security forces in all South African cities and towns last year - is also present in fostering the conflict.

By their own admission, publicised soon after "bloody Sunday" - as the January 4 rampage has been dubbed - the Ama-Afrika group set out to destroy all black opposition groups from the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) to the mass democratic, non-racial groups organised in the United Democratic Front.

Since then, the movement which surfaced as the African People's Concerned Committee, has pursued these goals, conducting repeated bloody rampages against the groups, killing nine UDF supporters and injuring many. Homes have been burnt, possessions smashed and UDF activists have been driven out to seek refuge in other areas.

Kwanobuhle township, which could once boast an attendance of 60 000 people and upwards at a commemoration service for 21 residents killed by police fire on March 21 in nearby Langa township, is now caught, according to residents, in the grip of a terrifying enemy which has been diffused down into the township streets and to whom basic criminal law is an alien.

However, at the funeral - the movement's first public appearance - the image presented to journalists was one of political respectability as the slogans of the anti-white Pan-Africanist Congress were raised.

Perhaps the effect of the six recent and rapid deaths on the Ama-Afrika has had a sobering influence on its supporters who seem to have almost no coherent political profile beyond that of their two leaders, Rev. Ebenezer Maqina, a self-appointed lay-preacher and ousted black consciousness leader from New Brighton Township near Port Elizabeth, and a local Uitenhage furniture clerk, Joseph Maliwe.

Meanwhile, the movement which could get only 500 people to its funeral, seems set to face criticism from millions of Freedom Charter/UDF supporting Eastern Cape townshippers, liberal groups and the press, that it is really only a band of political thugs or "vigilantes".

As such the movement will have to answer to the allegation that it forms a brutal, illegal and expedient intra-township extension of the apartheid state's campaign of suppression.

## Death inquest of alleged guerilla

AN INQUEST into the death of an alleged guerilla, whose death was concealed by the Transkei government, started last week in the remote Transkei town of Sterkspruit.

Ngwenduna Vanda was shot by Transkei police near Telle Bridge border post between Lesotho and the nominally independent bantustan of Transkei, in December last year, after he allegedly crossed the border illegally.

His family were never informed of his death, only hearing of it through an anonymous telephone call five months later. Lawyers for the family then battled to establish Vanda's fate.

His body was subsequently exhumed and reburied near his family home.

At the inquest, a policeman involved in the shoot-out alleged that Vanda had opened fire with a Makarov pistol, when police attempted to arrest him. In the return fire, Vanda was wounded first in the right hand, and then fatally.

## Shack demolished, two dead

THERE WAS a pool of blood on the ground at number 18 Nconyana Street where a suspected African National Congress guerilla known only as Thandaxolo and his sister Nombini died in an apparent shootout with security forces in Port Elizabeth last week.

In a police communique released from Pretoria on Tuesday, police said security forces had used a casspir (a military vehicle) to demolish the shack in the black township of Motherwell when an order for the people to surrender was met with a hail of fire.

The communique said police went to the shack and were fired on after they attempted to enter.

Reinforcements were summonsed and an order to come out was met with renewed fire. The casspir was then used to push the shack over.

## R5m for municipal police housing

THE IBHAYI Town Council is to spend five million rand in upgrading the houses occupied by Ibhayi Municipal Policemen.

Other residents living in the area known as "Single Men's Hostels" in KwaZekele will have to wait until 1989 for the upgrading of their living quarters - if the money is forthcoming.

Andries Piek, hostel manager of the area, said R2,5m has been allocated by the council for the upgrading which started this year. The same amount will be spent next year and the complex should be completed by the end of 1988.

The complex will house 860 council employees consisting mainly of municipal police.

Ten years ago, residents from Red Location and Kwaford near Port Elizabeth moved to the Kwazekele Single Men's Hostels, also known as Kwandokwenza, in the hope that their destination would contain dirt-free streets and houses far superior to the ones they voluntarily left.

Kwaford now houses the elite of Port Elizabeth's black community who could afford the plush 12-roomed houses, while the original residents live in conditions worse than before.

The houses stand in streets filled with garbage and potholes. There is no electricity and no drainage system. Street taps serve as the only source of water. Buildings which used to contain cold water showers are now duntrodden and the water has long since ceased to flow.

There is a block of toilets containing five cubicles for over 200 people.

Residents tell of outbreaks of typhus and cholera and children constantly suffer from diarrhoea and stomach pains. There are no clinics or hospitals in the area.

Eunice Sopangise, 70, said she moved from Kwaford because it was going to be upgraded.

"Some people were told that the houses we were getting would be much better. We expected to go home once the new houses were built, but they were so expensive we could not move back."

Sopangise said the children were corrupted by the municipal policemen who lived in single quarter housing nearby. "They have to buy love as they don't have girlfriends. So they pay our girls to be prostitutes."

The area which at present is being upgraded for the council employees shows green grass, freshly painted houses and tarred roads. The grounds within the walled area are guarded by municipal police.

Their unwelcome status in the community is illustrated by the chunks of broken glass adorning the walls of enclosure.

Piek said money was first being spent on homes for the municipal police, because they were "intimidated and hounded" from their homes in the townships.

When asked about the conditions of other homes in the area, Piek said: "I can't see how it is ever going to change."

He said the solution would be to upgrade the area, once funds became available after 1988.

## Township living - a battle for survival

GRAHAMSTOWN has attracted more than 10 000 visitors to the city for the annual National Festival of the Arts. These visitors spend more than R1m per day during their stay in the so-called "City of Saints".

For the majority of residents, life is nothing more than a constant battle for survival.

The 75 000 people living in the black townships, however, do not benefit from this money. More than 70 percent of them remain unemployed, and many of them remain homeless. There is a shortage of at least 3 323 sites to provide housing for all families.

The average wage for adult males has been calculated at R70 a month, while women, the majority of whom work as domestics, earn only R40 per month.

There are only eight street lights, while 277 communal taps provide the majority of residents with their water.

Only 232 dwellings have water-borne sewerage, while 2 360 houses are served by the bucket-system, which is collected twice a week.

There are virtually no sport or recreational facilities, and 26 soccer clubs in the township have to share three sand fields, not only amongst themselves, but with other sport groups. Recently, the government authorised the re-routing of a major highway which passed through Grahamstown, at an estimated cost of R44m, because of incidents of stone-throwing and "unrest".

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## What is Update?

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*THIS is a trial edition of the East Cape Update. The Eastern Cape is one of the most controversial regions in South Africa, and Update will be coming out every two weeks with in-depth information and analysis on the area.*

*The Eastern Cape has a rich history of democratic opposition to the white minority South African government, and has often led the way for other regions in implementing successful strategies of resistance.*

*It is also one of the poorest regions in the country - its economic infrastructure has been neglected by the state and its population, especially the black community, is largely poverty-stricken and unemployment is estimated at seventy percent. In addition many of its people have suffered at the hands of the state and its security forces and more than a 1 000 Eastern Cape people have been detained during the present State of Emergency.*

*Yet information about this region has been poor, and for this reason we feel it is vital that information on the Eastern Cape be placed before a wider audience.*

*The East Cape Update, initiated by the Association of East Cape News Agencies (ECNA), aims to provide a reliable index of information, filling in the gaps created by press censorship and other media constraints.*

*We will communicate the subscription rates to you as soon as subscriptions to the East Cape Update become available.*

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