

305

Jan → June

1977

305

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Ministers urged to aid squatters

ARGUS 12/1/77

The Argus Correspondent

A COLOURED Representative Council member has asked the Government to instruct local authorities to provide sanitary services and water supply facilities for squatters living next to the CRC building in Bellville-South.

Mr. A. 'Lofty' Adams, member for Kasselsvlei which includes Bellville-South, has sent telegrams to three Cabinet Ministers asking for immediate relief to be brought to the squatter camp.

He sent telegrams to the Minister of Health (Dr. S. W. van der Merwe), the Minister of Community Development (Mr. Marais Steyn) and the Minister of Coloured Relations (Mr. H. A. Smit).

WATER

The Ministers were asked to instruct local authorities urgently to give priority to a water supply and sanitary arrangements at the squatter camp.

The telegrams went on: 'If you plan proper housing for squatters, request relief should be granted as an interim measure.'

The situation poses a grave health hazard. Further request you meet delegation to discuss the situation.

Mr. Adams said in an interview today that he was not condemning or condoning the squatters.

'These people need housing and we find ourselves in a situation for which the Government has to provide relief,' he said.

If the things I ask for are not granted immediately,

diately as an interim measure, then it will lead to a health problem. One can visualise a possible outbreak of typhoid as there are no sanitary facilities or water at the squatter camp where many children are living. There is also no refuse removal service in the camp.

The bulldozer is not the answer at present. Where will these people live if their shanties are bulldozed?

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suitable visuals or .g. films, videotapes, slides, etc.) already

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Budget

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Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

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Regional

Slum

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are up

in arms

R.D.M. 14/1/77

By HELEN FLEETWOOD

A GROUP of Coloureds intend becoming illegal squatters unless they are removed from "slum conditions" in Kliptown to decent housing before the weekend.

The Coloureds who live at the bottom end of East Road, Kliptown, are sick and tired of living in slums which are terrible when it rains.

"We would rather live in tents on the side of the road than in these disease-ridden surroundings," they say.

The final straw came on Tuesday when rains caused havoc in the area. Backyards became quagmires, the only two toilets serving seven families were flooded and people were unable to sleep or use stoves because of leaking roofs and walls.

Mrs Sarah Sango has lived in her three-roomed house for 32 years. Ten people share one bedroom.

"How can anyone expect us to live like this?" she asked pointing to holes in the roof, damp floors and plaster peeling off the walls in chunks.

Her neighbour, Mr Sydney Andrews, said: "We were told two years ago that these houses were a health hazard and we would have to move as they were condemned."

"We have made representations but nothing has been done to move us."

"When it rains the backyards and toilets become perfect breeding places for diseases."

"What really makes us cross is that there are a number of empty houses

in Eldorado Park belonging to the Johannesburg City Council and Community Development."

A spokesman for the council's Coloured and Asian Division said: "Council houses never stand empty. They are allocated to residents as soon as they are taken over from the contractors. At the moment we have no vacant houses."

A Department of Community Development spokesman said: "We are fully aware of the serious need to provide all these people with proper housing."

"I can promise we are building as many houses as possible and we will step up the pace soon."

"I know there are people living in conditions which are not amenable to health but at the moment there is nothing we can do."

"But it is better to live under these conditions than not have a home at all," said the spokesman.

Not so, says Coloured social worker Mrs Aisha van Wyk.

"Human beings can't live like humans under these conditions. If nothing is done for these people by the weekend, I will personally organise tents to get them out of these slums."

"They can arrest us for squatting but our people are now tired of living like this. I am also prepared to personally lead a delegation to the Minister of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town."

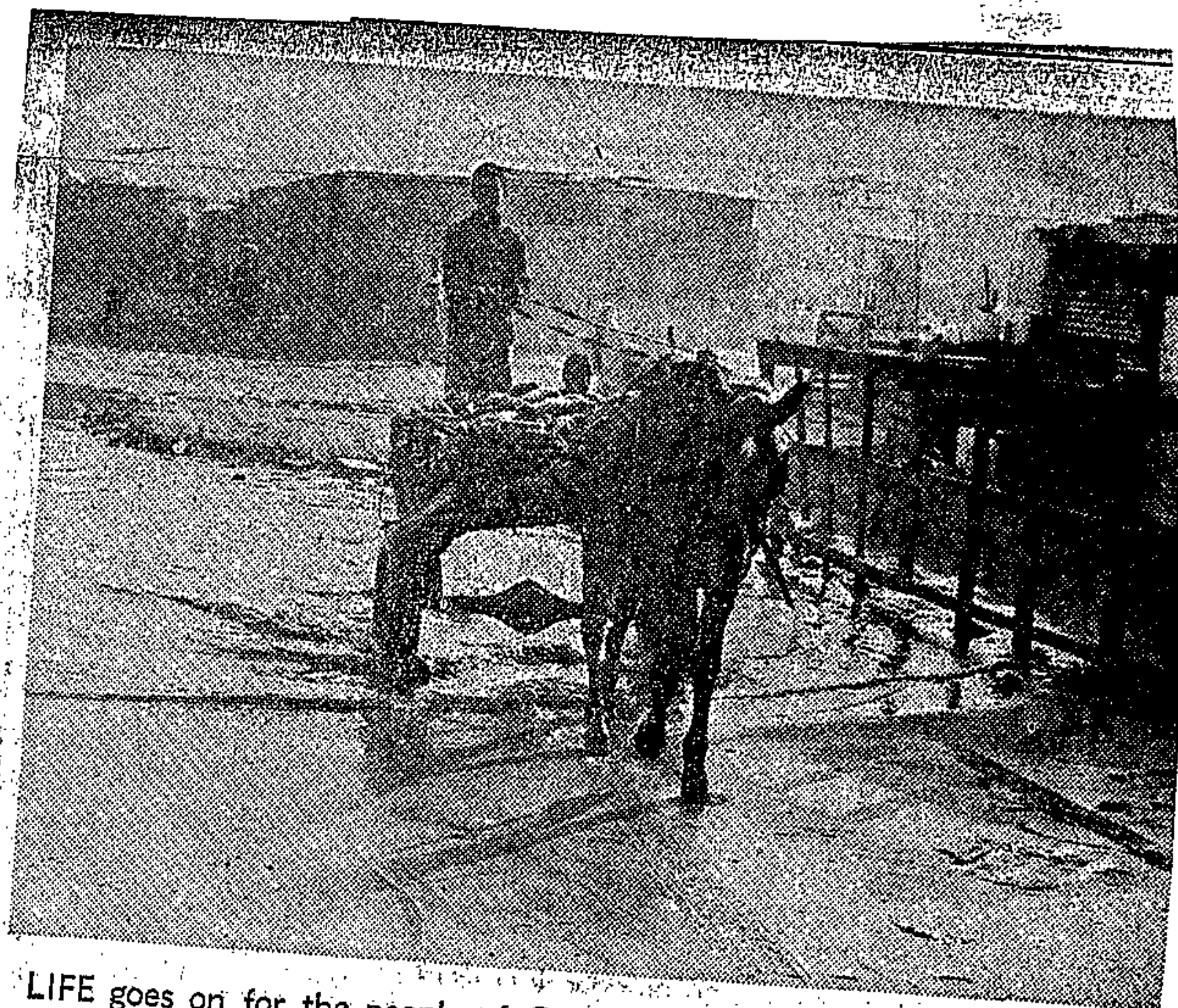
"We are also South Africans and should be entitled to lead a decent life," she said.

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LIFE goes on for the people of Crossroads while their R10-a-shack levy becomes a talking point.

Bellville squatters are in need of help

Sunday Times (15/11/77) 15/11/77

THE ever-growing Bellville squatter community, just a short distance from the Coloured Representative Council's chambers, has become the centre of a wrangle on whether they have a right to remain there or not.

**Sunday Times
Reporters**

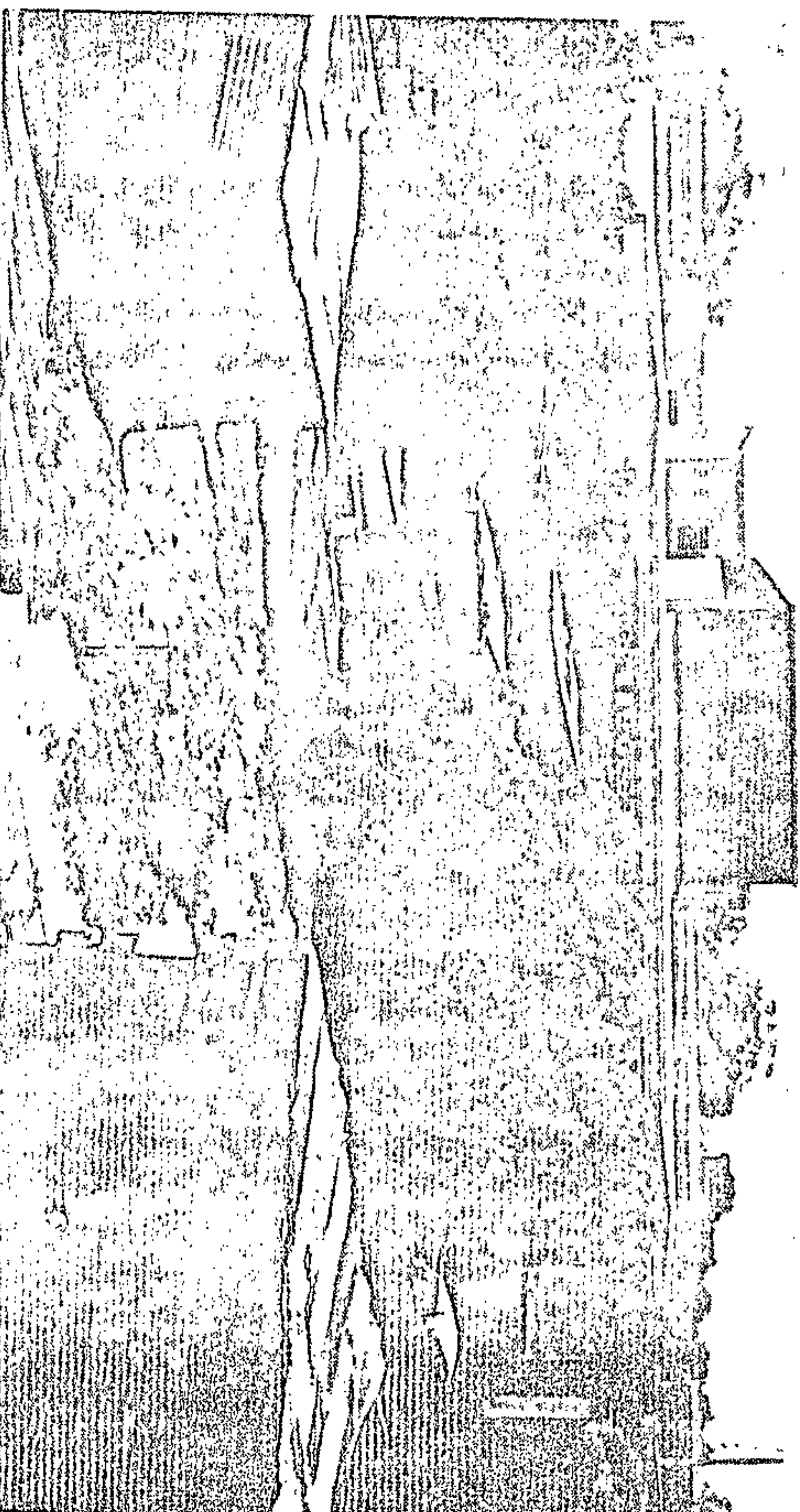
The ground the squatters occupy, about 200 metres from the CRC buildings and only another 200 metres away from the University of the Western Cape, is officially property belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Credit and Land Tenure, although it falls within the boundary of the Bellville Municipality.

As such, Mr H H Hahn, town clerk of Bellville, told me, removing the squatters or allowing them to remain there, is not his council's responsibility.

When there were only a small percentage of the cottages there, compared with today's number, officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and

Kasselswei (Bellville) constituency, sent urgent telegrams to the Minister of Health, Dr S W van der Merwe, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn and the Minister of Coloured Relations and Rehoboth Affairs, Mr Henrie Smit, appealing to them to use their powers "to bring about basic amenities necessary for the survival of these human beings".

Mr Adams also asked for the Ministers to meet a deputation to discuss the "worsening squatter situa-



Squatting within sight and sound of the CRC.

rangements, no refuse removal, no water. The squatters have to cross a railway line to get water from sympathetic people at Belhar, the posh suburb adjoining the CRC.

Mr Adams said he felt that the squatters should form a committee to control the situation.

What was needed very urgently, he said, were "survival amenities which would afford some sort of protection not only to the squatters, but also to people at

tion to the Minister concerned.

No official statement from the Belhar Ratepayers' Association could be obtained, but it is understood they wanted guidance from the Mayor of Bellville on the matter of the squatters who, Belhar residents claim, are primarily responsible for the spate of burglaries and pilfering in the area.

Mr Uys told the Sunday Times that one of the main topics discussed with his council was a request that

properties.

This week, a section of the Belhar community decided to form a vigilante group to patrol the streets from lam to daylight to rid the township of "undesirables".

Mr Mike van Schalkwyk, who has volunteered to help patrol the area near his house, says his house has been burgled twice already.

"It is not that we

beggrudge these people a roof over their heads, but frankly we would have been happier had they not been so close to our township.

Mr Adams said: "The situation is an explosive one and unless the people are given some form of relief in their miserable day-to-day battle for survival, social conditions can cause much frustration."

today's number, officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and police carried out a blitz on the squatters one winter night last year.

Retaliated

The squatters retaliated with sticks and stones, several were arrested and charged, but their influx to the area was not effectively discouraged and their numbers have grown daily.

This week they were still erecting more shanties and the fact that they are moving closer and closer to the prestigious Belhar Estate is causing concern among residents there, who have several grumbles about the squatters.

This week, Mr Lofty Adams, CRC member for the Labour Party for the

the Ministers to meet a deputation to discuss the "worsening squatter situation at Bellville."

Mr Adams, in whose constituency the squatter camp is situated, said he had asked for the interview, not because he condones or condems the squatter camp "but because it does exist".

"The squatter camp is a flashpoint which could explode into a very unpleasant situation—just as it did last year when people there rioted," Mr Adams said.

"These people find themselves there, not because they want to be there, but because they have to find a place to live. The conditions in which they exist there represent several hazards," he said.

There are no sanitary ar-

afford some sort of protection not only to the squatters, but also to people at Belhar and Bellville-South."

In his telegram Mr Adams states: "Irrespectfully request, as matter of grave importance and urgency, you instruct local authorities to provide as priority, water supply and sanitary arrangements at Bellville."

"If Government plans proper housing for squatters, requested relief should be granted as interim measure. Situation poses grave health hazard. Further request you meet deputation to discuss situation."

The Ratepayers' Association of Belhar this week discussed the problem of the squatters moving closer to their township with the Mayor of Bellville, Mr Danie Lys. He referred the deputa-

Times that one of the main topics discussed with his council was a request that Bellville Municipality supply water to the squatters.

In this way, the Belhar deputation felt, the squatters would stay out of Belhar and the water poaching would stop.

"We can never supply the squatters with water, as that would be tantamount to condoning their illegal occupation of the area next to Modderdam Road," Mr Lys said.

Requested

"In any case, a local authority can only supply water and other amenities if requested to do so by the owners of the property. In this case, the owners are the Department of Agriculture, Credit and Land Tenure."

"I cannot see this Government department requesting us to supply water for the squatters, who are mostly African and therefore illegally in the area anyhow."

"This whole situation constitutes a checkmate situation and I do not see how this dilemma will be resolved to everybody's satisfaction," he said.

Some Belhar residents claim that members of the squatter community walk on to their properties, open their taps and help themselves.

Residents also complain that the squatters have led to a spate of break-ins and that they are saddled with high water bills as a result of water-poaching. Others fear a drop in the value of their

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305

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305

Cape Times 17/1/77
85 left homeless

ABOUT 85 people were left homeless at the weekend as a result of fires in the Cape Peninsula.

A fire department spokesman said six shacks, housing at least 60 people, were burnt down early on Saturday morning in Parkwood Estate, and three shacks housing about 25 people were destroyed by fire shortly after midnight, Saturday at Vrygrond.

No one was injured.

Squatter health hazard probe

Staff Reporter

THE DEPARTMENT of Health is investigating reports that the squatter camp on Modderdam Road in Bellville South has become a health hazard, a spokesman for the Minister of Health said yesterday.

The spokesman said that the Minister of Health, Dr S W van der Merwe, had received a telegram from Mr Lofty Adams, Chief Whip of the Labour Party, and was expecting a report on the investigation in a day or two.

Dr Frank Mitchell, the Medical Officer of Health for eight municipal areas including Bellville, said the squatters had become a hazard because of the lack of sanitation and a good water supply.

"The only way that I come into this is in my supervisory capacity of inoculation against diseases. But I have asked for instructions from

the Government concerning this problem," he said.

Dr Mitchell would not comment further.

Mr Carter Ebrahim, Cape Peninsula vice-chairman of the Labour Party, said it was essential to take immediate and positive action on the problems facing the squatters in the interests of the whole of Bellville.

"The Labour Party has therefore decided to step in for purely humanitarian reasons," he added.

Telegrams were sent to the Ministers of Health, Coloured Relations and Community Development last week, by Mr Adams, in whose constituency

the squatter camp is situated.

Mr Adams urged the Ministers to take action on the deteriorating squatter situation, Mr Ebrahim said.

The most essential services that the squatter community needed were proper sanitation, a good supply of water and refuse removal.

It was no use the Department of Coloured Affairs saying it could do nothing because the squatters included Africans.

"These people are not there of their own choice. It is a social problem and therefore passing the buck will not solve it. The authorities responsible and all others will have to do something," Mr Ebrahim said.

Govt land

Mr H Hahn, the Town Clerk of Bellville, said the council could not do anything because the squatters were on Government land.

Mr Fred Peters, secretary of the Labour Party, called on the Government to meet a Labour Party deputation. He hoped the deputation would include members of the squatter camp residents' committee.

A meeting would be convened either this week or early next week.

Mr Peters said the squatters had been prosecuted for trespassing in Belhar to get water.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, was not available for comment, but a spokesman for the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn, said the Minister had received the telegram from Mr Adams on Monday. He could not say what action the Minister would take.

305

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1977.

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Cape squatter camps worry Labour Party

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Fred Peters, secretary of the Labour Party, said yesterday that he hoped the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, would meet a deputation next week to discuss the squatter camp problem in Bellville South.

But a spokesman for the Minister said he had no knowledge of any proposed meeting between the Minister and such a deputation.

Mr Lofty Adams, the Labour Party Chief Whip, said yesterday that the si-

tuation in the squatter area was deteriorating by the day and he was afraid an unhealthy situation might develop between the residents of Belhar and the squatters.

Mr A. MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, refused to comment when asked whether his department intended to take any action on behalf of African squatters in the area.

Meanwhile the camp is growing every day.

A resident, Mrs Maria

Cloete, 43, said there was no water tap in the camp.

The most common form of natural disposal was pit toilets where there was not enough space for such toilets the people used the surrounding bushes.

Mrs Cloete said there was no one to remove the refuse from the camp.

Many of the people dug holes and threw their refuse into the holes while others, who did not care, just did nothing about the junk which was piling up.

There are three squatter camps in Bellville South.

Bid to use 'certificates' to control squattling

ARGUS 26/1/77

THE Department of Community Development asked the Divisional Council of the Cape to comment on a system of 'certificates' to be issued to out-of-town people seeking work in the Cape Division.

In terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, the Minister may order that in a given area out-of-town people wishing to work in that area must obtain certificates from the local authority stating the prospective employee has adequate housing.

Any person employing the out-of-towner is obliged to produce this certificate on demand or face prosecution. If found guilty, the employer could be fined a maximum of R500, or be imprisoned for a maximum of 12 months, or both.

This provision is intended to prevent squatting by people who move to areas where there is not sufficient housing.

FREE MOVEMENT

At a meeting of the Divisional Council Housing Committee on January 18, the members were concerned that the arrangement would, in effect, restrict the free movement of Coloured people.

It was realised, however, the provision could help to control squatting, and that the council would be merely issuing certificates stating whether accommodation was available.

At the council's monthly meeting yesterday, Mr. T. Henshilwood asked who would be responsible for finding out whether the housing proposed by the worker was adequate. If this was to be done by the

council, inspectors would be needed, at tremendous cost.

It was decided to refer the matter back to the housing committee for discussion.

305-

Cape Times

28/1/77

26 shanty families

see homes demolished

Staff Reporter

TWENTY-SIX shanty families in Grassy Park became homeless yesterday when their shacks were demolished by the Cape Divisional Council.

This was confirmed by Mr W Vivier, Secretary of the Divisional Council. Asked whether alternative accommodation had been found for the homeless people, he said he had no comment to make.

Sister Theresa, a Roman Catholic nun who works at the Catholic Church Centre next to the removal site, spoke of the working men and schoolchildren who stayed at the site to watch the early morning demolition of their homes. She said that the families were later trying to find shelter for the night.

The Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda) and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation were approached for assistance.

Gastro-enteritis

Sister Theresa said that she alerted the attention of two of the officials to the presence of a baby with gastro-enteritis, a man suffering from fits, two women with TB, and bronchitis, asthma and rheumatism sufferers among the people.

Only a blind woman of 74 was allowed to move in with the occupants of the four structures escaping demolition — these structures had been built before "D-day", the last day permitted by law for their construction, while the structures that were demolished had been built later.

Referring to the report of sick people having been moved, a council official representing Mr Vivier commented: "We checked and found no sick people in bed."

By late yesterday afternoon, the people were moved to the people according to a Cafda spokesman.

1. Chamber of Mines of South Africa, Annual Reports (Johannesburg, 1975) p.4.
2. A.W.S. Schumann, "Mine Labour: The Fast Changing Scene" (No. 76, April, 1975) p.4.

In the long run, development work has still to be done and using less labour is more circumscribed. However it does sudden withdrawal of labour did force upon the industry a

off development work and into the extraction of ore at the during 1974 was a short term success due to the possibility

industry to weather the drop in the number of Malawi workers "really require so many workers".² To some extent the ab

of the Chamber of Mines, found somewhat to its surprise the 1974 alacrash in Botswana. The industry, in the words of

by the unexpected and rapid withdrawal of Malawi labour fol (b) mechanisation and (c) training. The first of these wa

of reducing the need for labour on the mines were (a) impro other, action to shift the supply. On the demand side the

On the one hand there are steps to influence the demand for employers of labour can attempt to use as they seek to over

Other than raising wages there are broadly two sets of measu

to reduce completely the industry's dependence upon foreign 1975 (from 85 000 to 122 000) this wage increase alone was in

black South Africans coming to work on the mines did rise bet than it had been three years previously. But, although the

minimum wage on the gold mines was R2,20 per shift, over five earnings, in current terms, rose from R257 to R948¹. By Jun

increased substantially: between 1972 and 1975 average annua it could to reduce its dependence on foreign labour. Thus v

combined to strengthen the determination of the mining indust 1974 and the emergence of Frelimo as the governing party in

These factors, together with the fall of the Portuguese emp

From 128 000 to 73 000. (See table 3 p.9).

and 1974 the number of miners from north of latitude 22°S. wa before their contracts had expired. Between the 31st of Dec

which would normally have come in with new recruits, decided

Squatters left out in the cold

Cape Times
29/1/77

TWENTY-SIX families whose shanties were demolished by the Divisional Council on Thursday spent a cold Thursday night on the edge of the plot where they had been living.

During the night, two youths held up handmade posters in the road and attempted to stop some of the many cars which drove past.

The posters read: "What is going to happen to us now? We are without homes."

According to Sister Theresa, a Roman Catholic nun working in Grassy Park, the people hung blankets over bushes to sleep under. She reports that on Friday morning employees of the Divisional Council cut down the bushes.

The council's Chief Engineer, Mr M K Botha, said he could not be sure if this was the case as it had taken place "in the field" and the council was often involved in bush-cutting operations.

'Our property'

"Anyway," he said, "it is our property, isn't it? We're always having requests from Grassy Park residents to cut bushes to cut down on lawlessness."

Members of the Labour Party and the Grassy Park Management Committee visited the people on Thursday

night, according to the Labour Party secretary, Mr Fred Peters.

He said the party was still awaiting a reply to a telegram it sent to members of the Cabinet three weeks ago on conditions in squatter areas.

Mr A "Lofty" Adams, chief whip of the Labour Party said yesterday that the continual bulldozing of shacks was not the answer to the squatter problem as the people who lived in them still required shelter.

Strong line

Thursday's demolition appeared to be a continuation of the strong line taken last year by the Divisional Council as indicated in the latest progress report of the council's squatter control section, which stated that by December 28 last year 1 088 unauthorized shacks had been demolished in Divisional Council areas.

From November 23, 1976 to December 31, 455 shacks were demolished at Crossroads. The figures also showed that there were 3 125 shacks at Crossroads at the end of last year.

House to hear of squatter plight

THE plight of the 26 homeless squatter families in Grassy Park is to be raised in Parliament next month.

Mr Lionel Murray, the United Party MP for Green Point, said today he would raise the squatters' plight under a private motion on the housing situation.

He said he had already given notice of the motion which would be discussed on February 18.

'It's absolutely urgent that the homeless squatters be given accommodation immediately. An emergency camp should be set up for them with all the necessary services,' Mr Murray said.

The Cape Divisional Council's secretary, Mr W. Vivier, said his council was not considering the erection of an emergency camp at the moment and said the Divisional Council was adamant that any new structures erected by the homeless squatters would be demolished.

Mr G. R. Hofmeyr, the Assistant Town Clerk, said there was nothing the Cape Town City Council could do to assist squatters in the Divisional Council area, even if some of the squatters were on the city council's waiting list for houses.

POLICY

'It's the council's policy that no new shacks be permitted. Squatters whose existing numbered shacks in the council area have been demolished on legal grounds, will be allowed to re-erect, no one else,' Mr Hofmeyr said.

Mr Rommel Roberts, the co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said there were two options open to the Divisional Council — to give the squatters legal status and allow them to erect shacks where they were presently squatting, or transfer them to the nearest emergency camp at Lourdes Farm.

According to Mr Roberts, the squatters are still in the area where their shacks had been demolished.

He said they had put up temporary structures near the Roman Catholic Church Centre off Klip Road in Grassy Park.

Squatters given noon ultimatum

— say families

Staff Reporter

THE 26 homeless shanty families living on a plot at Grassy Park — described in a doctor's report as hygienically "grossly inadequate" — have been threatened with police action unless they move by noon today.

The head of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, Mr Ronald Roberts, said yesterday he intended to have the matter raised in Parliament.

"It is the whole general principal of the situation that appals me, not just the plight of these squatter families. The fact is, they have every legal right to be where they are," he said.

(On Friday the Chief Engineer of the Divisional Council, Mr M K Botha, when questioned about the demolition of the shacks, said: "Anyway, it is our property, isn't it? We're always having requests from Grassy Park residents to cut bushes to cut down on lawlessness.")

Mr Roberts said he visited the site on Saturday and that several families had told him Divisional Council officials had threatened them with police action if they were still there at noon today.

"But most of the families do not know what to do, nor where to go. I spoke to the Secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr W Vivier, but he told me his hands were tied, that the Department of Community Development would not permit the erection of any more shanties to house these people.

Confiscated

"There is also a further danger of the squatters' building material being confiscated under the new illegal Squatters Amendment Bill, and they could face subsequent court action."

A City doctor also visited the site at the weekend and has submitted a letter to the Divisional Council, stating his findings.

The letter says: "I have seen today at least two women in the last stages of pregnancy, a month-old boy recently discharged from the Red Cross Hospital for jaundice and gastro-enteritis, a three-year-old child treated at the City Hospital for diphtheria, an elderly woman with bilateral corneal opacities, one woman under treatment for glandular TB, and at least 20 children under the age of 10.

"Medical care is adequate for those who receive it but basic shelter and environmental hygiene is grossly inadequate."

By late last night, some of the families had fashioned crude shelters.

According to Sister Theresa, a Roman Catholic nun who works at the nearby Catholic Church Centre, the families had re-erected the sheets of iron left after bulldozing operations last week, and had reinforced the "buildings" with uprooted bushes.



MRS MAGDALENE SOLOMONS (left) and Mrs Jeanette Bartman are among the homeless squatter families living in the open along Klip Road, Grassy Park. On the left is their hovel which is barely a metre high and in the background on the right is the Dense Bush squatter camp from which they were evicted.

EVICTED
ARGUS 1/2/77
FAMILIES
LIVING
IN BUSH

THE 26 homeless squatter families along Klip Road, Grassy Park, whose shacks were pulled down last Thursday by the Cape Divisional Council, have moved into tiny hovels they have built from Port Jackson bushes and corrugated iron sheets.

The families, who had been squatting near their hovels in a shanty area called Dense Bush, were

tion does not affect the Magistrate's Court Act of 1944 which provides for the imprisonment of a judgment debtor for failing to satisfy a judgment.

Modderdam Road squatters pre-empt the Department of Public Works demolition squads by removing the precious iron from an unoccupied shack themselves, about mid-morning yesterday.

New shacks demolished at Modderdam Road camp

Cape Times 2/2/77

THE Department of Public Works has in the past two days demolished a number of unoccupied shacks which were in the process of being built, at the Modderdam Road squatter camp.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Mr M N du Preez.

Meanwhile at Grassy Park, the squatters evicted by the Divisional Council on Thursday were yesterday still living on the plot where their shacks had been.

Dr F K Mitchell, the Divisional Council's Chief Medical Officer of Health, yesterday described the findings of a doctor's report on health conditions among

the squatters as "pretty typical of any community of 150 people on the Cape Flats . . . It's just one of those sad facts of life about indigent people and that's what we're trying to improve".

He said that the wood and iron taken by Department officials and at present stored by the Department could be retrieved by the owners by contacting Mr Du Toit Roux, regional representative of the Department, at 45-5671.

A representative of the Modderdam Road squatters' committee said yesterday that the squatters were "not here because they evade certain laws; they are only here because of the housing shortage".

Referring to the officials in charge of the demolitions he said: "We are not in a position to ask White people who they are . . . once you push your views you are taken as a ringleader or an agitator."

Police were at the camp yesterday, but Mr Du Preez said trouble had neither been expected nor occurred.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, will raise the squatter issue in Parliament soon, his office said yesterday.

'WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO US?'

MRS Erika Smit is young, pregnant and homeless. Despair was written on her face as she stood in an open field along Klip Road, Grassy Park this week and asked: 'What will happen to us?'

Her family, who had been squatting in a shanty area called Dense Bush, had their shacks demolished by the Cape Divisional Council last week.

The demolition followed a council decision to number all shacks in Grassy Park and not to allow the erection of any new ones after June last year.

About 24 shack 'owners' were served with eviction orders but by the time the council's demolition squad arrived, five shacks had already been dismantled by occupants who moved elsewhere.

The remaining 19 ponds were pulled down, leaving about 100 members of 26 families homeless.

'We slept under trees the first night,' said Mrs Smit, 'and the blankets

were wet the next morning.'

Now she lives in a makeshift hovel of corrugated iron and bushes with her husband, child, mother, three sisters and a friend.

Until a year ago they were living with friends on a farm in Ottery.

'The farmer wanted my husband to work on the farm. But the money was not good enough and so we came to Cape Town where there are more opportunities,' said Mrs Smit.

'We saw people putting up shacks in this area and

so we also built one. Then a council came and told us to move.

'It is not nice to live like this, but where can we get a house?' she asked.

There are no toilet facilities or pits to dump rubbish. Cooking is done on a paraffin pressure stove and water is collected from a nearby Roman Catholic Centre.

Mrs Smit sleeps in the solitary single bed with her three-year-old child and 14-year-old sister. All the others sleep on an old mat on the ground.

'There are no windows and lots of flies but we try and keep it clean,' said Mrs Smit.

She is expecting her baby within the next few weeks.

'It is heartbreaking that the baby will be brought up in conditions like this. We pray and ask God to help us,' she said.

'Two of her sisters are still at school and the other one has a job.

The friend, Mr Gerald Maclean, 50, has been living with them since July last year when a social worker introduced him to the family.

Mr R. Solomon, his wife, three children and six members of another family share an improvised low-roof dwelling made from canvas and cardboard boxes.

'I was living with my sister in Grassy Park but the house was too small and we had to move,' said Mr Solomon, 25, a security guard.

'We moved here on Easter Monday last year and put up a shack. We thought we would be given a number but last week we were suddenly told to pull down our shacks.

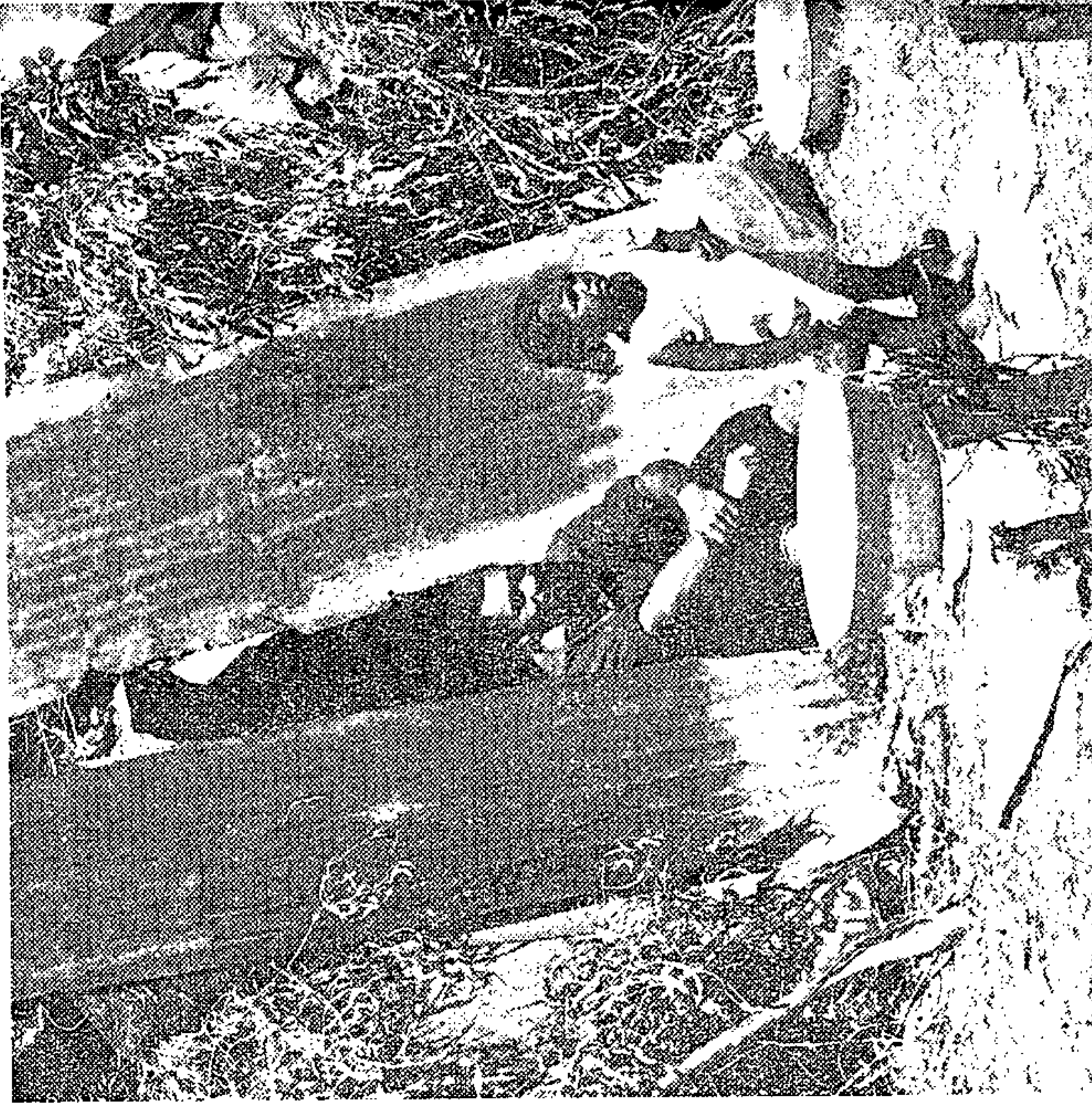
Since the Cape Divisional Council decided in June 1975 to take active steps to curb squatting in its area, some 1 133 unauthorised shacks have been demolished.

'Everyone knows that there is a serious housing backlog,' said Mr A. Miller, deputy secretary of the Cape Divisional Council.

'The council is doing its best to overcome this with the resources at its disposal. But its programme is likely to be severely hampered by the present financial stringency



ONE OF the temporary shelters made of bushes, sheets of corrugated iron and an old door along Klip Road, Grassy Park.



SHEETS of corrugated iron and bushes make up the temporary shelter which Mr Paul Gordon has erected along Klip Road, Grassy Park, after his shack was demolished by the Cape Divisional Council. With him outside the new dwelling is his niece, two-year-old Malanie Adams.



MRS ERIKA SMIT stands outside the hovel with her son, Mervyn.

Story: Mervyn Harris

Pictures: Dana le Roux

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 6, 1977

DESPERATE SQUATTERS TAKE OFFICIALS TO COURT

7000 SUE FOR WATER

THE DUTCH REFORMED Church will be served with notice of legal action this week by 7000 squatters living just outside Cape Town. Their aim — they want water.

The community, living on DRC land, have no water and there is a widespread outbreak of gastro-enteritis among children. They recently bored a hole for water but it was found to contain typhoid germs.

Bellville municipality refuses to lay on water until the request comes from the owners of the land. Part of the land is also owned by Cape Town's public works department.

Both the DRC and the PWD will be served with notice of legal action being taken against them.

Helping the desperate Modderdam Road families obtain basic facilities is the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

A spokesman said: "This will be a unique case. It is the first time squatters

have tried to take of- ficialdom to court. We are hoping that the court will order that water points be established."

The squatters beg water from people of the nearby elite Coloured suburb of Belhar. Africans who go for water are often ar- rested for pass offences.

When visiting the Mod- derdam camp this week, PWD officials, with several South African Policemen, used gangs of labourers to knock down shanties.

Groups of residents stood watching. Among them was Mrs. Marie Pretorius, a member of the squatters' residents com- mittee.

Mrs. Pretorius said only unoccupied shanties were being demolished but a PWD official had told her that the whole area was soon to be bulldozed flat.

A PWD official told a Sunday Tribune reporter to stop taking photographs and leave the area as the camp was on Government land. These demands were

ignored. Inside the camp some people were pulling down their own homes because they feared having their strips of zinc confiscated by officials.

An old woman who lives in a one-roomed cor- rugated iron shack said she had wanted to build on an extra room to cook in. Officials told her they would knock it down if she did.

Another member of the residents committee, Mr. P. Fisher said: "The tragedy is that as far as the Afrikaner Government is concerned, we 7000 people do not exist."

"Here we have a well ordered community with almost no crime. But the Government wants to knock our homes down and have us go into the bushes like animals."

No doctors attend to the sick of Modderdam Road. Only two nurses who work on a voluntary basis visit the area. One of the nurses said that the num- bers of sick children was

increasing continuously. The main problem was gastro-enteritis.

"Luckily there is no pump at the borehole that was drilled, because the people would be using the water if there was. The water was found to contain typhoid germs — probably through seepage from pit latrines."

Two weeks ago a spokesman for the Minis- ter of Health said reports that there were hazards to health at the camp were being investigated but squatters say no action has been taken.

Modderdam Road camp began growing last year. Some came from Crossroads squatter camp, others are Ciskeians who fled from Lady Grey and Herschel after the two areas were incorporated in the Transkei. Many fled from the riot-torn areas around Cape Town.

Tomorrow a joint com- mittee of Modderdam road and Belhar residents are to meet Mrs. Helen Surman to discuss their problems.

ואז בא היום שהוא קיבלה בריחה קטנה, לעניי האנשים האנשים בטקס זה, את גורל לבושה פשוטות היתה כמו בימי בחורות, וקומות, לאחר ששבה אליה הנכדה בערך עצמה, וקופה שוב. ואמר הנשים כי יפה היא יותר מאשר ביום חופתה.

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CRC-State talks on squatters

7/2/77
ARGUS 7/2/77
THREE Cabinet Ministers were to discuss the squatter problem with a delegation of Coloured Representative Council members at 4 pm today.

The talks were to be held in the office of the Minister of Coloured Relations (Mr H. Smit) in the House of Assembly. They follow an urgent request from the CRC member for Kasselsvlei, Mr A. Adams, asking the Minister of Coloured Relations, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Community Development to discuss the squatter problem with CRC members.

The CRC delegation were: Mr Adams, Mr E. M. Essop (Strandfontein), Mr Carter Ebrahim (South Cape), Mr David Currey (CRC Executive Member in Charge of Rural Areas and deputy leader of the Labour Party), Mrs Althea Jansen (CRC Executive Chairman) and Mr W. J. Bergins (leader of the opposition, Federal Party in the CRC).

Mr Adams said the fact that the Cabinet Ministers had agreed to

discuss the matter with a cross-section of the CRC showed that the squatter problem was an issue which greatly perturbed the Government.

RESOLVED

It substantiates the general contention among all concerned that the matter should be resolved as soon as possible on humanitarian grounds, Mr Adams said.

Among the issues to be discussed were a call for the establishment of emergency squatter camps as an interim measure to overcome the housing shortage until proper accommodation can be provided for the squatters.

A call would also be made for the establishment of water supplies, sanitary facilities and refuse collection services at these squatter camps.

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However, the "dim k.w." syndrome is
Southern Africa).² A major problem

mining industry has to contend, as it seeks to employ less

foreign migrants, is that mining is widely regarded by black South Africans as lower class work. Hence, even as wages improve, there is resistance to undertaking what has, over the past 40 years, become a relatively low status job.³ Of course migration as such is not the only factor causing the

1. There is, as yet, no statistical evidence for this assertion which is based on impressions gained, during his professional work as an agricultural journalist, by Symond Fiske (personal communication, May 1975).

2. As an example of the "dim k.w." syndrome in Western Europe consider, "The fact ... that the immigrants do jobs that native Europeans would rather be unemployed than do", Jonathan Power, "The New Proletariat" Encounter (Sept. 1974) p.9. (italics in original).

3. Evidence for this comes from Kimberley where, according to management, a major difficulty in the diamond mines policy since 1972 of phasing out the migrant labour system was the unwillingness of local blacks to do some of the jobs (e.g. loading ore by hand shovel) which previously migrants had done. So the mines changed the method of loading.

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Cape Times 7/24/77

Squatters in despair as they await next blow

By REX TOMLINSON

THE SQUATTERS of Grassy Park have not disappeared. Nor have they found homes. They are living in makeshift shelters on a vacant plot on Klip Road.

On January 27 Divisional Council workers demolished the shacks they had been living in — some of them for close on a year.

By Friday last week the 26 families had managed to salvage odd bits of corrugated iron sheets, packing cases, scraps of cardboard and branches and had put these together to form crude shelters.

When visited on Friday with a gusting wind driving dust through the gaps in their rudimentary huts, the squatters were in a mood of despair.

Half-demolished

Mrs Josephine Adonis, 48, who lives with her husband, six children and her 75-year-old blind mother in a half-demolished shack — the Divisional Council left part of it standing on account of her blind mother — said: "We were told to move by

February 4. We've searched everywhere but there's no place to go. If we're moved we'll just have to camp on the road like the other people."

Another squatter, Mrs Ma, Jalene Solomons, lives with her husband and three children in a cardboard shelter which they share with another woman who has four children.

Two-year wait

She said she had applied for a house two years ago and had been told to wait. She is still waiting.

Her few pieces of furniture comprising the kitchen stand open to the sun and the south-easters.

Mrs D Smith, 38, also applied for a house two years ago.

"They told me I'm on the waiting list but that they were busy with 1968 people. I'm on the 1974 list. But they should give us houses, we're in such a bad way."

Apart from her four children and grandchild, Mrs Smith looks after Mr Gerald McClean who receives a disability grant of R38,50 a month. A social worker arranged for Mrs Smith to

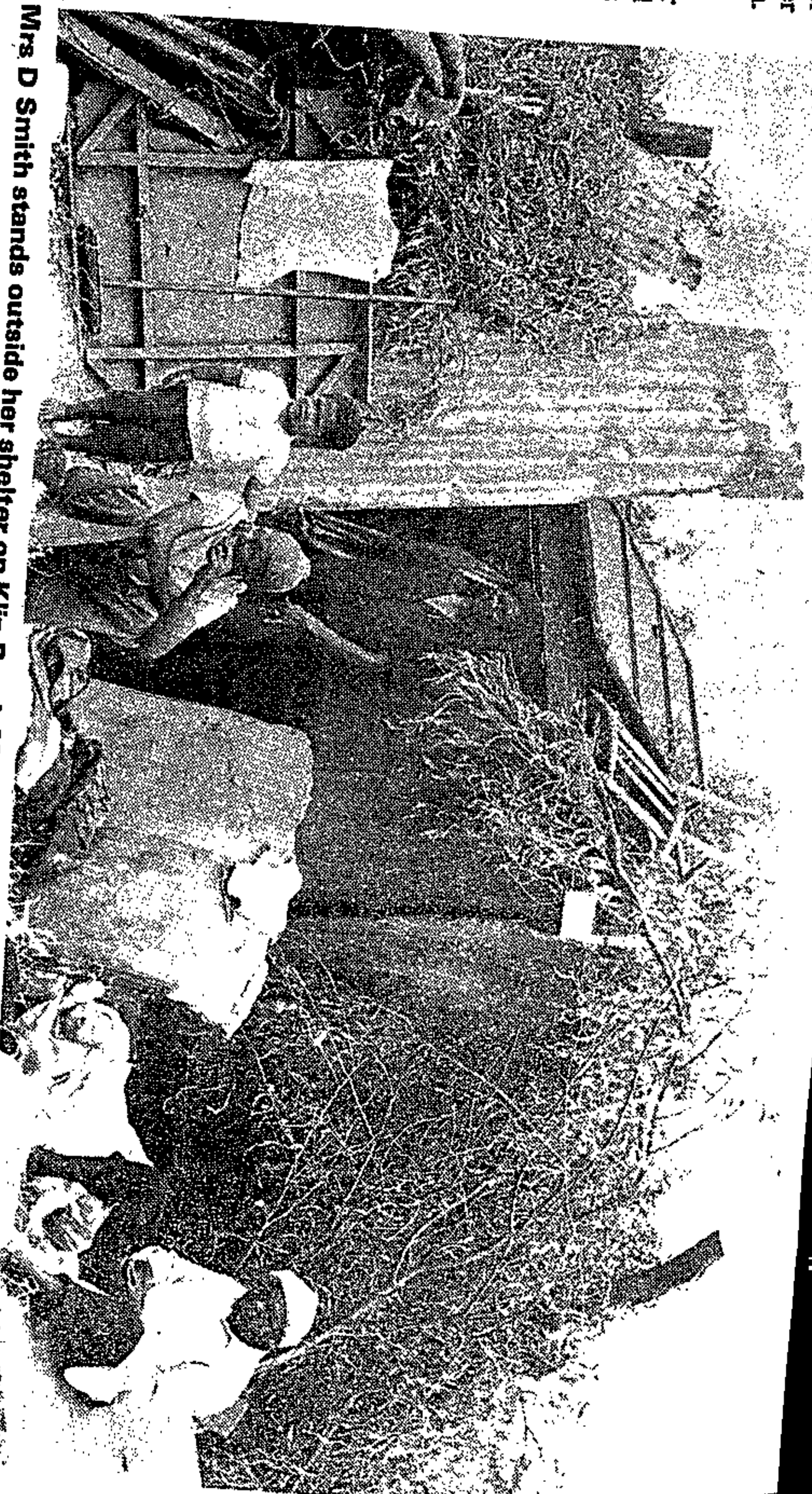
take him in as he is ill and needs to be looked after. Mrs Smith's husband is a labourer and is the sole breadwinner.

"What must we do?" Mrs Smith asked. "Where can we

go? Must we go on to the road?" And so about 120 men, women and children, struggle to keep out the wind and rain and wait to be moved again.



Mrs Josephine Adonis with one of her children in her half-demolished shack.



Mrs D Smith stands outside her shelter on Klip Road. Mr Gerald McClean, whom she was asked to look after, is on the right.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1977

The Cape Tim

15 000 squatters face eviction

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 5 000 Peninsula squatters will today receive Government notice to move from their shanty homes — the first step of concerted action by four Government departments to "clear up the illegal squatting problem."

The demolition of shanties in the area will begin on February 17, and by the time the clean-up operation is completed about 15 000 people will have been moved.

Further steps to combat illegal squatting include prosecution of employers who employ Coloured employees from outside the Peninsula without making sure that the employees have proper accommodation. Employers who are found guilty of this contravention

face fines of up to R500 and/or prison sentences.

At a press conference yesterday Mr. Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, said that the Government regarded the squatter problem "in a serious light."

Mr. Steyn said that it was not in his power to say where the people who are to be removed from squatter camps should go, but he hoped that they "would go back to the place of their origin."

The four departments taking part in the attempt to solve the problems of illegal squatting are Coloured

Affairs, Community Development, Bantu Administration and Public Works.

Mr. Steyn said: "In 1974 the Government began a crash housing programme to cope with the squatter problem. We said at that time, that from November 15, 1974, we would not allow any further squatting, although we were prepared to allow those who were already squatting at the time to continue to do so until we were able to find housing for them. The squatters we are about to move are those who began to squat after that date."

Mr. Steyn said that in the case of Coloured squatters

the problem had arisen largely because people had moved out of country municipalities into the Peninsula.

"We have been in touch with these municipalities and they have given us assurances that they would try to find accommodation for the Peninsula squatters if they returned to the municipalities from which they originally came."

In the case of African squatters, there were two separate categories — those who were "legally" living in the Peninsula and those who were staying here "illegally".

Attempts would be made to accommodate the African squatters who had urban residence permits in the

GOVT HAS SHOWN 'DISDAIN, CONTEMPT' — Page 2

Continued on page 2

Govt has shown 'disdain, contempt'

Staff Reporter

IN ANNOUNCING plans yesterday to evict more than 15 000 squatters from the Modderdam area, the Government showed its "complete disdain and contempt" for the CRC, Mr Lofty Adams, the Labour Party's chief whip, said last night.

The Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, was to have met a CRC delegation at 4pm to discuss the Peninsula squatter problem, but at a press conference at 3pm three Cabinet Ministers announced a Government plan of action.

"Today's episode must go down as one of the biggest acts of contempt and disdain for the CRC. We were just stuck in the middle and not recognized at all," said Mr Adams.

Eviction looming

Continued from page 1

African townships. Those who did not have the necessary permits would be sent back to their "place of origin".

A joint press statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, and Mr Steyn, released at the press conference yesterday, said that in view of the shortage of housing, local authorities had been requested to be "very sympathetic" towards people living in overcrowded conditions, because "overcrowding in a proper house is far better than living in shanties where overcrowding is also experienced".

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of Public Works, said he represented the legal owner of most of the land upon which the illegal squatting was taking place.

"We will start serving eviction notices on families in the Modderdam area tomorrow, and we will follow with notices to the other two areas within days," he said.

Squatter swoop starts today

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CAPE TOWN — The Government announced yesterday the largest single mopping-up operation so far to combat the squatter problem in the Peninsula would start today.

And that employers will now face shock penalties if they give work to people who do not have adequate housing.

At a press conference attended by three Government ministers and a deputy minister, it was announced that notice would be served today on 969 black, Coloured and Indian squatters in the Peninsula's Modderdam area to vacate their shanties.

This action would be the first of three consecutive attempts to clear the Peninsula area.

About 15 000 people at present occupying 3 011 shanties, would be affected.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, said proclamations would be published shortly which would make it an offence to employ people who were not adequately

housed.

Squatters would be allowed 10 days to comply with the order, after which demolition of the shanty towns would begin. About 22 000 shanties still had to be demolished in the Western Cape areas.

Squatters in the area legally would be housed in the existing black townships.

The majority of black squatters "however, did not qualify to remain in the Peninsula area in terms of the Bantu Consolidation Act, 1945, and they would be assisted in returning to their places of origin."

The Minister said there was an obligation on owners or occupiers and local authorities not to allow squatting on their land and to demolish shanties immediately.

Failure to act amounted to an offence, which was subject to heavy penalties.

The new proclamations carried a maximum fine of R500 or imprisonment of up to one year. — SAPA.

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The drift from the land has until recently been most marked in the white and Asiatic population groups but since about 1960 the number of "coloureds" on the land has also been dropping. Industrial, mining and urban competition for Africans had not until recently been as severe but indications are that the number of Africans employed by farmers is now falling too. With more intense competition from the mines, which are now recruiting locally, numbers are probably falling faster.

The advent of farm machinery was not initially used to replace labour but was rather taken as an opportunity by the farmers to extend and intensify their farming operations. Until the tractor arrived, the cultivation of large areas of land with unsophisticated labour and slow trek oxen was virtually impossible. Until motorised transport arrived, it was too tedious, expensive and slow to transport large quantities of produce from outlying farms. Until

Employers warned: No houses, no jobs

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Employers will face heavy penalties if they give work to people who do not have adequate housing, the Government announced yesterday.

The new measure coincides with tough action announced yesterday by the Government to deal with 15 000 illegal squatters, almost all Africans and Coloureds in the Cape Town area.

Details of the new moves were announced at a Press conference yesterday by the Minister of

Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

He said it was most irresponsible for people to employ others without finding out if they had accommodation.

It was "a most disgraceful act" for employers to give work to people who did not have proper housing.

Accordingly, in the near future, a proclamation would be issued making it an offence to give work to people who did not have adequate housing, and fines of up to R500 could be imposed, Mr Steyn said.

No home no job warns Steyn

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Employers will face tough penalties if they give work to people who do not have adequate housing, the Government announced yesterday.

The new measure coincides with Government plans to deal with 15 000 African and Coloured squatters in the Cape Town area.

Today 15 Government officials will give notice to 929 families, comprising about 5 000 people, in the Modderfontein Road area.

They will be assisted by officials of the Department of Coloured Affairs and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, who will help with rehousing.

Details of the new moves were announced at a Press conference given yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Hennie Smit, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen.

Mr. Steyn described it as "most irresponsible" for people to employ others without finding out if they had accommodation.

Fines

A proclamation would be issued soon making it an offence to give work to people who did not have adequate housing. Fines of up to R500 could be imposed, Mr. Steyn said.

The ministers said employers should realise they were not permitted to employ Africans unless they had proper housing, legal permission for employment in the area, registration for work and certain fees had been paid.

In the case of Coloureds, they said, employers were requested not to employ people unless they had found out whether proper accommodation was available.

Opposition MPs reacted with dismay and anger over the measures.

Mr. Walter Kingwill (U.P. Port Elizabeth Central), chief spokes-

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Opposition MPs reacted with dismay and anger over the measures.

Mr. Walter Kingwill (U.P. Port Elizabeth Central), chief spokesman on Coloured affairs for the United Party, said the party could under no circumstances curtail the movement of Coloured people.

Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert (PRP Rondebosch), said there was an air of unreality about the action.

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UP seeks urgent debate on squatter crisis

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY — Parliament may debate the squatter crisis today if the Speaker agrees to a United Party request that the Government's drastic plans to flatten the camps be discussed as a matter of grave national importance.

The party's Chief Whip, Mr T. Gray Hughes, Griqualand East, said last night that a motion has been drafted and submitted to the Speaker.

All three opposition parties have had telephone calls and telegrams from people disturbed that the latest Government plan could spark off a new wave of racial unrest. About 5 000 people are affected in the Government's first move.

Mr Myburgh Streicher, leader of the Independent United Party, said that although squatters were a health hazard the IUP could never agree to them being moved unless alternative accommodation were provided.

Mr Streicher suggested that the Government should provide employment for squatters in their place of origin.

In a joint statement the United Party spokesmen on Community Development, Coloured Affairs and

Bantu Administration, Mr Lionel Murray, Green Point; Mr Walter Kingwill, Port Elizabeth Central; and Mr Nic Olivier, Edenvale, said that the Government's action against the squatters was "bound to aggravate already tense relations".

The UP spokesmen said the influx of workseekers into urban areas was common to the world. To send workers back to their places of origin solved nothing.

There was a lack of State planning. "The bulldozer" was not the answer.

The PRP spokesman on Bantu Affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "In the present hostile climate the Government's so-called solution to the squatter problem is utterly foolhardy and negative."

She added that none of the tough measures and heavy penalties would spirit the squatters away from the Cape Peninsula.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, PRP Rondebosch, spokesman for Community Development, said South Africa was facing a potentially explosive situation that asks for careful planning for emergency housing rather than ignoring the structural realities of a very difficult problem.

305

Opposition plea on shanties

9/2/77

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Parliament may debate the squatter crisis today if the Speaker agrees to a United Party request that the Government's drastic plans to flatten the camps be discussed as a matter of grave national importance.

The party's Chief Whip, Mr. T. Gray Hughes, MP for Griqualand East, said last night that a motion has been drafted and submitted to the Speaker.

All three opposition parties have received telephone calls and telegrams from members of the public disturbed that the latest Government plan could spark off a new wave of racial unrest.

About 5000 people are affected in the Government's first move.

Mr. Myburgh Streicher, MP for Newton Park, leader of the Independent United Party — the

most conservative opposition group — said that although squatters were a health hazard. The IUP could never agree to them being moved unless alternative accommodation was provided.

The authorities should pay serious attention to an important feature of the squatter problem. Where do these people come from and why did they move to the urban areas?

"Lack of sufficient employment elsewhere can be an important reason. In times of economic distress the problem is aggravated."

Mr. Streicher suggested that the Government should provide employment to squatters in their place of origin.

In a joint statement the United Party's

spokesman on community development, Coloured affairs and Bantu administration — Mr. Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point, Mr. Walter Kingwill, MP for Port Elizabeth Central and Mr. Nic Olivier, MP for Edenvale — said the Government's action against the squatters was "bound to aggravate the already tense relations."

There was a lack of State planning and the bulldozer was not the answer.

The Progressive Reform Party's spokesman on Bantu affairs, Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said: "In the present hostile climate the Government's so-called solution to the squatter problem is utterly foolhardy and negative."

Squatters will leave by rail

ARGUS 9/2/77

RAILWAY tickets to their place of origin will be given to those of the 12 000 or so Black squatters who are living in the Peninsula illegally, Mr A. Maclachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today.

He was referring to the squatters who are being served with eviction notices at three camps in Bellville South.

The Black families whose shanties will be demolished from February 17 number 2 526.

Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, said this week there were, on

average, about five people in each family.

Those Black people who are in the area legally in terms of Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act may approach the BAAB where they will be referred to accommodation in existing Black townships.

Asked if there was sufficient accommodation

for those legally in the area, Mr Maclachlan said there was but indicated that he did not think there were many such people.

The Secretary for Public Works, Mr M. M. du Preez, today explained that apart from the illegality of the squatters, the land on which they were camped was Government land which was needed for other State purposes.

He said part of it was needed for expansion of the University of the Western Cape but not at the moment.

But we must clear the site, he said. We cannot allow permanent squatters.

The Argus political correspondent reports that the squatter problem will be discussed in Parliament today during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill.

The Opposition has tried to have a special 24-hour debate on the matter, but the Speaker is unlikely to allow this as the Appropriation debate provides the opportunity for general discussion.

There has been sharp criticism of the Government in Opposition circles because of the decision to serve eviction notices on squatters while no alternative accommodation has been provided.

(See Page 13.)

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Squatters will seek legal advice

9/2/77 C
Staff Reporter

THE MODDERDAM Road Squatters' Action Committee "will seek legal advice on the Government's decision to evict squatters from the area", Pastor Steven R Bosman, executive member of the committee, said yesterday.

Mr Bosman, who is pastor of the Nama Church in the camp, is a squatter himself.

"Is there no longer the consideration of human dignity by the authorities to be ordering us out of this place? Where do they expect us to go?" he asked.

Both the Coloured and African squatters at the camp have been affected by the Government's decision to evict all squatters.

Yesterday the Department of Public Works started serving notices on about 15 000 squatters near Modderdam Road.

Prosecuted

In terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, squatters were warned that they were living on the camp illegally and could be prosecuted. They were ordered to move within seven days.

The Peninsula Bantu Administration Board also issued circulars warning the squatters that their shacks would be demolished if they did not move in seven days.

African squatters legally resident in the Peninsula could ask the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to allocate places where they could stay legally.

Those who were illegally staying in the Peninsula would be helped to return to their place of origin.

Cape Times 9/2/77

Many squatters claim long residence in Cape

Staff Reporter

A SPOT check of 20 Modderdam squatters' camp families yesterday showed that most of those interviewed had been living in the Cape Town area for at least five years, according to community worker Mr Rommel Roberts.

Mr Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) said yesterday that the families had been selected at random from the population of the camp, which housed about 1 400 families.

He said that the two

CFCIA workers who conducted the check found that all the Coloured families interviewed had been in the Cape Town area for more than five years and many had moved from the townships because of extreme overcrowding.

Many of the African families interviewed, Mr Roberts said, had a breadwinner who had been working in the Cape Town

area for more than 10 years.

"People can't go back to their origins because their origins are overcrowded. There's no work or accommodation for them in areas like the Transkei and the fact that they're in Modderdam means they're waiting for accommodation here.

"Some people have been on the waiting list for housing for years," he said.

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Squatter removal plan may spark off debate

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All three opposition parties have received telephone calls and telegrams from the public disturbed that the latest Government plan could spark off a new wave of racial unrest. About 5 000 people are affected in the Government's first move.

Mr Myburgh Streicher, Leader of the Independent United Party said although squatters were a health hazard, the IUP could never agree to their being moved unless alter-

native accommodation was provided.

United Party spokesmen said the influx of workseekers into urban areas was common to the world. To send workers back to their places of origin solved nothing.

It only increased bitterness and resentment.

Existing legal provisions would not be the answer. There was a lack of state planning and "the bulldozer" was not the answer.

The Progressive Reform Party's spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "In the present hostile

climate the Government's so-called solution to the squatter problem is utterly foolhardy and negative.

"There is nowhere else for them to go where they can earn a comfortable living and as far as blacks are concerned the natural desire to live a family life is a further overriding consideration," she said.

Meanwhile the Modderdam Road squatters' action committee will seek legal advice on the Government's decision to evict squatters from the area, Pastor Steven Bosman, executive member of the committee, said yesterday. — SAPA-DDC.

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PREDICTED

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DURBIN-WATSON D STATISTIC 1.52342

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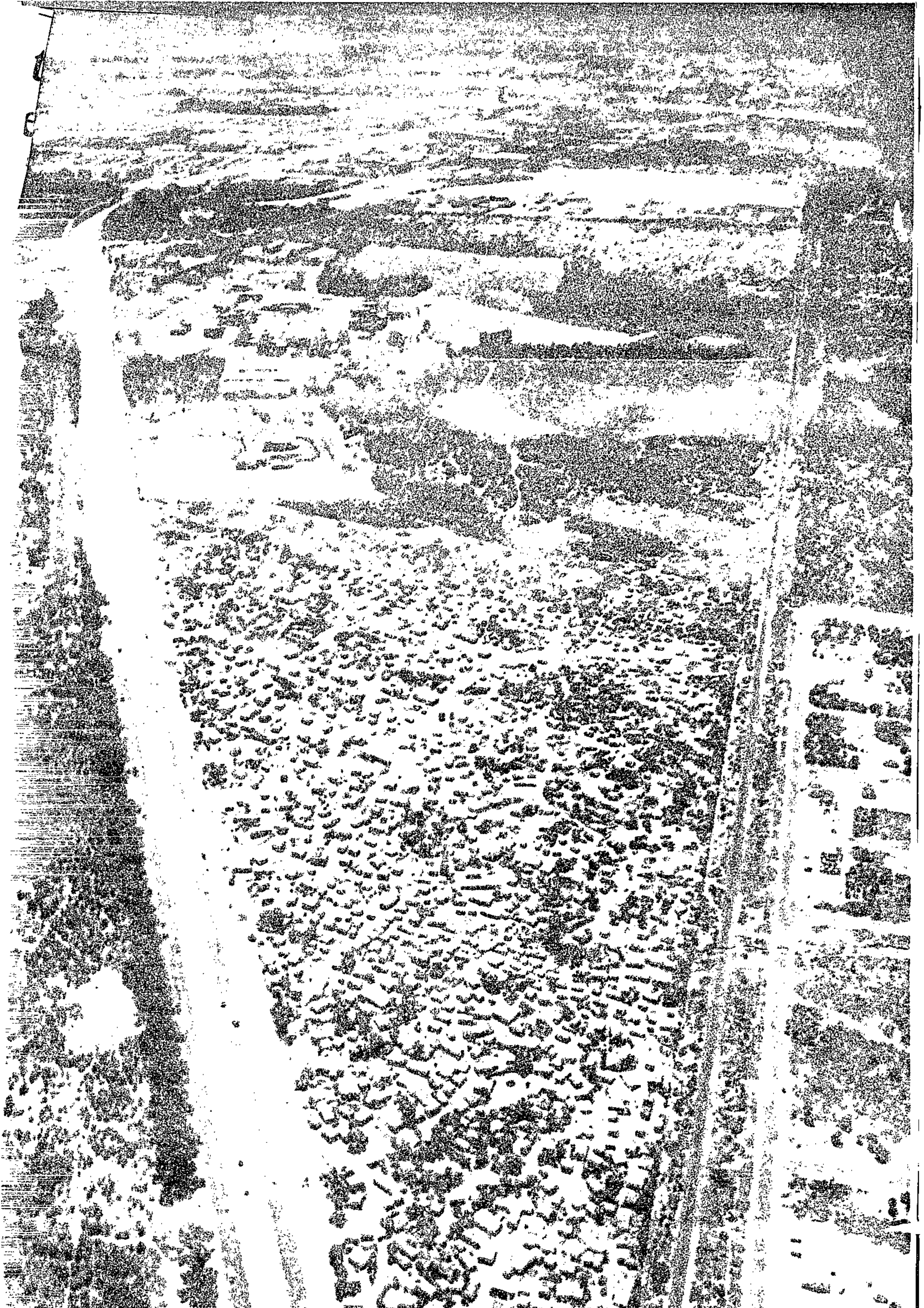
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9/2/77

(305)

Teeming camp comes under the axe



Hemmed by the triangle created by Modderdam Road and the Bellville extension to the Cape Flats railway line is a congested squatter shanty town — its inhabitants have been given notice to leave the area in terms of the new Illegal Squatting Act. In the left background — bordering on the teeming bush camp — are the buildings of the Coloured Representative Council, the Coloured "parliament", where the majority Labour Party has pledged itself to oppose Government harassment of squatters. Farther back is the campus of the University of the Western Cape and the growing shanty town which is named Werkgenot.

Picture: BPP

Shortage of new housing for squatters

LOCAL government authorities in and around Cape Town said today they did not have housing for many of the 3 011 squatter families who have been promised alternative accommodation by the Government.

PRP CALL ON PLAN TO RAZE SHACKS

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Reform Party's parliamentary caucus today expressed its deep concern at the possible consequences of the Government's decision to demolish thousands of Coloured and African squatter homes in the Peninsula.

A statement issued after a meeting of the caucus today said:

'The squatter shacks are inadequate, the squatter townships are unauthorised, but the shacks and the townships provide shelter and a community life for thousands of families for whom there is no proper accommodation and at a time when the Government is cutting back expenditure on housing.

'Without giving any guarantee of providing alternative accommodation the Government has decided to demolish the shacks.

HOMELESS

'Not only will thousands of people be homeless, but in the tense atmosphere which still prevails after

last year's unrest the impact of this action by the Government on the Coloured and African communities cannot be underestimated.

'Caucus as a matter of urgency calls on the Government to refrain from using the power it has under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

'Instead of demolishing squatter homes the Government should be getting on with a vast sub-economic house building programme.

AGGRAVATED

'Once houses have been provided the squatter shacks will disappear. Until houses have been provided the problems will not be solved and will only be aggravated by the latest Government decision.

'The caucus sought an urgent interview with the Prime Minister, who has referred it to the Ministers of Community Development and Public Works. Caucus is pursuing this matter.'

(News by T. Wentzel, Press Gallery, Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.)

Several municipalities — including Cape Town — said they had waiting lists in their areas and arrangements had not yet been made to absorb any of the families who began receiving eviction notices this week.

The families are at present in three shanty camps in Bellville South, near the University of the Western Cape.

The director of labour and community services for the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr P. S. Pietersen, said Black families who were in the Western Cape legally would be allowed to erect temporary structures at a camp with emergency services in Nyanga.

AVAILABLE

This would be until housing became available for them. No houses for Blacks were at present being built in the Western Cape.

Those living in the region illegally would have to return to their homelands. The board would consider financial assistance for these people on merit, Mr Pietersen said.

There are 2 526 Black families in the three camps and 483 Coloured families.

A Cape Divisional Council spokesman said it would be a 'physical impossibility' to house the Coloured people in the camps who were on the council's waiting list.

BACKLOG

Senior municipal officials today gave the following position in their areas:

● Cape Town has a backlog of about 25 000 housing units. The City Council would make a decision on housing the squatters if approached by a Government department.

● Bellville has a waiting list of more than 1 000. The municipality 'did not know' how it would cope with a request to house the squatters.

● Paarl has a waiting list of between 500 and 800 and the municipality would have to decide how to handle squatters from the Peninsula, if it was faced with returning families.

● Stellenbosch was 'handling its own housing situation' and the problem of squatters returning there was 'purely hypothetical.'

'Absurd' to make industry pay

Financial Staff

CAPE industrialists want the Government to squash proposals that will make employers liable to fines up to R500 or imprisonment if they employ Coloured workers without making sure they are 'properly housed.'

A proclamation, making non-compliance an offence, is to be issued soon by the Minister of Community Development, Mr S. J. M. Steyn, in the drive against squatters in the Peninsula.

'It is absurd to ask employers to be responsible — this is something that must be squashed immediately,' said Mr S. R. Back, president of Cape Chamber of Industries, today.

As soon as the proclamation is published, the chamber's parliamentary committee intended to take up the matter with the Minister.

IMPOSSIBLE

'Firms with 600 workers and a labour turnover of 40 percent a year will find it impossible to check up on the housing of every young girl who applies for a job,' he said.

'This is something that the private sector should never do and it could only cause a lot of friction. Our function is to give jobs to these people and to try to help them with housing.'

Mr F. K. Lighton, director of the Cape Employers' Association, said many firms employed highly reputable Coloured workers who lived in deplorable circumstances through no fault of their own.

The principle of trying to stem the flow from rural areas had some merit but at the same time the new measures should not act unfairly on people who were legitimately in the Peninsula.

FIRMS' OFFER

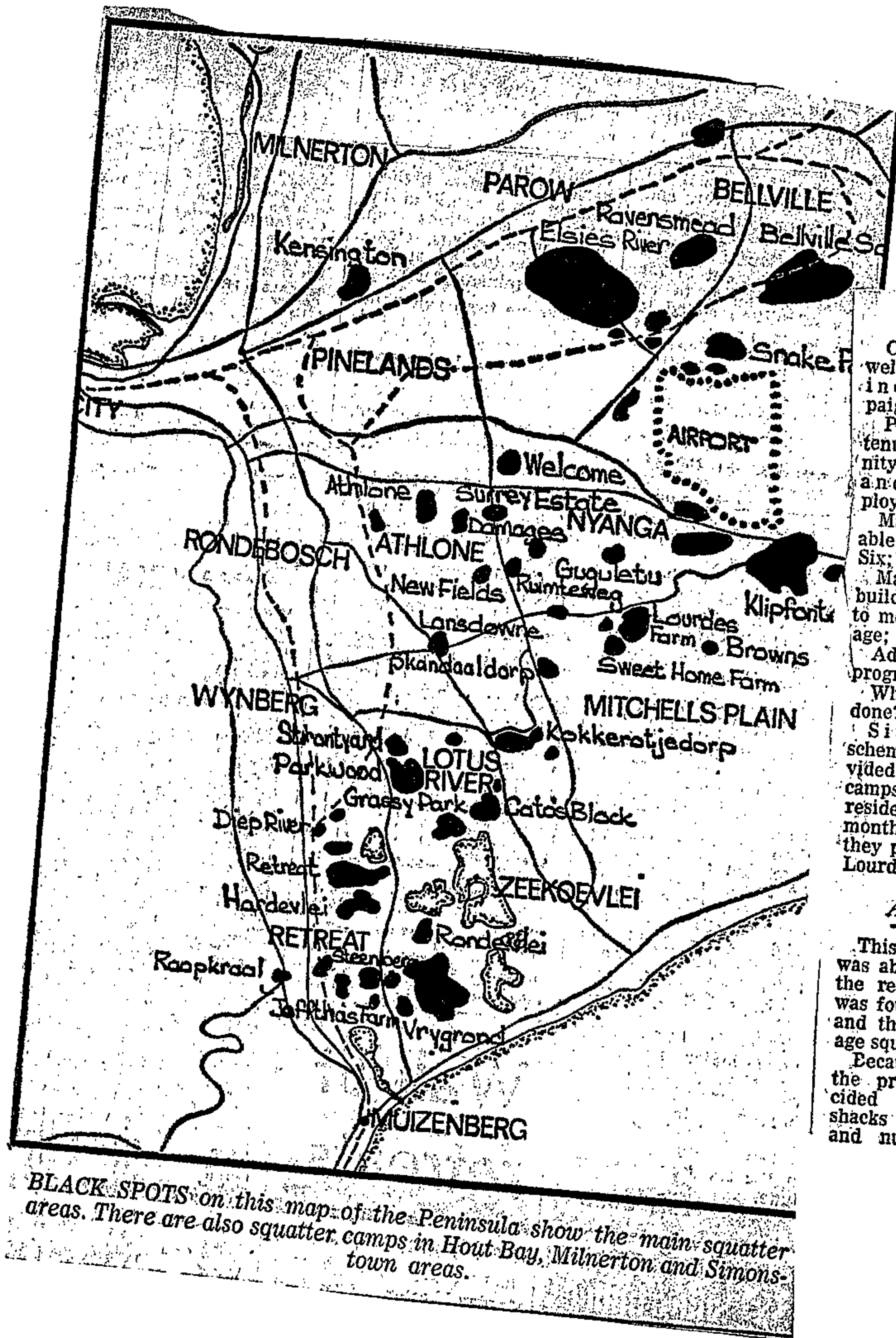
Several big firms had tried to be allowed to build houses for their Coloured workers, without success.

'This association had plans to build 300 houses but the City Council turned them down last year.'

'Several employers asked us to get houses for workers and we even reduced the number to 150. But the City Council refused that too on the grounds that there were more houses than applicants at Mitchell's Plain.'



9/02/77



Welfare

Organising community welfare visits which could include literacy campaigns;
 Providing security of tenure to allow community feelings to develop and encourage employment;
 Make more land available — such as District Six;
 Maintain as high a building rate as possible to meet the housing shortage;
 Advising on self-help programmes.
 What has and is being done?
 Site and service schemes have been provided at three emergency camps — Vrygrond where residents pay R6.50 a month, Crossroads where they pay R10 a month and Lourdes Farm.

Abandoned

This concept, however, was abandoned in 1975 — the reasons given that it was found to be of no use and that it would encourage squatting.
 Because of the size of the problem, it was decided that all existing shacks would be identified and numbered and that

9/02/77

Who are they?

Who are the squatters and why do they squat? According to Professor S. P. Cilliers, Professor of Sociology, at Stellenbosch University, and others, they include:

- Immigrants from rural areas seeking work;
- People with low income who find squatting cheaper;
- People taking refuge from crime, anti-social behaviour and lack of privacy in housing estates;
- People of mixed marriages or associations who may not live in Black or Coloured townships;
- Black people who prefer to live with their families and have to squat as there is no family accommodation available in the Black townships;

Survey

Dr. Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said a survey had shown 24 percent of squatter wage earners had been in one job for four to nine years and a further 13 percent had had the same job for 10 or more years.

He blamed the Group Areas Act as the single biggest factor contributing to the Coloured housing shortage because it restricted the land available for housing, took away accommodation previously available to Coloured people and did not allow for the housing of couples of mixed marriages.

56 000 homes

He estimated (in May last year) that there was a need for about 56 000 dwellings — 35 000 for squatter families, 23 000 for families suffering from overcrowding and 8 000 for those to be evicted under the Group Areas Act.

His figure is slightly higher than that given by the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, who has said housing for about 40 000 families was required.

Ways to tackle the squatter problem have been suggested by numerous organisations, councillors, members of Parliament and other bodies. These include:

Recognising that squatters have to live somewhere until alternative accommodation is provided.

Accepting squatter camps as a necessary measure.

Establishing minimum building standards for shanties.

Providing basic sanitation services.

Providing regular health visits.

Providing building

THIS aerial picture of a section of Crossroads squatter camp in Nyanga shows the size of the task involved in implementing the Government's decision to clear 15 000 squatters.

any shacks built after November, 1975, would be demolished.

It is estimated that last year the Divisional Council demolished more than 1 000 shanties in its area.

New law

In April last year the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill was passed. This was aimed at preventing the erection of squatter dwellings and provided for their demolition without the need to apply for a court order but eviction notices had to be served.

Penalties were stipulated for landowners who allowed squatters to erect shanties and did not demolish them.

The Government plans to combat the squatter problem by eliminating the housing shortage.

Mr. Steyn has said his department, the Divisional Councils of the Cape and Stellenbosch would move 'heaven and earth' to meet the housing shortage.

At various times in the past year he has said the problem could be solved in five to seven years if the present building rate could be maintained.

Most recently, however, in September last year, he warned that this depended on the economic conditions of the country and the funds available for housing.

(News by M. J. Burnett, 122 St George's St, Cape Town).

9/02/77

Peninsula squatters may total 250 000

THE squatter problem in the greater Cape Town area has mushroomed in the past five years and the number of shanty dwellers is estimated to have more than doubled in that period.

What were scattered pockets of squatters in areas such as Retreat, Grassy Park and Philippi have expanded to virtual small cities with inhabitants numbering tens of thousands.

The problem grew, according to Mr. Rommel Roberts of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, after 1966 when, under the Group Areas Act, families started to be moved out of District Six.

By 1971, he estimates, there were fewer than 100 000 squatters but since then the number has increased steadily. Today it is estimated the number of squatters in this area is between 220 000 and 250 000.

● Families too large for their existing homes;

● People who cannot afford housing.

No choice

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann said last year: The people who are squatters in the Peninsula have no other choice. There are simply no houses available for them.

'I am aware the central Government and local authorities are trying to meet the housing shortage but these plans will take time to implement. Meanwhile these people have to live. Where are they to do this except in pondoks?'

R10-A-SHACK MAY BE CUT

By Lester Venter

THE Cape Divisional Council is under pressure to review its R10-a-shack levy for emergency services in the Crossroads squatter camp — which may lead to a reduction in the charge.

Early calculations indicate that the R10 a month could bring the council far more than it is going to run the camp although the council says it is too soon to say sure.

Discussions the Divisional Council has already had on the levy and its possible reduction have placed behind closed doors.

This week a warning came from a clergyman that with Crossroads squatters are dissatisfied with the R10 levy and resistance to it is growing.

The calls for change in the charge are coming from squatters themselves, the Constantia Property Owners' Association and a councillor, Mr. John Bridgman.

The squatters, through Crossroads community leaders, have formerly asked the Divisional Council

to reduce the levy, which they feel is too high for the services they receive. Their request has been forwarded to the council by a firm of Cape Town attorneys, acting on the squatters' behalf.

In a resolution submitted to the council, the Constantia Property Owners' Association has proposed that half the cost of running the emergency camp be passed on to the general rate.

A motion by Mr. Bridgman calling for a review of the levy was placed before the council at its meeting last month.

The Constantia Property Owners' Association proposal will come before the council's finance committee and housing committee next week. The squatters' request may also be considered, although a council spokesman this week would not confirm it had been received or say when it would be discussed.

Too early

The committee's recommendations could come before the full council for discussions at its meeting in 10 days' time.

This week the attitude of the council, now in its third month of collecting the levy, was that the R10

was levied according to estimates of the cost of the emergency services and that it is too early to review the charge.

However, councillors are talking of 'a bit of a hoo-ha' over the R10 levy and 'differences of opinion' behind the scenes.

The motion by Mr. Bridgman last month was discussed 'in committee' — a procedural device whereby proceedings of the council are not made public. The outcome of that discussion has been recorded in a separate minute book, according to a council official, which is not available to the public.

This week councillors were reluctant to discuss whether the council acted correctly in considering the motion behind closed doors. The matter is considered 'delicate.'

More shacks

Speculation that a decrease in the charge may be feasible has been encouraged by the fact that there are many more squatters' shacks than the council based its original costs estimate on. This could lead to a large surplus created by the R10 levy.

In July last year, the council estimated that 2 000 squatter units would have to pay R10 each to cover projected costs of R240 000.

In September, however, it was found that there were 3 123 shacks. The squatters have previously stated their willingness to pay for health services and in the first collection in November 98.5 per cent of them paid the R10.

1977 budget

This, if projected, would mean an income from the levy over a year of about R369 000 — R129 000 more than the original cost estimate.

A later estimate, made in November for the council's 1977 budget, set the cost for Crossroads at

R180 000, plus a R90 000 deficit from 1976. This total of R270 000 could still leave a large surplus.

The chairman of the council, Mr. H. J. Kriel, said this week: 'We are not interested in profits at Crossroads, simply covering the costs.'

'Crossroads must not cost the ratepayer any money,' he said.

'It's difficult at this stage to say how much the thing is costing us. It's not an unreasonable attitude we are taking at this stage. It's just that there is no justification for lowering the levy.'

'When we see we can reduce it, we will do so,' Mr. Kriel said.

A senior council official said the levy could be reduced when capital expenses had been defrayed.

Water points

These expenses have included 16 water points for the community of between 12 000 and 15 000 people, gravel roads and salaries for collection staff and their uniforms.

The Rev. David Russell, who through his work with squatters has long been associated with Crossroads, said he feared the system there would break down.

'The people have a deep sense of injustice,' he said. 'They know what the rents are in the townships, the charges at other squatter camps, what the people get there, and what they are getting at Crossroads.'

A standard, four-roomed brick house in Guguletu costs R11,61 a month. These houses have running water, water-borne sewerage and facilities for electricity, provided at the resident's expense.

Resistance

Mr. Russell said resistance among the Crossroads dwellers to the R10 levy was increasing. People there have told

Weekend Argus they welcome the services but they cannot afford the R10.

In an interview with the chairman of the Divisional Council, Mr. Kriel said there were people at Crossroads asking the squatters not to pay the levy.

Mr. Russell, in a separate interview, said: 'I have heard that some people connected with the Divisional Council have got the impression that I've encouraged people not to pay.'

'I deny that emphatically. I have supported the people in their desire to work with the Divisional Council.'



Squatter shacks won't be bulldozed, says Minister

10/2/77 RSM

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Under no circumstances would any squatters' shacks in the Cape Peninsula be bulldozed, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr Steyn was speaking during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill. He said the Government had a duty to act against squatters, but not blindly and not without consideration.

"But we must be careful that sentimentality does not lead to irresponsibility."

Suggestions that the shacks would be bulldozed and that the Government was showing a lack of compassion towards the people concerned was "nonsense."

It should be remembered that the squatters were breaking the law, he said.

"We have no duty to consult with people who are lawbreakers."

The Government was doing its best to improve the housing situation, said the Minister.

A survey of squatters in the Cape Peninsula in 1974 had shown there were 110 000 people living in 22 000 shacks.

Wide publicity was given to the Government's determination to prevent an increase in this number, and it was made clear that new shacks would be demolished. At the same time the provision of housing had increased at an unprecedented rate.

But, in spite of this, the number of squatters grew, said Mr Steyn. It became known that squatters were being guided and encouraged to squat and that they were receiving legal and financial aid.

This was something the Government could not allow to continue.

The Minister said he was confident the squatters could be rehoused.

Mr Steyn said that last year 35 000 houses had been built by the Government for all races. This was more in one year than in the past 20 years.

"This problem will be solved in five years if we do what the United Nations recommends and retard the process of urbanisation."

"We are going to tackle the problem by not permitting further squatting and by making houses available on an unprecedented scale." — Sapa.

303

Govt to give train tickets to squatters

19/2/77, PM

CAPE TOWN. — Railway tickets will be given to the Cape squatters so that they can return to their places of origin, Mr A. McLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said yesterday.

He was referring to the squatters who were being served with eviction notices at three camps in Bellville South. Shanties are scheduled to be demolished from February 17.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said this week that those Black people who were in the area legally would be referred to

accommodation in existing townships.

The Progressive Reform Party yesterday called on the Government to drop its plan to demolish the squatter homes, saying priority should instead be given to a vast sub-economic housing programme.

A statement by the party caucus said it was concerned at the decision at a time when there was still a tense atmosphere after last year's unrest.

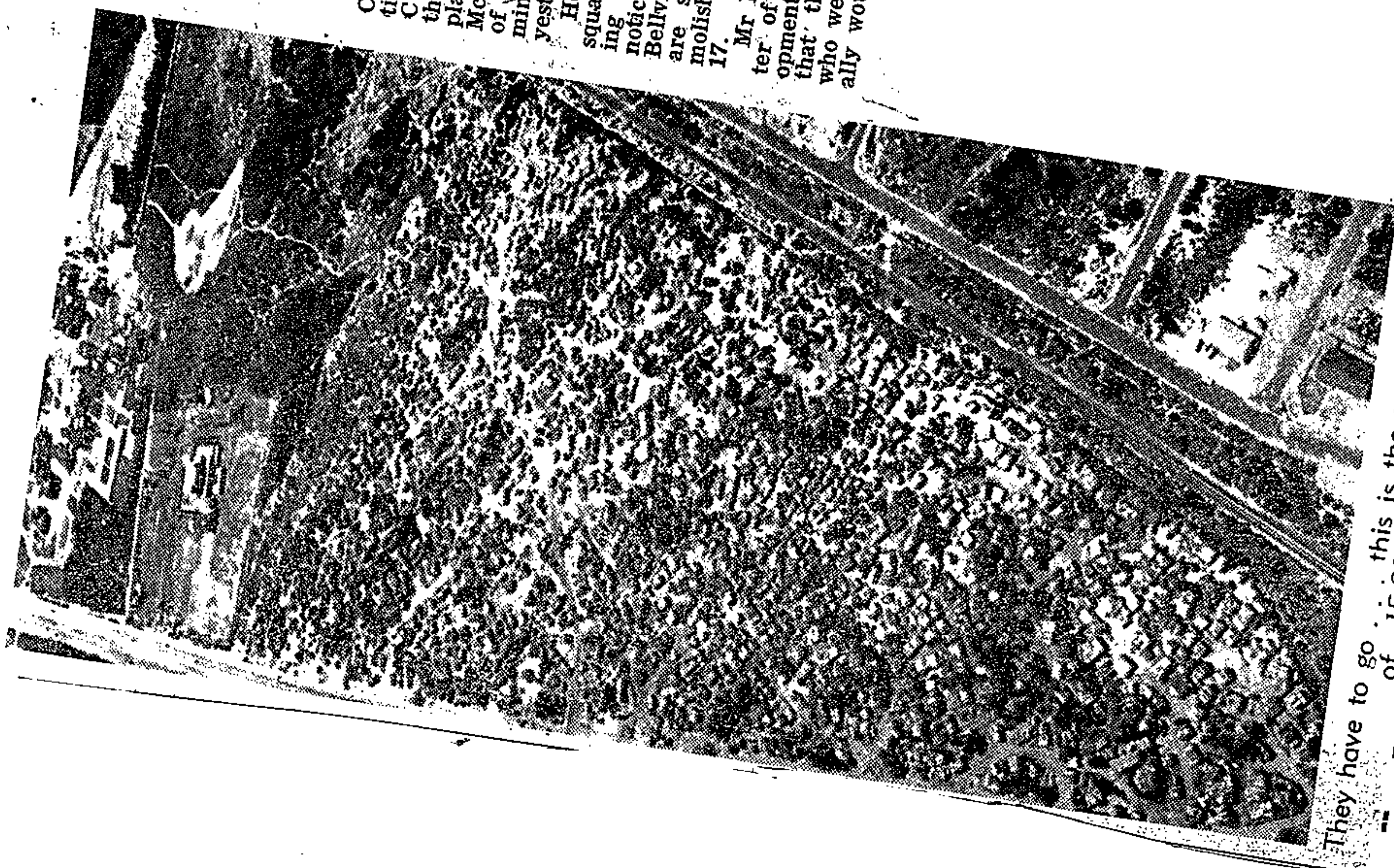
The Minister of Community Development had told the PRP: "Once houses have been provided, the squatter shacks will disappear."

The Secretary for Public

Works, Mr M. M. du Preez, explained that, apart from the illegality of the squatters, the land on which they were camped was Government property which was needed "for other State purposes."

Part was needed for the University of the Western Cape expansion "but not at the moment," he said, and added: "We must clear the site. We cannot allow permanent squatters."

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, warned that demolition of shacks could lead to further outbreaks of unrest and violence.



They have to go. This is the squatter camp of 15,000 people.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederlands”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klanken en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderinge op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialektvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste ponering tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerlé. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die ontstaan van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die vloed; aan die ander kant was hy van Indo-Po-

Shanties demolished

CAPE TOWN — Three pregnant women, a 12-day-old baby and families who claimed they had been waiting for council accommodation for years were among the squatters whose shanties at Grassy Park were demolished by the Cape Divisional Council yesterday.

“Even the dead have places where they can rest, but we have nothing,” said Mr Raymond Johnson, father of three children aged eight to five years, as divisional council labourers removed the last pieces of corrugated iron and wood from his home in a drain-

gebroke Portugees gepraat het. In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoliserings. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoliserings in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Uproar over ousting of squatters

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government decision to demolish 3011 squatter huts on State land in Bellville South turned into one of the liveliest debates of the current session in the Assembly.

The eviction of about 15 000 people in terms of the new Illegal Squatting Act was discussed during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill after an attempt by the United Party to have a two-and-a-half hour snap debate on the subject had failed.

Introducing the second reading debate of the "little budget," Mr D D Baxter, the United Party's chief spokesman on finance, said that the forced eviction of squatters and the demolition of squatter huts when there was nowhere for them to go could lead to a serious and even explosive situation.

HUMAN

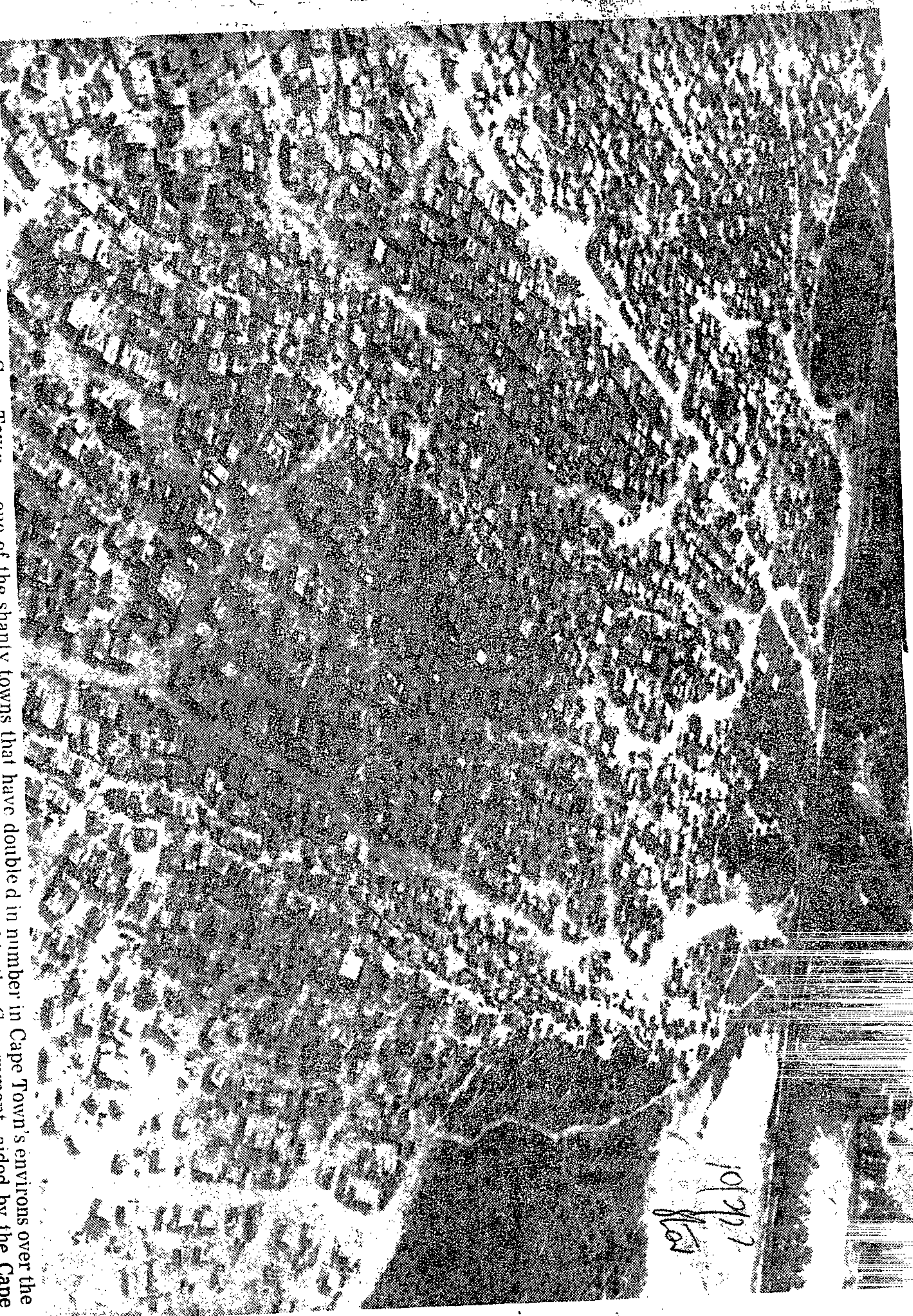
Mr Baxter (UP Constantia) said the squatter problem was a human situation requiring a human solution. The Government decision coming when it did could not have been more ill-timed.

He said the situation would be seen by foreign investors as a sign of oppression by the whites, which could lead to renewed unrest and lack of confidence.

Mr Lionel Murray, the United Party's chief spokesman on community development, said that in terms of the action thousands of homes would be demolished or "bulldozed" unless the occupants vacated their homes within the given period.

Mr H H Schwarz (PRP Yeoville) said that the Government was guilty of a greater crime by not providing housing for the squatters than the crime the squatters themselves were committing by erecting shacks on state land.

● Picture Page 17



Crossroads squatter camp, Nyanga, Cape Town — one of the shantytowns that have doubled in number in Cape Town's environs over the past five years. Planners estimate the disease-ridden slums house about 220 000 people against this the Government, aided by the Cape Divisional Councils affected, plan to rehouse 15 000 this year. "We will move heaven and earth," says the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, "to meet the housing shortage." But the economic climate, he warned, would hamper redevelopment.

Bulldozing of shacks 'nonsense'

CAPE TOWN—Under no circumstances would any squatters' shacks in the Peninsula be bulldozed, the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Steyn, speaking during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill, said the Government had a duty to act against squatters, but not blindly and not without consideration.

Suggestions that the shacks would be bulldozed and that the Government was showing a lack of compassion towards the people concerned were "nonsense."

The problem was not new — it was part of the process of urbanisation prevalent throughout the world.

A survey made of squatters in the Cape Peninsula in 1974 showed there were 170 008 people living in 22 080 shacks.

Demolition

It was made clear that any new shacks would be subject to demolition.

At the same time the provision of housing had increased at an unprecedented rate.

But the number of squatters grew.

Squatters were welcome on certain areas of land and were being guided and encouraged to squat. They were receiving legal and financial aid.

This was something the Government could not allow to continue.

Since the Government's statement that no new squatting would be allowed after November 15, 1974, a further 3 008 shacks had been erected.

Those who were living in squatter camps prior to November, 1974, would be allowed to remain until alternative housing was provided.

Notice

Notice would be served on 74 squatters, but every hut would be visited to "find out the people's problems and how we can help."

Mr. Steyn said that last year 35 080 houses had been built by the Government for all races.

Since April last year 13 000 houses had been built for Coloured persons — (Sapa.)

GIVE THE squatters caravans — Walters

By ANTON FERREIRA

MR TOM WALTERS, vice-chairman of the Cape Town City Council Housing Committee, yesterday suggested that all caravans in the Peninsula should be commandeered to house the Modderdam squatters — possibly on Rondebosch Common.

Mr Walters said he would propose the idea at an urgent meeting of the City Council which he asked the housing committee to convene to discuss the squatters' predicament.

Caravans had been earmarked for temporary shelter during emergencies by the civil defence authorities, and it should be decided

whether or not the 15 000 homeless squatters constituted an emergency.

Mr Walters thought they did. "There are about 2 000 caravans lying idle while people are living in the bush."

"I don't have a caravan myself, but they are welcome to use my tent."

He thought the caravans could be parked on Rondebosch and Green Point commons or on unused ground at golf courses and race tracks.

The chairman of the Cape Western region of the Caravan Club of SA, Mr Wolsley Jacobson, declined to comment last night.

Mr John Tyers, the Mayor of Cape Town and director of a caravan manufacturing firm, thought the idea "spurious".

"I don't think Mr Walters gave the idea much serious thought. There are not enough caravans, and they wouldn't suit the squatters' lifestyle."

GOVERNMENT'S promise:

'Houses in seven years

Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT'S plan to demolish squatter shacks housing about 5 000 people, at Modderdam, near Bellville, within a week, was yesterday the subject of heated debate in Parliament and urgent consultation elsewhere.

In the Assembly, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, under concerted attack from the Opposition, promised that the Government would "strain resources" to provide homes for all squatters within seven years.

But his undertaking did nothing to soften Opposition shock and anger at the "forced removal" of squatters who had no alternative accommodation.

The United Party's community development spokesman, Mr Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point, described the Government's contemplated action as "a shock to the conscience of all South Africans, except apparently those of the Government benches".

Mr Murray said the decision — announced one hour before the Government was due to meet a deputation of the Coloured Persons Representative Council — had clearly been taken without consultation with Coloured leaders.

A crime, says Schwarz

The Progressive Reform Party MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, aroused considerable anger in the Government benches when he suggested that it was a crime not to provide housing.

He said, too, that with South Africa in a delicate situation, this was the worst possible time for the Government to contemplate such a measure.

Earlier, after the Speaker ruled against a UP request for a snap debate on the issue, Mr David Baxter (UP Constantia) told the House that forced eviction and the demolition of squatter huts could lead to an "explosive situation."

Yesterday afternoon, a deputation of Cape PRP MPs — Mr Colin Eglin, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine — met Mr Steyn, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of Planning, Mr Henrie Smit, the Minister of Coloured Relations, and Mr Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, to discuss the squatter situation.

Mr Eglin said afterwards that the PRP had hoped to persuade the Government not to use its powers under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. Mr Steyn, however, had said that the Act would be applied and had explained the procedures that would be adopted.

In the debate, which took place during the second reading debate on the "mini-budget", Mr Steyn denied that squatter shacks would be bulldozed but said the continued existence of squatter camps was harmful to the health and hygiene of the community in general.

He said he was confident that the 483 Coloured families involved in the first removal scheme could be rehoused.

Earlier in the day, United Party MPs conferred with Coloured political leaders over the Government's removal proposals.

The party's Coloured affairs spokesman, Mr Walter Kingwill, said afterwards that it was the unanimous feeling of the meeting that immediate consideration should be given to persuading the Government to refrain from removal actions until emergency housing could be provided.

(Report by T H Copeland and D K Prosser, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

305

Doubt on ability to cater for evicted squatters

10/2/77 CJ

Staff Reporter

LOCAL authorities in the Peninsula were pessimistic yesterday that they would have facilities to provide for the thousands of Modderdam squatters whom Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, wants to send back to their places of origin.

Mr Steyn told the Cape Times last night he could not speak for the African squatters, but the Coloured squatters originally came from the larger Cape Town area, the Cape Divisional Council area, Stellenbosch and Malmesbury. Many, but not most, came from as far afield as Britstown.

All these local authorities had been asked to assist in resettling the squatters, who had been told their shanties would be demolished on February 17.

But the deputy secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, Mr A Miller, said the council would not accept any further squatters, on its land. The council was still making up the housing backlog for squatters registered in June 1975.

He thought it possible that some of the squatters at Modderdam had originated from Divisional Council areas, but these would not be allowed back.

"With regard to Mr Marais Steyn's remarks regarding the return of the squatters to their origins, I assume they were Coloured by the knowledge that many of them came from remote areas," Mr Miller said.

The Town Clerk of Bellville, Mr H H Hahn, said his town council had been asked to help accommodate

some of the squatters.

"But we already have a waiting list of about 1 000 people for housing, and we have no temporary shelter or land for any more."

The chairman of the Cape Town City Council's housing committee, Mrs E Stott, said the committee passed a resolution yesterday asking the executive committee to call a meeting of the City Council to discuss the implications of the eviction notices served on the Modderdam squatters, the possible effects on the City, and what action should be taken.

She said the squatters would be unwilling to return to the houses they left initially to live in Modderdam. They preferred to live without running water or sewerage facilities than to share small overcrowded houses with other families.

Mr Tom Walters, vice-chairman of the housing committee, estimated that if the squatters complied with Mr Steyn's request to return to where they came from, a quarter of them would return to Cape Town.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, estimated that 350 of the 1 200 families at Modderdam were Coloured and the rest African.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said last night he did not know what proportion of the squatters were African, how many had permission to be in the area, nor where they came from. He could not say where they should go.

305

Cape Times 11/2/77

Space for 98 270 in White caravans

By ANTON FERREIRA
MR TOM WALTERS, vice-chairman of the Cape Town City Council Housing Committee, calculated yesterday that 98 270 homeless people could be housed in caravans parked on Cape Peninsula.

"I am not proposing that this is done, but it's an interesting thought that this is the position in the liberal Cape."

He based his calculations on British standards for caravan parks, which stipulate a maximum density of 62 five-berth caravans, housing 310 people, on one hectare. The total area of the Rondebosch Common, the

Kenilworth race course and the Royal Cape, Rondebosch and Mowbray golf courses is 317 hectares, Mr Walters reported yesterday that all the caravans in the Peninsula be commandeered to house squatters while emergency housing was built for them.

as sacrilege." He received mixed praise and abuse for his suggestion and reported yesterday that all the caravans in the Peninsula be commandeered to house squatters while emergency housing was built for them.



305

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 140]

PRETORIA, 11 FEBRUARIE 1977
11 FEBRUARY 1977

[No. 5404

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 247

11 Februarie 1977

STATUTÊRE KENNISGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 C (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat enigiemand wat in enige van die gebiede hieronder genoem en wat 'n persoon van die Gekleurde groep soos omskryf in artikel 12 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), in diens wil neem, wat sal meebring dat sodanige persoon binne die regsgebied van die betrokke plaaslike owerheid gebring word, vooraf 'n serti-fikaat van daardie plaaslike owerheid moet verkry waarin verklaar word dat behoorlike huisvesting vir sodanige persoon beskikbaar is, hetsy in daardie plaaslike bestuur se regsgebied of in die regsgebied van 'n ander plaaslike bestuur, of deur die betrokke werkgever verskaf sal word:

(a) Regsgebied van die Afdelingsraad van die Kaap, Stellenbosch en Paarl; en

(b) Regsgebied van die Munisipaliteite Kaapstad, Bellville, Parow, Stellenbosch, Milnerton, Goodwood, Kuilsrivier, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Paarl, Somerset-Wes en Strand.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 247

11 February 1977

STATUTORY NOTICE

Under the powers vested in me by section 3 C (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that any person who intends engaging the services of a person of the Coloured group as defined in section 12 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), in any of the areas mentioned hereunder, so that such person will be brought into the area of jurisdiction of the local authority concerned, shall first obtain a certificate from such local authority in which it is stated that proper housing is available for such person, whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or within the area of jurisdiction of another local authority or will be provided by the employer concerned.

(a) The areas of jurisdiction of the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch and Paarl; and

(b) the areas of jurisdiction of the Municipalities of Cape Town, Bellville, Parow, Stellenbosch, Milnerton, Goodwood, Kuils River, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Paarl, Somerset West and Strand.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister of Community Development

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats-koerant No.
Gemeenskapsbou, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
247. Wet 52 van 1951: Statutêre kennisgewing	1	5404

CONTENTS

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.
Community Development, Department of Government Notice		
247. Act 52 of 1951: Statutory notice	1	5404

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HOMELANDS - General

File general data and surveys, including S.A./homelands relations, and material on B.I.C. etc., here. Otherwise be more specific.

HOMELANDS - Labor

FIN. MAIL
CAPE SQUATTERS 11/2/77
Bull-dozer solution 305

It is a chilling thought that the homes of 15 000 people at the Cape are shortly to be flattened by bull-dozers. — editorial in Die Burger, February 9.

HOMELANDS - Trans

HOMELANDS - Trans

HOMELANDS - Ciskei

HOMELANDS - Ciskei

HOMELANDS - KwaZulu

HOMELANDS - KwaZulu

HOMELANDS - Bophuthatsane

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HOMELANDS - Lebowa

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HOMELANDS - Venda

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HOMELANDS - Gazankulu

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HOMELANDS - Ndebele

Hospitals

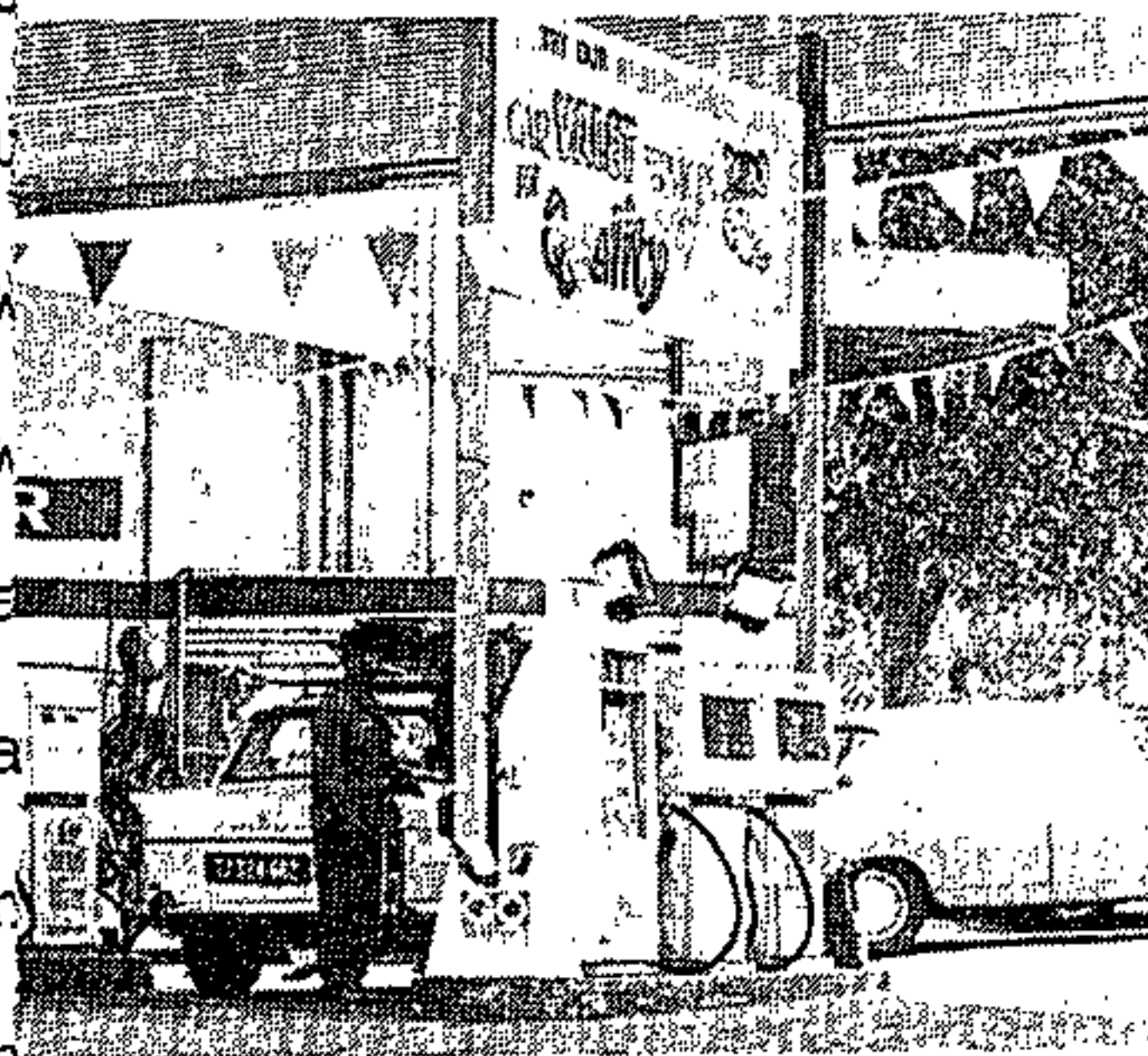
Hotels

Housewives League

Evidently government's decision to uproot Bellville's three-year-old squatter community at Modderdam Road is the more palatable of the two ghastly alternatives its own policies have created.

The other, to establish an emergency camp until new accommodation became available, was unacceptable because it was against government policy and would surely lead to a further blurring of the Eisselen Line.

The enormity of the decision has probably still to dawn on the 15 000 people involved. At mid-week, a day after



osing really legal?

officials began serving 7-day demolition notices on the owners of the 3 011 ponds, community leaders were either seeking legal advice to try to stay the executive's bull-dozers, or hoping for a reprieve.

By the time the first demolitions begin on February 17 the mood will have changed, especially among the 2 526 African households in the community.

According to Rommel Roberts of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, it is estimated that as many as 80% of African heads of household at Modderdam are technically disqualified to be in the Cape Peninsula. But they all have jobs.

At a Press conference in Cape Town this week, the four-man Cabinet committee which announced its intention to "clean-up" the Modderdam camps, gave the assurance that this would be carried

ZATION

30UR - S.A. Generally, material on labour homeland as well as statements on policy of governments.

SEASE -
Clinics

CTOR - Accommodation

Consumer Protection Bodies

→ cont. 373

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out humanely and sympathetically. How this sentiment sanctifies what is basically an inhuman act is hard to see.

The African squatter families not qualified to be in the Peninsula face some appalling alternatives: they can pack their belongings and their meagre building materials and head for the bush once more in the hope that it will take time for the authorities to catch up with them again; or they can risk facing Bantu Administration officials in the hope of a peaceful settlement of their affairs; or they can fight.

It seems certain that the majority will opt for the first alternative because for them the most important thing in life is to hang on to their jobs, no matter where they sleep.

Those qualified to be in the Peninsula, but who have been forced to squat illegally because not a single additional family dwelling unit has been built in the three African townships for the past three years, are apprehensive about having their affairs sorted out in the prescribed manner. They fear being declared unwanted Transkei immigrants and having the dreaded "T-stamp" put on their identity documents. And in any case they do not relish the prospect of having to share cramped accommodation with families in the official townships.

Although BAD Minister M C Botha announced this week that housing for 1 700 African families is to be provided in Cape Town in due course (by converting "single" accommodation units), the actual number of qualified African families requiring houses in the three official townships is 4 000-5 000.

And although there appears to be plenty of land on the Cape Flats where additional African townships could be established, government officials will not say whether such land is available or not. Officials of the Department of Planning say they have still to finalise a great many issues before they can announce the Master Plan for the Greater Cape

Town area. They will not say whether provision is to be made for African areas.

But one official did give an unmistakable hint: "You know what government policy is. This is a preferential area for Coloureds and Whites. Where possible, future African development has to take place in the homelands."

isations - Wages Commissions.

Organisations - Central Bantu Labour Board.

1. Organisations - Regional Bantu Labour Committees.

Organisations - Liaison/Works Committees.

Organisations -Overseas/International.

serve for formal conflict.

File here 'go-slow', work to-rule, work stoppages lock-outs and other disruptions as well as strikes.

also MINING - Strikes.

POPULATION - Vital Statistics.

File general material here.

also { INCOMES
PRICES
PROFITS
WAGES

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - Pass Laws

also { HOMELANDS
URBAN AFRICANS

Cape Times 11/2/77

שמוס כל בעל משפח ידו ודבריו סתומים. (ב. שמוס אביוני עמד (שמות כג. יא.) ומהם — חנינה וחמלה על העבדים והעניים. ואכלו אביוני עמך (שמות כג. יא.) ומהם — חנינה וחמלה על העבדים והעניים. שמיטה ויוכל. יש מהם — לענין חמלה ורחיבה לבני אדם כלם, כמו שנאמר: ואת טעמם יבאר רבנו (מור"נ ח"ג. פס') כל המצוות אשר סיפרנו בהלכות לעקרן עוד. יד מעשר ראשון, משנה טו. יד.

'LEGAL' SQUATTERS TO MOVE TO NYANGA SITE

W/E ARGUS 12/2/77

MODDERDAM Road squatters who are qualified to remain in the Western Cape will be allowed to rebuild their shelters at a serviced site in Nyanga after the seven-day demolition deadline on Tuesday.

For this they will pay R6,46 a month.

Those not entitled to stay in the Western Cape will have to return to their place of origin, using rail warrants provided by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the South African Railways.

This emerged after a four-hour meeting between the Modderdam Road Squatter Committee's legal representative, Mr Richard

Rosenthal, and officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board yesterday.

Among the BAAB officials were the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha, and the Chief Director of Bantu Affairs, Mr A. Maciachlan.

After the meeting Mr Rosenthal said the BAAB had made it clear that the eviction of 9 000 squatters had been initiated by the Public Works Department as owners of the land occupied by the squatters, and that the Board had been concerned to ensure that arrangements were carried out with 'compassion and in a spirit of helpfulness.'

Mr Rosenthal said the eviction notices were, in his opinion, invalid, as they contemplated the removal of 9 000 people, their homes and belongings within the 'absurdly inadequate' period of seven days.

The question of a period of grace being allowed could not be resolved in the absence of officials of the Public Works Department.

But Mr Botha had agreed to attend a meeting with the PWD on Monday, so the question of the squatters taking their case to the Supreme Court would have to wait.

305

Cape Times
**Two more
12/2/77
gifts of
R500 for
squatter
scheme**

Staff Reporter

TWO MORE Cape Times readers have come forward with gifts of R500 to be used in a scheme to relieve the plight of homeless squatters in Cape Town.

The readers, a man and a woman, have chosen to remain anonymous.

The gifts follow the publication of a letter on the front page of the Cape Times yesterday in which a correspondent "Inasmuch" suggested that 20 000 people should each give R500 for an emergency building scheme.

He suggested the money be lent, interest-free, over 25 or 50 years and said that if the authorities provided the land and services, 10 000 simple homes could be built.

"Inasmuch" enclosed a cheque for R500, and with yesterday's two gifts this means R1 500 has now been collected.

The Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda) has offered to hold the money in trust till a scheme can be worked out and a special bank account has been opened for the purpose.

Cheques should be made out to Cafda Squatters Relief Fund and sent to Cafda, Prince George Drive, Cape Town.

12/177 RSD
their shanties would

their shanties would be demolished from next Thursday.

The committee has taken legal advice. Notices have been served on the Public Works Department and the local administration board to clarify the position.

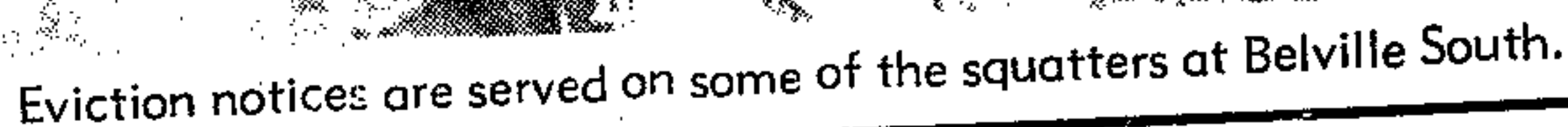
A meeting was arranged for late yesterday. The committee said the squatters hoped the situation could be resolved peacefully by negotiation and that litigation would not be necessary.

The committee said: "The view of the vast majority of the squatters is that the State should provide some place within reasonable proximity of the city where they can erect their structures and live with their families.

NGK confirmed that the church had land in Bellville South but was not sure where it was. He was not aware that people were squatting on it.

The Act forbids an employer to take on a Coloured worker unless proper housing can be provided.

A spokesman for the



ACTUALS PROJECTIONS

WILSON & STATISTICS

TIME: 1974-07-02 09:00

REF: NC90R:01 5427

IS. ART: 19841:17 YAD 1984107

305

Mass protest on squatter eviction

8/2/77 KS

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — More than 1,000 people packed the Cape Town City Hall yesterday when members of the Women's Movement and residents of Cape Town's various squatter communities protested against the proposed eviction of about 15,000 squatters from Modderdam Road.

Squatters themselves, many brought to the meeting by members of the Women's Movement, formed much of the audience.

Mrs Barbara Cleave, chairman of the movement, appealed to the Government not to "make thousands of men, women and children homeless overnight".

She asked the Government to declare Modder-

dam Road an emergency camp.

She also appealed to the audience to donate to the fund which was started by a Cape Times reader who donated R500. The fund is held in trust by the Cape Flats Distress Association for relief of the plight of squatters.

Mrs Cleave said it was the duty "of those of us who have security in our homes to be aware of and concerned at the hardship endured by our fellow-citizens."

Mrs Eulalie Stott, president of the Women's Movement and a Cape Town City Councillor, said it was essential that the site and service schemes, which she and others had been advocating for years, be made available now.

At one time, she said, the council did not have enough land. Land had not yet been properly zoned and it "must be zoned for the ones who are in need," she said.

Mrs Florence Sibisi, a resident of the Modderdam Squatter community, gave her reasons for living there.

"I came to Cape Town in 1950, so my trouble is this," she said. "I am here in Cape Town but I haven't got a house."

"They say I am not married but I am. That is why I stay in Modderdam because I haven't got a house."

Mr Stephen Bosman, vice-president of the Modderdam Squatters Committee, said: "We are squatters because we are dak-koos (without roofs above our heads) not because we cannot afford to pay rent."

"On Wednesday we are expected to leave Modderdam. But there is no alternative accommodation. Where must we go?"

Mrs Gertrude Pretorius, unofficial leader of the Lourdes Farm squatter community, said squatters only lived where they did because there were not enough houses to accommodate them.

"It is not our fault," she said. "We were driven from our houses. We were driven to erecting zinc huts."

More than R500 was collected at the meeting for the relief fund. Mrs Cleave said last night.

We'll move on condition — squatter spokesmen

ARGUS 10/2/77

THE Modderdam Road squatters have decided to move if two conditions are met by the authorities — the township women are banned from the bachelor quarters in the African areas and rail tickets are issued to all squatters by Monday.

This was said today by Mr. Kenneth Kewana, the chairman of the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee, and Mr. Stephen Bosman, an executive member of the committee, who said the decision to move was taken on Tuesday night at a mass meeting attended by about 700 squatters.

According to Mr. Kewana, squatter wives, not 'legally' in Cape Town, are prepared to return to their home towns if the bachelor quarters are fenced in to prevent township women from cohabitating with their husbands.

Mr. Kewana said migrant workers were not allowed to bring their wives and children to live with them in the Peninsula and inevitably found another woman from the township who moved into the bachelor quarters where the men stayed.

CONTACT LOST

He said family contact was lost, the husband stopped sending money home and the wife came to Cape Town to look for her husband.

As far as he was concerned, Mr. Kewana said, he was entitled to be in Cape Town because he was born here, but his wife not because she was from the Transkei. But he had decided not to stay here any longer without his wife and was prepared to return to Lady Erere in the Transkei with his wife if they received their tickets by Monday.

'We decided that all the squatters in Modderdam Road, Werkgenot and Unibell should be given their tickets by Monday and they will move.

'But if we don't get our tickets, we'll be forced to stay here because we have got nowhere else to go,' said Mr. Kewana.

ASSISTANCE

A spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Administration Board said assistance would be given where it was needed to help those illegally in the Peninsula to return to their place of origin.

Each case would be investigated and would be decided on merit. Those involved should report to the BAAB offices.

So far, the spokesman said, only one family had come to the offices and this family had qualified for accommodation in the area. A site would be made available where they could erect a temporary structure until alternative accommodation was available.



Mr. Marais Steyn

Ban on homeless workers soon

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, said today a proclamation prohibiting employers in Cape Town from employing Coloured people from outside the greater Cape Town area without satisfying themselves that housing was available to the employee, would be gazetted within the next week.

Mr. Steyn said he had already signed the proclamation in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act. If it could not be published in the weekly Government Gazette tomorrow, it would be promulgated in a special gazette next week.

Greater Cape Town area includes the Cape Town municipal and divisional council areas and the immediately adjoining municipal and divisional council areas.

REJECTED

Mr. Steyn rejected the objections voiced yesterday by Cape industrialists that firms would find it impossible to check up on the housing of every employer.

He said it was up to employers to check with local authorities or in any other way that satisfied them whether prospective employees had housing.

He said some employers were already doing this.

Mr. Steyn said the provisions of the Act were explained to a deputation from the Federated Chamber of Industries who came to see him last year.

(News by T. Wenzel, Press Gallery House of Assembly, Cape Town.)

Heat brings rise in Squatters appeal to church for land

cases of illness

THE summer heat — encouraging flies and other disease-spreading organisms — has produced a rise in the number of gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea cases in the townships and squatter camps, according to figures released yesterday by provincial hospital and local authority clinics.

Act now applies to Cape Town area

PRETORIA. — The provisions of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act are made applicable to the greater Cape Town area in terms of a statutory notice in the Government Gazette yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn.

The areas concerned are those falling under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch and Paarl, and those under the municipalities of Cape Town, Bellville, Parow, Stellenbosch, Milnerton, Goodwood, Kuils River, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Paarl, Somerset West and Strand.

In terms of the notice in the Gazette, any person who intends engaging the services of a person of the Coloured group as defined in Section 12 of the Group Areas Act, in any of the areas concerned, must first obtain a certificate from the relevant local authority.

The certificate must state that proper housing is available for such a person, whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or within the area of jurisdiction of another local authority, or will be provided by the employer concerned.

Conviction in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act makes a person liable to a fine not exceeding R500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment. — Sapa

Caravans 'hardly the answer', says Boraine

Staff Reporter

DR ALEX BORAINÉ, PRP MP for Pinelands, said last night that temporarily housing the Modderdam squatters in commandeered caravans on Rondebosch Common was "hardly the answer" to their problem.

He was commenting on a suggestion made by Mr Tom Walters, vice-chairman of the Cape Town City Council housing committee. Rondebosch Common falls within Dr Boraine's constituency.

He was not sure if Mr Walters was being serious, but he felt better land was available for the squatters where they would be able to build their own homes, however humble, and live permanently.

Mr Walters thought the caravans would be needed for

about three years while emergency housing was built for the squatters.irate caravan owners telephoned the Cape Times yesterday to suggest he did not know what he was talking about.

The Town Clerk of Cape Town, Mr H G Heugh, said that if a civil emergency was declared, only the Minister of Defence would have the power to commandeer caravans or expropriate land.

Church body appeal on squatters' family life

Staff Reporter

THE EXECUTIVE of the Western Province Council of Churches appealed to the Government in a statement yesterday to help solve the squatter problem by not separating the families of

Admissions to the "drip room" at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital have risen by almost 15 percent since December, with the major part of the increase taking place in the last 10 days.

These diseases, mainly affecting children, are dangerous because of loss of fluids and many children die of dehydration.

The drip room treated 11 350 children last year, of whom 79 died.

About 200 children die of these diseases in the municipal area each year. The figure for 1975 was 201, of whom two were White. This figure rose to 229 in 1976.

According to Dr R J Coogan, the City's Medical Officer of Health, the annual summer "peak" of these diseases could reach 20 percent above that for a similar period last year.

Dr F K Mitchell, Divisional Council Medical Officer of Health, confirmed a rise in cases reported to council clinics but was unable to give figures. The Day Hospitals division, which treats 1 500 000 patients a year, reported that about 1 000 children a month were being treated in its Guguletu hospital. An increasing proportion had gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea.

The diseases are regarded as nutrition-related. Medical spokesmen agreed that the main factors were "poverty, malnutrition, bad housing, lack of proper facilities and over-crowding".

migrant labourers.

The statement said that because most squatters were migrant workers whose wives were not allowed in the Western Cape, the Government should amend the laws governing them so that they could live with their

THE Modderdam Road Squatters' committee has appealed to the Ned Geref Kerk to view the plight of the squatters with Christian compassion and to make available their land in the area as an emergency camp.

In a statement issued yesterday, the committee said that a large number of squatters were resident on land registered in the name of the Ned Geref Kerk.

The committee has taken legal advice on its position and notices have been served on the Public Works Department and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to clarify the position.

Negotiation

A meeting was arranged for late yesterday and the squatters' committee said they hoped "this desperate situation can be resolved peacefully by negotiation, and that litigation will be unnecessary".

The statement also said the committee was concerned about a misunderstanding as a result of a report which suggested that the squatters were prepared to return to their places of origin provided that they were given tickets by Monday.

"Whilst there are certain individuals who are willing to return, the committee wishes to make it clear that these individuals spoke to the press in their personal capacity and not on behalf of the residents as a whole."

The statement says: "The view of the vast majority of the squatters is that the State should provide some place within reasonable proximity of the City where they may be entitled to erect their structures and live with their families."

A spokesman for the Ned Geref Kerk confirmed that the church owns land in Bellville South, but church officials were not sure where this land was.

They were not aware that there were squatters on the

G'n holt vir 30 000 voete

Deur
SAKKIE PEROLD

TWEE name wat plakkers self aan hul kampe gegee het, Werkenot en Vrygrond, vertel die hele storie van die ontsettende plakkersprobleem wat die Kaap van-deesweek geruk het.

Hulle het stad toe gekom om werk te soek en hier „werkenot” gevind. Maar geen woonplek nie, behalwe op „Vrygrond” — wat aan die staat behoort. Nou het die Regering besluit hulle moet padgee, al 15 000 van hulle, terug na waar hulle vandaan gekom het, en daar, sê die munisipaliteit, is ook nie huise vir hulle nie, nog minder werk.

Selfs al verdwyn die 15 000 meteens, sal dit nog nie die Kaap se plakkersprobleme oplos nie. Daar is sowat 200 000 plakkers in die Skerrelland, skat prof. S. P. Cilliers van Stellen-

todtat alternatiewe huisvesting verskaf kan word — dis die voorstel van dr. W. J. Bergins, leier van die Federale Party in die VKR, wat self in Bellville naby die brandpunt woon.

Dit help nie om hulle terug te stuur na waar hulle vandaan kom nie, want hy ken van die plakkers wat uit Bellville kom en „in die bos” beland het omdat hulle agterstallig geraak het met hul huurgeld. Bellville het ’n waglys van 1 600 huise vir bruinmense. Wat moet dié wat platteland toe teruggestuur word, doen waar daar nie werk vir hulle is nie?

Dr. Bergins sê hy gaan die saak nog voer tot in die Kabinetraad, waarvan hy lid is.

Rektor

Wat die swartmense betref, sê ds. A. M. Scheffler daar is net een oplossing: meer werkgeleenthede moet in die tuislande geskep word. Hy is voorsitter van die NG Kerk se Ziphakamiseni-maatskappy wat al verskeie nywerhede in die tuislande op die been gebring het, juis met hierdie doel voor oë.

Dis nutteloos om die mense terug te stuur, sê ds. Scheffler. Hulle sal maar

stuur) sê daar is vier soorte plakkers.

Vir eers plattelanders wat hoop om ’n beter bestaan in die stad te komvoeren dan weens die woningnood in die agterbuurte en plakkershuise beland.

Ander is stedelike jongmense wat trou en volgens munispale reëls nie by die ouers mag inwoon nie.

Nog ’n groep het hier beland omdat hulle weens omstandighede nie huishuur kan bekostig nie, agterstallig raak met die huurgeld en gevolglik hul



Werkenot en Vrygrond het die mense hul nuwe heenkome genoem, maar nou moet hulle terug na waar hulle vandaan kom. En daar is niks... nie eens ’n plek vir ’n plakkershuisle nie.

En dan is daar die oorgroete meerderheid, die swartmense. Bantoes wat in hoshuises in die Kaap se swartbuurtes woon, mag nie hul vroue hierheen bring nie. As ’n man wel sy wederhelf uit „die land” wil bring, moet hy iewers ’n plakkershuis aanneem. Maar en van daar moet hy sy arbeid gaan verkoop.

Wat sê die munisipaliteit wat nou die mense moet huisves? Ons vra die, wat min. Marias Steyn genoem het toe die Cape Times van hom wou weet waar die bruin plakkers vandaan

kom: die groter Kaapstadse gebied, die Kaapse Afdelingsraadsgebied, Stellenbosch, Malmesbury en ander so ver weg as Britstown.

Maar as hulle na hierdie plekke moet terugkeer, is daar probleme.

By navraag van R.A.P. PORT sê die stadsleier van Britstown, mnr. J. J. Nel, hy „wonder of daar veel van Bristown kan wees. Indien wel, en as hulle moet terugkeer, dan het ons probleme. Hier is nie leë huise nie en soos ’n weet, is dit nou moeilik om te bou”.

Buitendien, sê die stadsleier, is daar seker ook nie werk vir hulle op Britstown nie.

Malmesbury se, stadsleier, mnr. Jan de Klerk, is verbaas om te hoor dat van die plakkers uit Malmesbury kom. Hoe ook al, daar is nie plek vir terugkerende plakkers nie — „ons sit self met ’n groot huistekort en ’n waglys”. Planne is gereed om meer huise te laat bou, maar weens die resessie is daar nie nou geld nie.

Stellenbosch se stadsleier sê net: „Ons het nie mense in daardie plakkers-

kampe nie. Ons probeer vir ons eie mense sorg.”

Kaapstad sukkel met ’n agterstand van 25 000 woon-eenhede, Bellville het ’n waglys van meer as 1 000 en ’n woordvoerder van die Kaapse afdelingsraad sê reguit dit sal „onmoontlik” wees om huisvesting te verskaf aan die plakkers wat op die afdelingsraad se waglys is.

Maar van volgende week af moet die 15 000 trek. In hierdie stadium lyk dit nie of daar veel „vrygrond” of „werkenot” vir hulle oor-

305

G'n holte vir 30 00

Deur
SAKKIE PEROLD

TWEE name wat plakkers self aan hul kampe gegee het, Werkgenot en Vrygrond, vertel die hele storie van die ontsettende plakkersprobleem wat die Kaap van-deesweek geruk het.

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totdat alternatiewe huisvesting verskaf kan word — dis die voorstel van dr. W. J. Bergins, leier van die Federale Party in die VKR, wat self in Bellville naby die brandpunt woon.

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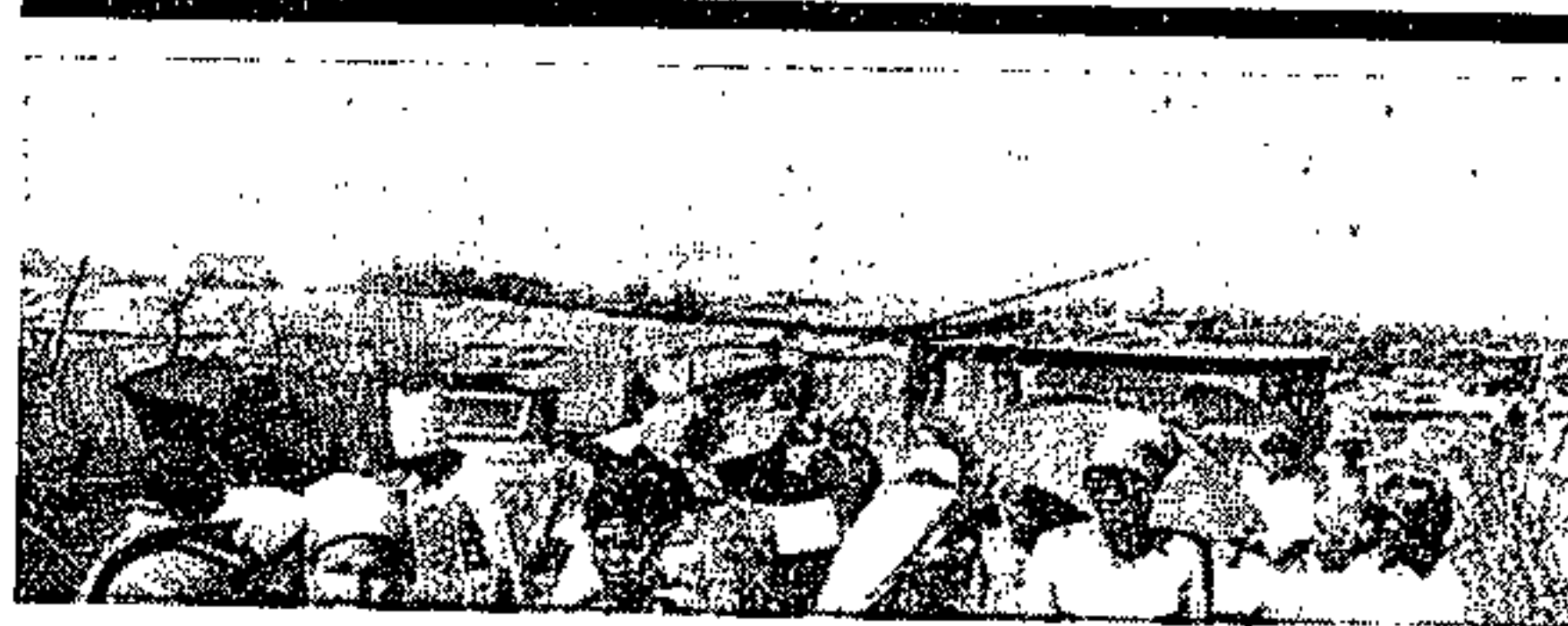
Dis nutteloos om die mense terug te stuur, sê ds. Scheffler. Hulle sal maar net weer kom. Die mense kom soek 'n verdienste wat hulle nie tuis kan kry nie en

stuur) sê daar is vier soorte plakkers.

Vir eers plattelanders wat hoop om 'n beter bestaan in die stad te kom voer en dan weens die woningnood in die agterbuurte en plakkershuise beland.

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Maar as hulle plekke moet ter daer probleme.

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305

SUN TIMES EXTRA 13/2/77

Selfhelp plan may crash

Sunday Times
Reporter

THE announcement that the squatter communities are to be uprooted and sent packing will almost completely undo what the people have tried to do for themselves.

In the forefront of the fight to alleviate the plight of the squatters, were three young men, Rommel Roberts, a bearded former theology student; Tommy Pearson, a social worker for the Catholic Welfare Society, manning its Elsie's River office; and young, enthusiastic Peter Johnson, also employed by the Catholic welfare organization.

They started the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, (CF-CIA) with the aim of helping the squatters to help themselves.

Soon they roped in almost all existing community organizations in Cape Town.

Public meetings were held in churches, in St George's Cathedral and in the City Hall, where articulate spokesmen and women for the different squatter communities told the public, both Black and White, of their housing predicament.

This includes their lives without basic amenities and services, and their willingness to pay their way, if only the

authorities will give them a chance.

From Vrygrond to Werksegenot, from Crossroads to Lourdes Farm, the squatters, with the active encouragement of students from different universities, organized themselves into tight communities.

At most squatter communities, the people themselves did something to improve their lots.

They bought and sold vegetables and other essentials at no profit and ran soup kitchens where soup was available at 1c per cup.

With the help of Kupugani,

they ran their own kupugani depot where they could buy nourishing foodstuffs at rock-bottom prices.

They formed vigilante groups to look after their own welfare, negotiated with the bus companies and got improved services.

'We will move across road,' says squatter

SQUATTER mother of eight Mrs Lydia Genterivier — one of the 9 000 living in the Modderdam Road camp — says: 'We will just have to move across the road and squat there.'

New talks today on evictions

THE Modderdam Road Squatter Committee's legal representative was to meet Mr M. M. du Preez, secretary for public works, today to discuss the eviction of the squatters.

The meeting follows a discussion with officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on Friday when details of the proposed alternative accommodation and the nature of the help for Black squatters were disclosed.

According to Mr Rommel Roberts of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, all eviction notices have now been served on the squatter families in the three camps near the University of the Western Cape.

He said, however, only two families had moved out. The rest were staying

because 'they have nowhere to go.'

A spokesman for the department of Community Development said today a 'large proportion of squatters' was expected to visit the department's offices this week to seek help in finding alternative accommodation.

The department, he said, was liaising with local authorities. Most of the Coloured squatters came from areas under the jurisdiction of Peninsula municipalities, he said.

A divisional council spokesman said the matter would be discussed at a committee meeting tomorrow.

And a city council spokesman said it was being discussed internally but that the council wanted clarification on the 'rate of eviction' and the implications for the council.

Most squatters in the camp interviewed today said they had no alternative accommodation from this week.

But early today demolition of shacks had not yet begun, although notices served by the Department of Public Works a week ago expired today in some cases.

Many of the squatters have lived in the camp for the past six months, and moved in from shanties and other accommodation in Bellville South when squatter camps were cleared.

NO ALTERNATIVE

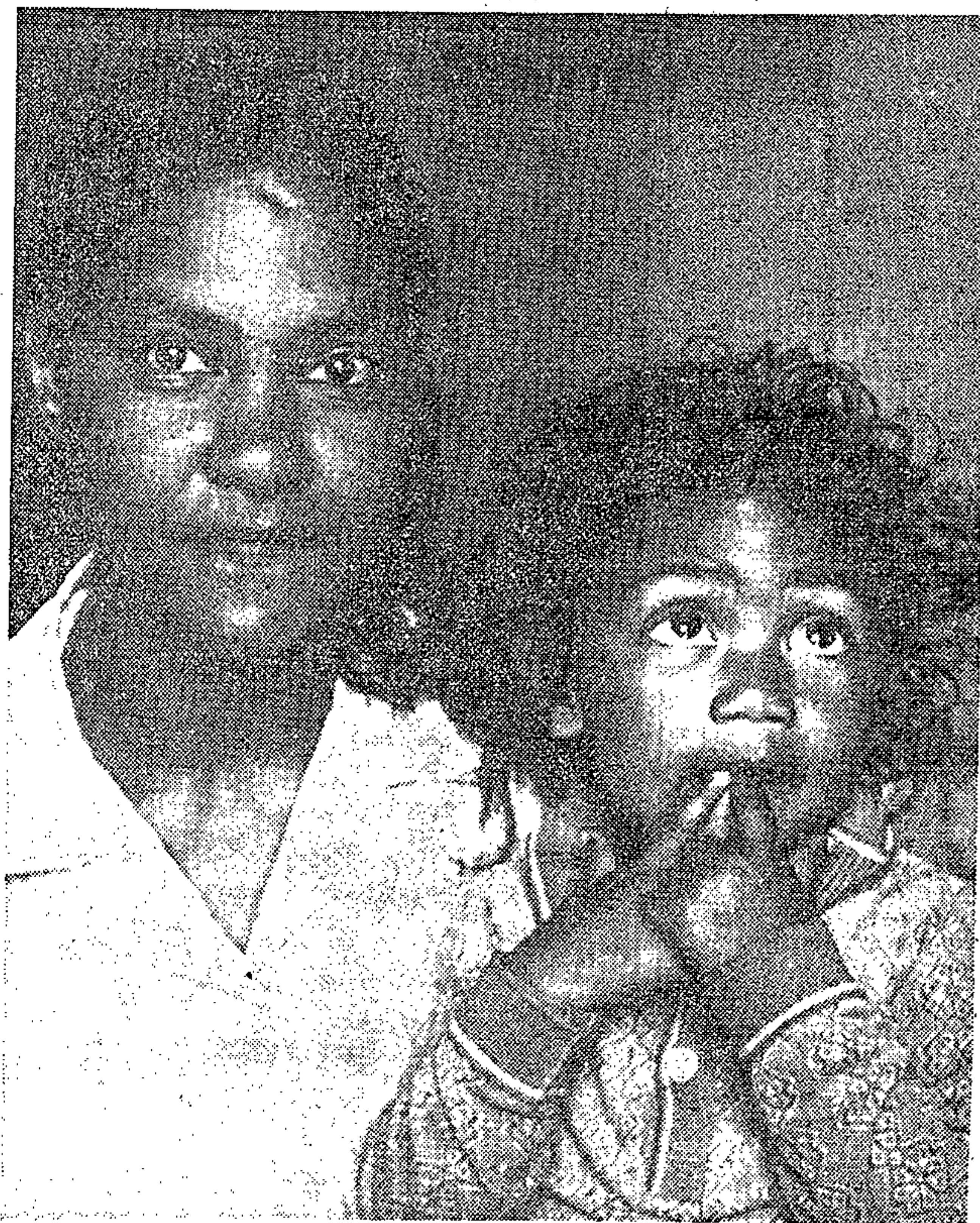
Mrs Genterivier had lived in the back of a covered lorry at a garage in Elsie's River until four months ago.

Her husband is a mechanic. He worked on the premises. But when the garage moved they had to move, and could not find alternative accommodation.

Mrs Rose Abrahams has only one child.

Her husband is a panel beater, and he has had steady employment for the past three years, but the couple have been unable to find suitable accommodation. 'I don't know what we will do,' she replied when asked where she would go on Thursday, when her notice expires.

Others had hope of finding a place to live.



MRS ROSE ABRAHAMS and her one-year-old son face eviction this week, from the shanty she and her husband and child occupy on Modderdam Road near the Coloured Representative Council buildings.

Squatters must leave today

Cape Times
14/2/77

By JOHN COTTON

EVICTON notices which were served seven days ago on the squatters at Modderdam Road expire today, but by yesterday not one family had apparently moved from the camp.

"When we are shown another suitable area to inhabit we will move, but definitely not before," said one resident of the camp, Mr M T Windwaai.

Pointing to an eviction notice from the regional representative of the Department of Public Works, Mr Windwaai said, "They threaten us with legal action and fines but offer no assistance or advice. If we were to move where would we go? Sleep in the bush or even on the road? Perhaps if we did lie in the road somebody would take notice as it would be a shameful sight."

Rumours

Some squatters said they did not expect to be evicted today but said they had heard rumours that the authorities would arrive with bulldozers on Thursday.

In spite of the eviction notice some families were making further additions to their shanties yesterday and others repaired or secured walls. Several said they felt the camp would be their home for at least a few more days.

Owners of cars were building ramps from the roadway over the pavement to drive their vehicles to their houses.

When the Cape Times arrived at the site, a crowd of people congregated. Mr J Arend, who was busy making a driveway, said his neighbours felt they were "building up the place". With a little financial aid, he said, the people were willing to erect proper brick dwellings for themselves.

A meeting was held on Friday in an effort to delay the demolition. The squatters and their legal representative, Mr R Rosenthal, met with the Chief Director of Bantu Affairs, Mr A MacLachlan, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, and other board officials.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Rosenthal said notices served on the squatters were invalid because they allowed only seven days for a community of 9 000 people to transfer themselves and their possessions.

Mr Rosenthal said the board had made it clear to him that the action had been taken not by themselves but by the Department of Public Works and that their (the board's) concern was to act with compassion and assist people to make necessary arrangements.

"The board indicated it was

in the course of preparing an alternative site at Nyanga to accommodate those families who were legally entitled to be within the area. In return for a site rental of R6,46 per month, the board would provide a site where legally qualified squatters could erect their shacks. Water would be provided together with refuse and garbage disposal," Mr Rosenthal said.

It was apparent that the major problem concerned those squatters not authorized to be in the area, said Mr Rosenthal. For the most part, they constituted the families of men with jobs who had chosen to live as squatters as this was the only way they could be with their families.

Those men have been told to return to their single quarters and that the wives and families must return to the homelands, the statement by the board said. The board is prepared to assist their return by issuing rail warrants.

The Chief Director of Bantu Affairs, Mr A MacLachlan, yesterday refused to comment on Friday's meeting. He said the board was not in any way responsible for the eviction notice and was "willing to offer any assistance we can to the squatters".

Cape Times 14/2/77

Squatter meeting in City Hall

Staff Reporter

A MEETING to promote awareness of the squatters as people is to be held in the City Hall at lunchtime, 1pm to 2pm today.

A series of slides will be shown by Mrs Celeste Santos, a community worker for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, and Mr Paul Andrew, who together with Mr Richard Martin, initiated a 30-million dollar squatter upgrading scheme being implemented in Lusaka.

The slides will show the various squatter communities of the Peninsula.

Residents

Two residents of Modderdam Road — Mr Stephen Bosman and Mrs Florence Sibisi — will be the main speakers.

Also speaking at the meeting will be Mrs Barbara Cleave, chairman of the Women's Movement.

- A fact-finding team from the British Embassy has had discussions with representatives of the Department of Community Development and the Department of Bantu Affairs over the squatter problem in the Cape.

Mr Mike Hardie, Press Officer for the Embassy, and the First Secretary at the Embassy, Mr Paul Le Breton attended the meeting last week at the request of the British Ambassador, Sir David Scott.

"We were there to find out and report back to the Ambassador," said Mr Hardie. "The whole exercise was purely fact-finding."

305

Cape shanty dwellers defy eviction order

CAPE TOWN — "Stay put" — this was the stubborn decision passed from shanty to shanty at the Modderdam squatter camp yesterday. Eviction notices served seven days ago expire today but by yesterday afternoon not one family had moved from the camp.

"When we are shown another suitable area to inhabit we will move; but not before. They expect us just to vanish. They are the real scoundrels in this affair, not us," said one resident of the camp, Mr M. T. Windwaal.

Pointing to an eviction notice from the regional representative of the Department of Public Works, Mr Windwaal added: "They threaten us with legal action and fines but offer no assistance or advice. If we were to move where would we go? Sleep in the bush or even on the road?"

"Perhaps if we did live in the road somebody would take notice as it would be a shameful sight."

The squatters felt confident they would not be evicted today but said they had heard rumours the authorities would arrive with bulldozers on Thursday.

The camp was filled with activity yesterday with some families even making additions to their shanties and others repairing or securing walls more firmly.

Owners of cars were building ramps from the roadway over the pavement to drive their vehicles up to their houses.

Mr J. Arend, who was busy making a driveway, said he and his neighbours felt they were "building up the place" but in return were treated like dogs.

With a little financial aid, he said, the people were willing to erect proper brick dwellings themselves.

A four-hour meeting in an effort to delay the eviction was held on Friday night between the squatters' legal representative, Mr R. Rosenthal,

the Chief Director for Bantu Affairs, Mr A. MacLachan, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha, and other board officials.

In a statement after the meeting Mr Rosenthal said notices served on the squatters were invalid because they allowed a mere seven days for a community of 9 000 people to transfer themselves and their possessions.

According to Mr Rosenthal, the board of officials made it clear to him the action had been taken not by themselves but by the Department of Public Works. Their concern was simply to act with compassion and assist people to make necessary arrangements.

"The board indicated it was in the course of preparing an alternative site at Nyanga to accommodate those families who are legally entitled to be within the area," he said.

It was apparent that the major problem concerned squatters not authorised to be in the area. For the most part, they were the families of men with jobs who had chosen to live as squatters as the only means to be with their families.

The board had said these men must return to their single quarters and their wives and families must return to the homelands they came from. The board would assist their return by issuing rail warrants.

Mr Rosenthal said he hoped to have discussions with the Department of Public Works on the question whether the squatters would be allowed a period of grace to make orderly arrangements for their removal. — DDC.

SQUATTERS, STAY PUT

Mercury Correspondent
PE TOWN — "Stay put" — this is the stubborn message passed from shanty to shanty at the Modderdam squatter camp yesterday by the trade union leaders.

Eviction notices served seven days ago expire today, but by yesterday afternoon not one family had moved from the camp.

"When we are shown another suitable area to inhabit we will move — it definitely not before. They expect us just to vanish. They are the real troublemakers in this affair," said one resident, Mr. M. T. Windwaal, pointing to an eviction notice from the regional representative of the Department of Public Works.

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After the meeting Mr. Rosenthal said notices served upon the squatters were invalid because they allowed a mere seven days for a community of 9 000 people to transfer themselves and their possessions.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinverband van die Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965.

verbinding as wat na 'n komparaat
Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe,

162-168.

ogen verbale vorme in het Neder-
0.

merkings

wording van die Afrikaanse taal merke van die woordeskat, klank-gewys word. Talle van die fynere alstruktuur kon uit die aard van naar uit die verskynsels wat wel ikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het ar was nodig om die Afrikaanse dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie gebied van die woordeskat, die r, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer sien ons dat nie die een of ander faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans dat die Afrikaanse taal die produkte is. Besonder belangrik was die se Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig n Afrikaans voorsittings van die s in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self s of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die in die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier groep sprekers isoleer en vir die verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. Duise immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vaststel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugonote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op maonthlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Her Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad by staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

We stay put' squatters to defy eviction

14/2/77
RDM

CAPE TOWN. — "Stay put" — this was the stubborn decision passed from shanty to shanty at the Modderdam squatter camp yesterday. Eviction notices served seven days ago expire today, but by yesterday afternoon not one family had moved.

"When we are shown another suitable area to inhabit we will move, but definitely not before. They expect us just to vanish. They are the real scoundrels in this affair, not us," said one resident of the camp, Mr M. T. Windwaai.

Pointing to an eviction notice from the regional representative of the Department of Public Works,

Mr Windwaai added: "They threaten us with legal action and fines but offer no assistance or advice. If we were to move, where would we go? Sleep in the bush or even on the road?"

"Perhaps if we did lie in the road somebody would take notice because it would be a shameful sight."

The squatters were confident they would not be evicted today, but said they had heard rumours the authorities would arrive with bulldozers on Thursday.

The camp was filled with activity yesterday, with some families actually making additions to their

shanties. Several said they felt the camp would be their home for at least a few more days.

Owners of cars were building ramps from the roadway over the pavement to drive their vehicles up to their houses.

One man, Mr J. Arend, who was busy making a driveway, said his neighbours felt they were "building up the place" but in return were treated "like dogs".

With a little financial aid, he said, the people were willing to build proper brick homes themselves.

A four-hour meeting was held on Friday night between the squatters legal representative, Mr R. Rosenthal, the Chief Director for Bantu Affairs, Mr A. MacLachlan, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha, and other board officials.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Rosenthal said notices served up the squatters were invalid because they allowed a mere seven days for a community of 9 000 people to transfer themselves and their possessions.

According to Mr Rosenthal, the board made it clear to him that the action had been taken by the Department of Public Works. The board's concern was simply to act with compassion and assist people to make necessary arrangements.

"The board indicated it was in the course of preparing an alternative site at Nyanga to accommodate those families who were legally entitled to be with in the area. In return for a site rental of R6,46 per month the board would provide a site on which legally-qualified squatters could erect shacks. Water would be provided together with refuse and garbage disposal."

1 000 hit at eviction proposal

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — More than one thousand people packed the Cape Town City Hall yesterday, where members of the Women's Movement and residents of Cape Town's various squatter communities protested against the proposed eviction of about 15 000 squatters from Modderdam Road.

Squatters themselves, many of whom had been brought to the meeting by members of the Women's Movement, formed a large proportion of the audience.

Mrs. Barbara Cleave, chairman of the Movement, appealed to the Government not to make "thousands of men, women and children homeless overnight" and to declare Modderdam Road an emergency camp.

She also appealed to people present to donate to the fund initiated by a Cape Times reader, who donated R500, at present held in trust by the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda), for relief of the plight of squatters.

Mrs. Cleave said it was the duty of those of us who have security in our homes to be aware of and concerned at the hardship endured by our fellow citizens.

Mrs. Eulalie Stott, president of the Women's Movement and a city councillor, said it was essential that the site and service schemes which she and other people had been advocating for years, were made available now.

Hansard 4 vol 317 15/2/77

Squatter camp in Bellville South

*11. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Health:

- (1) Whether officials of his Department recently investigated conditions in the squatter camp on Modderdam Road in Bellville South; if so,
- (2) whether any conditions were found which constituted a health hazard; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) what steps have been taken to remedy these conditions.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) Unhygienic conditions.
 - (b) The matter has been brought to the attention of the Ministers concerned.

305

Cape Times 15/2/77

Visitor gives R250 for squatters

Squatters

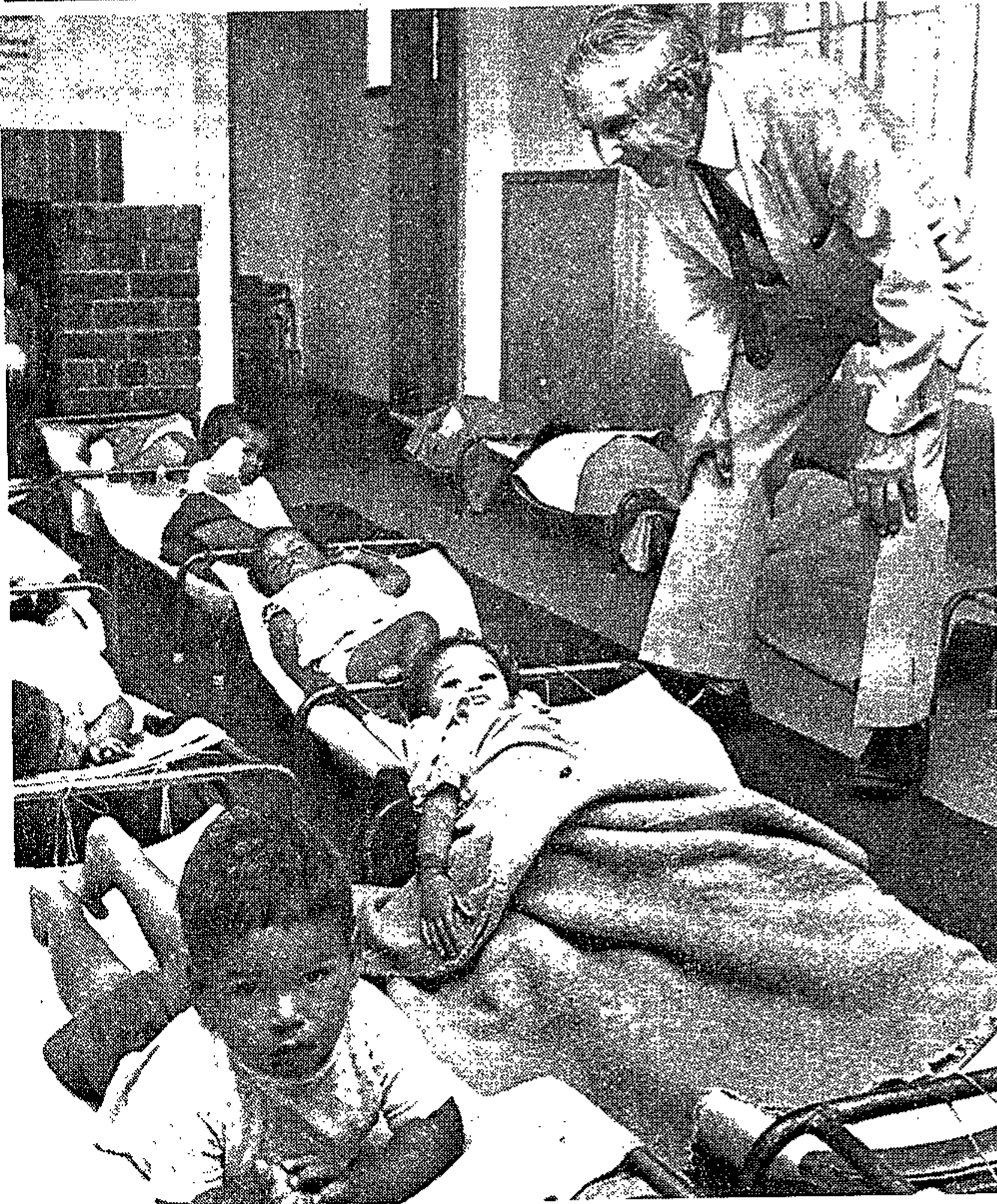
THE 26 squatter families who were evicted from their grassy Park homes in January and who have been living ever since on a vacant plot in Klip Road are now facing another eviction, members of the community said yesterday.

According to a group of these squatters which attended the Women's Movement meeting in the Cape Town City Hall yesterday, the notices were served on the families on February 9 and they will be evicted from their homes on February 16.

In an interview with the Cape Times they told yesterday of how, when Divisional Council officials demolished their homes on January 27, they found themselves with nowhere to live and in desperation simply moved closer to the pavement on the vacant plot in Klip Road, borrowing blankets and salvaging what corrugated iron they could find for shelter.

● The Public Works Department, owners of the land occupied by the Modderdam squatter's camp, yesterday declined to comment on proposed action to be taken against the squatters today, when eviction notices served on them last week expire.

Mr M N du Preez, a spokesman for the department, said yesterday that the matter was "delicate".



Mr P D Cavanna of Torquay, England, yesterday visited Cafda to hand over a donation of R250 towards the fund for the relief of squatters in the Peninsula. Mr Cavanna, a retired industrialist, believes strongly in the teaching of self-help to the needy and was greatly impressed by this type of work being done at Cafda. At the Cafda creche he saw the one to three-year-old children having their midday rest.

MR P D CAVANNA, an 88-year-old visitor from Britain, yesterday gave R250 towards the scheme to help thousands of Peninsula squatters after reading about them in the Cape Times.

Mr Cavanna, a retired industrialist, said that charity was of little use unless those aided were shown how to work hard and fight against poverty themselves.

His gift was added to three amounts of R500 each given by anonymous donors and a further R414 given in smaller amounts yesterday. The total is now R2 164.

Interest free

The Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda) is holding the money in trust till a scheme can be worked out and a special bank account opened for a relief scheme, possibly on the lines suggested by "Inasmuch", a Cape Times correspondent who donated the first R500.

This correspondent suggested in a letter published on the front page of the Cape Times last week that 20 000 people should each give R500 for an emergency building scheme. He also suggested that the money be lent, interest free, over 25 or 50 years and that if the authorities provided the land and services, 10 000 simple homes could be built.

Mr Cavanna who is from Torquay in Devon, yesterday delivered his donation personally to Mr D Fitnum, warden of Cafda, for the squatter fund.

Squatters: Many homes are empty

ve it to s- it a .
ABOUT 32 000 Coloured and Indian people were moved last year under Group Areas Act legislation from houses now standing empty, Miss Celeste Santos of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation told a mixed audience of about 500 people in the City Hall yesterday.

Miss Santos said that in the Peninsula there were

200 000 Coloured squatters, 100 000 people living in overcrowded conditions, about 6 000 Africans on the waiting list for houses, 20 000 'double up' and a further estimated 90 000 illegal Africans living 'somewhere'.

The squatters, she said, had nowhere to go and were forced to make their own homes.

In the camps they were concerned with certain issues and where the authorities did not help, they helped themselves.

This included:

- Care and education for the children.

Schools were set up and one community had raised the funds and was erecting a creche.

- Fear of gangs — vigilante groups were formed;

- Sports facilities;

- Sanitation, bins, communal toilets, streets. Some squatters had organised a clean-up of their area.

- Shopping. Some had come to an arrangement with Kupugani as they were far from shops.

- Community facilities, sewing classes, soup kitchens and in one instance a newspaper.

- Committees were formed to set down rules for each house — such as that each must have its own toilet and dirt pit.

- Lack of water — Everyone helped to bring it to the area.

Mr Paul Andrews, part of a research team into low-cost housing, emphasised the importance of security of tenure in the attitude of people to their houses.

IMPROVEMENTS

He showed examples of improvements made to very basic homes in a Port Elizabeth scheme once the residents had been given this.

Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the City Council's housing committee, said it was essential that those at the meeting advocate site and service schemes, which were allowed under the housing code. These, she said, should be made available 'to the people now'.

In 1965 'we ran out of land zoned for Coloured people. It was not until 1971 that we were given land in large enough tracts to be developed'.

EMERGENCY CAMP

A call was made on the Government to declare Modderdam Road squatter camp an emergency camp.

People were also asked to contribute R5 or R10 of each R100 they earned towards Coloured housing over a period of several months.

Cape Times 15/2/77

Meeting on eviction of squatters

THE Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday that he had decided, after discussions with the South African Property Owners' Association, to refer the Development Schemes Bill which he intended introducing during the present session of Parliament to a select committee before the second reading.

Legislation

He said it emerged from the discussions that an urgent need existed for legislation to safeguard payments made in respect of a right or interest in fixed property before such property was transferred to the person who acquired such right or interest.

It was also clear that the contemplated legislation had to be used in such a way that township development and other housing projects were not adversely affected or retarded.

The committee would have power to take evidence, call for papers and bring up an amended bill. — Sapa

Reprieve for squatters

Cape Times 15/2/77

Staff Reporter
ACTION will not be taken against the Modderdam squatters today when their eviction notices expire, according to Mr Richard Rosenthal, legal representative for the squatters.

Mr Rosenthal told the Cape Times last night he had met

yesterday with the Secretary for the Public Works Department, Mr M N du Preez, the regional representative, Mr E Roux, and other senior officials in the department.

The situation facing the squatters was discussed in detail at the meeting, "and in

particular the impossibility of some 10 000 people vacating the camp within seven days, which expires today".

Mr Rosenthal said Mr Du Preez had asked for an assurance from the squatters' committee that it would assist in preventing the erection of further shacks at Modderdam.

In turn, Mr Du Preez promised that no action would be taken against the squatters, in terms of the eviction notices, till there had been an opportunity of discussing the matter further with Mr Rosenthal.

Mr Rosenthal said last night that Mr Du Preez had undertaken to hold another meeting with him not later than tomorrow.

Mr Du Preez told the Cape Times earlier yesterday that the matter was "delicate".

"I have absolutely no comment to make," he said.

● More than 1 000 people packed the Cape Town City Hall yesterday where members of the Women's Movement and residents of the Peninsula's various squatter communities protested against the proposed eviction of the squatters.

Squatters themselves, many of whom had been brought to the meeting by members of the Women's Movement, formed a large proportion of the audience.

Mrs Barbara Cleave, chairman of the movement, appealed to the Government not to make "thousands of men, women and children homeless overnight" and to declare Modderdam Road an emergency camp.

She also appealed to people present to give to the fund initiated by a Cape Times reader who gave R500, at present held in trust by the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda), for squatter relief.

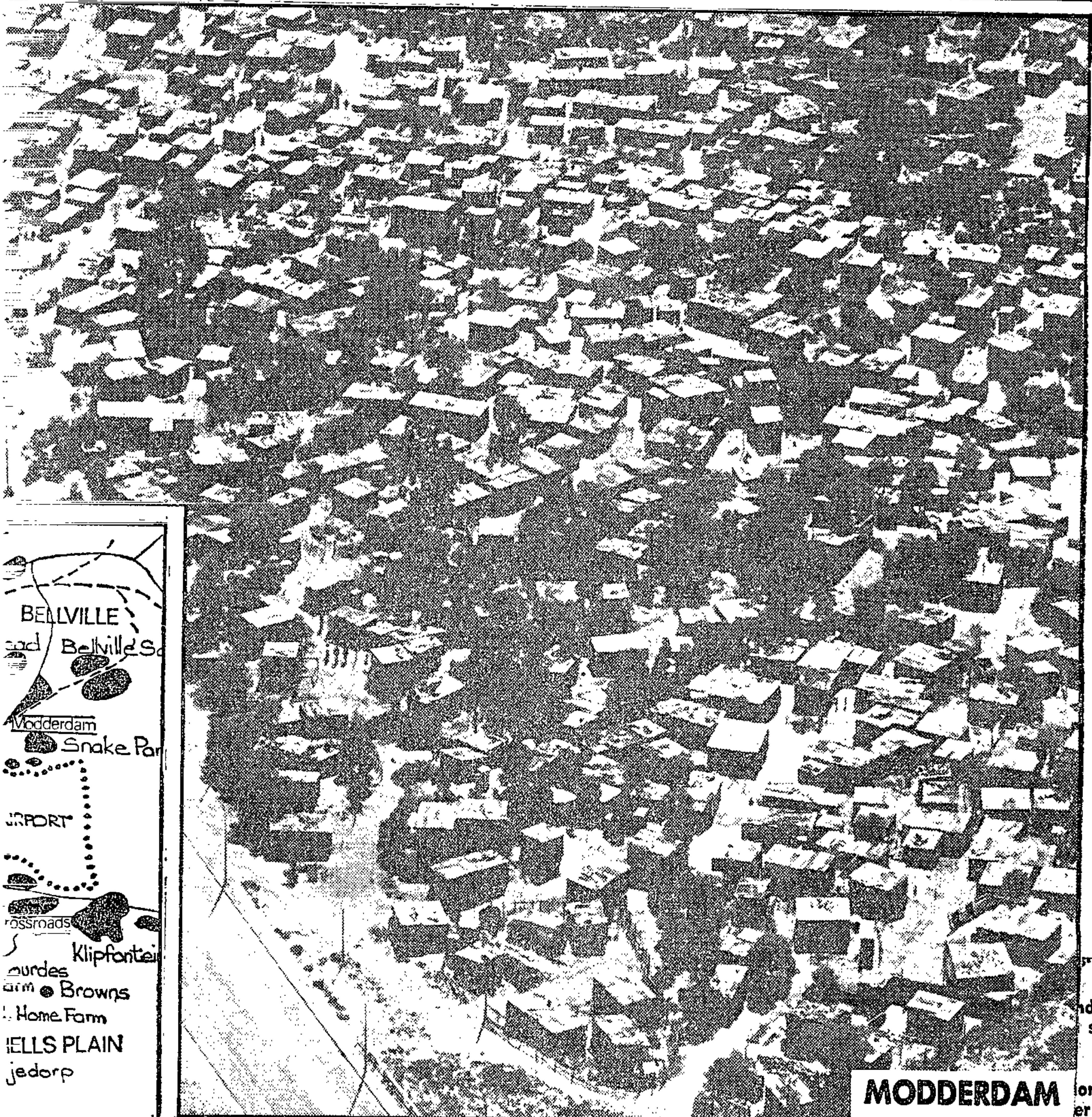
Mrs Cleave said it was the duty "of those of us who have security in our homes to be aware of and concerned at the hardship endured by our fellow citizens".

Mrs Eulalie Stott, president of the movement and a City Councillor, said it was essential that the site-and-service schemes which she and other people had been advocating for years, were made available now.

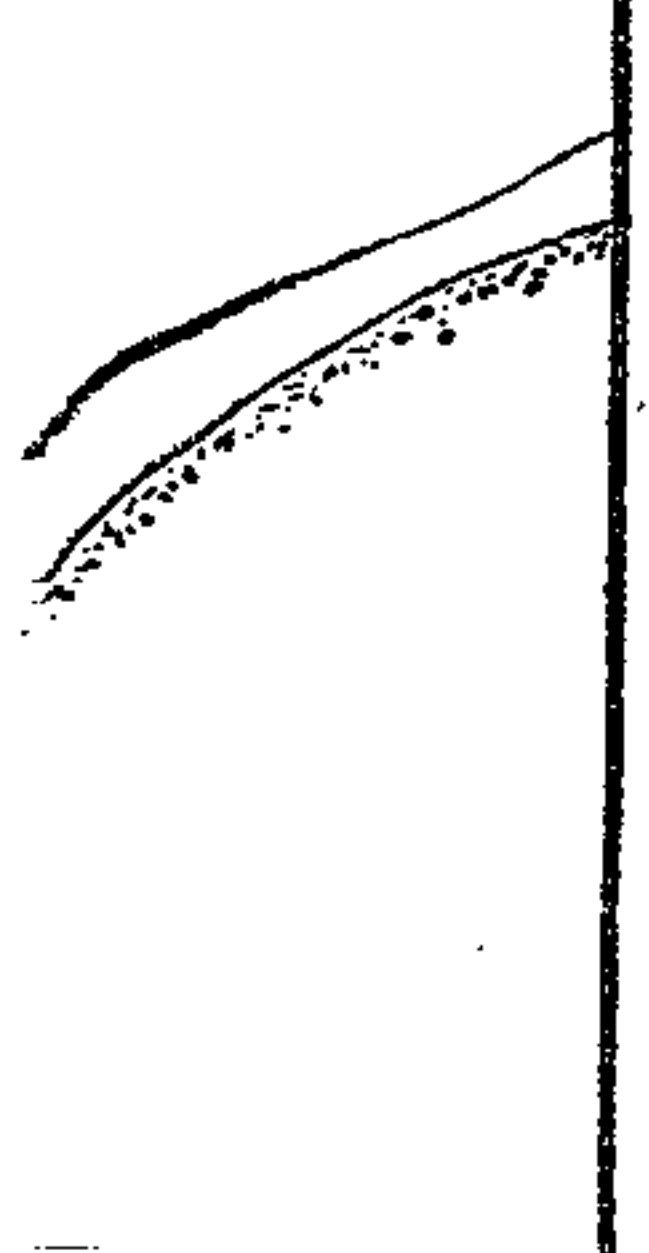
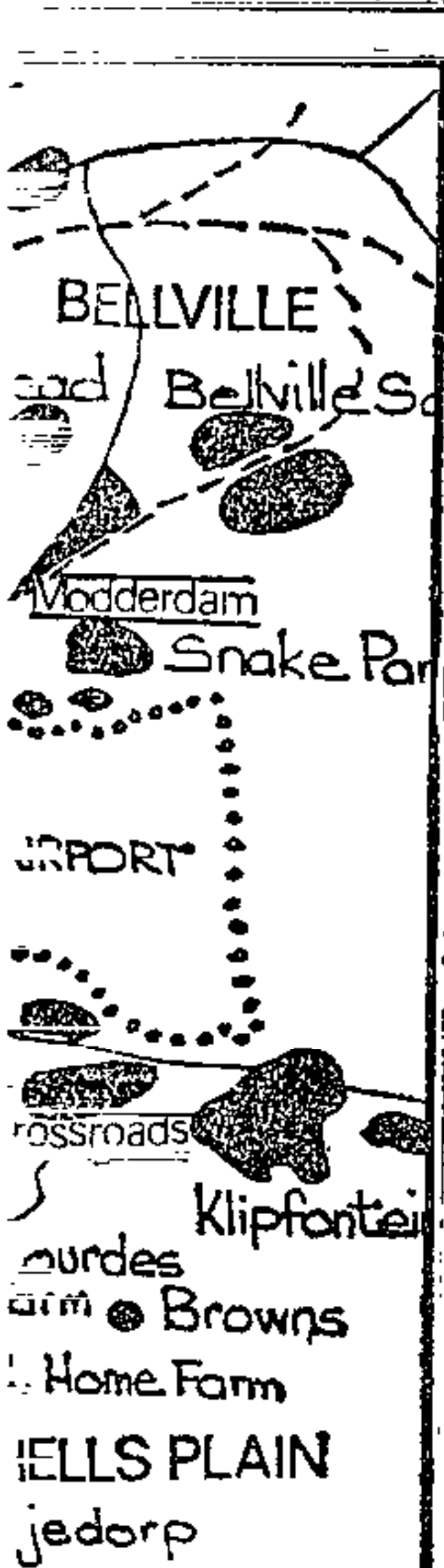
At one time, she said, the council did not have enough land for such schemes but the position had changed and additional land which had not yet been properly zoned "must be zoned for the ones who are in need".

● More than R500 was collected at the meeting for the Squatters' relief fund. Mrs Cleave said last night.

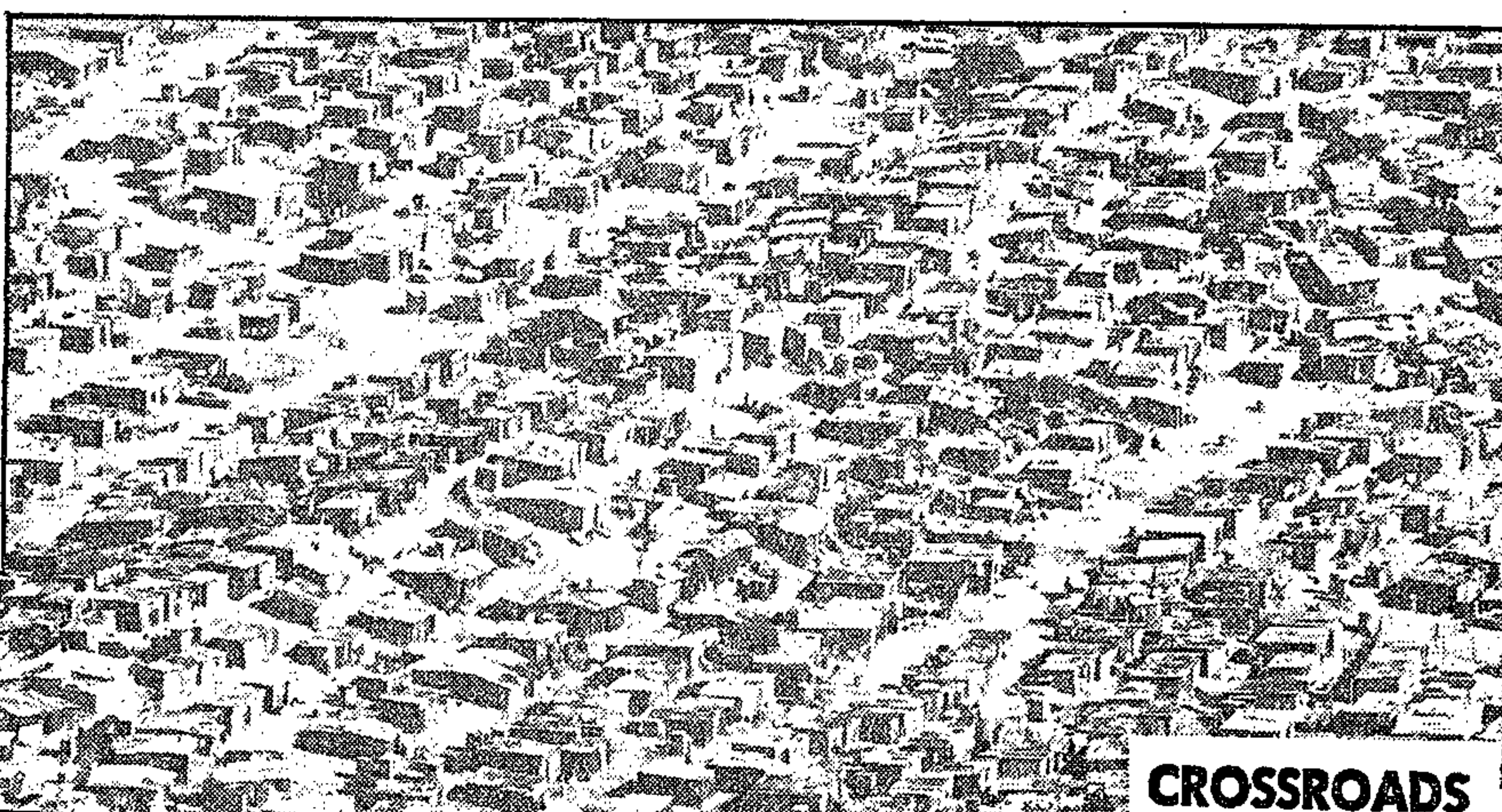
SQUATTERS



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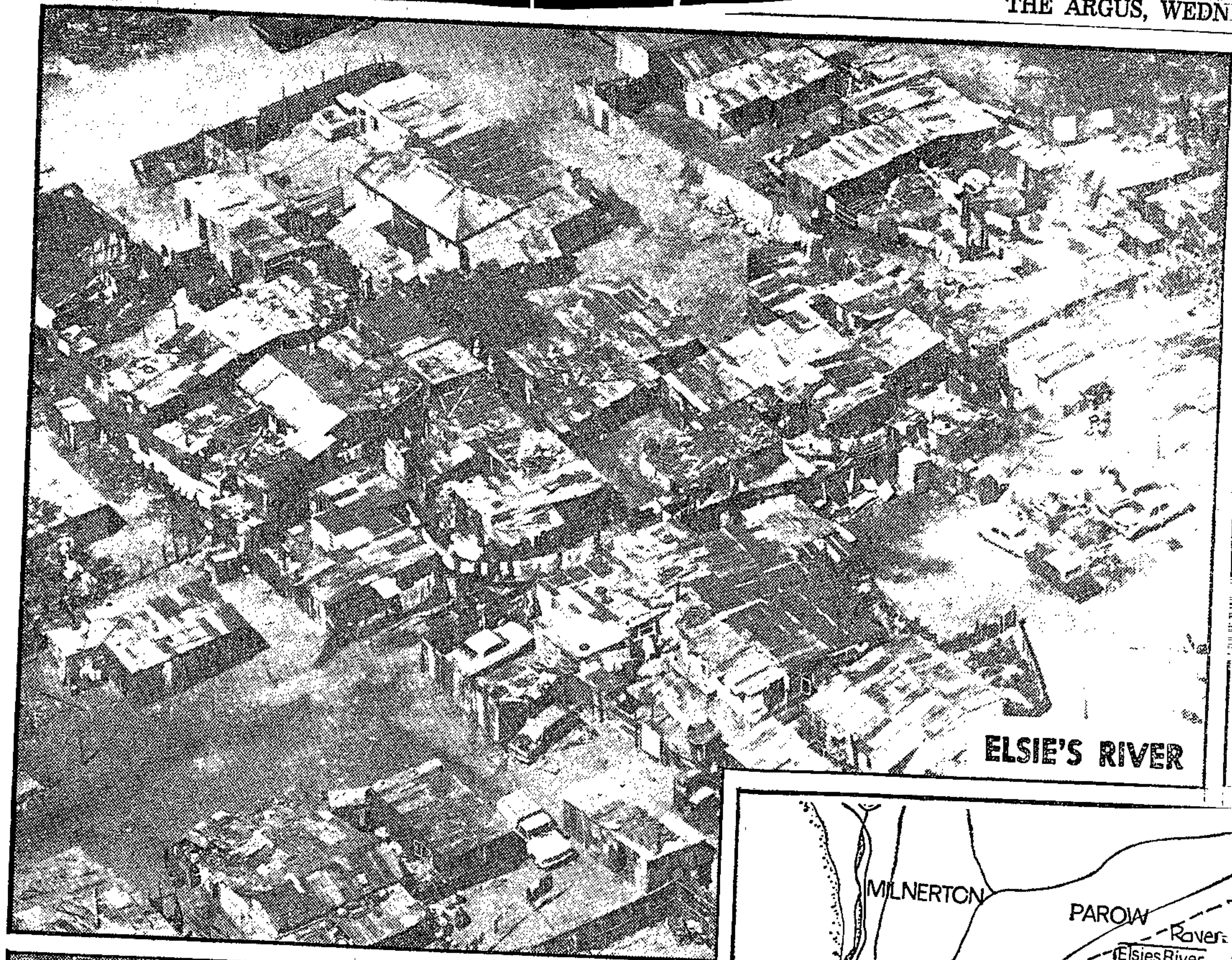
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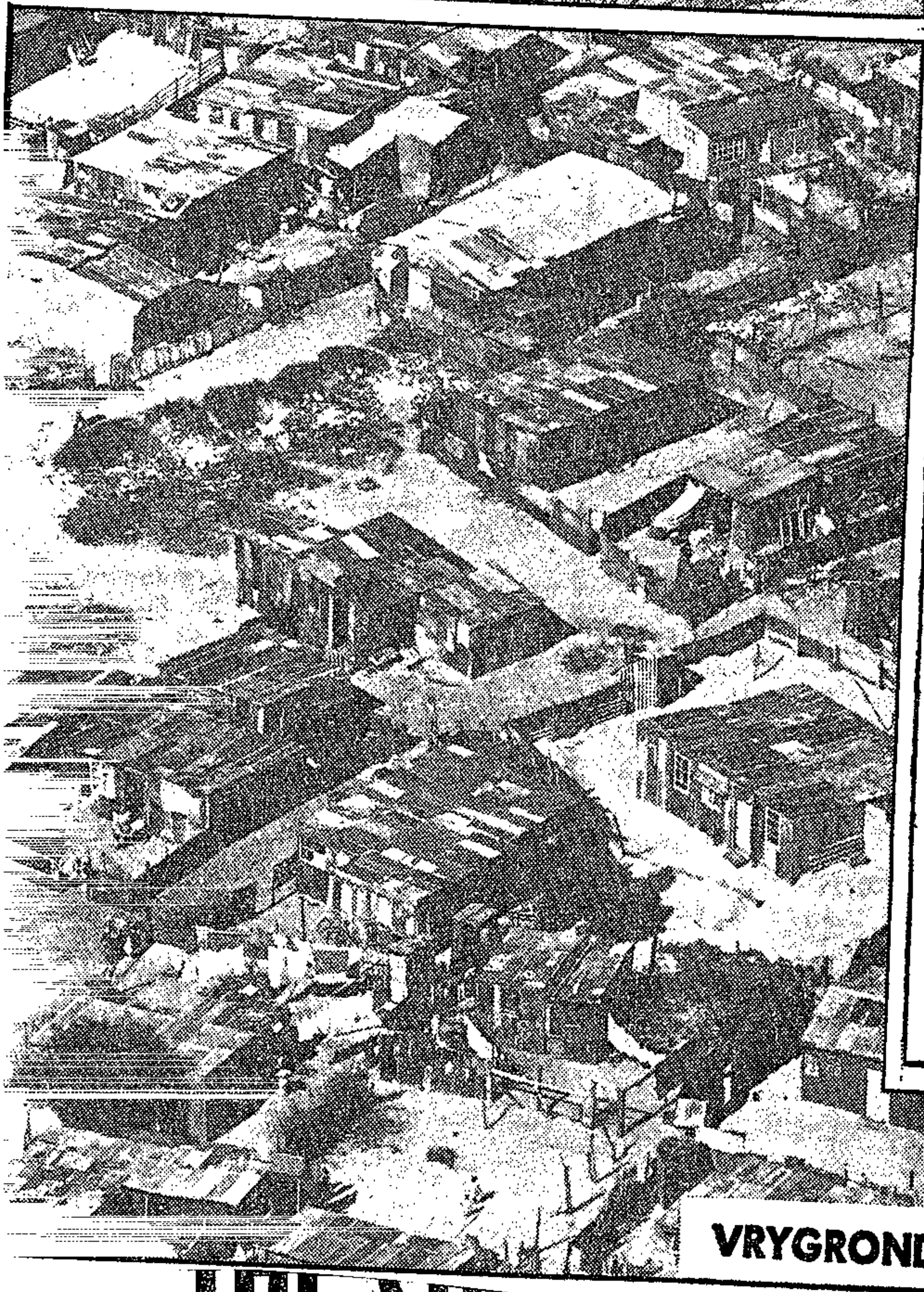
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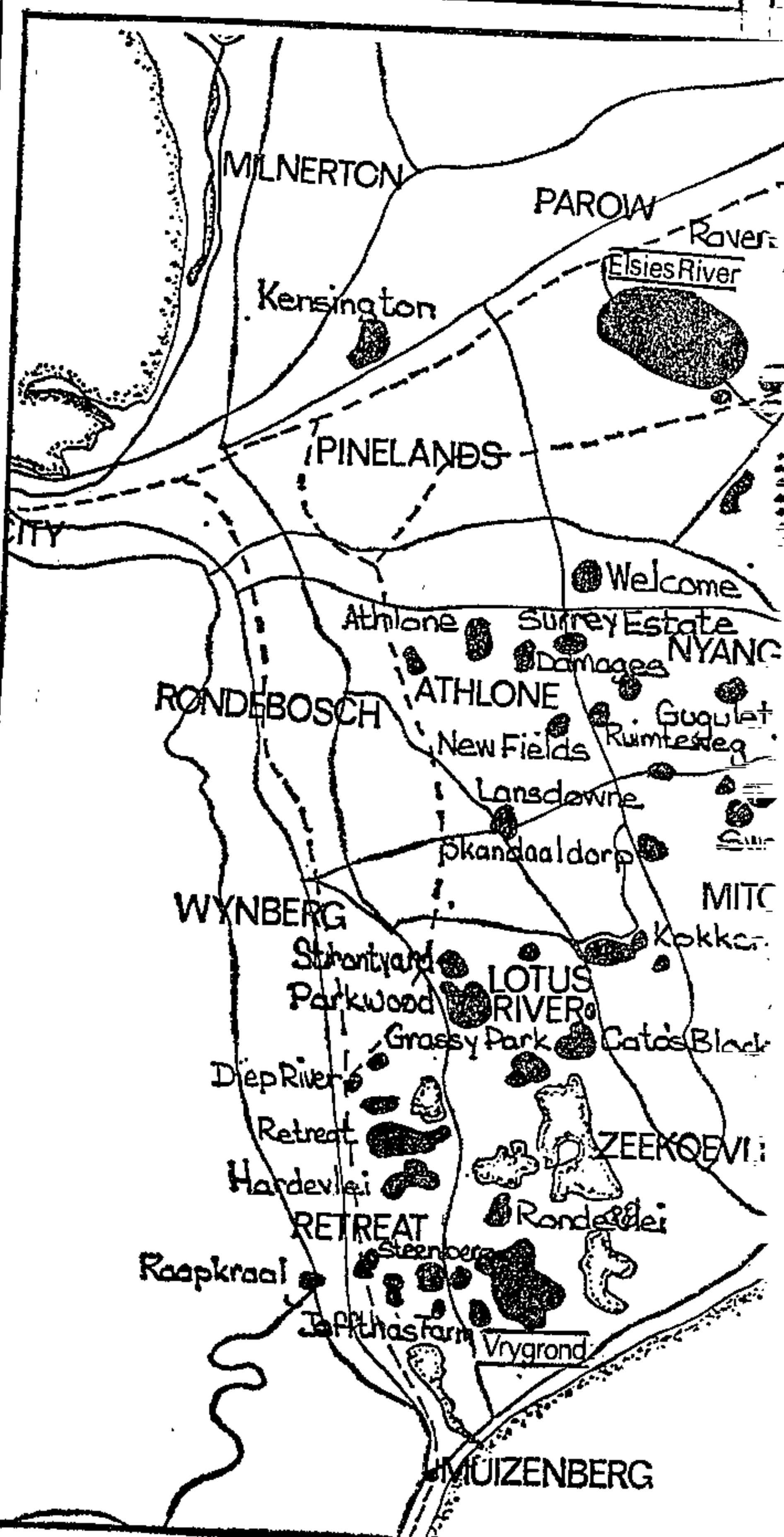
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ELSIE'S RIVER



VRYGROND



THE immensity of the Peninsula's problem becomes immediately apparent viewed from the air. Settlements large and fill what were once empty areas except for sand. The map shows the squatter

RC plea on plight of camps

The Argus Religious
Affairs Correspondent

AT present there is no other place for the Peninsula squatters to live, the clergy of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cape Town have said in a statement asking for squatter camps to be declared emergency camps.

While recognising that squatting was illegal, 'we stress that their dwellings, however temporary and simple, are their homes, and point out that at the present moment they have no other place to live,' said the statement signed by Owen Cardinal McCann, Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town.

MOST ANXIOUS

'We are therefore most anxious about the plight of these squatters, and appeal to the authorities to stay their hand and rather declare these squatter sites emergency camps.

'We would further make a plea that the squatters should not be moved until alternative accommodation is provided for them.

'We would suggest that as an interim long-term policy, minimal accommodation such as "core" housing be provided, or any other simple type of structure.'

They build in the bushes

THEY want to live in Cape Town. Many of them work in the area. But there are no houses available for them. So they build their own homes of wood and iron in the uninhabited areas of the Peninsula.

And when they are ordered to move in terms of the Illegal Squatters Amendment Act, they often gather up their belongings and find another empty spot in the dunes or in the bushes.

Today thousands upon thousands of brown and grey shanties house the Peninsula's more than 200 000 squatters.

The authorities have provided essential services at three camps. At many of the others, the squatters themselves — aided by many concerned organisations — are trying to establish some semblance of community life.

OBSERVERS

The efficient organisation of the squatters has impressed many observers. At the Modderdam Road squatter camp a committee representing the people has appointed legal advisers and publicised their case.

The committee began as a vigilante group formed to protect the community's interests at the beginning of last year when trouble broke out after a number of church choir concerts in a schoolroom in the Modderdam Road settlement.

In June last year a committee of 10 was formed,

Each main road in the camp was represented.

Today there are 35 committee members — because the camp has grown, and with it the committee. Miss Celeste Santos, a community worker for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, says it consisted of all sorts of people, both Coloured and Africans — 'In fact, just interested people.'

Mr Anton Phempe, 38, is a cleaner and messenger at a city garage, and a member of the committee. The chairman is Mr Kenneth Kewana, 35, a machine operator at a textile factory.

Others have made the community their full-time activity. Mr James Fisher, 41, devotes all his time to community work, and is supported by the people he serves.

Period of grace for squatters

The Argus Political
Correspondent

SQUATTERS on the Modderdam site in the Peninsula will be allowed until February 25 to vacate the site, the Minister of Public Works, Mr A. L. Schlebusch, announced yesterday.

He said this was a result of representations made to his department. After that date his department would serve notice on all squatters still occupying the site. Buildings or structures of illegal squatters would be demolished within

Black Sash meeting

THE Black Sash has welcomed the temporary reprieve for the squatters in the Modderdam Road area but will study 'the critical housing shortage and outline practical possibilities' at a meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall tonight.

'We hope alternative accommodation will be found in this period and that people will become personally involved in this problem to try to improve the situation,' a spokesman said today.

Two MPs — Professor F. van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Lionel Murray — and representatives of the squatter community will speak at the meeting which starts at 8 pm.

The Argus Correspondent
SOMERSET WEST. — Financial hardships are forcing many former squatter families to leave their new township homes at Macassar and return to the bush.

Families returning to bush

This was confirmed recently by the Medical Officer of Health of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, Dr J. Allen. He said his department had, during the past 10 years, virtually stamped out the diseases associated with the unsanitary conditions in squatter communities.

Now, however, because of unemployment and the rising food costs, families could no longer afford to pay rent for their homes and were returning to shanties in the bush.

ELECTRICITY Residents of the flats and houses at Macassar have to pay rents amounting to about a quarter of their incomes. They also have to pay for electricity — an expensive form of power — because the authorities do not allow the use of gas or wood.

Now living far out of town, Macassar employees find they cannot walk to work and have to pay high fares for their transport.

Macassar is about 15 km from Somerset West and further from The Strand and Gordon's Bay.

Seven days and the building material would be removed.

Squatters were first served with notices on February 8.

Mr Schlebusch emphasised that no further period of grace would be granted.

People say sand comes in through every crack when the wind blows at Macassar. They wake up in the mornings with sand covering everything, including their faces.

In winter the houses are cold and damp.

Fifty Milnerton people are to sacrifice two meals a month to help to feed undernourished children at Macassar.

A report in last week's Argus, which said a visiting school nurse had found that the younger children at the Macassar Primary School were not getting enough to eat, so touched the hearts of members of the Assemblies of God, Milnerton, that they decided to give up two meals a month and instead to pay R2 each towards feeding the hungry children.

STOP ORDER

The secretary of the organisation said R100 would be paid direct to Somerset West and District School Feeding Scheme (WO 2008) by bank stop order every month.



McCann

pleads

Cape Times
for 16/2/77

squatters

Staff Reporter

THE Roman Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of Cape Town have drafted a statement calling on authorities dealing with the eviction of Bellville South squatters to "stay their hand" and declare the squatter sites "emergency camps".

The statement, signed by Owen Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, reads:

We desire to express our Christian concern and sympathy for the squatters in the three camps in Bellville South who face eviction from their homes.

Acknowledging the illegality of the squatters' position, we nonetheless stress the fact that their dwellings, however temporary and simple, are their homes, and point out that at the present moment they have no other place to live.

We are, therefore, most anxious about the plight of these squatters, and are appealing to the authorities to stay their hand and rather declare these squatter sites emergency camps.

We are aware of the health hazard which exists, but ask that this hazard be met by the provision of the minimal necessary facilities for such camps.

We would further make a plea that the squatters should not be moved until alternative accommodation is provided for them. We would suggest that as an interim long-term policy minimal accommodation such as "Core" housing be provided or any other such simple type of structure.

We believe that it would be unjust to evict these squatters unless alternative accommodation can be found for them.

We associate ourselves with all who are concerned about the problem and give wholehearted support to those who have shown such charitable concern for the squatters.

We recognize that the authorities are attempting to deal with the squatter problem in a compassionate and humane manner.

Regarding the position of the Africans who are said to be living illegally in the Peninsula, we would stress their prior right to live together as one family. We condemn the migratory labour system and call on all, the State, the civic authorities and employers to phase it out.

In a work-seeking economy, we uphold the right of the responsible bread winner to seek work where he considers he may best obtain it. For this he should have the right of freedom of movement.

We have ourselves agreed to contribute to an emergency fund for the benefit of the squatters.

We agree likewise that our people be invited to contribute to a fund to be used for the immediate assistance of the squatters. Such a fund is to be distributed at the discretion of the Cardinal Archbishop.

We ask our people to pray earnestly for a just solution to this human problem in the light of the Gospel.

305

17-day respite for 10 000

Cape Times 16/2/77

squatters

Political Correspondent

MODDERDAM ROAD'S 10 000 squatters have been given 17 extra days in which to leave the squatter camp.

This is the effect of an announcement yesterday by the Minister of Public Works, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who said that as a result of representa-

tions it had been decided that the squatters would be given until February 25 to vacate the site voluntarily.

After that seven-day eviction notices would be served

on all squatters still occupying the area.

Mr Schlebusch said that after the expiry of the seven days it was his department's intention to "demolish" the buildings or structures of illegal squatters on the site and to remove the material from the site.

In his announcement, Mr Schlebusch emphasized that no further period of grace would be granted to squatters who did not comply with the eviction orders.

Squatters were originally given until yesterday to vacate the Modderdam Road site, which falls under the control of the Department of Public Works.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, has announced, meanwhile, that he is to invoke a section of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act to stop Coloured people being brought into the Peninsula by employers if they do not have certified accommodation.

In the Assembly yesterday the Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said unhygienic conditions constituting a health hazard had been found at the Modderdam Road squatter camp.

Replying to a question by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PR Rondebosch), he said health officials had investigated conditions at the camp and brought the matter to the attention of "the Ministers concerned".

R1 600 in fund for squatters

Staff Reporter

A RELIEF fund for the Modderdam Road squatters has risen to more than R1 600

as public concern for the squatters' plight continues to mount.

Mr Richard Rosenthal, legal representative for the squatters, said yesterday he met members of the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee yesterday morning and they agreed to the request made by the Secretary of the Public Works Department, Mr M N du Preez, at a meeting on Monday, that they prevent people from putting up further shacks in the area.

They were also happy, he said, "to give the assurance of their full co-operation on the assumption that any removal which may be involved will be carried out after reasonable notice in a humanitarian manner".

Concern

Meanwhile, by late yesterday the Squatters' Relief Fund, held in trust by the Cape Flats Distress Association, had risen to R1 685,10, according to a CAFDA spokesman, and public protest and concern at the proposed evictions was continuing to mount.

● In a statement sent to several Cabinet ministers, the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church called on the Government to protect and promote the "legitimate family needs of all the people of South Africa".

It also requested authorities

208

City Council split on squatters?

ARGUS 17/2/77

The Argus Municipal Reporter

TODAY'S special meeting of the City Council — called to examine what the threatened eviction of the Modderdam Road squatters means to Cape Town — could develop into a confrontation between the city's executive committee and another group of councillors.

The meeting is likely to be held behind closed doors, as the executive committee will probably want to report on their un-

announced interview yesterday with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Some councillors expect

that the tone of the executive committee's report will suggest: 'Don't antagonise the Government.'

But one of the younger councillors responsible for forcing today's meeting said: 'This situation will affect us all. If it is not our problem, I don't know whose it is.'

FOURTEEN

Fourteen councillors called for the special meeting following the executive committee's rejection of a housing committee recommendation that the full council be allowed to debate the implications of Government plans to evict the thousands of squatters at the Modderdam Road camp.

In terms of the Municipal Ordinance, only 12 of Cape Town's 34 councillors are required to substantiate a call for a special meeting.

Emergency camp plan

Staff Reporter

WITH 16 DAYS to go before the thousands of squatters at Modderdam Road face final eviction, plans by authorities to accommodate the evicted ranged yesterday from "putting people up" with other families to establishing an emergency camp at Nyanga. None of the authorities had houses for squatters.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, has said that African squatters "illegally" in the Cape would be sent back to their places of origin. Those with legitimate urban residence permits would be accommodated in the Peninsula's African townships, and various municipalities had undertaken to try to find accommodation for Coloured squatters if they

returned to the municipalities from which they came.

But local authorities in the Peninsula were adamant yesterday that they had no houses for squatters.

Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said that at the moment his board did not have accommodation for those African squatters legally in the Peninsula.

The board was planning to erect an emergency camp in Nyanga, where the evicted squatters would either transfer their previous structures or erect new shanties. Water and toilet facilities would be provided at this camp.

Mrs E Stott, chairman of the Cape Town City Council's Housing Committee, said it was "quite out of the

question" that the council would be able to house people from Modderdam. The council was already unable to house people living in its area and in "dire need".

Mr A Miller, Deputy Secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, said his council was already "battling" to accommodate squatters in its own area and had no extra housing. He said it would intensify its routine efforts to prevent new squatting on Divisional Council property, after the eviction from Modderdam Road.

A spokesman for the Bellville Municipality said Bellville, too, had no vacant houses. In fact it already had a waiting list for housing of about 1 000 people.

The municipality would attempt to accommodate squatters, he said, by either putting them up with other families or by giving them preference on the waiting list.

Mr M N du Preez, secretary of the Department of Public Works which owns the land on which the Modderdam Road community is squatting and is to serve final eviction notices on the squatters on February 25, referred the Cape Times to recent Government statements when asked where the evicted were to be accommodated. He refused to comment further.

Meanwhile, by late yesterday, the CAFDA Squatters Relief Fund had risen to R2 417,00.

Squatters seek clarity on sites

Staff Reporter

THE Modderdam Squatters' Committee yesterday welcomed the Government's decision to delay eviction at Modderdam Road but emphasized that the reprieve was only "temporary" and that they needed clarity about alternative sites.

According to a statement released by Mr R Roberts, coordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, on behalf of the squatters' committee, the press statement by the Minister of Public Works was welcomed as "representing an important step by the Government to defuse the present tense situation".

The statement noted that the reprieve was temporary and there was still a lack of clarity concerning the alternative sites available to accommodate people.

"No indication has yet been given whether such alternative sites are in fact available, where such sites are situated or whether they are provided with water and are reasonably close to public transport.

"Moreover, in the light of the statement by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration that the Government has no objection in principle to the presence of wives of Africans who are legally within the urban area, the status of a very large percentage of the affected families is apparently the subject of a major policy change."

Squatter information 'by indirect means'

Staff Reporter

THE MAYOR of Bellville, Mr Danie Uys, yesterday objected to the fact that his council had to learn through the press about decisions regarding squatters in its area.

In a statement, Mr Uys said: "This is a matter which affects us directly, and irrespective of various representations and consultations with the authorities responsible, we have to be satisfied to learn of Government action by indirect means."

He also said it was difficult to understand that the ratepayers of Bellhar were now calling for squatters to be allowed to remain at Modderdam after so many previous complaints of crime, water stealing and health hazards. Finally he objected to the meeting convened by Cape Town City Council for this afternoon.

Cape Times

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1977

Squatters: Council meets

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Cape Town City Council has been called for today to debate the implications of the threatened eviction of squatters from the Modderdam Road squatters camp.

The call for the

unscheduled meeting came from 14 members of the City Council.

Last week the Mayor, Mr John Tyers, and the Executive Committee rejected a special request for a meeting on the squatters. This request came from the council's housing

committee.

Now the younger councillors have taken the highly unusual step of petitioning the Town Clerk to call the special meeting, which will take place at 2.30pm today.

The official notice of the

meeting says the purpose will be "to discuss and decide what action the City Council should take in respect of the implications for the municipality of Cape Town of the threatened eviction of squatters from Modderdam Road".

305

Period of grace 'important step', say squatters

AR645 17/2/77

THE Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee has welcomed the reprieve for squatters served with eviction notices last week as 'an important step by the Government to defuse the present tense situation.'

Squatters on the Modderdam Road squatter site have been given until February 25 to vacate the area. Seven-day eviction notices are then to be served on those still remaining.

However, the reprieve is clearly of a temporary nature only and there is still a complete lack of clarity on alternative sites available to accommodate the large number of people affected, the committee said in a statement.

No indication had been given as to whether such sites were available, and, if they were, where they were situated and whether they were provided with water and were reasonably close to public transport.

POLICY CHANGE

Moreover, in the light of the statement by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, that the Government has no objection in principle to the presence of the wives of Africans legally in urban

areas, a large percentage of affected families is apparently the subject of a major policy change.

The legal representative of the squatters is at present seeking to get clarity on this and related issues.

Meanwhile the 26 squatter families in the Grassy Park area who were served with seven-day eviction notices last Wednesday have taken legal action.

DEMOLISHED

This was the fourth eviction notice received by these families — the first was received in March last year. Following the third, their homes were demolished but with nowhere to go, the families built makeshift structures in the same area.

According to Mr Rommel Roberts of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, they decided to seek legal advice after unsuccessful attempts to get satisfactory replies from Divisional Council officials.

Homes bulldozed: they sleep in bush

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—About 100 squatters slept under plastic bags in the bush near Klip Road, Grassy Park, Cape Town, last night after the demolition of their shanty homes by the Cape Divisional Council yesterday.

With nowhere to go, the 26 families camped where their shanties had been.

In terms of the Squatters Amendment Act, only

the relevant Minister (either Bantu Administration and Development or of Community Development) can authorise the establishment of emergency camps for homeless people.

MINISTER ATTACKED

The United Party called for the head of Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, over his categorical assurance that "in no circumstance"

would bulldozers be used to demolish squatter shacks.

But yesterday, only eight days after Mr Steyn had lashed Opposition members in the Assembly for the "shocking" and excruciating suggestion that bulldozers might be used in squatter clearance, large earthmoving machinery was used at Kraaifontein to demolish 30 shacks.

Mr Lionel Murray, MP, the UP's spokesman for Community Development who was attacked last week by Mr Steyn for mentioning bulldozers, said the Minister now had no option but to resign his portfolio, and he called on him to do so.

"SHOCKING"

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, the PRP spokesman on community affairs, called on Mr Steyn to bring in legislation to ban the use of bulldozers in squatter clearance or to resign.

Mr Murray, who said in The Assembly on February 9 that pictures of bulldozers demolishing shacks would do South Africa immense harm, was told by Mr Steyn this was the most shocking statement he had heard in a long time.

DISCREDIT

Mr Steyn said he did not blame Mr Murray, "for this is the impression deliberately created by outside media who are trying to discredit the Government and to embarrass South Africa in this respect."

"I want to say with the greatest emphasis that in no circumstances whatsoever will any shack be bulldozed."

Rising public concern at eviction of squatters

WITH only a week till thousands of squatters' shacks in Bellville South are demolished, there are clear signs of growing public concern and anger at the Government move.

The Cape Times was inundated with phone calls from people who wanted to help and one person sent in a cheque for R500 to start a scheme to rehouse squatters.

The Women's Movement has called a special public meeting in the Cape Town City Hall for lunch time on Monday to discuss the problem.

And charitable bodies which work among the squatters are taking stock of their resources to see how they will be able to help the thousands of people affected by the demolitions.

But the Executive Committee of the Cape Town City Council and the Mayor, Mr John Tyers, yesterday rejected a request to call a special council meeting to discuss the situation.

Mr Stan Evans, the Deputy Town Clerk, confirmed that the urgent request of the City's Housing Committee for the meeting had been turned down but he did not give any reasons.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation said an appeal was being made to all churches because it was believed that some of them may own land that could be used for housing or emergency housing.

The question would be raised this week at a meeting of the Western Province Council of Churches.

As an example, Mr Roberts said that the Roman Catholic Church had a piece of land in Retreat that could be used to house 20 families. Plans had

already been drawn up for houses but the R80 000 needed for the project could not be raised.

Mr Tommy Pearson, chairman of the committee, said he would like to see the question of the squatters discussed on television with people like Professor S P Cilliers taking part so that the public could understand the problem.

"Victims"

He said he would also like to take the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, on a tour through the squatters camp so that he would realize that squatters were human beings.

Mr Pearson said most squatters were gainfully employed and making a contribution to society.

"They are not undesirables. They are victims of circumstances."

He said only 5 to 10 percent of squatters had migrated from the country areas. The others had come from the overcrowded townships such as Elsies River.

Land is zoned for Govt buildings

THREE areas of State land occupied by squatters off Modderdam Road, were zoned for Government buildings, including an extension to the University of Western Cape complex.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for Public Works, Mr M M du Preez, who said that squatter families would have to move to make way for the buildings.

Mr Don Adonis, director of development at UWC said yesterday that an estimated 34 000 people were squatting on land required for university extensions.

A number of families had already moved from the site occupied by the new administration block, which was almost ready for occupation.

Among the building projects which are being planned for the university are a language-laboratory, a music hall seating 180, a Senate hall with seating accommodation for 200, and four hostels each providing accommodation for 270 students.

A hospital to serve as training centre for UWC medical students is also planned.

התחלתי לכתוב את המאמר הזה לפני שבועיים.

אם אתם רוצים לדעת יותר על הבעיה של הסוואות, אתם יכולים לכתוב לנו. כתובת: "הסוואות", תיבת דואר 1234, תל אביב 6100. אנחנו נחזיר לכם תשובה מפורטת.

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SALDRU SUBJECT HEADINGS

FOR PRESS CUTTINGS

A:

Abe Bailey Institute for Inter-racial Studies	<u>See</u>	CENTRE STUDIES
Accidents, industrial	<u>See</u>	INDUSTRIAL HEALTH
	<u>See also</u>	{ MINING- SOCIAL (Workmen PROFESS
Advocates	<u>See</u>	PROFESS
AFRICA - General	<u>See also</u>	specific
AFRICA - Labour	<u>See also</u>	specific
African homelands	<u>See</u>	HOMELAND
African unions	<u>See</u>	INDUSTRIAL Workers' African
	<u>See also</u>	HOMELAND (both ge

AGRICULTURE - General **CAPE SQUATTERS F.M. 18/2/77**
 AGRICULTURE - Labour **Explosive questions 305**

Aid centres

Airways

Alcohol

Alcoholism

The Cape Peninsula Bantu Administration Board should hasten to prepare the so-called KTC site at Nyanga for the 10 000 or so African squatters at Modderdam Road, Bellville South, now under final removal notice from the Minister of Public Works.

Although there is plenty of land near the Modderdam camps, much of it privately owned, squatters have been advised not to move there. This could bring into effect the bull-dozer clauses of the Illegal Squatting Act, empowering the

Minister of Community Development to tear down shanties on private land and charge the "owner" something like R25 a shack to do the job.

By mid-week interests acting on behalf of the squatters were planning to appeal to the NG Kerk — on whose land about 40% of Modderdam's 15 000 squatters are camping — to intercede on the squatters' behalf, and ask for an emergency camp to be established on church land.

But in view of assurances given by Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen to a Progref deputation last week, squatters with some legality will probably take their chances with the Peninsula Bantu Board.

Cruywagen told the deputation that Section 10 and contract Africans squatting with their "illegal" wives and children would be accommodated in a temporary relief camp at Nyanga, while at the same time the case of each family would be treated on its merits. He intimated that qualified heads of household and their "illegal" families would in some cases be permitted to remain together.

The problem at Modderdam, however, is that as many as 80% of Africans living there have little hope of passing the Bantu Board's red-tape test of acceptability.

A number of questions arise out of this. Will Board officials separate the legals from the illegals before or after the move?

Will the "temporary relief camp" at Nyanga be regarded as a transit camp, or will the Board instal basic services and seek to have it declared an emergency camp in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act?

Or would Minister M C Botha regard such a move as implying recognition of the squatters' right to be in the Peninsula?

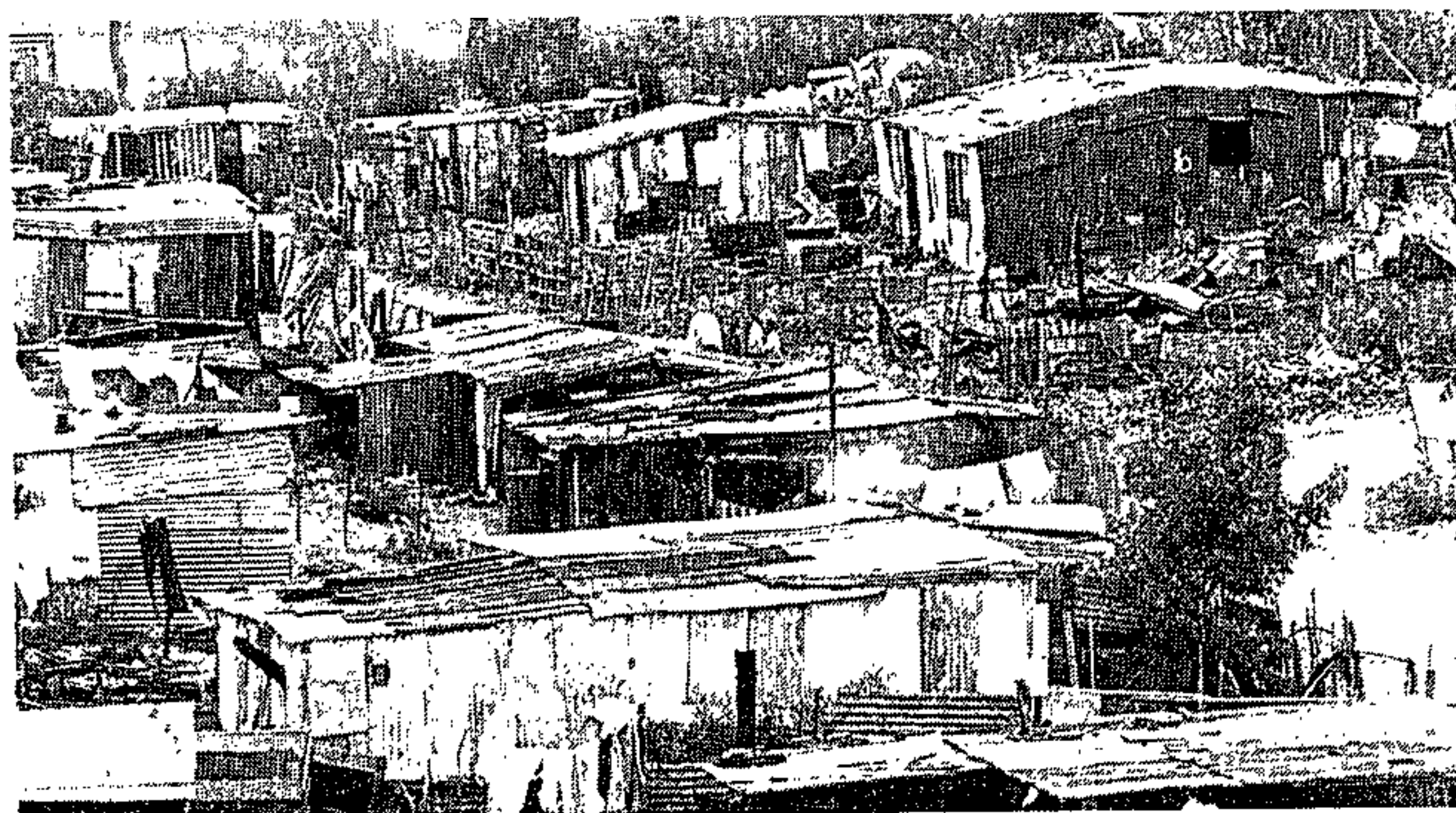
Again, treating the Modderdam Africans on their merits, will Board officials ask heads of households whether they have work or not, and for how long they have been holding down their jobs?

Will men be forced to part with their jobs and families if their status is deemed technically unlawful?

It is about time, too, that the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council takes a clear stand on the African issue.

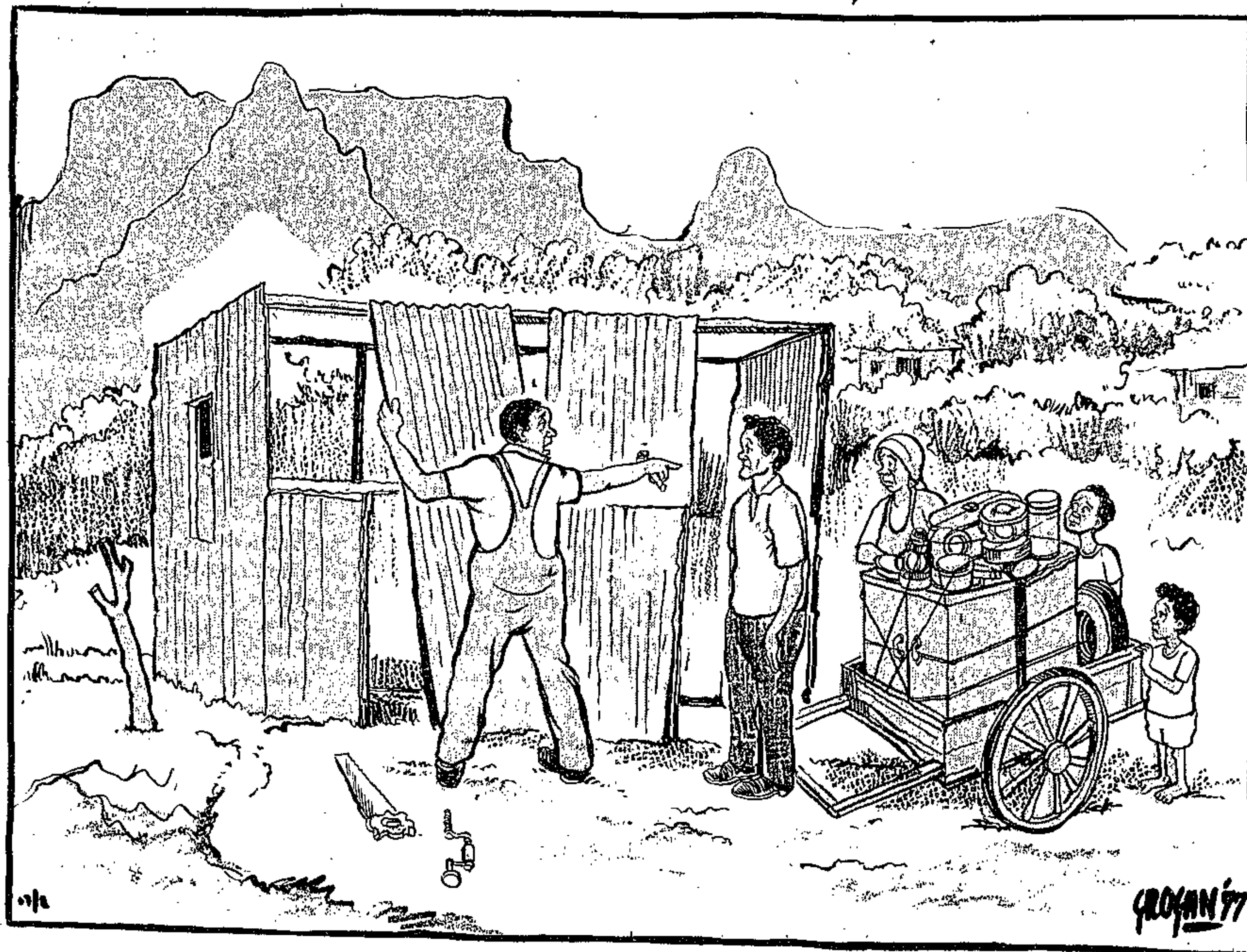
One of the most surprising features of the Erika Theron report is that Coloured members of the Commission supported government policy that the Western Cape should remain a Coloured preferential labour area. Does the CRC Executive hold with that?

Does it believe there are 2 000-3 000 Coloured workers waiting to take the jobs of Modderdam African breadwinners who may have to leave the Peninsula?



To some it's home

Cape Times 18/2/77



"From Rondevlei I moved to Kokkerotjedorp, from Skandaaldorp to Modderdam. Now I've come to this new plek in die bos called 'Place of Origin'".

Shanties row— Steyn is refuted

CAPE TOWN — The political row about the bulldozing of squatters' huts has escalated with the refutation of assurances by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, that mechanical means had not been used to demolish the huts.

Mr D D Joubert, chairman of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, has been quoted as saying that he did not "deny" that front-end loaders had been used to push over squatter huts.

Mr Steyn read a statement in the Assembly yesterday in which he claimed on the authority of Mr Joubert that mechanical means had not been used.

Asked for comment today on Mr Joubert's statement, Mr Steyn said he had not yet seen the report and could not comment.

"I have to stand by the earlier statement until I get a chance to talk to Mr Joubert again," Mr Steyn said. "And I do not know where to contact him on a Saturday. So you can carry on with whatever you wish."

PUSHED OVER

Mr Joubert has been quoted, in a report in the Cape Nationalist newspaper Die Burger, as saying that front-end loaders had to be used in certain cases to push over huts, when they stood so close to trees that cables could not be strung around them.

A Mr F H Stephens, who claimed to be in control of the demolition, was quoted as saying: "It was on our land, and I believe we can use what we wish to demolish them."

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, the Progressive Reform Party's spokesman on community development, said he found the whole matter "scandalous and unjustifiable."

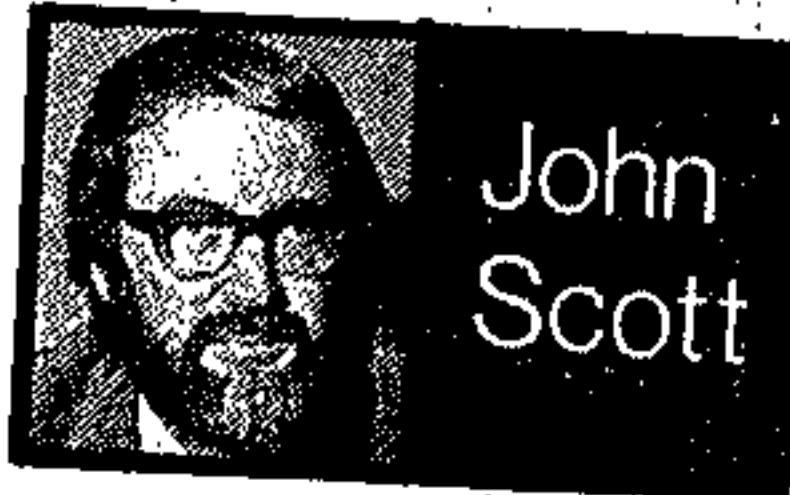
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Cape Times 19/2/77

A front-end loader similar to the one used to clear away large unbroken material after the Kraaifontein squatter shacks had been dismantled by hand.

Notes in the House

Marais Steyn, the magician



MR MARAIS STEYN is like a master magician. Yesterday you could have sworn he was about to be crushed by a piece of heavy earth-moving equipment, yet he sprang up from under the wheels unscathed.

It was a most agile movement, preceded by a feint that had the Opposition looking momentarily in the wrong direction.

Not that the Minister of Community Development's virtuosity in any way lessened the pain of the people of Grassy Park and Kraaifontein. Whatever the means, officialdom destroyed their homes. And that was the thrust of the Opposition's argument.

Yet only a week or two ago, Mr Steyn had been so horrified at the thought of bulldozers destroying squatters' shacks that he said it was too excruciating to contemplate.

Thus, when to the Opposition's untrained eye this week, bulldozer-like machines were photographed by newspapers in the act of pushing crumpled squatters' shacks, they expected Mr Steyn to be in a state of excruciation.

Far from it. He was breezily good-humoured.

Mr Lionel Murray, who introduced a private member's motion on housing, went to the trouble of identifying the offending machine as a 100 horse-power four-wheeled drive instrument which could be fitted with a bucket or blade, but which in the newspaper picture was brandishing a two-cubic yard bucket scoop.

"It's still not a bulldozer," said Mr Steyn smugly.

"Whatever it's called, it's earth-moving equipment," replied Mr Murray.

It was immaterial what it was called, he added.

"It's immaterial, I agree," said Mr Steyn.

At that interjection, many Opposition members must have thought they had the Minister on the hook. If he agreed it was immaterial, how could he argue his way out of his previously-expressed revulsion of bulldozers.

Mr Murray then invited Mr Steyn to apologize to the House, to resign from his portfolio and to join the forces (no doubt Sir De Villiers Graaff's) which could be moulded into an alternative government for South Africa.

Mrs Helen Suzman looked across at Mr Steyn and remarked: "I think that's an offer you CAN refuse."

In due course Mr Steyn rose to reply to the debate. And one of the first things he said was that not a single house had been flattened by bulldozers or any other mechanical means. The newspaper pictures, he said, had shown "an excavator".

"Were they pulling out nails?" asked Mr Murray.

Not at all, said Mr Steyn. The houses were first broken down manually. Then the heavier sections were pushed together by the excavator. It made all the difference.

He knew because he had consulted the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch, who did the job.

"I have here a report from the chairman," he said.

"I bet he got that thumped

out of him," said Mr Brian Page of Umhlanga, from the United Party backbenches.

"What?" cried Government members.

Mr Page obliged by repeating his remark slowly and carefully: "I bet ... he got ... that THUMPED ... out of him."

"I want to say that that is one of the most despicable and contemptible remarks I have heard in this House for 30 years," said Mr Steyn.

Then Mr P W Botha asked if a member was entitled to cast such reflections on a Minister, and the Speaker asked Mr Page what he meant by "thumped" and Mr Page said he meant it was demanded that the chairman write a report.

"Oh no," cried a chorus of angry Government members.

"May I address you," Mr Page asked the Speaker, "without that noisy rabble?"

He had to withdraw the implication that the chairman had been bullied into supplying a report. That dealt with, the House returned to the subject of squatters and housing. But Mr Steyn had already completed his conjuring act.

Later he indulged in some self-proclaimed "bragging" about the Government's housing achievements over the past year.

"What happened to the people who were thrown out of their housing last night?" Dr Alex Boraine interrupted him at one stage.

But they weren't bulldozed. They weren't even, technically speaking, excavated. They were just evicted. So all was well.

305

Cape Times 19/2/77

Machines used if shanties 'cannot be removed by hand'

DEMOLITION teams clearing squatters out of the Kraaifontein bush were forced to use payloaders or four-wheel drive vehicles to level shanties when the work could not be done by hand, a spokesman for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council demolishers said last night.

Mr J. Hartman, second-in-charge of the present demolition programme, was contacted by the Cape Times for clarification of the methods used by the Council in levelling squatter camps.

This followed proceedings in the Assembly yesterday in which the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, denied that any squatters' homes had been demolished by bulldozers or other

earthmoving equipment.

Mr Hartman said it was "normal procedure under normal circumstances" to take down shacks "sheet by sheet".

But where well-constructed shacks with foundations and firm corner beams could not be removed by hand, a four-wheel drive vehicle, a land rover or pay-loader was used to do the work, he said.

The task of levelling shacks, by hand or pay-loader, was "never pleasant" for his men — "my chaps find this type of work heartbreaking, but it has to be done", Mr Hartman said.

Last night Mr Marais Steyn, contacted at his home, said he was "not interested" in what squatter demolishers had to say.

20/2/77

Artisans' jobs saved by agreement on 'protection'

By DICK USHER

AT LEAST 1000 unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the Transvaal building industry will lose their permission to do certain aspects of skilled work at the end of March.

The move, caused by unemployment in the industry, has been taken to protect artisans' jobs and a special unemployment fund administered by the Industrial Council.

According to Mr Richard Beech, secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, there are about 100 unemployed artisans in the building industry on the Reef.

"In terms of an Industrial Council agreement in November 1974, we guaranteed full wages to all unemployed artisans, provided they fulfilled certain conditions," he said.

"The agreement was made at a time of great activity in the building industry. Employers wanted to use unskilled and semi-skilled labour on certain jobs because of the shortage of artisans."

Controlled

"The union agreed, provided it was done on a controlled basis. We also agreed to the establishment of an unemployment fund to cover all union members in the Witwatersrand area."

The fund was established by taking about R1 million from the Industrial Council's R2.5 million stabilisation fund. The recent building industry slump has seen the first major

claims on it.

Current rates of pay for a building industry artisan are R2,38 an hour, plus a minimum of R34 a week benefits.

Out-of-work artisans on the Reef are being paid their full wages from the special fund.

"Our's is a mixed union and so whites, Indians and Coloureds all receive exactly the same benefits," said Mr Beech.

Skilled

"But, from March 31, all exemptions granted to employers to use unskilled workers on skilled jobs are being withdrawn to make employers give jobs to out-of-work artisans."

"Since 1974, about 1000 of these exemptions have been granted. After the end of March employers will be able to make new application for exemptions, there will be some redistribution of permits and once most of the unemployed artisans have jobs, their applications will be granted."

"We are not trying to take jobs away from Africans, but we have to look after our union members. At the same time, paying full wage to 100 artisans is a heavy drain on the fund," said Mr Beech.

Apart from the recession-affected artisans Mr Beech estimated unemployment as not more than 10 percent in Durban and Cape Town, and about five percent in Port Elizabeth.

The full wage guarantee applies only to the Witwatersrand area. Unemployed artisans in other areas receive only normal unemployment benefits.

Vague

"The squatters have made superhuman efforts to adequately house their families, have become stabilised, and are not burdens to society. They are doing all in their power to curb the growth of the camp and to enforce an orderly way of life."

"With the provision of basic facilities and the exercise of proper control there can be no reason why the families should not be allowed to remain at the present site until proper housing becomes available," says the statement.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board, the Cape Town City Council, the Bellville municipality, and the Cape Divisional Council have all said they have no accommodation available.

Meanwhile at Modderdam camp this week residents were in a state of confusion.

Superhuman

Mr James Fisher, a member of the Modderdam Road Squatter Committee said the government departments involved — Bantu administration, Coloured affairs, and community development — were being vague.

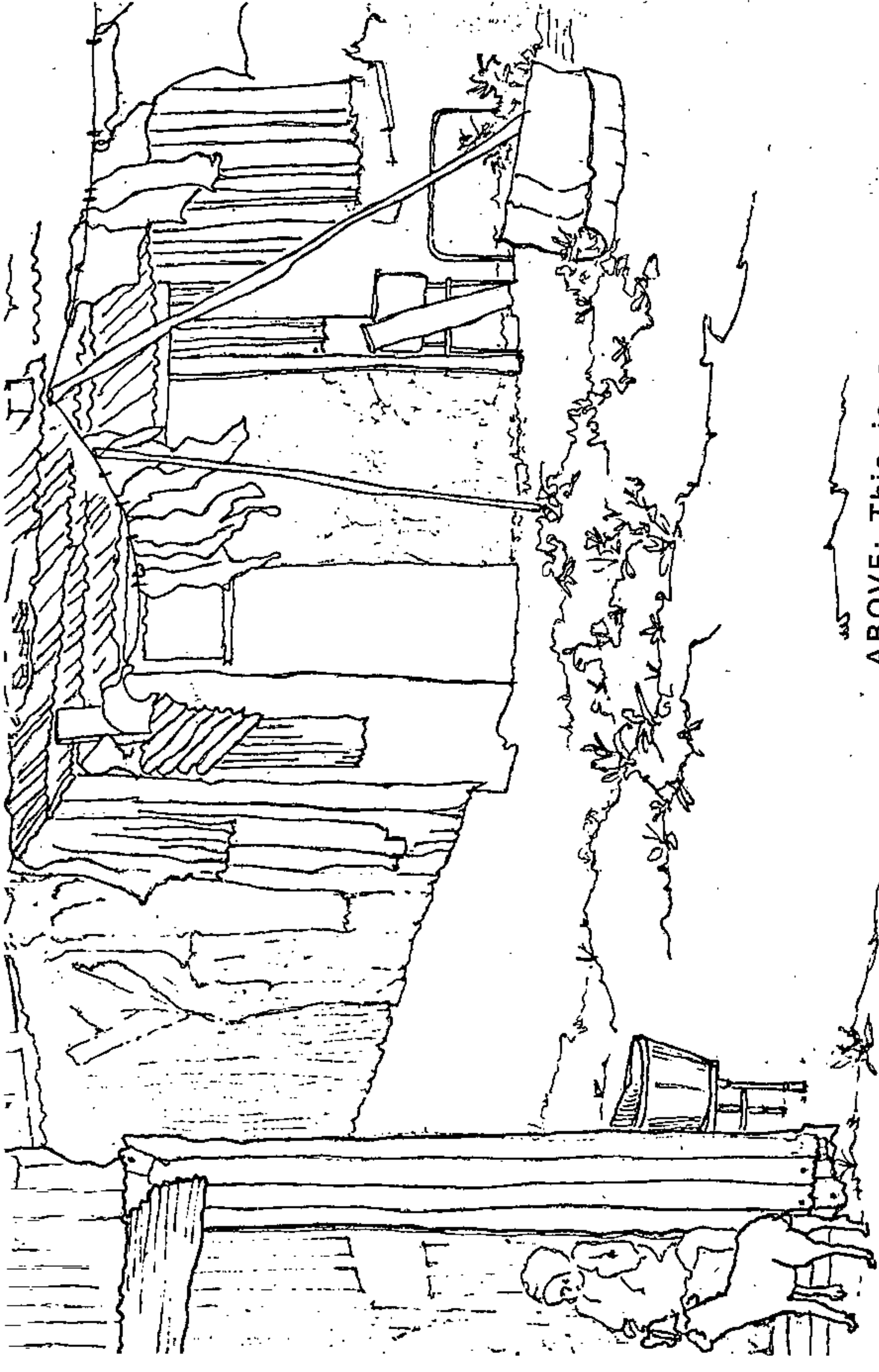
"We've been told that alternative sites will be made available, but not where or when. We don't know whether these sites will contain essential services or whether they'll be close to public transport."

He said there was also confusion over whether a major policy change by the government was indicated by a statement made last week by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

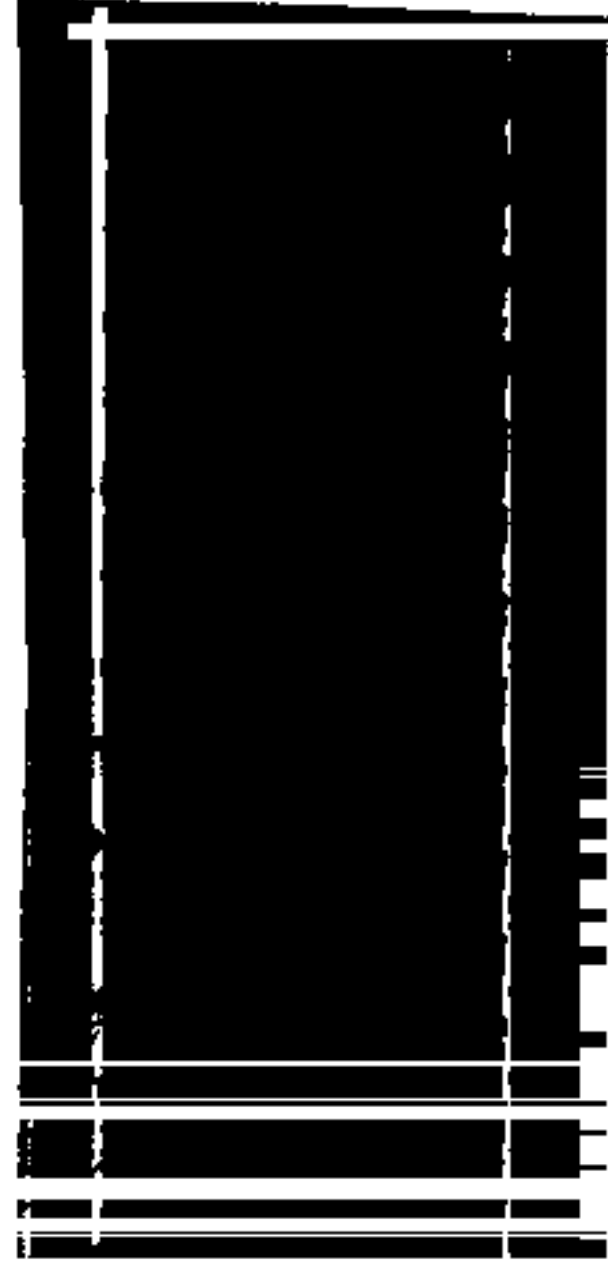
Mr Cruywagen said the government had no objection in principle if wives of Africans legally in a white area stayed with their husbands.

A legal firm acting on behalf of the Modderdam road squatters asked the Department of Community Development for clarification of this point.

a shack
like
this...



ABOVE: This is a typical scene in the squatters camp at Elsie's River, in the Cape, on which the University of Cape Town based their study on how to upgrade squatter camps, rather than just to demolish them.



SQUATTER camps are hardly unique to South Africa. They're a worldwide phenomenon caused by the process of urbanization.

However much one might think that the destruction of such camps, without alternative accommodation might provide a solution, a far more sensible approach would be the upgrading of such camps into a stable community.

The feasibility of such a project has been worked out by the School of Social Work at the University of Cape Town, in conjunction with architects, and it is primarily based on two prerequisites: security of tenure and not doing things FOR the squatters, but WITH them.

"Where there is responsibility and identification with property," says Dr Ferrino, who has had extensive

experience with the upgrading of squatters camps in Maputo, "there is co-

Willing

operation.

"When a project is launched without the consultation of the people themselves, however, they

give no help."

The social workers point out that there is a very strong community spirit in these crisis camps.

The inhabitants are only too willing to do the work themselves that will improve their living conditions.

But there must, of neces-

This

sity, be guidance and the UCT plan requires that a learning centre be set up where information on health, education and welfare can be spread.

In this resource area, a reciprocal action between squatters and visitors, who come to give aid, is established.

Taking it from the bottom, the upgrading scheme, given the basic security of tenure ("no man loves what is not his own, nor will he care for it") access to transport is necessary.

People must be able to get to work. Water and sewerage come next. It is extremely important that the squatters decide where the communal latrines are to be placed.

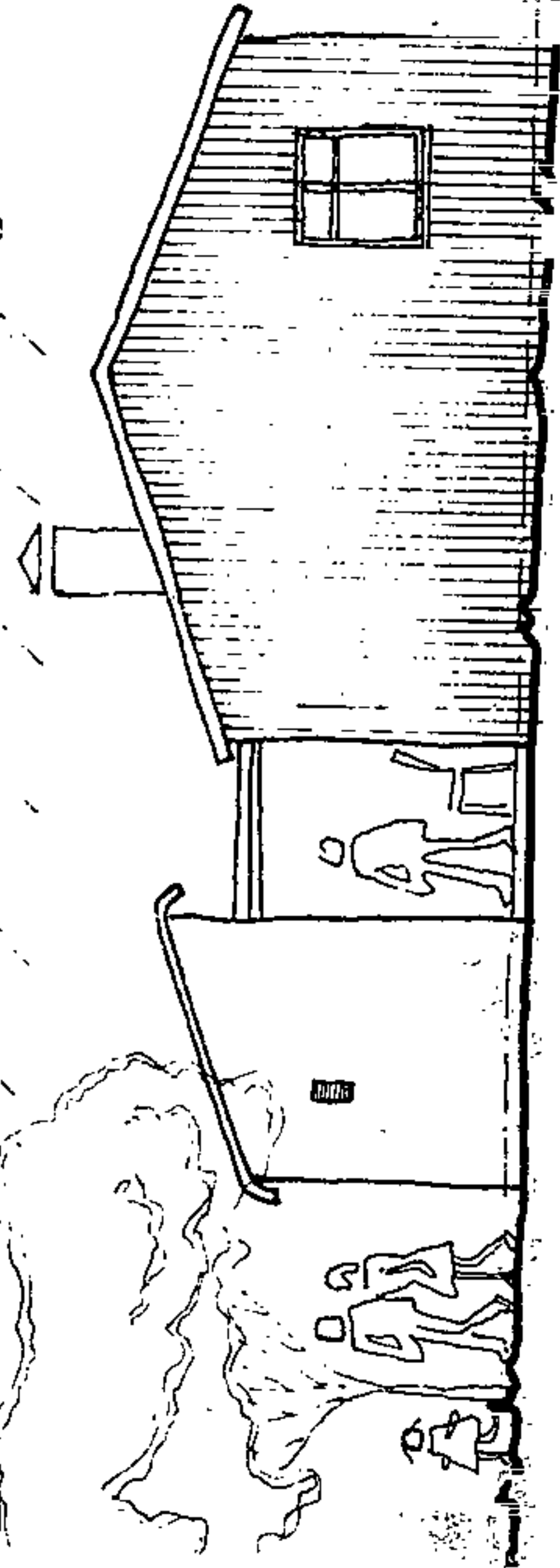
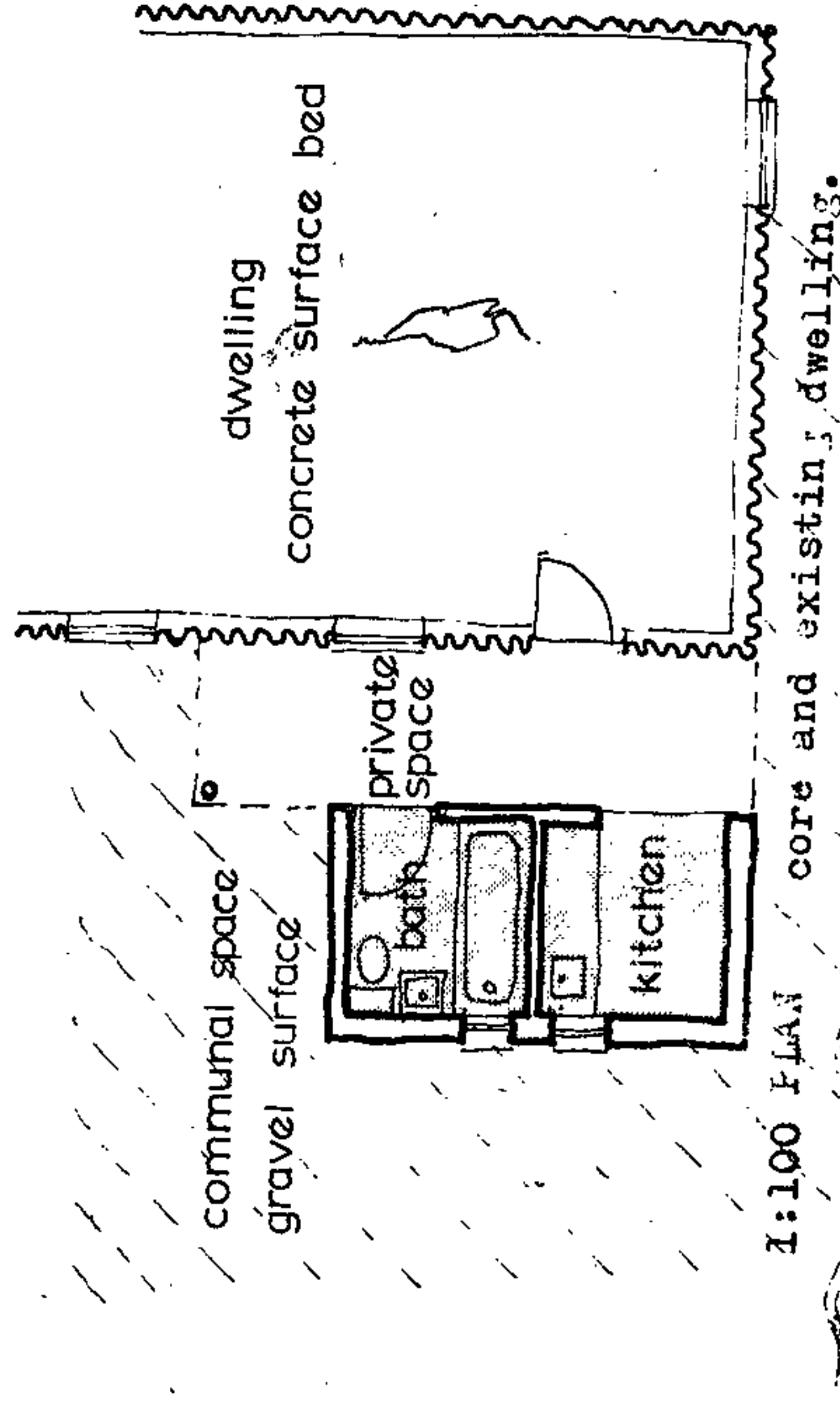
Toilets

They, themselves, will form smaller groups using these toilets and they will keep them clean.

Where such toilets are built without consultation, however, and very often in areas where after dark, women feel unsafe, they are simply never cleaned.

"It is extremely important," said Professor Brunhilde Helm of the School of Social Work, "to realize that whatever you do or at whatever stage of induced change you are, that squatters are no different from anyone else.

"Their needs are the same as any other human beings and there should be no stigma attached to them. As it is. Far too many people



305

Sunday Times

extra

FIND A HUMANE SOLUTION — BERGINS



Dr W Bergins

THE Government has rejected Federal Party attempts to get it to declare the Modderdam Squatters camp an emergency camp and to provide essential services there until the authorities can provide the squatters with housing.

By **HOWARD LAWRENCE**

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, told the Federal Party leader Dr W Bergins and a four-man Federal Party deputation that he was not prepared to agree to the Modderdam camp becoming an emergency camp. But he gave them an assurance that the authorities would not act "immediately" to remove squatters on February 25 — the deadline date the Government has set for the squatters to find alternative accommodation.

Dr Bergins said he got the impression at the meeting

with Mr Smit that the Government had burnt its fingers with their "hamhanded" approach to the squatter problem.

"They have a lot to learn about treating and handling people more humanely. It became obvious to me that the Government had thought it would be a very easy matter to move the squatters and that is why it handled the issue the way it did.

"Now I have the impression that it wished it hadn't gone about it in that way. It has proved to be bigger than it can handle or care to admit", Dr Bergins said.

A bizarre by-product of the Government's handling of the situation, Dr Bergins said, was that the Minister of Coloured Relations had publicly stated that he did not consult the CRC in the first place because the CRC has no functioning purpose

situation, he said, and he is trying to get the authorities to think of providing land, with essential services in some other area, to house the squatters temporarily until houses are available.

"This problem has been allowed to get out of hand and I blame the Government's lack of concern about our people for it. It allowed it to grow to the point where we now are, and now that they are suddenly confronted with the enormity of the problem it decides to act

in an autocratic manner to attempt solving it.

"It just isn't acceptable to us," Dr Bergins said.

He said he felt the Government now realizes that if people are simply returned to their places of origin, they would merely become squatters there again.

"The Government must learn to consider the human aspects of our problems, otherwise race relations will get worse," Dr Bergins warned.

Shocking

"This was a shocking admission by the Government that the CRC as it now is has no standing or powers at all," Dr Bergins said.

He felt that the Government should have called in the CRC as well as representatives of the squatters to seek a humane solution to the problem.

"However, there can only be one satisfactory solution and that is that the authorities — Government and local — must provide houses for these people," he added.

He said the representative of the Department of Community Development who attended the talks had also given an assurance that people will not be put out of the squatters camp "willy nilly".

"Apparently the Government has now decided that it would serve no purpose to force people to return to their places of origin as was the original intention," Dr Bergins said.

He was still very dissatisfied with the whole

Shanty showdown for people who don't want squatters' rights

By DIANA POWELL

WHEN Freddie Pietersen, 34, a Cape Town welder, found himself on the street surrounded by his furniture and a frightened family, he just had to make a plan.

Until six months ago Mr Pietersen, his wife, and their four children lived in a large rented room in Bellville South. Then his landlady got into trouble with the police and was evicted from her house.

The Pietersens, left with nowhere to live, made enquiries around the neighbourhood but found it anything but easy to find accommodation in Cape Town's overcrowded Coloured townships.

"I tried everything. I walked from house to house begging for a room. I was even prepared to rent a garage, but there was nothing."

So Mr Pietersen loaded his family and possessions on to a truck, bought some corrugated iron and wood, and became a Modderdam Road squatter.

Mr Pietersen still goes to

work and brings in a perfectly adequate wage. His children still go to school. He is not a bum living for free on somebody else's land. He does not want to be a squatter.

And neither do the other 15 000 people living in the 3 000 shanties in the Modderdam area which the Government is to demolish on February 25.

They are victims of an impossible situation. A chronic housing shortage in the Cape Peninsula. They are living there because there is nowhere else to live.

By Black South African standards, the Modderdam Road squatters are not poor people.

More than 80% of the households have at least one breadwinner with a regular and adequate income. Many of them have been on city and divisional council waiting lists for houses for years. They can afford rent. Some could probably afford to buy their own houses — if there were any to buy.

For most Modderdam Road was an escape from the claustrophobia of overcrowded, single-room living with relatives in township houses or flats, a place where they could build a place of their own and their children could play in the sun.

When I visited Modderdam Road this week the atmosphere of order, cleanliness, and decent living was overwhelming.

In its three years of existence Modderdam Road has become a stable, crime-free community.

Mr James Fisher, who has been waiting for a council house for five years, explained that the early settlers at Modderdam Road decided to make the best of a poor situation and formed a 15-man committee to handle squatters' problems and to keep the lawless element out of the area.

Water was a problem, but through the committee the squatters buy water from residents of nearby Belhar

township and it is fetched in drums by neighbours with cars.

According to the Government, many of the people are not qualified to live in the Cape Peninsula and this was freely admitted by several women I spoke to.

Why are they there? Simply because their husbands could not support growing families in the Transkei and Ciskei and had to go to the city to find work. They could not bear to be separated from their loved ones, and took their wives and children with them.

Not one of the 3 000 households knows what is in store after the Government bulldozers move in next week.

Mr M M du Preez, Secretary for Public Works, said the Government-owned land on which the squatters were living was required for extensions to the University of the Western Cape, a technical college, and a Department of Coloured Affairs building.

He admitted, however, that these projects would not be started for some time.

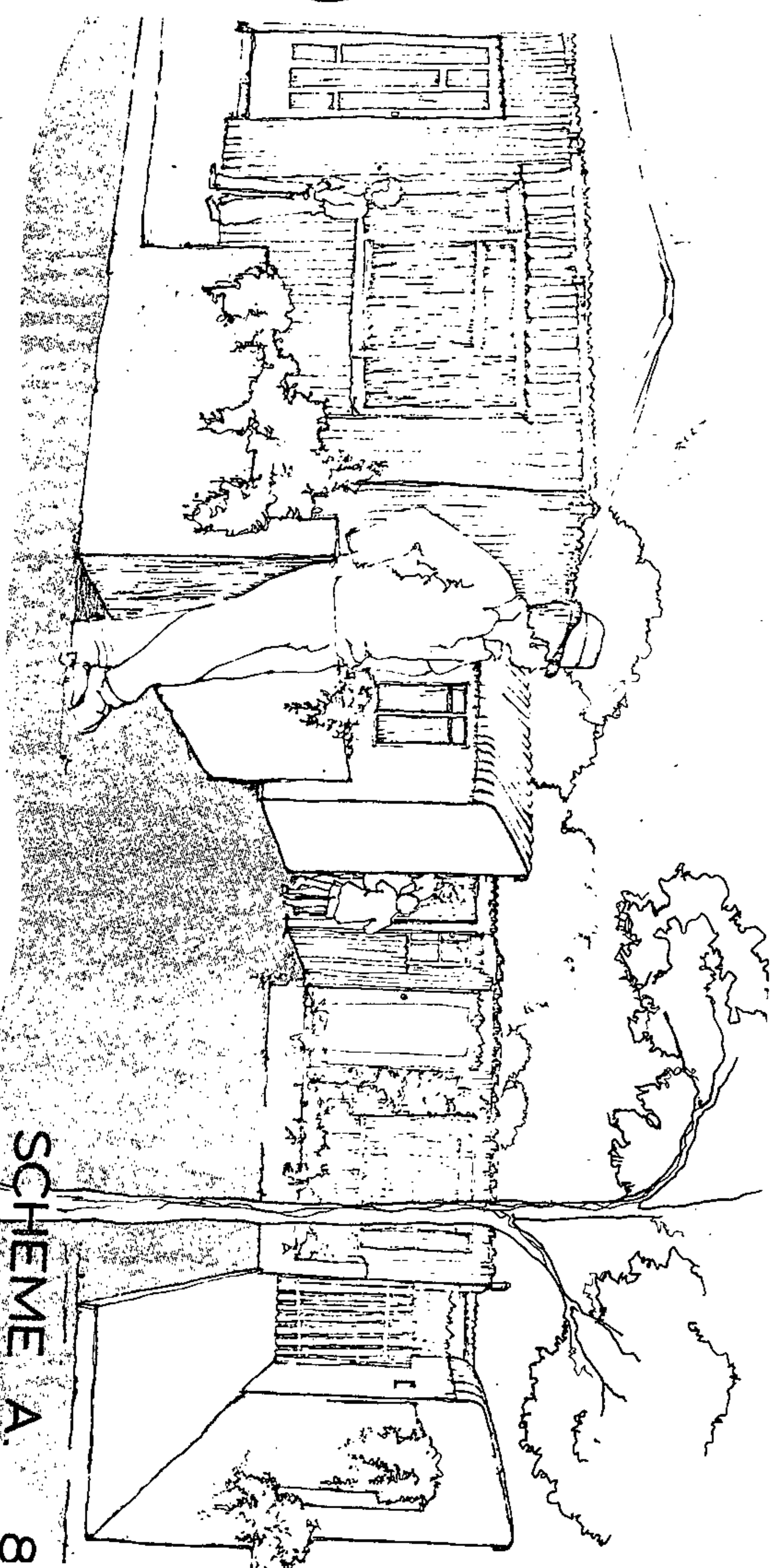


● Mr Freddie Pietersen with three of his children, Veronia, Merlin and Doreen.

UP-GRADE is how the Squatter Problem could be solved

...to
a home
like
this

Dr. J. G. Dreyer
(Kerha) 20/2/77



This is an artist's impression of what a squatter camp would look like after being up-graded according to a University of Cape Town plan to aid squatters.

speak about 'dasi squatter mense'.

"Whereas if one does go to squatter camps you are always amazed at what they've achieved under appalling circumstances.

"Given the smallest chance to upgrade their status you'll find a few flowers growing, existing bushes trimmed into shape, a tree bent to give shade with a bench underneath it.

"The urge to create beauty and amenities from nothing is very strong."

Doctors

She added that women have babies at night, children get sick and therefore doctors must be accessible. So must schools.

"One must set up the development in such a way

that community needs are met, otherwise the stigma grows."

Outside help must only act as a catalyst to the energy of the squatter community. It had been found over and over again in camps that people fall over themselves to help themselves.

"We are prepared to do the job," said one squatter. "Just give us the wherewithal. But we must also have a stake in the future of this community."

"These houses become homes and nobody must be able to move us again."

Making jobs

It was pointed out that creating a community also supplies jobs. The new law, whereby an employer must

see to it that an employee has living quarters, will make a great many people economically unproductive, whereas an upgraded camp provides built-in work.

Where squatters themselves build, costs are far lower than they would be if whole new building schemes were to be undertaken by the authorities.

In Maputo, says Dr Ferriho, the squatters formed small co-operative groups paying part of their salary into a communal fund.

one of the primary needs was for crèches, leaving the mothers free to supplement the family income. Gifts from companies included cement and permission was obtained from local authorities for squatters to cast their own cement blocks to be used for building.

In a manner reminiscent of medieval guilds, workmen banded together, each group making the contribution their skills entitled them to.

Teachers

Teachers and social workers were brought in, but the school curriculum was geared to practical needs.

The children were taught to plant gardens and if they saw a bean germinate this would lead to the geography lesson on the origin of the bean.

"We found," says Dr Ferriho, "that any change you wanted to bring about to improve dietary and health patterns in the community could be done through the children."

"There is a growing awareness," says Dr J G Dreyer of the school, "that

housing is not simply the provision of shelter and protection, but must also take into account the social and psychological needs of the inhabitants.

"The home has a profound effect on a person's view of himself and this factor is of particular importance to the upbringing and development of children."

Once the basic facilities have been established, then the architectural plans would come into play.

These include the provision of concrete flooring to a dwelling, gravel resurfacing for communal spaces and

then, at a later stage, street lighting, bathrooms and better roads.

A strong point is made that none of this is to be given — the inhabitants must be allowed to repay expenses incurred, however small the contribution.

To get a squatters camp of some 10 000 people up-graded, say the social workers who had worked out the scheme, would take some six months.

"In that time wonders could be worked and you would have a stabilizing and functioning community well on its way to becoming a wholly stable one."

'It is essential that the squatters learn to help themselves to better their conditions'

— SOCIAL WORKERS

Attempt to see State President

305

Squatters in church demo

21/2/77



Some of the squatters, who tried to approach the State President at the Rondebosch Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk yesterday, stand outside St Thomas's Church

By PIERRE CLAASSEN

THERE were angry words and scuffles outside the Rondebosch Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk yesterday morning when about 100 drenched squatters, assisted by nuns and a City Councillor, Mrs E D Stott, tried to approach the State President, Dr Diederichs, as he was leaving a service.

According to eye-witnesses, the squatters arrived at the church in two buses soon after 11am yesterday, one of them parking in the church's parking lot where ministerial vehicles and the State President's limousine was parked.

A man in plain clothes remonstrated with one of the drivers and then went to call a policeman from the church.

The policeman, identified by a local resident as a warrant officer, ordered the removal of the bus and remonstrated with Mrs Stott who insisted that the area was a public place. Later the bus was removed and demonstrators gathered on the sidewalk to await the State President and hopefully the Prime Minister, who was also expected to be attending the service.

The eye-witnesses said that a man in plain clothes also made a telephone call from a nearby house to alert the Rondebosch police.

The policeman meanwhile seized Sister Theresa, a nun of the Holy Family Convent at Grassy Park by the arm and warned her to remove the squatters from the area. He also seized Mrs Stott by the arm and told her the squatters had no right to be there.

Leading article, page 10.

Night of misery, page 11.

When the State President emerged from the church attempts to reach him were prevented and he was hurried into his car which drove off immediately.

Mrs Stott, chairman of the Cape Town City Council's Housing Committee, arranged the impromptu demonstration yesterday morning after the squatters had been drenched by the exceptional downpour during the night.

"When I realized that I would not be able to speak to the State President and that the Prime Minister was not present, I addressed myself to the churchgoers," she said afterwards.

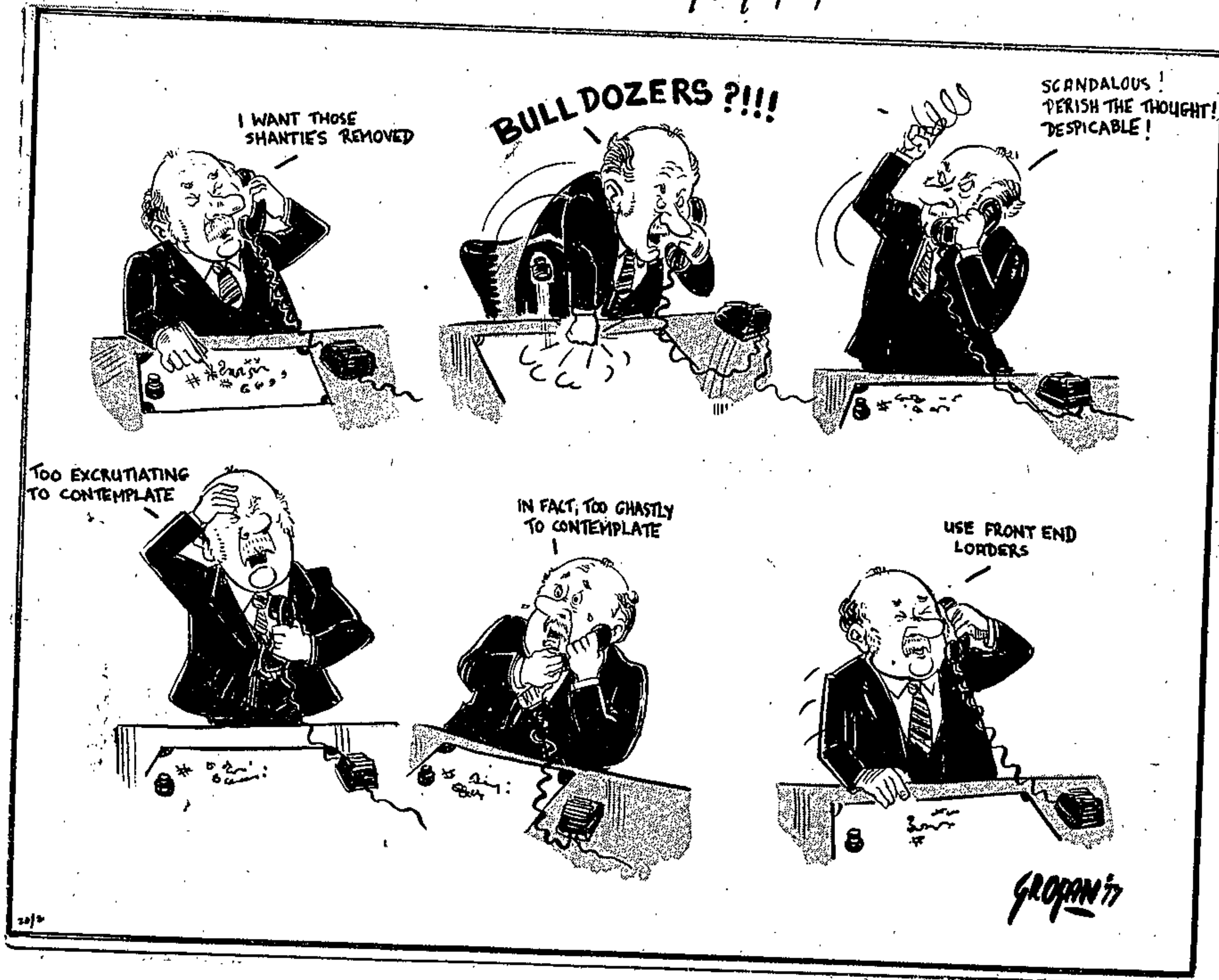
Mrs Stott quoted the words of Christ: "Whatever you do to these, the least of my children, you do unto me."

Mrs Stott said there were other members of the Cabinet present but she did not

Continued on page 2

805-

Cape Times 24/2/77



Cape Times 21/2/77

SOS



Mrs Erica Smith and her 14-day-old baby Jonathan who was born in the Grassy Park squatters camp. "He has known no other home," she said.

Squatters' night of misery

Staff Reporter

KLIP ROAD squatter camp, Grassy Park, was a sea of mud yesterday as volunteer workers erected tents and soup kitchens to provide relief for 200 squatters whose corrugated-iron shacks were demolished recently.

A man who offloaded a pile of rugs from a van said: "I was lying in bed at 3am listening to the rain and worrying about my dog being out in the wet — then I started worrying about the squatters instead and phoned a few friends. We arrived with soup, tea and sandwiches for the squatters, many of whom were huddled in the rain."

Young Coloured children and their mothers picked among bundles of belongings drenched in the torrential Saturday night downpour which caused wide-spread damage and disruption throughout the Peninsula.

Hopeless

Hopeless misery was written on the face of Mrs Erica Smith, a young Coloured woman who cradled her 14-day-old baby Jonathan, his face covered by a shawl to shield him from the rain. She sat on a sodden mattress and said: "I don't know where to go anymore."

Earlier in the morning two buses had arrived to transport some of the squatters to another area in the event of alternative accommodation being offered.

The squatters used these buses to travel to the Rondebosch Dutch Reformed Church, which is normally frequented by the Prime Minister and other members of his Cabinet, where they staged a protest.

Tents brought

Klip Road was jammed with cars as a spontaneous relief operation got under way. City Councillor, Mr Eric Merrington, who was on the spot, said that it was entirely unco-ordinated.

People arrived with bread, milk, tents and other necessities. Mr Merrington said the time had arrived for

immediate action. "The Divisional Council must provide the squatters with a site," he said.

Meanwhile Mr D Collinson, a Coloured resident in the area, checked the guy ropes of the army tent he had donated and said that the positive relief measures "taken by so many different people show that we all have a sense of responsibility".

He gestured at the incongruously colourful tent town behind him and added: "It's pathetic — these people must be given a place to stay."

Sheltered in hall

At the height of the downpour early yesterday morning the caretaker of the Roman Catholic Community Centre close by, Mr E Eric, opened the doors of a small hall under his flat and let in as many people as he could cope with.

"Someone had to give them shelter," he said. But he also added that it was difficult to maintain "discipline" with so many people in one room.

"At one stage I was forced to call the police to quieten them down," he said.

"The squatters are not criminals however," a young woman living across the road from the camp hastened to say. Miss Jenny Wilson, a next-door resident confirmed this: "They are no trouble — all they need is a dry place to sleep."

Offers of food

Mrs Sheila Colson, a member of the Women's Movement, who was helping to sort out food contributions, said: "If steps are not taken then these people will continue to live without hope."

Mr Johnny Schultz, president of the Lions Club of Constantiaberg, said that "we will provide all the food we can — but we don't have enough money to build houses".

A Coloured woman, one of a steady stream of food and blanket donors, said that it was her Christian duty to help. "It is a great pity that the squatters were caught by the weather," she said.



A part of the tent town erected for the homeless squatters of Klip Road after the rain at the weekend.



Four-year-old Bernie Solomans tucks into breakfast yesterday morning at the Grassy Park squatters camp.

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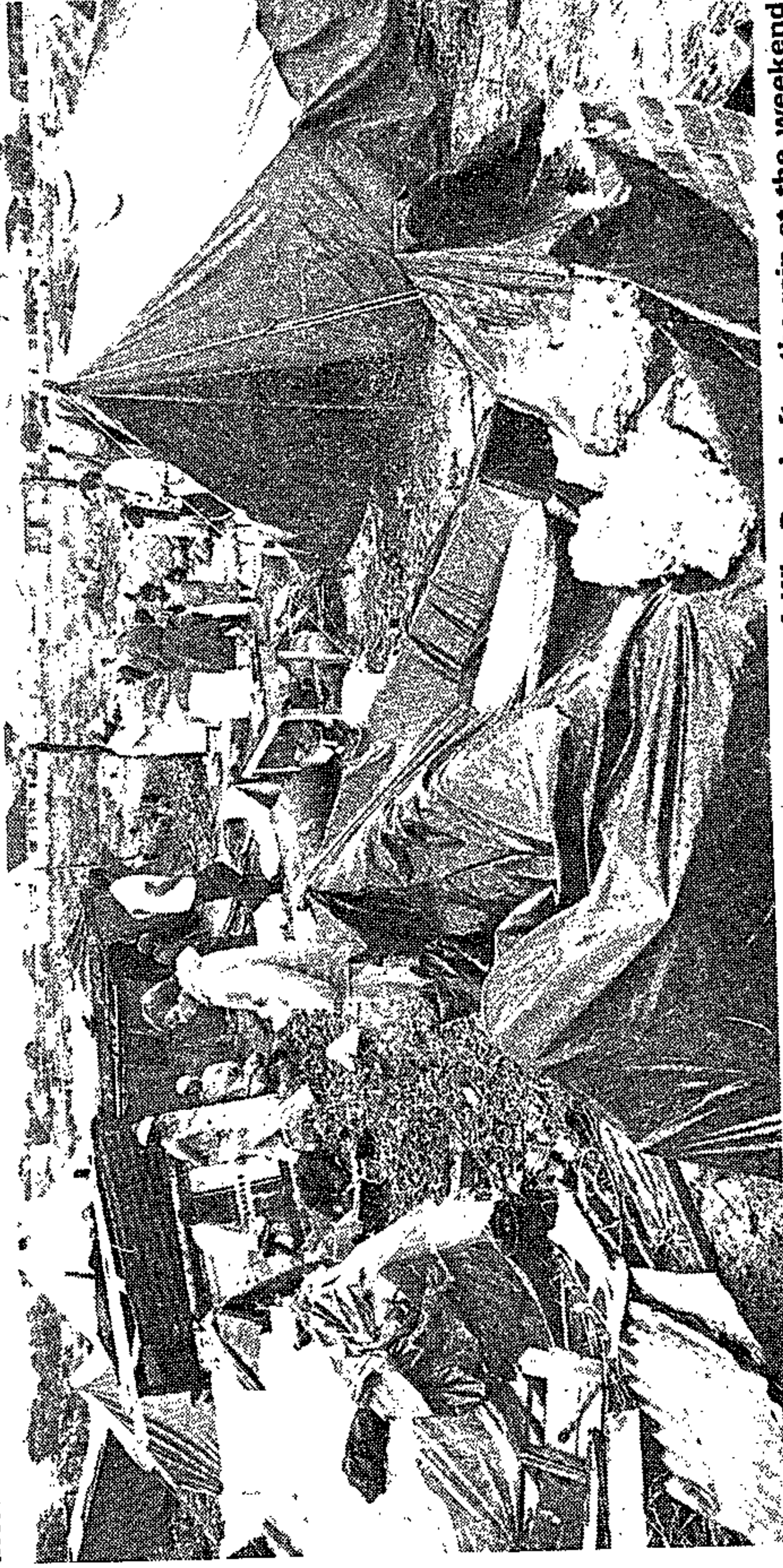
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305

Tents, soup for stricken squatters

CAPE TOWN — Klip Road squatter camp in Grassy Park here was a sea of mud yesterday as volunteer workers erected tents and soup kitchens to provide relief for 200 squatters whose corrugated-iron shacks were demolished last week.

A white man, who said he did not wish to be identified, offloaded a pile of rugs from a van and said: "I was lying in bed at 3 a.m. listening to the rain and worrying about my dog being out in the wet — then I started worrying about the squatters instead and phoned a few friends. We arrived with soup, tea and sandwiches for the squatters, many of whom were huddled in the rain."

Young Coloured children and their mothers picked among bundles of belongings drenched in the torrential Saturday night downpour which caused widespread damage and disruption throughout the Peninsula.

Klip Road was jammed with cars as a spontaneous relief operation got under way. A city councillor, Mr. Eric Merrington, who was on the spot, said it was certainly unco-ordinated. Whites and Coloureds arrived with bread, milk and other necessities. — DDC.

One-roomed houses to relieve squatters

From Mrs B HERMANSON
(397 Voortrekker Road,
Parow East):

IN HIGHLY commending the splendid scheme suggested by "Inasmuch" (Cape Times, February 11), which is much on the lines of how, I understand, Brooklyn and Epping Garden Villages, etc, were commenced under the Citizens' Housing League, I would suggest that — if insufficient response financially is received from us (the public) — a much cheaper type of house could be provided.

It is envisaged that this is to be temporary, although it will be a long-term one, as the

Letters

Government has promised "sufficient houses in seven years" only.

My suggestion is that rows of large single rooms joined together be built, each to have back and front doors and two windows in each of the unattached sides, with a small room in one corner containing shower and toilet (which could even be bucket-type). Wide lanes to be left at back and front of houses for small gardens. Alternate lanes should be hard-surfaced roads, while the other should have playing room and communal cooking areas such as are found in caravan parks, etc.

Pre-fabricated

The one-roomed houses should be built of non-inflammable materials and could, probably, be pre-fabricated, as has been done with the blocks of flats in Bishop Lavis Township and in one White area of Kraaifontein.

Pre-fab interior room dividers could be available for purchase (or could be made by the tenants themselves) if suitable bolts, etc, were provided in the original building so that the main structure was not damaged.

A central large park and

sportsfield (to be maintained by the tenants) would provide space for recreation, and a communal hall would allow of indoor entertainment and church services.

An incentive for the improvement of conditions could be given by some of the welfare societies offering prizes for the best-kept and most-improved houses and/or gardens etc.

When this township was no longer required for temporary housing it could be used for many other purposes, such as a holiday camp, or youth hostel, or homes for the elderly.

The outlay on such a scheme would not be tremendous, with the "authorities" providing the land, water and roads, plus garbage and sewage removals.

Cafda has so successfully housed so many homeless folk and those who cannot afford to pay rent that I feel sure they would know how to set a further scheme, such as the above, going successfully.

May God grant us compassion and the initiative and knowledge to assist in the provision of roof-cover for the homeless.

Give them goals

From Mr J BREYTENBACH
(5 Woodlands, Upper Tree Road, Camps Bay):

THANK YOU for the invitation to reply to the letter by "Inasmuch" on the plight of squatters in Cape Town. I cannot agree with the suggestions put forward as these will not solve the problem.

Like John Wesley we should care for "these souls". But even if "the caring public provide R10 million to build 10 000 habitable structures (possibly rondavels) to house the unfortunate people," that would only mean giving them roofs over their heads. Where do they go from there?

I mean, how do they lift themselves out of their condition as squatters? It is well to have them properly housed, but in the end they remain squatters — people not doing an honest day's work, not having any worthwhile goals, and therefore people without hope.

Wesley did not call for charity alone. He also motivated the Newcastle miners towards solving their own problems. He gave them goals. My religion (Scientology) teaches that "production is the basis of morale." I say, therefore, make it possible for these people to produce themselves the means for a decent existence, instead of just giving them charity, and you will have restored their pride and dignity as human beings.

Another R500 if —

From SYBIL MAGGS
(Eagles' Nest, Contantia):

I WOULD heartily endorse everything your correspondent wrote (Cape Times, February 11) on the squatter situation and on the measures which the authorities are threatening to take.

I will gladly follow his lead in guaranteeing R500 if his excellent scheme can be set in motion, but I feel that one thing is of first importance. The money must be part of a general scheme to resettle our unfortunate neighbours, not used by these authorities to dodge their responsibilities because it might actually encourage them to go ahead with the bulldozing if they thought that the public was going to pick up the bits.

It is so obvious that the promise of houses seven years ahead is not much comfort if you are homeless right now.

Spirit in man

From RUTH ELLIOTT
(Main Road,

Tents shelter homeless from rain

AR645 2/24/77

STORM BURDEN FOR SQUATTERS



A TENT TOWN has sprung up at the Klip Road squatter area in Grassy Park where the Cape Divisional Council last week pulled down the shacks of 26 squatter families.

Local residents and others rushed to the aid of the homeless squatters on Saturday night as a torrential downpour flooded the Peninsula.

About 20 tents were put up in the rain.

Food, clothing and blankets were distributed to the sodden families.

This morning the squatters were trying to make themselves comfortable in their wet surroundings as they waited for news from the Divisional Council on whether they would be allowed to remain in their tents.

In Cape Town today, the Divisional Council held a special meeting to discuss the squatters' plight.

Ruined

And in Grassy Park the squatters were dragging their wet blankets, mattresses and clothes into the tents as the sun disappeared and a light drizzle began to fall over the area.

Many of the squatters have been forced to dump their mattresses which were ruined in Sunday morning's early downpour, but others spent the night on wet bedding.

'The best we could do for my little grandchild was to cover her wet mattress with plastic to prevent the water from coming through.'

During Sunday's early downpour, many people left the warm comfort of the homes to fetch some of the squatters to spend the night with them.

Shelter

And a nearby church and convent opened their doors to the squatter women and children.

A relief worker, Mrs Beatrice Solomons, described the public's response to the squatters' plight as 'wonderful.'

Besides the tents, she said, the people brought food, clothes and blankets, and the Lions Club had moved a mobile kitchen into the area to provide hot food, including soup, porridge and coffee, for the people.

Meanwhile City Councillor Mrs Eulalie Stott yesterday held 'fruitful' discussions with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, while a busload of homeless squatters waited outside his home.

A service

This followed an incident where about 100 squatters from Grassy Park went to the Rondebosch Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk yesterday morning where the State President, Dr N. Diederichs, was attending a service.

Today Mrs Stott said she had intended to take the squatters to Mr Steyn's home first but had been unable to ascertain exactly where he lived.

So she took the buses to the church. There a policeman ordered the removal of the buses.

Mrs Stott emphasised was not a demonstration and that the squatters climbed out of the buses only when they had to move.

● Picture Page 3.

Catholics

start

fund for squatters

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

A COLLECTION for an emergency fund to help squatters whose homes are being demolished in the Peninsula was made at services in all Roman Catholic churches throughout the Archdiocese of Cape Town yesterday.

The collection follows a statement last week by Owen Cardinal McCann, Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, in which he said that squatters' dwellings, however temporary and simple, were their homes and 'at the present moment they have no other place to live.'

The Cardinal added: 'We are most anxious about the plight of these squatters and are appealing to the authorities to stay their hand and rather declare these squatter sites emergency camps.'

GENEROUS

In a pastoral letter yesterday, he called on priests and congregations to contribute to the fund in collections held at all services.

Monsignor C. G. Watkins, Administrator of St Mary's Cathedral in Cape Town, said he believed there had been a generous contribution.

'This morning I had an anonymous donation of R50 from somebody who apparently did not have additional money with him at a service yesterday,' he added.

Squatters

Continued from page 1

attempt to approach them. The people, she said, seemed taken aback by the scene that awaited them outside the church and a number of them muttered incoherently at her.

"Very civil"

Two police vehicles also appeared and a policeman whose behaviour she described as "very civil" took her name.

Meanwhile members of the congregation stood around talking as the squatters waited about the exit to the church parking area.

A second nun who had accompanied the squatters to the church, had to jump out of the way as one church official dressed in the distinctive black suit and white tie accelerated his car through the gate.

There were no further incidents and the squatters boarded their buses and left with the last of the churchgoers. They were served warm food and drink at nearby St Thomas's Church Hall.

The aim

Mrs Stott said afterwards that the aim of the demonstration had been to confront the Prime Minister who made the laws and the State President who signed them with the people affected by the laws.

"I felt that if they personally had to remove the homes or meet the people who lost their homes, they would be touched by the plight of these unfortunate people," she said.

"I also wanted them to realize that these were not strangers from Mafeking and Malmesbury but people born in the Peninsula just like me although they are less fortunate." She did not want the demonstration to be branded a publicity stunt and had for that reason tried to avoid press publicity.

Prime Minister

"I just wanted the Prime Minister to see these unfortunate people and perhaps to realize that they should be questioned and told where they could legally lay down their heads before being told to leave their present homes.

"It would be clearer from their condition after the rain that no poor person would erect a humble shelter wilfully in a place where he knows he will have to move it again and again."

Mrs Stott said afterwards that the police who had been called to the scene were "very civil", but that the man who had remonstrated with the squatters before their arrival had been "a little overzealous".

Mrs Charmaine Sixsmith said she and her husband had offered their front pavement when the squatters were being chased from the church property when the policeman shouted: "Why don't you just take them all into your house?"

Attempts to contact Brigadier Theo Bischoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, for comment last night were unsuccessful.

TABLE 5 : LABOUR S

% White Growers with Labour shortage during two seasons	
1973/74	1974/75
54	4

TABLE 6 : TOTAL N

Season	Clerks & Supervisor
1973/74	3 467
1974/75	3 321
Shortages 1974/75	*
As a % of Total	

* 1 747 total extra
N.B. These figures re
on farms at any

TABLE 7 : USE OF H

SE	VALUE
1960/61	R4 000
1968/69	R180 000
1970/71	R450 000
1972/73	R970 000
1975/76	R3 500 000
1976/77	R4 400 000

Squatter demo at church

CAPE TOWN — There were angry words and scuffles outside the Rondebosch NGK yesterday morning when about 100 drenched squatters assisted by nuns and a city councillor tried to approach the State President as he was leaving a communion service.

The squatters arrived at the church in two buses, one of which parked in the church's parking lot.

A man in plainclothes remonstrated with one of the drivers and called a policeman from the church.

The policeman ordered the removal of the bus and remonstrated with the councillor, Mrs E. Stott, who insisted that the area was a public place.

Later the bus was removed and demonstrators gathered on the sidewalk to await the State President and hopefully the Prime Minister, who was also expected to be at the service.

The policeman meanwhile seized a nun, Sister Theresa by the arm and warned her to remove the squatters.

When the State President emerged from the church attempts to reach him were prevented and he was hurried into his car.

Mrs Stott arranged the impromptu demonstration after the squatters had been drenched by a downpour during the night. —DDC

workers
per 1000
aced

Shortages as a
% of total employed

1974/75	1973/74	1974/75
0,78	12,75	12,5

EMPLOYED BY WHITE GROWERS

(75)

Field workers	Other Workers	Weeders	TOTALS
39 242	7 136	22 376	101 237
39 456	9 447	19 567	100 535
*	*	5 806	
		25%	

categories

r employed in any one season not the number

INDUSTRY

305

Tents now in place of shacks

21/2/77
JW

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A tent town has sprung up at the Klip Road squatter area in Grassy Park where the Cape Divisional Council last week pulled down the shacks of 26 squatter families.

Local residents and

others rushed to help the homeless squatters on Saturday night as a torrential downpour flooded the Peninsula.

About 20 tents were put up in the rain and food, clothing and blankets distributed to the drenched families.

Today the squatters were seeking comfort in wet surroundings as they waited for news from the Cape Divisional Council on whether they would be allowed to remain in their tents or be rehoused.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert MP today challenged the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to say where squatters whose shacks at Grassy Park were recently demolished would be rehoused.

Dr Slabbert, the Progressive Reform Party's spokesman on community development said Mr Steyn had avoided saying where the Grassy Park squatters — who were entitled to be rehoused in the Cape Peninsula — would be rehoused.

“Mr Steyn also gave assurance that there would be negotiations with individual families and that alternative accommodation would be available before shacks were demolished, but this obviously has not happened,” Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Lionel Murray, the United Party spokesman on community development, said that experience at Grassy Park showed the urgent need for the Government to reconsider its attitude to squatters.

7/1
e/

Families in sea of mud get aid

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Klip Road squatter camp, Grassy Park, was a sea of mud yesterday as volunteer workers erected tents and soup kitchens to provide relief for 200 squatters whose iron shacks were demolished last week.

A White man, who did not wish to be identified, offloaded a pile of rugs from a van and said: "I was lying in bed at 3 a.m. listening to the rain and worrying about my dog being out in the wet — then I thought of the squatters and telephoned a few friends. We arrived with soup, tea and sandwiches for the squatters, many of whom were huddled in the rain."

Young Coloured children and their mothers picked among bundles of belongings drenched in the torrential Saturday night downpour which caused widespread damage and disruption throughout the Peninsula.

Klip Road was jammed with cars as a spontaneous relief operation got under way. Whites and Coloureds arrived with bread, milk, tents and other necessities.

Mr. Dr. Collinson, a Coloured resident, said the positive relief measures taken by so many "show we all still have a sense of responsibility."

They want their houses rebuilt

200

Squatters seek court ruling

CT-22/27



Outside the Supreme Court yesterday, from left: Mrs Rose Mitchell, Miss Maggie Oewies, Mr Floris Cyster, Mr Thomas Fredericks, Mrs Freda Saayman.

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of Kraaifontein squatters whose houses were demolished last week will apply for a Supreme Court order directing the Stellenbosch Divisional Council to rebuild their houses.

The application came before Mr Justice Steyn at 6.15pm yesterday but he postponed it to 10am today.

It was brought by Thomas Fredericks, 32, and Floris Cyster, 59, both building labourers. In his affidavit Mr Fredericks, a father of two, said he had been living in the squatter camp in Old Paarl Road, Kraaifontein, for two years.

His house was made of corrugated iron sheets which cost him R50. On February 14 he returned from work to find that his house had been demolished by employees of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council with heavy machinery.

The corrugated iron had been taken away by lorry and his personal possessions and clothes had also gone. At the moment he was wearing borrowed clothes.

He had been given no notice of the council's intention to demolish his house. "My family and I have got no roof over our heads and stayed in the open for the whole week as well as for the weekend when it rained hard," he said.

Mr Cyster, who had been living in the camp since May last year, said that on February 14 police and Divisional Council workers arrived, together with a "bulldozer", which he understood belonged to the Divisional Council.

"The police took my name and warned me to take my belongings out of my house because the workers were going to push it over with the bulldozer.

"They also gave other people in the area the same warning.

"I took my personal belongings which I could out and after that the bulldozer pushed my house over on its side, pressed it in the ground and broke the sheets. After that the pieces were driven away by lorry."

Like Mr Fredericks, Mr Cyster said he and his family were living in the open.

Landlords

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said in an affidavit that he had telephoned Mr Van Zyl, the secretary of the Divisional Council, yesterday afternoon.

Mr Van Zyl confirmed that the Divisional Council had demolished the homes of Mr Cyster and Mr Fredericks and other squatters in the area.

He said the council had done this in its capacity as landlord and not in its capacity as local authority.

The squatters want an order directing the council to give back their property and building materials and to re-erect the homes.

They also want an order calling upon the Divisional Council to show cause why should not be interdicted from demolishing the homes again.

Mr L Dison, SC, and Mr E L ... instructed by Fuller, Moore and ... appeared for Mr Fredericks and Mr Cy-

Council finds room for Grassy Park homeless

Staff Reporter

THE CAPE Divisional Council yesterday decided by a majority vote to re-site the Grassy Park squatters and to help them rebuild their shacks.

There were tears of joy at the Klip Road squatters camp in Grassy Park yesterday afternoon when two officers of the Divisional Council told 26 homeless families they would be allowed to stay at Lourdes farm.

Lourdes farm is another Peninsula squatter camp on council ground which is already occupied by 670 squatter families with council approval.

The council will move the Grassy Park squatters in lorries to their new home this morning and will provide them with building material for new shacks.

The decision to provide the squatters with a new site comes after a special meeting of the Divisional Council yesterday morning at which the Crossroads squatter camp was also discussed.

The chairman of the council, Mr J H Kriel, said yesterday afternoon that the council had decided:

- Crossroads squatters would not have their R10 a month levy for water and services reduced until sufficient time had elapsed for the council to be able to judge whether the income from the camp would cover basic services. "We are not going to burden the Divisional Council taxpayer with the problem," he said.

- The Grassy Park squatters would have to pay the same levy as other families at Lourdes farm — R8 a month.

- A principal approach to the squatter problem would be

Continued on page 2

DATA JAN-DEC 1977

1 0Y4P5P
CLS
CO3H42
-3.3975
-2.0253

ACTUALS

77.000

81.000

CPD: 19:01:17

CO/ER: 19:01:17

PAGES: 20

START: 19:01:17

22/07/76
**Council
relents**

Continued from page 1

disclosed at an open meeting of the council this morning.

Mr Kriel said the council did not wish to make "a single cent's profit" out of the squatters, but he warned that in terms of council regulations the squatters would forfeit their rights to squat if they failed to pay the levy "and could be evicted".

"But I am not going to say that we will do this, however," he added.

Mr Kriel said it should be noted that regulations were in the process of being drafted which would have a bearing on the extension of essential services in the Lourdes farm squatter camp.

Typhoid threat

In answer to a question, Mr Kriel agreed that the council was taking a more "flexible" line towards the squatters but he would not elaborate on why it had been necessary to destroy the homes of the Grassy Park squatters, leaving them stranded for several nights in the rain.

"They were evicted in terms of council regulations," he said.

Mr Kriel said it would be a "difficult task" for the council to attempt to determine which of the squatters in the Peninsula had come from the Boland and which had not.

Members of Cafda who visited the Klip Road site yesterday expressed shock and dismay at the unhygienic conditions at the camp.

Mrs Phillipa Harrison was visibly distressed by a depression in the middle of the camp filled with water and rotting garbage and described it as "a real typhoid threat".

Elsewhere some of the families still without tents were covering their belongings with plastic bags.

'Real' money

Meanwhile a Bellville business man who said he did not wish to be named has called on the business community at large to "get up and do something about the squatters".

He told the Cape Times the time had arrived for concerted action "by the people with the real money. Houses are not

305

Modderdam Road squatter camp

*23. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether officials of his Department have demolished shacks in the Modderdam Road

squatter camp; if so, (a) how many shacks have been demolished and (b) what are the reasons for the demolition.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) 113 unoccupied structures in various stages of erection.

(b) To prevent the further influx of squatters to the relative site.

Mr. B. W. B. PAGE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether use was made of earth-moving machinery of any description whatsoever to demolish those shacks? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

1. Cannot alter the output of corn.
2. Will lead to a gradual fall in the price of corn.
3. Will lead to an increase in the amount of corn supplied with consequent reductions in the supply of some other commodities.
4. Will lead to inflation with no alteration in the output of any commodities.
5. Will lead to none of the above.

26. If the economy is fully employed, an upward shift in the demand schedule for corn alone

1. Take barley from government storage and sell it on the open market.
2. Encourage farmers to use more fertilizer on their barley-growing land.
3. Try to lower the price of rye (a substitute).
4. Try to lower average family income.
5. Encourage farmers to grow less barley.

25. If you were a government official and wanted to raise the price of barley, which of the following actions would you take?

1. If supply declines and demand remains constant, equilibrium price will fall.
2. If supply increases and demand remains constant, equilibrium price will rise.
3. If demand decreases and supply increases, equilibrium price will fall.
4. If supply increases and demand increases more, equilibrium price will fall.
5. None of the above.

24. Which of the following statements is correct?

Handed 5 cl c/s 450 22/2/77

Rail warrants to Black squatters

510 Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether any rail warrants have been issued to Black squatters in the area of Modderdam Road, Bellville, to enable them to return to their places of origin; if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Not yet.

(a) and (b) fall away.

305

Squatters in court application

CAPE TOWN — The divisional council of Stellenbosch today opposed an urgent application to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, by two Kraaifontein squatters for the immediate re-erection of their "bull-dozed" shanties.

The squatters, Mr Thomas Fredericks and Mr Floris Cyser, who have been living in the bush since their homes were demolished by divisional council "bull-dozers" last week, applied for an order directing the divisional council of Stellenbosch to immediately restore and put them in possession of all their possessions and building materials removed by (the) divisional council of Stellenbosch on February 18 and directing them immediately to erect their homes."

RESTRAINED

There was also an order calling upon the divisional council to show cause why it should not be interdicted and restrained from further demolishing the homes of the applicants when re-erected.

In papers before the court, the two men said their homes had been demolished without prior notice from the divisional council.

Mr Cyster, who was present at the time of the demolition, said bulldozers had been used to smash his shanty.

At this morning's brief hearing, Mr G D Griessel, appearing for the divisional council, asked for the hearing to be postponed to allow him time to file "one or more" affidavits. (Proceeding)

The poor and homeless branded 'law breakers'

825

From Mr CARTER EBRAHIM, member of the Coloured Representative Council (12 Beresford Road, Walmer Estate, Cape Town):

ON FEBRUARY 9 Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, revealed in Parliament the very essence of the Nationalist Government's attitude to squatters (who can only be Black in South Africa). He said: "We have no duty to consult with people who are law breakers."

He has yet to square this with his remarks made to the CRC deputation (of which I was a member) which interviewed him and three other cabinet ministers on the question of the squatters on February 7. He said: "We must remember that these people are our people as well. They are South Africans like us."

In the light of the fact that Mr Marais Steyn and his colleagues had already made up their minds to treat the squatters as "law breakers" before they even met with the CRC deputation, it can be concluded that his remarks to us about squatters being fellow South Africans were cynical in the extreme.

The picture is now clear. To the Government, all people who have been evicted from their homes under the Group Areas Act and who because they were unable to find alternative accommodation became squatters, are "law breakers".

All people who fell behind with their rents in council houses because of growing unemployment and the rising cost of living, and who as a result of consequent eviction ended up as squatters, are "law breakers".

All those young people in council houses who dared to get married and suffered eviction from their parents' homes because the letting regulations do not allow for sub-tenancy, are "law breakers" twice over if they have been forced to squat while they take their turn at the bottom of the waiting-list for houses eight years long.

Rural poverty

All people who, because of grinding poverty in the rural

inevitable in any capitalist society, are "law breakers" in South Africa.

The undeniable fact that squatters in their efforts to adjust to this process have removed a tremendous burden off the shoulders of the authorities by providing their own housing in this interim period of an absolute lack of accommodation, is totally ignored. A humane society would have acknowledged this.

The superhuman efforts on the part of the squatters to maintain their humanity, decent standards of living, their cohesion and stability as an acceptable part of the community as a whole, must be seen to be believed.

With everything going against them in their efforts to become useful and acceptable members of society, they must now suffer the final indignity of being branded "law breakers", no different from the criminal gangs that prey upon them in their defencelessness now made complete.

The Government's decision to go ahead with removals of squatters in the face of the present public outcry and in the absence of alternative housing may yet bring down upon society a greater social evil — vagrancy.

No purpose will be served by repeating once again a humanitarian approach to the problem, as the Government will not listen.

All that is left to be said is that apart from the smug satisfaction Mr Steyn and his colleagues will derive from their latest display of "kragdadigheid", the people who will be rubbing their hands with glee at this potent contribution towards creating the "objective conditions" for violent revolution are the "Marxist-Leninists".

The credit side of their political balance sheet for South Africa is impressive: increasing Black bitterness and hostility towards the system once the demolitions and removals get under way; add to this unabating socialization of the means of production, and the effective exclusion of the majority of South Africans — the Blacks — from the free enterprise system and we have a South Africa economically and psychologically ripe to fall into their hands.

The Cape Times

Squatters: What to do

THE EFFECT of the demolition of squatter dwellings — whether by bulldozer, front-end loader or by crowbar — became appallingly apparent at the weekend. As the Peninsula was hit by torrential rain, mothers and babies huddled shivering in the open. This was obviously going to happen, once the authorities made plain their plans to pull down shack-dwellings whether or not alternative accommodation was available. Happily, there was a spontaneous response by citizens of Cape Town, who hurried to Grassy Park on Sunday morning with tents, blankets and food, demonstrating that the Peninsula's civic conscience is still very much alive, in spite of some appearances to the contrary.

The important thing now is for the weight of public opinion in the community to make itself felt so that the misery of Grassy Park is not repeated a thousand-fold in the other camps. Citizens of Cape Town who are affronted by the spectacle of Grassy Park should make their feelings known — in letters, telegrams and telephone calls to their city councillors, divisional councillors, provincial councillors and members of Parliament. They might also consider making their views known at the highest level — getting in touch with the responsible Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, who holds the portfolio of community development. Concerned citizens can also offer material aid. This is probably most effective when channelled through churches and specialist agencies such as Cafda.

But what can be done? Demolition, whether by bulldozer or by any other means, solves nothing. The squatters simply re-erect their shanties somewhere else. What else can they do? They must live somewhere. If the public authorities cannot provide housing quickly

enough, as at present, and the squatters themselves cannot afford anything more than a makeshift shack, there is only one possible course. The existence of squatter camps must be accepted at least until housing is available. But they must be brought under proper control with basic services provided — water and sanitation — in the interests of the health of the community. And the squatters should be given some measure of security of tenure. Once given this security, squatters rapidly develop pride in their dwellings and a remarkable degree of community responsibility. Given security of tenure, they are placed on the first rung of economic self-betterment, starting with steady improvement of their dwellings. Specialist agencies exist which can help squatters to help themselves by providing plans for basic houses and suitable building materials.

This approach, which might be called "Operation Up-grade", is not spectacular. But it is the only practicable and humane strategy for dealing with the problem. The up-grade strategy is generally approved by specialist agencies and also enjoys the support of our contemporary, the Burger. The aim is to help the squatters to help themselves until public building programmes catch up with demand. But before this strategy can be brought into action, the authorities at national and local level will have to lend their approval, cutting through the red tape which imposes unrealistic minimum standards in the provision of housing and services. This is an emergency plan, designed to meet a crisis which, if not tackled right away, will reach frightful proportions by the time that winter gales are lashing the Peninsula. So now is the time for concerned citizens of Cape Town and environs to make their voices heard.



Squatters object as move gets under way

THERE were objections among the Klip Road squatters in Grassy Park today as Cape Divisional Council workers started moving furniture and belongings to a new site at Lourdes Farm in Philippi.

Some of the squatters tried to stop the Divisional Council workers from taking down the tents and loading furniture.

Mrs Minoena Bremner said she would move her tent to the backyard of a relative's home in Grassy Park.

'I'm a sick woman and have to attend the Grassy Park Day Hospital regularly. My two children work in Diep River and Tokai which is not far from Grassy Park and my child is attending a school near here.

'They can't expect me to go to Philippi,' she said.

Mr Ernest September said he had asked city councillor Mrs Eulalie Stott to use her influence to get him a place to stay near his work in Kenilworth.

HOME

'I've lived for eight years in this area and this place has become home to me. Now they suddenly want to chase me to Lourdes Farm,' he said.

A Divisional Council official said: 'How ungrateful people can be. They wanted a place to stay, we've given them some land, now they don't want to go.'

However, at least two squatters said they were 'pleased' they were being moved and another two families have already started building their new homes at Lourdes Farm.

'Any place is good for me,' said Mr Raymond Johnson. 'If I did have a home I would be choosy, but it's a different story if you have nothing.'

LOST JOB

He said he had lost his job because he had been forced to stay at home when his shack was pulled down.

'But now that I've been given a place I'll be able to settle down, find a new job and not have the worry of a homeless wife and child on my mind all day.

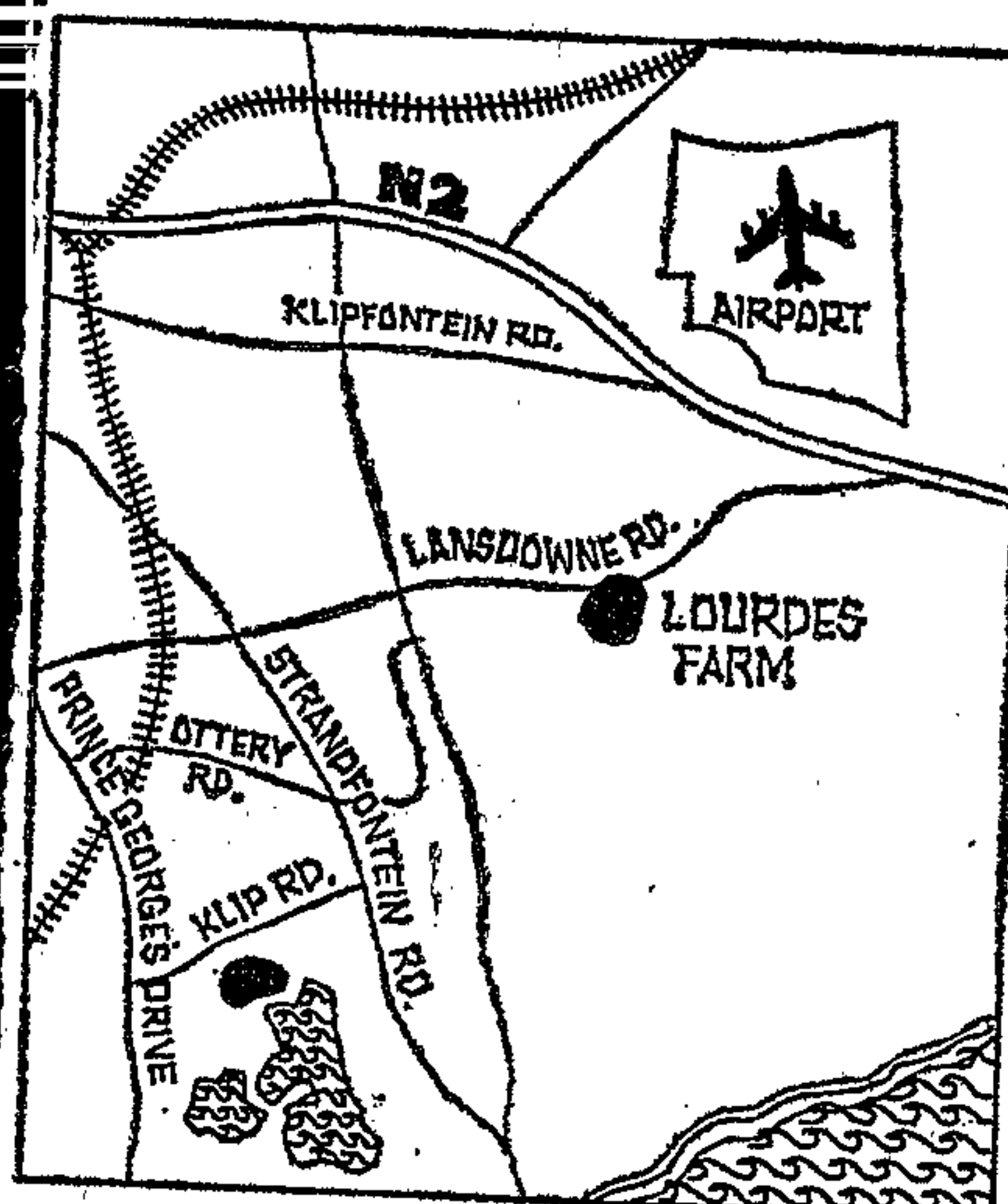
'As far as I am concerned it's a good thing. If there's no water and shops there we can always make efforts to get them when we've settled there,' said Mr Johnson.

DIVISIONAL Council of the Cape workers today start moving the Klip Road squatters in Grassy Park to their new homes at Lourdes Farm, Philippi, amid scenes of joy and sorrow.

And one man who visited the Lourdes Farm camp yesterday told the squatters: 'There's not even a shop in that area and there's no water.'

Some squatters objected to being moved mainly because Lourdes Farm which is in Philippi off Lansdowne Road, was either too far from their place of work or too far from the schools their children attend in Grassy Park and Wynberg.

Some said they were unemployed and did not have the money to pay the R8 service charges, they had heard there were no shops in the area, the bus-stops were far from the camp and there were no water points where they were to erect their shacks.



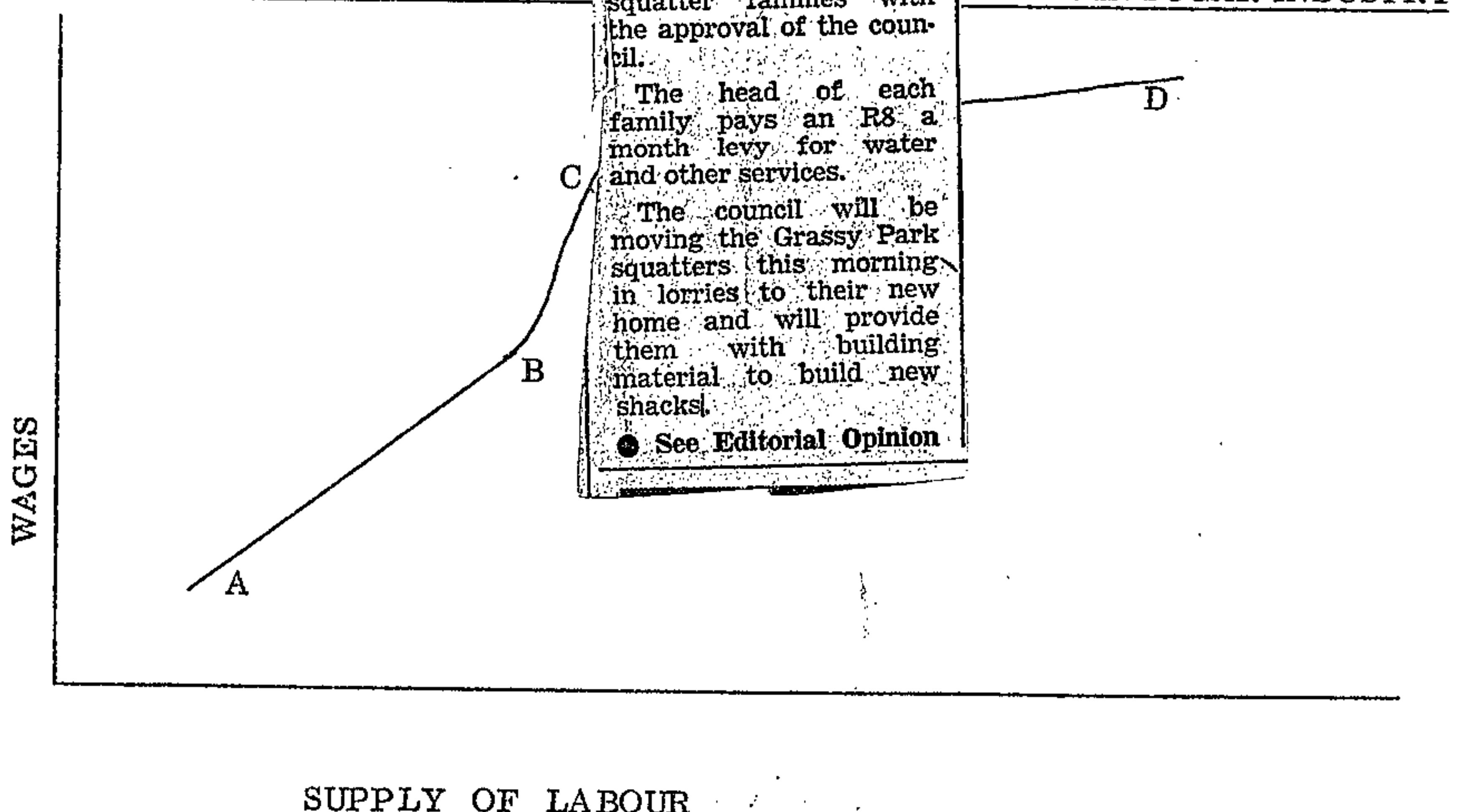
BLACK spot on left shows the Klip Road area from where council workers have moved squatters to Lourdes Farm, the black spot, top right.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR:

Dr. Boeke in his book *Economic Distinction* makes a sharp distinction between 'unlimited' and 'limited' needs of the tribal society. He contends that the 'unlimited' needs are products of their own long history and they are interested only in order to meet present needs. Thus he states that 'When the prices of the commodities will be offered, the estate risks that less work will be done by the household a cultivator who is not interested in the supply curves of labour, effort and time in the sugar industry, yet they have the experience of the sugar industry that in wages do result in a 'satisfactory' economy and that workers tend to leave the sugar industry's experience that the subsistence sector result in longer periods. Moreover this experience of a company said 'If my after tax income is longer periods of leave as well' no such distinctions in the traditional sugar industry will have no affect on overall supply. They are in direct competition in the sugar industry can be expected to become more workers than the sugar industry can be expected to become more preferable and more rewarding. Shortages of labour will occur in

Perhaps the situation can best be depicted by supply of labour against

GRAPH 3 : HYPOTHETICAL GRAPH



Council to help squatters

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Cape Divisional Council yesterday decided by a majority vote to re-site the Grassy Park squatters on council ground elsewhere and to help them rebuild their shacks.

There were tears of joy at the Klip Road squatters' camp site in Grassy Park yesterday afternoon when two officers of the divisional council told 26 homeless families they would be allowed to stay at Lords Farm.

Earlier in the morning the heads of several of the squatter families had said they were going to live in tents donated by well-wishers "until we are given somewhere else to stay." But Mr. John Adonis, unemployed, said: "I'm sure something will be done for us — we can't use these people's tents for ever."

Lords Farm is another squatter camp in the Peninsula situated on council ground which is already occupied by 670 squatter families with the approval of the council.

The head of each family pays an R8 a month levy for water and other services.

The council will be moving the Grassy Park squatters this morning in lorries to their new home and will provide them with building material to build new shacks.

● See Editorial Opinion

in Dual Societies makes a sharp distinction between the 'unlimited needs' of the tribal society and the 'limited needs' of the modern society. He contends that the 'unlimited' needs are products of their own long history and they are interested only in order to meet present needs. Thus he states that 'When the prices of the commodities will be offered, the estate risks that less work will be done by the household a cultivator who is not interested in the supply curves of labour, effort and time in the sugar industry, yet they have the experience of the sugar industry that in wages do result in a 'satisfactory' economy and that workers tend to leave the sugar industry's experience that the subsistence sector result in longer periods. Moreover this experience of a company said 'If my after tax income is longer periods of leave as well' no such distinctions in the traditional sugar industry will have no affect on overall supply. They are in direct competition in the sugar industry can be expected to become more workers than the sugar industry can be expected to become more preferable and more rewarding. Shortages of labour will occur in

to a hypothetical graph

LABOUR IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Squatters get new site

Is / 22/2/77

CAPE TOWN.— The Cape Divisional Council yesterday decided by a majority vote to resite the Grassy Park squatters on council ground elsewhere and to assist them rebuild their shacks.

There were tears of joy at the Klip Road squatters camp in Grassy Park yesterday afternoon when two officers of the Divisional Council told 26 homeless families that they would be allowed to stay at a farm.

Earlier in the morning the heads of several of the squatter families had said they were going to live in the tents donated by well-wishers "until we are given somewhere else to stay." But Mr John Adonis, unemployed, said: "I'm sure something will be done for us — we can't use these people's tents forever."

Loords farm is another squatter camp in the Peninsula situated on council ground which is already occupied by 670 squatter families with the approval of the council. The head of each family pays R8 a month levy for water and other services.

The council will be moving the Grassy Park squatters this morning in

lorries to their new home and will provide them with building material to erect new shacks.

The chairman of the council, Mr J. H. Kriel, said the council was taking a more "flexible" line towards the squatters. But he would not elaborate on why it had been necessary to destroy the homes of the Grassy Park squatters — leaving them stranded for several nights in the rain — before the decision was taken to house them elsewhere.

"They were evicted in terms of council regulations," he said.

A group of Kraaifontein squatters whose houses were demolished last week intend applying today for a Supreme Court order directing the Stellenbosch Divisional Council to rebuild their houses. — DDC

INSIDE

Television	8
Entertainment	8, 7
Classified	12
Business	14
Shipping, Aircraft	14

PHONE NUMBERS

Classified Ads	2-5581
Daily Dispatch	2-8141

Cape squatters get new home

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—The Cape Divisional Council yesterday decided to re-site the Grassy Park squatters on council ground elsewhere and to help them re-build their shacks.

There were tears of joy at the Klip Road squatters' camp site in Grassy Park yesterday afternoon when two officers of the divisional council told 26 homeless families that they would be allowed to stay at Lords farm.

Lords farm is another squatter camp in the peninsula on council land, which is already occupied by 670 squatter families with the approval of the council. Each family pays R8 a month for water and other services.

The council will be moving the Grassy Park squatters this morning in lor-

ries, to their new home and will provide them with building material to erect new shacks.

The chairman of the divisional council, Mr. J. H. Kriel, agreed that the council was taking a more "flexible" line towards the squatters, but he would not say why the Grassy Park homes had been destroyed, leaving the squatters stranded for several nights in the rain, before the decision was taken to house them elsewhere.

"They were evicted in terms of council regulations," he said.

Meantime, a group of Kraaifontein squatters whose houses were demolished last week intend applying today for a Supreme Court order directing the Stellenbosch Divisional Council to re-build their houses.

23/2/77
THE ARGUS,

Settlements for the squatters?

SQUATTERS can be divided into two main classes — decent, working people who are unable to find suitable accommodation; and the lazy, worthless types who will not work, preferring idleness.

Those who criticise the Government would not wish the latter type to squat on their premises, but apparently are quite willing for them to do so elsewhere.

We cannot have thousands of squatters living in shacks under conditions of over-crowding, minimal sanitation and other essentials. The health risk is too great.

The City Council has done its best to provide housing for its Coloured citizens.

I suggest the Government should provide two types of land settlement, one for the decent type of squatter, and the other for the vagrant. These settlements should be irrigated and provided with agricultural tools and instructors. The settlement for vagrants would need to be fenced in and guarded to prevent anyone from absconding.

Trades could be taught and in due course work found for those who are successful in their training. And for such, houses should be provided. Patience and firmness will be needed with vagrants who do not like work.

I am sure that decent Coloured people would welcome such Government action. So far as District 6 is concerned, I sincerely hope the area will be reserved for the better class Coloured citizens.

There is no urgent need to develop District 6, which will cost millions. In the present state of the country's finances, no government could afford to do this.

ALLISTER SMITH
Tamboerskloof

THE ARGUS, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 23 1977

MACHINES WERE USED - STEYN

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr S. J. Marais Steyn, said in the Senate yesterday his machines had been used to demolish squatters' shacks was based on false information given to him by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, which did the demolishing.

Mr Steyn said he 'gave the wrong impression' in the Assembly with his assurance that machines would not be used and

that they were not used to demolish shacks.

But he had done so on the strength of inquiries through the Stellenbosch Divisional Council. Mr Steyn said he was told the information had the authority of the chairman of the council and he could ask for no better authority.

He attributed the discrepancy to a breakdown of communication between himself and the council.

Asked by Senator Brian Bamford (PRP) on what he had based a charge that a photograph of an

early-moving machine in the Argus was 'posed,' Mr Steyn said it was based on his observation of the picture.

Mr Steyn spoke in the Senate during the Part Appropriation Bill debate after Senator Eric Winchester (PRP) took the Minister to task on his denials.

It led to one of the most heated debates in the Senate this session with the President of the Senate repeatedly having to call senators to order.

The Minister explained that machines were used

under the need of the circumstances.

He again rejected the use of the word 'bulldozing' because of its emotive effect and said the shacks were 'merely demolished.'

He said officials of his department treated the squatters 'circumspectly because they are human beings and even though they were breaking the law.'

Mr Steyn said 21 000 houses would be built for coloured people in the Western Cape this year. He said 35 percent of

houses built housed squatters, 30 percent were taken up by Group Areas Act removals and the remaining 35 percent were for normal needs.

In his speech, Senator Winchester said: 'It matters not what device was used (in demolishing) but that these methods were used at all.'

He said the Minister was placing South Africa's future in extreme danger by putting people out of their homes before having alternative accommodation for them.

Senator Charles Hender-

son (U.P.) said Group Areas Act removals did provide people with better housing, as Mr Steyn said.

Senator Henderson said people had been happier in District Six than they were in the squatter camps.

Senator Bill Horak (U.P.) criticised the Government's 'drastic' moves to eradicate the squatter problem.

'Surely you defuse it over a period of time as and when you have alternative housing for the people,' he said.

More shacks no solution — Steyn

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr S. J. Marais Steyn, claimed yesterday that the squatter problem in the Peninsula was being solved 'apace without having to seek solutions such as again resorting to squatting conditions.

He said the Government was constantly giving attention to the acceleration of its Coloured housing programme, especially in the Western Cape and further housing schemes were already under consideration.

In a statement Mr Steyn said so many reports had recently been published about the squatter problem that he considered it necessary to furnish the facts.

The impression is being created by certain newspapers that the squatter problem has recently been

deteriorating and that there are more squatters than before.

Proper houses

This allegation is proved wrong by the facts, as no fewer than 5 000 Coloured squatter families in the Peninsula and vicinity — representing a total of 30 000 persons or more — have in the past 18 months to two years been provided with proper housing.

The total squatter problem amounts to approximately 20 000 families which indicates what

relief the housing of 5 000 Coloured squatter families has brought about.

The position of Coloured squatters has thus improved drastically in the Peninsula during the past year or more and at this rate the remaining number of Coloured squatter families in the Cape Peninsula can be properly housed within a reasonable time, provided steps are taken and maintained to keep the formation of illegal squatting as has occurred at Modderdam Road, under control.

Surpassing

Considering further that in 1976 a total of 14 301 dwellings for Coloured people in the Cape Town metropolitan area were completed and under construction at the end of 1976, with a further 9 814 dwellings already approved, it will be noted that the rate of the provision of dwellings is surpassing the demand of 5 000 units required for population increase annually.

The solution of the squatter problem as far as the Coloured people are concerned does not lie in further squatting or shacks, but in the provision of sufficient housing and proper action against illegal squatting.

Taking into account that approximately 30 000 houses for Coloured people were built in the Republic in the 40 years preceding 1960, it can be understood how the squatter problem came into being, considering that at present 30 000 houses for Coloured people are being completed or are under construction in a single year.

Criticised

Meanwhile Cape Divisional councillors yesterday criticised the part the Government expected the council to play in the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act — obliging employers to have housing certificates for employees entering their area.

Apart from the council having to issue such certificates it was obligatory for the council to check that an employee was housed as stated on the certificate, the council was told at its monthly meeting.

Mr T. Henshilwood said the cost of sending officers to check on certificates would be tremendous. He said it was not possible for the Government to promulgate something which is going to cost us millions.

It is wrong that the central Government should just make a law without consulting us first. The whole thing is a farce.

(News by T. Wentzel, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town, and C. Prophet, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Squatters ARGUS rebuild 23/2/77 on farm

MOST of the 26 Grassy Park squatter families today started erecting their new shacks among dense Port Jackson bushes more than a kilometre inside the huge Lourdes Farm squatter settlement in Philippi.

The squatters, whose shacks along Klip Road and First Avenue in Grassy Park were pulled down by the Cape Divisional Council last Thursday, were moved to Lourdes Farm yesterday by Divisional Council workers and given land to rebuild their shacks at the far end of the farm.

OBJECTED

Some of the squatters who had objected to being moved because of the distance of the farm from their place of work and their children's schools in Grassy Park, were today clearing the bush at Lourdes Farm to make way for their shacks.

'What could we do,' said Mrs Gasina September. 'We had no choice but to move, else they would have pulled down our tents.'

'The least they could do for us was to clear all this bush,' she said.

308

Cape Times
23/2/77

Bulldozers: Steyn asked to explain

THE SENATE. — Senator L E D Winchester (PRP) said the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, owed the people of South Africa an apology because bulldozers had in fact been used to demolish squatter shanties.

"In the interest of credibility he owes parliament an explanation."

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill he said that it had been an irresponsible and callous policy to force people out of their shacks.

"If the Minister continues to move people in terms of the Group Areas Act, we cannot accept that he is sincere in his housing plans."

The moment anybody attacked the Government, they were

accused of being unpatriotic or even aliens. "In this way we are not all that different to the block of African states that we condemn."

In civilized Western countries squatters were not bulldozed and the attitude of the Government was causing bitterness and frustration in the townships.

"The crime rates in the squatter camps is often lower than in some of the newly-constructed townships."

Senator Winchester said that the Government's policies were assisting the communists more than anything else.

"The Government's attitude was that if you could not solve a problem by any other means, bulldoze it out of existence."

Senator Brian Bamford (PRP) said he did not think that political capital should be made out of the housing problem. The problem was that there were too many Coloured people for the available houses and there was a lack of funds. The matter of Coloured housing straddled too many local authorities.

Referring to Mr Steyn he said that his performance in the Senate was a disgrace and that he did not believe that he was fit to be a Minister.

Instead of using demolishers Mr Steyn should go to squatter camps with building materials and advice.

Senator C C Henderson (UP) said the effects of bulldozing and demolition on the squatter was



one and the same thing. Mr Steyn should be ashamed of himself.

"If a proper Government had been in power in South Africa and had developed the human and natural resources, there would have been no necessity for squatter camps."

The Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, had blamed the foreign media for the current recessionary conditions in South Africa.

"In fact the problem is that foreign investors are too well informed and know exactly what the position is like in South Africa."

Steyn admits machines used on squatter huts

CAPE TOWN — Earth-moving machinery had been used to demolish squatter huts in the Peninsula, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Senate yesterday.

He said an assurance given to the House of Assembly last Friday that no mechanical means had been used, had been given in good faith. It had subsequently turned out that machinery had been used in certain circumstances.

Mr Steyn's admission came after he had been challenged by the Progressive Reform Party's Sen Eric Winchester to apologise for his earlier statement.

"In the interests of credibility he owes Parliament an explanation," Sen Winchester said.

Mr Steyn said he had been given an assurance by the chairman of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, who was responsible for the demolition of the shanties, that no machines would be used.

He said the Opposition was trying to create the impression the shacks had been "bulldozed" without any regard for the people concerned.

"This is not true, because we told them to remove their personal possessions. If they did not do it themselves, we did it for them."

The Government's policy was to store the materials from which the shacks had been constructed and hand it back to them later.

"If the shacks had been bulldozed, there would not have been anything left to hand back. This is against the policy of my department and would, in any event, have been illegal."

Officials of his department had gone to all the squatters whose shacks had been marked for demolition and had assisted them in finding

alternative accommodation.

"All this was done in spite of the fact that these people were breaking the law."

The Government was doing everything in its power to prevent the movement towards the metropolitan areas by the rural population.

"There are, unfortunately, also those employers who see in the squatters a source of cheap labour. They don't have to pay rental and taxes and are accordingly exploited by these employers."

Public effort to aid squatters

CAPE TOWN — "Shelter," an urgent, co-ordinated public effort to bring relief to displaced squatters in the Cape Peninsula, has been started here.

And the Divisional Council of the Cape yesterday unanimously adopted a major policy decision to provide site and service facilities for squatters in certain areas.

Large sums of money will be needed immediately and Shelter is setting up a board of trustees to hold and disburse funds that come in.

Prominent Capetonians have agreed to serve on the board.

The Cape Flats Distress Association, Cafda, already holds R8 000 in interest-free loans and donations and it is hoped to make an immediate start with aid to people who are now without shelter.

Two years ago a number of welfare bodies, churches, universities and other organisations formed the Cape Flats Committee on Interim Accommodation, to involve itself in the plight of the squatters.

These bodies have now decided to set up a fund and an organisation from among their members to be called Shelter, and to ask Cafda to hold and administer any funds collected for the relief of squatters.

Squatter camps are to be centralised so that water, refuse, removal,

sanitation, health services and access roads can be provided by the Cape Divisional Council.

Camps will be open only to persons of the Coloured group resident within the jurisdiction of the council. Squatters from upcountry or from areas under the control of surrounding local authorities will not be allowed residence.

Residents will be allowed to build their own structures on sites allotted and a service charge will be levied, based on an estimate of site costs.

The camps will be a temporary alternative pending the provision of

permanent housing.

Council also resolved to ask the Minister of Community Development Mr Marais Steyn, to meet a four-man delegation to discuss the new squatter policy and ask for Government approval.

Meanwhile, Mr Justice Diemont, of the Cape Town Supreme Court was told yesterday the "flagrant contempt of the law" which was evident in the illegal actions of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council's demolition of squatters' homes at Kraaifontein was of serious concern not only to the squatters themselves but to the community as a whole.

This was the view of Mr E. King, who appeared on behalf of two squatters seeking a court order against the Stellenbosch Divisional Council directing it to restore their property to them and to re-erect their destroyed homes.

Mr King addressed the court at the end of the day's proceedings during which the secretary for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, Mr Sybrandt van Zyl, admitted in an affidavit he had failed to serve eviction notices on the squatters before their homes were flattened by machinery last week. — DDC.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deflige en gemeensame vorme in die sinverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

Help on the way for squatters

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Divisional Council of the Cape yesterday unanimously adopted a major policy decision to provide site and service facilities for squatters in certain areas.

Squatter camps are to be centralised so that water, refuse removal, sanitation, health services and access roads can be provided.

The camps will be open only to Coloureds living in areas within the jurisdiction of the council.

Residents will be allowed to build their own structures on sites allotted by the council and a service charge will be levied.

The camps will be temporary pending the provision of permanent housing.

As houses become available the squatters will be moved into them.

The council will also ask the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to meet a delegation to discuss the new squatter policy and ask for Government approval.

Meanwhile, a co-ordinated effort to bring relief to displaced squatters in the Cape Peninsula has been started.

A board of trustees is being set up to handle donations made to alleviate the squatters' plight. A number of prominent Capetonians have agreed to serve as trustees.

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deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemde linge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dié sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolsetaal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegevens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Commissioner to meet squatters

CAPE TOWN — The Modderdam Road squatters committee will meet the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner today to discuss the plight of the squatters whose extended period of grace runs out on Friday.

The squatters committee issued a statement yesterday saying there was growing concern about the squatters' future as they had still not been informed as to what was to happen to them after Friday despite letters sent to various Government departments.

The letters were sent immediately after a reprieve announced by the Minister of Public Works on February 15.

In their letters to the Departments of Public Works, Coloured Affairs, Community Development and Bantu Affairs and Administration, the squatters' legal representatives expressed their

anxiety to avoid a situation of conflict.

The squatters also wanted to know whether there were adequate alternative sites available. — DDC.

Marais Steyn on squatters, page 11

23/2/77

Squatters: Steyn has to retract

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

THE SENATE

EARTH-moving machinery had in fact been used in the demolition of squatter huts in the Cape Peninsula, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Senate yesterday.

He said the assurance given in the House of Assembly last Friday that no mechanical means had been used, had been given in good faith, but it had subsequently turned out that machinery had been used in certain circumstances.

Referring to his earlier statement, Mr Steyn said he had been given an assurance by the chairman of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council that no machines had been used in the actual demolition of shanties.

The Opposition, he said, was now trying to create the impression that the shacks had been "bulldozed" without any regard for the people concerned.

"This is not true, because we told them to remove their personal possessions. If they did not do it themselves, we did it for them."

The Government's policy was to store the materials from which the shacks had been constructed and hand them back at a later stage.

"If the shacks had been bulldozed, there would not have been anything left to hand back to the squatters. This is against the policy of my department and would, in any event, have been illegal."

Officials of the Department of Community Development had gone to all the squatters whose shacks had been marked for demolition and had assisted them in finding alternative accommodation.

"All this was done in spite of the fact that these people were breaking the law," Mr Steyn said.

In a written reply to a question by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert (PRP, Rondebosch) in the Assembly, Mr Steyn said his department envisaged the construction of 21 381 "dwelling units" for Coloured people throughout South Africa this year.

And in a statement later

305

13/2/77 Rbm

Notes in the House

Cape Times
23/2/77

The verb Mr Steyn prefers



John Scott

THE WORD "bulldoze", used as a verb, has the "emotional content of brutal destruction". So says Mr Marais Steyn, who is anxious to avoid any such emotional content when people discuss the destruction of squatters' homes.

"What verb would you prefer?" asked Senator Brian Bamford, when the question of squatting was raised in the Senate yesterday.

"Give me a chance . . ." protested the Minister of Community Development.

"Make up a new verb," insisted Senator Bamford.

"Why should I make up a new verb when there is a verb," retorted Mr Steyn.

The verb he liked, apparently, was simply "demolish".

Yet he had just admitted to the Senate he had been misinformed about the demolition of squatters' shacks at Kraaifontein by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council. Some, he confessed, had in fact been destroyed by machine, presumably a front-end loader.

By now all squatters should know it is better to be front-end loaded than bulldozed, if only because of the difference in emotional content. But best of all is to be demolished.

They might also like to know that though they are breaking the law, that though they are occupying land that belongs to someone else, and that though they have erected their shacks illegally, the Government "looks upon them as human beings". Mr Steyn yesterday gave them this assurance.

That should help to warm the cockles of their hearts in the cold, night air.

And after offering other similarly-comforting information, Mr Steyn once again, as he did in the Assembly last Friday, announced that he wished to brag about the Government's housing achievements.

"Hoor hoor," cried Government members, after he had quoted a lot of figures.

'Scratching surface'

"Scratching the surface," commented Senator Bamford.

"How many Coloured houses in the Cape Peninsula do you think will be completed this year?" he asked.

"Twenty thousand — and a few more," replied Mr Steyn.

"In the Cape Peninsula?" asked Senator Bamford.

"No, in the larger . . . in South Africa," replied Mr Steyn.

Then Mr Steyn ran out of time, and Senator Bamford proposed he have an extension, and Mr Steyn thanked him, and Senator Bamford said: "Then you must answer my questions."

It was like saying to the king whose life you have just saved: "Now you must let me marry your daughter."

"Can you please give us the figures for the Cape Peninsula?" asked Senator Bamford. "How many houses do you think will be built this year?"

"Twenty-one thousand this year," replied Mr Steyn.

"You said this figure was for the whole of South Africa," said Senator Bamford.

"No, I was wrong," said Mr Steyn.

Senator Bamford wasn't finished. He asked Mr Steyn on what grounds he said newspaper photographs of squatter-house demolitions were posed.

"I looked at those pictures very carefully," said Mr Steyn.

Senator Bamford: "Is that all the evidence you have?"

Mr Steyn: "Yes . . ."

Senator Bamford: "It's a disgrace. I think you should be ashamed of yourself."

Perhaps Mr Steyn felt Senator Bamford's offer of more time was one he couldn't refuse. He should have known better.

Ivory Coast

The question of squatting was raised earlier by Senator Eric Winchester, Senator Bamford's Progressive Reform colleague in the Senate. He noted that the Ivory Coast had also destroyed the homes of squatters, leaving 160 000 people without shelter.

"We seem to be following the example of some Black African states," he said.

How could Senator Winchester talk so sneeringly of Black Africa, asked Mr Steyn, when his own party policy sought Black majority rule in South Africa?

But Senator Winchester didn't seem to think this explained the similarity between South Africa and the Ivory Coast in their treatment of squatters.

"You've done better than that," he said. Clearly it wasn't Mr Steyn's day.

Squatters appeal to DRC for land

Cape Times

Staff Reporter

THE Modderdam Road Squatters Committee yesterday appealed to the Dutch Reformed Church, as owner of part of the land on which the Modderdam Road squatters' camp is situated, and on which about 10 000 people now reside, to respond to their "desperate plight" and to confirm that the Church's land was available as an emergency camp.

The appeal was made in a memorandum, prepared by the committee's attorneys on their behalf, and handed to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F Botha, at a meeting with him in Nyanga yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the commissioner, Mr A MacLachlan, of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr P S Pietersen, director of community and labour services for the board, six members of the 35-member squatters' committee and the squatters' legal representative, Mr Richard Rosenthal.

The squatters' memorandum outlined instructions given to their legal representative by their committee after a meeting on Monday of over 600 squatters at Modderdam Road.

Responsibility

The instructions noted "that the Dutch Reformed Church has a special responsibility in this situation." It was the church

At the meeting, Mr Rosenthal said last night, the commissioner explained that those squatter families who were legally in the urban area would be allocated sites at a site known as KTC in Nyanga.

Those illegally in the area would be provided with rail tickets to enable them to return to their places of origin. He said that neither he nor any of the other officials at the meeting had any responsibility for the Coloured members of the squatter community.

Mr Rosenthal said members of the squatters' committee pointed out that many of them had already squatted at KTC, after being driven out of Werkgenot and told to squat there. They had then been forcibly evicted from the KTC site during 1974.

Mr Rosenthal told the meeting that the squatters were not criminals although they had broken the law. He said they were quite simply people who had come to the city in search of work and families who had followed their menfolk because they wished to live together as Christian families.

of the majority of the Government, the memorandum stated, and the owner of part of the land on which the camp was situated.

"The squatters appeal to the church to respond to their desperate plight, to intercede on their behalf and to confirm that the church's land is available as an emergency camp to house homeless people," the memorandum said.

The memorandum also: ● appealed to the authorities not to send squatters "into the wilderness" but to liaise with the Ciskei and Transkei Governments in order to ascertain and ensure the availability of alternative accommodation and employment at their place of destination.

● stated that it was essential that the effect and impact of a statement by Mr W A Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, be clarified. It was hoped, the memorandum said, that "as an act of compassion", the State would recognise the "right of families" to live together with their menfolk who are lawfully at work in the City".

Holland sends clothes for poor

24/2/77

Staff Reporter

CHURCHES in Holland have sent a massive consignment of clothing to South Africa for distribution to needy people. The consignment — nearly 25 000 items of second-hand clothing — arrived in Cape Town three weeks ago and is being distributed by the Christian Institute.

The Cape director of the Christian Institute, the Reverend Theo Kotze, said yesterday the clothing was sent to him from an organization in Holland called Mensen In Nood — Caritas Neerlandica, which is a national Roman Catholic organization for people in need.

In a letter addressed to Mr Kotze they said: "The clothing is a free gift including freight for distribution to the poor and needy, and should be distributed without distinction of colour, caste or creed."

Dr Margaret Nash, vice-chairman of the Cape regional committee of the Christian Institute said: "Our main problem now is transporting the 20 bales of clothing weighing 2 608 kilos to outlying districts."

Mr Kotze said it had been decided to send the bales to Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga where they will be distributed by the churches.

Back-to-farms idea for squatters

Staff Reporter

FARMERS in the Boland have suggested that a labour bureau be established at squatter camps in the Peninsula to try to persuade former farm workers to return to the land.

A farmer in Wolseley, Mr Tony Schaife, told the Cape Times yesterday that there was a tremendous shortage of farm labourers in his area because they had been enticed to Cape Town by city life.

Not only would each farm in his area be able to make use of one or two squatter families

and provide them with employment, but the question of housing them in the Boland was not as critical as it was in Cape Town.

However, Mr G S Bosch, secretary of the Cape Provincial Agricultural Union, cautioned that the labour shortage in the Western Cape should not be "generalized".

"Some farms do have a shortage of workers — but others feel they can cope," he said, "and one would have to look at the situation very carefully before encouraging large numbers of people to come to the Boland."

Slow down influx — the answer

THE SECRETARY for Community Development, Mr J L Fouche, said yesterday that the squatter problem would not be solved by allowing the squatters to remain where they were.

"Thirty years ago a committee decided to do just that — the squatters were allowed to squat as a last resort while attempts were being made to rehouse them but this only aggravated the situation," he said.

Mr Fouche said the answer to the problem lay in slowing down the influx of potential squatters to the cities while proper housing was being built.

"In Johannesburg there was a very severe squatter problem after the war," he said. "Today there is no squatter problem there."

Experience had shown that when squatters were allowed to squat only a small percentage actually brought about improvements to their homes. The government had spent "tens of millions of rands" building houses for the squatters.

He referred to figures given by the Minister for Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, in Parliament which showed that during the past two years 5 000 squatter families in the Peninsula had been properly rehoused.

ARGUS

24/2/77

Squatter shacks are razed

OFFICIALS today used a 5-ton Government Garage truck to knock down the roof of a shack at the Modderdam Road squatter camp.

The shack was one of three pulled down this morning.

After removing the corrugated iron sheets from the sides of the shack, the truck driver reversed into the structure, bringing down the roof.

The truck driver refused to say for which Government department he worked.

A member of the Modderdam Road squatter committee said today one of the officials had told him the shack which did not have yellow numbers and was not occupied would be pulled down.

305

24/2/77

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY

2

Leniency call for Black couples

DR O. D. WOLLHEIM, chairman of the Cape Flats Distress Association and spokesman for the SHELTER fund, has appealed to the State to be more lenient in dealing with African men who work in the Peninsula but have to live away from their wives.

Many Black squatters interviewed recently have said they choose to squat because it is the only way in which they can live with their wives who are not legally domiciled in the Western Cape.

When these wives apply to come to the Peninsula to visit their husbands, they are told that they may do so 'provided accommodation is available,' said Dr Wollheim.

'But to my knowledge the Bantu Affairs Board has not built any houses in the Peninsula for some years now,' said Dr Wollheim.

'OVERCROWDED'

Single quarters accommodation had been increased, but married quarters were 'alarmingly overcrowded,' said Dr Wollheim. 'There are some houses with two and three families in them,' he said.

SHELTER is committed to a policy of co-operation with the authorities, and Dr Wollheim said the fund would work with them. Under present regulations, they cannot house people not domiciled in the area in terms of the Urban Areas Act.

'GRATEFUL, BUT...'

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr A. Mac-lachlan, Chief Director of Bantu Administration, when asked to comment on the new SHELTER fund.

'We must...'



Squatters told of Government plan

ARGUS 24/2/77

MR. F. BOTHA, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner has reiterated his stand that the 'legal' Modderdam Road squatters would be allowed to erect their shacks at an emergency squatter camp in Nyanga and the 'illegal' squatters would be assisted back to the homelands.

Mr Botha told a delegation of the Modderdam Road Squatters Committee at a meeting in Nyanga yesterday: 'Your grace period expires on Friday and, as far as I understand, the law will be put into effect thereafter.'

'So I would like to get the qualified families moving to Nyanga and the unqualified families to the homelands.'

'Once in Nyanga, the qualified families will be living legally and go on

the waiting list for a home.'

The squatters, submitted a lengthy memorandum drawn up by their legal adviser, Mr R. Rosenthal, in which they listed five conditions under which they are prepared to move, and appealed to the Government to declare Modderdam Road an emergency camp and allow them to stay there till their conditions have been met.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The conditions are:

- An alternate place is made available which is reasonably near to public transport;
- Each site is provided with water and other essential amenities including sewerage and garbage removal;
- The squatters are given transportation assistance to move themselves, their families and their structures;

● The authorities ensure that rudimentary accommodation is provided at the place they are moved to until they re-erect their structures;

● They be given a categorical written assurance by the Government that they will not be moved again until adequate housing is available.

LAW ABIDING

The squatters also said they were a close-knit, cohesive and law-abiding community and they wished to continue to live together as such.

'There are a number of families who are willing to return to their place of origin.'

'However, these persons request that no demolition should occur until the train journeys can actually take place.'

Mr Botha said he would submit the squatters' memorandum to the Government but said he

had called the meeting to discuss the assistance offered to the squatters by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, not to hear representations by the squatters to stay at Modderdam Road.

SERVICE LEVY

Further outlining the assistance offered Mr Botha said the 'Legal' squatters would be levied R6.46 for the services and transportation would be provided to move the squatters and their belongings.

'Mixed' African-Coloured families, where the husband was an African man legally in the Peninsula, would also be allowed to erect shacks at Nyanga.

But careful consideration would be given to African men who were living 'loosely' with Coloured women and have wives and children in the homelands;

305

Donations pour in

CAPE TOWN — Immediate donations totalling more than R12.000 were made to Shelter, the public plan to help the Cape Peninsula's squatter population, yesterday — DDC.

Busload of squatters visits Steyn

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — City Councillor Mrs. Eulalie Stott yesterday held "fruitful" discussions with the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, while a busload of homeless squatters waited outside his home.

The visit followed an "exhibition" of about 100 squatters from Grassy Park outside the Rondebosch Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk yesterday where State President, Dr. Diederichs, was attending a service.

Mrs. Stott and several nuns had taken two busloads of squatters to the church hoping that those who made the laws saw that the "people affected by the law are not faceless numbers but people."

Mrs. Stott said she had intended to take the squatters to Mr. Steyn's home first, but was unable to find where he lived.

So she took the buses to the church. There a policeman ordered that they be removed.

She said she and Sister Theresa of the Holy Family Convent had been "pushed around" and spoke of a policeman as an "overzealous young man."

Mrs. Stott later found Mr. Steyn's address and with a busload of squatters visited him.

"He was very helpful and promised to look into the matter," she said.

Attempts to approach the State President when he left the service were thwarted and he left the scene immediately.

'Letting squatters stay will not help'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Secretary of the Department of Community Development, Mr J. L. Fouche, said yesterday that the squatter problem would not be solved by allowing the Cape squatters to remain where they were.

"Thirty years ago a committee decided to do just that — the squatters were allowed to squat as a last resort while attempts were made to re-house them.

"This only aggravated the situation," he said.

The answer lay in slowing down the influx of potential squatters to the cities while proper housing was built, he said.

"In Johannesburg there was a very severe squatter problem after the war. Today there is no problem."

Experience showed that when squatters were allowed to squat only a small percentage actually improved their homes, he said.

The Government had built, or partly completed, 30 000 houses for Coloureds in one year alone and in recent times the squatter population in the Cape Peninsula had been cut by 30 000, he said. It had spent "tens of millions of rands" building homes for squatters.

6 ARGUS 25/2/77

205

Provincial Council

Squatters: MPC's call on Munnik

SQUATTING could not be stopped by building houses unless there was influx control, the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Dr Munnik made this interjection when Mr Andrew Hudson (U.P. Green Point) said nothing could be done until Mitchell's Plain was completed.

Mr Hudson said someone who went on the waiting list now would only get a house in four to seven years.

Dr Munnik: Influx control.

Mr Hudson said he was referring to Coloured people, Dr Munnik said he was also referring to Coloured people.

MONEY SHORTAGE

Speaking during the second reading debate of the Part Appropriation Ordinance, Mr Hudson said the 'very real problem' of the squatters was due, among others, to the shortage of money and because the Government rigidly believed in its group areas policy.

The responsibility for the squatters lay with the local authorities and as such was the responsibility of the Administrator.

He appealed to the administration to make money available to local authorities to build site and service schemes and appealed to the Administrator to 'busy himself with the problem' because he believed a solution could be found.

DECENT CITIZENS

Mr Herbert Hirsch, (PRP, Sea Point) said the majority of squatters were decent law-abiding citizens whose only crime was that they had built a makeshift roof for their families.

Although the long-term solution to the problem was obviously adequate, low-cost housing, the short-term solution lay in the creation of emergency camps or site and service

and this was against the law.

South Africa was being threatened by outside forces, and it was time for all the people to get together. The threat had prompted Sir de Villiers Graff, Leader of the Opposition, to seek a better opposition than the one he had led for so many years.

1305
ARGUS 25/2/77

Modderdam Rd squatters 'will move as unit'

THE Modderdam Road squatters' camp was quiet today as about 250 squatters met to reiterate their stand that they were one community and were prepared to move as a 'unit' to an emergency squatter camp.

Influx control — Munnik rapped

The Argus Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION spokesmen today criticised the statement by the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, that the squatter problem could not be solved without influx control for Coloured people.

Dr Munnik made the remark yesterday during a debate in the Provincial Council.

Mr W. G. Kingwill, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, the Opposition's chief spokesman on Coloured Affairs, said the Coloured community was already subject to so many restrictive laws that more controls could not, in any circumstances, be contemplated.

'NO SOLUTION'

Coloured people came to the big metropolitan areas solely to find work. If this was stopped it

would probably mean that they were left jobless and probably without a house in the area from which they wanted to move. To stop them moving was no solution.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Reform Party MP for Rondebosch, said there already was an indirect form of influx control for Coloured people in the application of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

To extend this kind of measure to prevent migration did not even begin to approach the real problem.

'Just as one has a natural flow to the cities, one will have to bring about conditions that will lead to a natural flow away from existing industrial centres,' he said.

This implied rational decentralisation and rural or agricultural modernisation.

(News by T. Wentzel, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town).

(See Page 6.)

In spite of the squatters' grace period expiring today, no officials from the Department of Public Works or the Bantu Affairs Administration Board were seen at the camp.

The Minister of Public Works, Mr A. Schlebusch, whose department owns the land on which the squatters are staying at Modderdam Road, announced earlier this month that the squatters' grace period would be extended to today. They would be issued with seven-day notices and their shacks demolished after that.

NO OFFICIALS

No officials could be seen at the camp this morning.

The squatters themselves gathered in the shade of a big Port Jackson tree this morning to spell out their stand to squatters from Lourdes Farm who came to Modderdam Road to pledge their support.

They made it clear to the Lourdes Farm delegation that they were opposed to being moved to the K.T.C. squatter camp at Nyanga where the Government has offered the 'legal' squatters serviced sites because, they said, many of them had already stayed there, but had been 'chased out' of the camp by Bantu Board officials.

They said they considered themselves as one community irrespective of the different race groups staying there.

305

**Ruthless disregard
for rights — Judge**

Order to rebuild shanties

ARGUS 25/2/77

MR JUSTICE DIEMONT today ordered the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch to re-erect immediately the shanties of two Kraaifontein squatters which were demolished illegally last week.

In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, Mr Justice Diemont said: "This court is not concerned with the nature of the applicants' occupation. What it is concerned with is that the respondent (the Divisional Council) should not take the law into its own hands and act without regard to the applicants' rights under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. Such conduct cannot be countenanced or condoned."

The two Kraaifontein squatters, Mr Thomas Fredericks and Mr Floris Cyster, applied to court for an order directing the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch to immediately restore to them their building materials and to immediately re-erect their demolished shanties.

CONCEDED

During the hearing the Divisional Council conceded the dwellings had been illegally demolished, without prior notice to the occupants. The public body offered to return the building materials to Mr Fredericks and Mr Cyster, but opposed the application to rebuild the shanties on the grounds that the two squatters had no permission to live on the land in the first place.

Mr Justice Diemont said: "It seems to me that it ill-behoves the respondent (Divisional Council) to accuse the applicants of unlawfulness when its own conduct is not above reproach."

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

Threat to council of new action

THE Stellenbosch Divisional Council was threatened today with another court action soon after the Cape Supreme Court ruled in favour of the Kraaifontein squatters.

The council has now been asked to rebuild an additional 94 squatters' shanties which were demolished.

WILLINGNESS

Soon after the Supreme Court judgment was given today, the squatters' legal representative handed a letter to attorneys for the council, asking them by 5 pm today to indicate their willingness to afford the same relief to the other evicted families.

Failing that, another urgent application would be lodged with the court. Divisional Council officials could not be reached for comment on the court ruling.

Order on shacks

ARGUS 28/2/77

305

(Continued from Page 1)

The Squatting Act, as it is referred to, gives little enough protection to these unfortunate people who are without homes, but it does provide a limited protection.

Section 3 (b) (2) of the Act provides as follows: "A building or a structure . . . may be demolished only after at least seven days written notice of the intention to demolish has been given to the person who erected the building or structure," the judge said.

He continued: "In this case the respondent Divisional Council acted in flagrant contempt of the law. The secretary of the council admits that at no time were the applicants given notice that their houses were to be demolished."

"The picture which is conjured up on the affidavit is one of a ruthless disregard for the rights of these people."

LABOURER

Mr Justice Diemont continued: "Let us take the case of Fredericks. He is a labourer with a wife and two children — the younger being four year old."

"He applied some years ago to the Kraaifontein Municipality for a house, but as nothing was made available to him he did what most people in his unhappy situation would have done. He bought some corrugated iron sheets and erected a house on empty ground. He lived there for two years."

"On February 14 he returned home after work to find that his house was gone. During the day the respondent's servants had moved in and with the aid of bulldozers and with the backing of the police they had demolished Fredericks's home."

"Not only had all the building material been removed, but Fredericks's possessions were gone — his clothes, his pots and pans, all his possessions such as they were. There was nothing left. Fredericks and his family remained in the street."

"In spite of the storm of protest."

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of the Divisional Council, Mr Justice Diemont said: "There is no word of regret or apology expressed in the affidavits or from the Bar. It is merely conceded that no notice was ever served on the applicants and an offer is made to dump the damaged sheets of corrugated iron back on the site."

"I do not think that in these circumstances any court would look upon the respondent's case with enthusiasm. In any event, the law is clear . . . the essence of the remedy is to restore the status quo ante."

Mr Justice Diemont said in his view the granting of an order to immediately re-erect the two squatters' shanties should create no practical problems.

"If the original sheets of corrugated iron cannot be found or if they have been so damaged by the bulldozer that they cannot be used, there is no reason why other sheets of iron of similar size and quality should not be used."

"While there is no detailed description of the

structures on the papers, I think we can fairly assume that they were not of complicated design . . . the respondent's servants saw them before they demolished them and should therefore have no difficulty in re-creating shelters of approximately similar size and efficacy," the judge said.

Dealing with costs of the case, Mr Justice Diemont ordered the Divisional Council to pay Mr Fredericks' and Mr Cyster's costs, including the fees of two counsel.

"As was pointed out, the case was in the nature of a test case. There has been widespread public concern at the manner in which squatters are being evicted from their homes and it seems to me right and proper that the Supreme Court should state firmly and clearly that the law must be obeyed to the letter," the judge said.

Mr L. Dison, SC, assisted by Mr E. L. King and instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for the two squatters, and Mr G. D. Griessel, instructed by Cluver and Markötter, appeared for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council.

DON'T MISS IT
COME AND SEE IT ALL
choppers, racing, vintage,
exotics, bikes, rods, brakes
cars, bikes, rods, brakes
Interested
LUCKY STRIKE
5th

Cape Times 25/2/77

305

Mayor explains squatter remarks

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr John Tyers, yesterday told a meeting of the City Council that a Cape Times editorial describing him as "a hard Mayor" openly invited "dissension and division" within the council.

"While anyone in public office has to expect criticism as an individual this was an open attack on the Mayor of Cape Town and it is something unprecedented and regrettable," Mr Tyers said.

The editorial, which appeared on Saturday, quoted Mr Tyers as saying that council was "far too soft" in dealing with squatters and added that the remark was "ill-timed" and that "such insensitivity hardly befits the Mayor of the Mother City". It hoped that councillors could overrule him and prove to the "hard-pressed squatters" that the City still "had a heart".

In a statement read to the council, Mr Tyers recalled that his "far too soft" remark was made during a council debate on the Modderdam Road squatters.

"Debate had ranged over a very wide field for some hours, some 26 councillors having spoken, some of them, if I may say so, in emotional and idealistic terms without regard to the practical issues," Mr Tyers said.

Background

His remarks had been prefaced with a summary of the background to the postwar squatting problem, given for the benefit of newer councillors. This recalled an incident at the "Valley of Plenty" when half of a group of 60 rehoused squatter families had deserted council accommodation and returned to the bush within six months.

The summary also pointed out that a result of postwar council policy, which guaranteed that anyone with a roof over their heads "no matter how humble" would retain it, was a total of 6 600 pondoks in the municipal area by December, 1974. "It was literally uncontrolled squatting," Mr Tyers said.

"I therefore said that the council had been too soft originally in allowing (it) to persist all these years and that it should have taken steps long before to control matters."

However, if the council wished to change the agreement with the Government and allow further squatting they were at liberty to do so but should be aware of the situation.

"I make no apology for this statement as I considered

Motion bulldozed through — Walters

By BOB MOLLOY

MR TOM WALTERS, City Councillor for Ward VIII, said yesterday that the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr John Tyers, had "bulldozed through" a motion of confidence in himself at yesterday's meeting of the City Council.

Mr Walters was referring to a vote of confidence in the Mayor put forward as an urgent motion in a surprise move by Mr J S Rabinowitz. The motion was proposed after all business on the agenda had been disposed of and newsmen had left the building.

"The vote of confidence in the Mayor was farcical for two reasons. Firstly, the Mayor had refused to allow any discussion of his lengthy reply to the editor of the Cape Times and then later bulldozed through a motion of confidence in himself proposed by Councillor Rabinowitz.

"The second point is that he did not put Councillor Rabinowitz's request for a motion of exigency to the vote as he is required to do so in terms of procedure.

Assented

"The Mayor simply asked: 'Is that agreed?' Councillors, thinking they were being asked to allow the motion of exigency, said 'yes'.

"To this the Mayor responded with 'thanks for the vote of confidence' and refused to reopen the matter when I protested against incorrect procedure," Mr Walters said.

"I was told by the Mayor that my vote would be recorded against the vote of confidence. I am satisfied with that ruling but I feel the procedure was quite incorrect as it did not give councillors time to understand what was happening.

"I am convinced that had councillors been allowed to vote there would have been others against the motion of confidence besides myself," said Mr Walters.

Mr Tyers later told the Cape Times that he had been advised of the motion during the tea interval by Mr Rabinowitz. The press had at that stage been told that the next session of the Council would be in committee and all newsmen had left the building.

Council reconvened in open session after the committee stage, a formality required by procedure to end the meeting, even though all business on the agenda had been completed.

"Mr Rabinowitz then stood up and asked permission to put a motion of exigency. I asked him to say what it was and then called for a seconder. Councillor Steyl seconded. I put it to the Council and they gave spoken agreement, without dissent," Mr Tyers said.

Vote recorded

"Afterwards Councillor Walters stood up and wanted to debate a matter which was already closed. I told him that his vote would be recorded against the vote of confidence," he added.

Queried later on the rules of procedure, Mr H G Heugh, the Town Clerk, said that a motion of exigency was a two-stage procedure. The person wishing to put the motion first requires permission from the Council to do so. At that stage he is allowed to explain the motion. If Council assents he is then allowed to call for a seconder and put the motion to the vote.

The Mayor was aware of this as he had placed the rule in front of him when the motion arose, Mr Heugh said.

Handord 5 @ col 479 25/2/77

Black squatters

*8) Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

305

- (1) Whether any Black squatters in the area of Modderdam Road, Bellville, are qualified to be in the Cape Peninsula; if so, how many;
- (2) whether provision is being made for other accommodation for them; if so, what provision; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) It is generally assumed that there are some Bantu in the Modderdam Road squatter camp who qualify to be in the Cape Peninsula; but the number is not known.
- (2) Yes, in the existing emergency camp in Nyanga on a site and service basis.

Standard 5 Q cols 479 - 480 25/2/77

Coloured squatters

*9 Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether any Coloured squatters in the area of Modderdam Road, Bellville, have not been required to leave the Cape Peninsula; if so, how many;
- (2) whether provision is being made for other accommodation for them; if so, what provision; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. Save for a few exceptions, the more or less 483 Coloured squatter families living in the three camps in the vicinity of Modderdam Road have not come from elsewhere and they are not being required to leave the Cape Peninsula.

- (2) My Department is assisting the Coloured squatters in question in their search for other accommodation through contact with various local authorities. It is hoped that efforts in this direction to obtain accommodation elsewhere for these families will have met with success by the time they have to leave the Modderdam area.

305

Enable squatters to help themselves

From Mr H JACOBS
(Paradise Mansions, Bow-
wood Road, Claremont):

THE squatter problem is not unique to South Africa, nor is our Government's approach to it. Other governments have also sought to reverse the process of urbanization and eradicate the "untidy" visible symptoms of their countries' progress toward a 20th-century industrialized state.

They were unsuccessful.

Unless the rural areas can offer lucrative all-year-round employment with prospects for advancement, education, amenities and security to all the inhabitants, the fittest, bravest, and most resourceful among them will come to seek a hopeful future in the cities.

Resourcefulness

Unless the cities can provide them with ready-made homes at prices they can afford, lucrative employment, education, amenities, etc, they will have to rely on their own resourcefulness to ensure their survival.

They will be forced to become squatters, at first.

Yet it is illegal to squat.

They are therefore trapped in a predicament that is not of their own making but the result of the progress of industrialization, the rigidity of the law and of poverty. They must ensure their survival and their children's future yet they

Against SHELTER

From Mr TOM WALTERS,
Vice-chairman, Cape
Town City Council Housing
Committee:

ONCE again the so-called liberals of the Cape have given the authorities a reprieve.

"SHELTER" provides a sop to the consciences of the Cape Town, Bellville and Stellenbosch Councils who with the Divisional Council and Province and the Government can now sit back and say: "All is well — the law is upheld and SHELTER will look after the front-end-loaded squatters."

No, it is a shame that do-gooders, who shun civic involvement on the responsible councils, should step in at this hour and divert attention from the real need, which is the immediate creation with public funds, not charity, of massive site and service, self-help and upgrade schemes to house the squatters.

I will have nothing to do with SHELTER, which is only an expedient of conscience and side-tracks everyone from the authorities' real responsibility.

(SHELTER is a most worthwhile project and need not in any way divert attention from the heavy responsibilities which the state bears in this matter. — Editor, Cape Times.)

Letters

cannot do so within the law.

Unless the law can change, and respect their predicament, there is no way that they can retain respect for the law. After all, once your unavoidable life-style has been defined as illegal there is little point in trying to be a law-abiding citizen.

They came to the city to work and are willing to do any work that will give them a foothold in the urban economy. Their needs are few, and they are prepared to contribute time, labour and resourcefulness to meet them. It therefore makes economic sense to capitalize on the potential asset that willing hands can be and, through self-help programmes, en-

courage them to provide their own shelter, set up stable, productive communities, and thereby contribute to the urban development process.

To view the squatter problem as an urban disease and to respond with a policy of removal, is financially wasteful, counter-productive, and self-perpetuating, since squatters can only be moved, not removed.

Such an approach can only reflect badly on our ability to grasp and cope with the urbanization problems our "progress" has created.

The only way to get returns on the investment made on a "squatter control" policy is by a positive and imaginative approach that seeks to harness and optimize on the potential useful resources of the situation.

Granite-like attitude

From Mr D BEELDERS (85,
Murray Street, Vasco):

I PRESUME that on Saturday night the entire Cabinet, especially the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, having had a good meal, retired to bed, enjoying a good night's rest in comfort, having over their heads a nice solid roof.

As the storm lashed the Cape, like all fellow Nationalists Mr Steyn must indeed have been thankful for all the comforts he enjoys — whereas his conscience should have driven him to have a restless, tormented, sleepless night.

Through his granite-like attitude towards others who are less-privileged than he, many Blacks had to spend the night under bushes, or the cover of sheets of cardboard.

And then he has the effrontery to make an issue out of the machinery used to demolish the squatters' shanties!

If this is what the Government considers to be "compassion", and handling the issue with "careful reference to the circumstances", it makes a mockery of the boast of the Cabinet in continually reminding the world that they are "chosen" to lead the supposedly God-fearing, Christian country.

It is nothing less than reprehensible that such inhumanity should be shown in this the 20th century; it makes a mockery of democracy and the very laws that have brought about this unhealthy situation!

Newspapers are to be congratulated on the coverage given, for the plight of the masses has been revealed in its nakedness. And we, the

Whites, stand indicted — for we are the people who have placed this Government in authority.

I have once before called upon Mr Steyn to resign, I now reiterate this demand! And if the Prime Minister keeps him in the Cabinet, he is just as guilty, being party to the actions of his Minister!

SHELTER fund buys materials

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

WHILE cheques and cash for squatter relief streamed into the Cafda offices at Retreat yesterday, to bring the total received so far for the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund to just under R25 000, the first disbursement from the fund was made.

The first SHELTER payout was for materials needed to enable shack-dwellers evicted from Klip Road, Grassy Park, to re-erect their shacks at Lourdes Farm, Philippi, where the Divisional Council of the Cape has offered site and service facilities.

At the same time it was announced yesterday that the seven trustees of the

SHELTER fund, all of them prominent citizens of Cape Town, have been joined by the Principal of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt.

The other trustees are Mr David Bloomberg, Mr Clive S Corder, Dr Frank Robb, Mr Renier van Rooyen, the Rev Abel Hendricks, Bishop Stephen Naidoo and Dr Oscar Wollheim.

305

Ned Geref Kerk cedes squatter land to State

Staff Reporter

THE Ned Geref Kerk this week, ceded to the State ownership of land on which Modderdam squatters are living.

The title deed in respect of two erven was lodged and registered at the Deeds Office in Cape Town on February 22. The entire operation, which according to the assistant registrar of the Deeds Office, Mr R W Weaving, usually takes a week, took only one day. The registrar, Mr H R Koch, said last night that he had been asked by the Secretary for Public Works to speed up the operation.

"The reasons Mr Du Preez gave for his request was that it had to do with the squatters," Mr Koch said.

The ground the church owned is a large tract adjacent to land at present owned by the Department of Public Works. The whole area is

populated by an estimated ten thousand squatters.

On February 8 the squatters received an eviction notice from the Department of Public Works to move out of the area within seven days. They were then given a further reprieve until today, when notice is again expected to be served on them to leave the area.

The squatters' legal representative, when told the church had given the land to the State, said: "I am absolutely astonished."

Meanwhile Mr Ronald Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, commented: "It would appear that the Dutch Reformed Church and the Department of Public Works have availed themselves of the so-called reprieve to rectify an incorrect statement in the original eviction notice which was served on the squatters in the two erven concerned."

"The notices describe the

Department of Public Works as 'the owners and lawful occupiers' of the said land. This was manifestly incorrect in respect of those squatters resident on the erven concerned.

"The church's failure to respond to the squatters' plea now becomes comprehensible. The church has opted out of the situation and 'relinquished responsibility' for the squatters."

In a memorandum the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee had appealed to the church "to respond to their desperate plight to intercede on their behalf, and to confirm that the church's land is available as an emergency camp to house homeless people", after the squatters had established two weeks ago that the land still legally belonged to the church.

Yesterday the Secretary for the Department of Public Works, Mr M M du Preez, denied that the transfer took place as a result of the

squatter problem.

"It was a normal thing and was not speeded up because the department does not own the land," he said. He added that the church ceded the land to the State in exchange for other land in Bellville, and that when the church took possession of this land the Department of Public Works had also taken lawful possession of the church's land. "The department is the lawful occupier."

A spokesman for the Ned Geref Kerk, a Mr Malherbe, also said the transfer was a normal occurrence deriving from an agreement between the State and church some years ago.

The Cape Times established yesterday that agreement was reached for a land swap between the State and the church on December 14, 1972. One condition of the swap was that erf number 14892, an area of land on which the squatters are now living, would be used for the erection of a theological school for Coloured NG missionaries.

Shanties are still being demolished

305

Cape Times

28/2/77

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS' shacks are still being demolished in the Kraaifontein area, on land owned by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, and there are allegations that some shacks have been set on fire.

It could not be confirmed last night who was responsible for this action.

Mrs Mary Visser, a squatter at Kraaifontein, said last night that Divisional Council workmen yesterday destroyed the temporary shelter she had erected to shield herself from the elements after her tin shanty was demolished last week.

"I arrived back in the evening to find it flat on the ground," she said. She added that many of the other squatters were simply living in the open.

Court action

She said Divisional Council workers had poured diesel oil or paraffin over her clothes and suitcases when they demolished her squatter house last week and set them alight.

"I can identify the man who did it," she said.

Meanwhile the secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr S A S van Zyl, said in Stellenbosch yesterday that the council would continue to demolish squatters' shacks — "in terms of the law."

He said he did not know about Mrs Visser's house be-

ing broken down, and denied that shacks and belongings were being burnt.

"They must bring the man to me who is doing that," he said.

He added that the court action brought by two of the squatters, in which judgment

is to be given by Mr Justice Diemont this morning, "would not make the slightest difference".

He said there were another 94 families who had not gone to court and who would therefore not be affected by the case.

Coloured influx control needed

Cape Times 25/2/77 Munnik

Staff Reporter

INFLUX CONTROL for Coloured people would be necessary if the squatter problem was to be solved, the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L A P A Munnik, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Dr Munnik said this in an interjection in the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Ordinance.

Mr Andrew Hudson (UP, Green Point) had just said the Administrator should call the local authorities in the immediate area together to see what could be done about the squatter problem.

Dr Munnik said: "Unless you have influx control you will never solve the problem."

Mr Hudson said he was talking about Coloured people and the Administrator said that he understood this.

"Even if you have three Mitchell's Plains you will never solve the squatter problem unless you have influx control," Dr Munnik said.

Mr Hudson, a member of the Cape Town City Council's housing committee, said one of the causes of the squatter problem was that for a long time the council had to allocate 50 percent of the houses it built for people moved in terms of the Group

Areas Act.

The council had been hampered by a shortage of money recently and he blamed the Government for the squatter problem.

Dr W C Malan (NP, Moorreesburg) told the council that he wanted to place the blame for the squatter problem not on the

Provincial Council

Government, but on employers, who were interested in these people's ability to work but not in their welfare as persons.

Mr A Geldenhuys, (NP, Swellendam) said the core of the squatter problem was that people were being allowed to live uncontrolled behind bushes.

Call for E body on s

THE Provincial Administration could not escape all responsibility for the present squatter problem because it was the guardian of the local authorities, Mr Mannie Goldberg (IUP Newton Park) said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

He was speaking in support of the United Party amendment in the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Ordinance.

Mr Goldberg said there were a host of reasons for the present situation but the problem would not be solved by houses alone or front-end loaders.

Meeting the immediate needs of the squatters was not the solution as both a cure for the present situation and prevention were necessary. Family planning, he said, did not get the necessary support.

He suggested that a committee be formed to deal with the present situation and said "Province cannot escape, because it is the guardian of all local authorities. Mr Goldberg pointed out that the problem "is being aggravated by the illegalities that take place."

Turning to the question of Black pupils attending private White schools, he said the

Shanties must be re-erected —judge

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Justice Diemont today ordered the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch to immediately re-erect the shanties of two Kraaifontein squatters which were illegally bulldozed last week.

PROTECTION

"The Squatting Act, as it is referred to, gives little enough protection to these unfortunate people who are without homes, but it does provide a limited protection.

"In this case the Divisional Council acted in flagrant contempt of the law.

"The picture which is conjured up on the affidavit is one of a ruthless disregard for the rights of these people."

COSTS

Dealing with the costs of the case, Mr Justice Diemont ordered the Divisional Council to pay Mr Fredericks' and Mr Cyster's costs, including the fees of two counsel.

"As was pointed out, the case was in the nature of a test case. There has been widespread public concern at the manner in which squatters are being evicted from their homes and it seems to me right and proper that the Supreme Court should state firmly and clearly that the law must be obeyed to the letter."

"This court is not concerned with the nature of the applicants' occupation. What it is concerned with is that the respondent (the Divisional Council) should not take the law into its own hands and act without regard to the applicants' rights under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

"Such conduct cannot be countenanced or condoned."

The two Kraaifontein squatters, Mr Thomas Fredericks and Mr Floris Cyster, applied to court for an order directing the Divisional Council to immediately restore their building materials and to immediately re-erect their demolished shanties.

CONCEDED

During the hearing the Divisional Council conceded the dwellings had been illegally demolished, without prior notice to the occupants.

The public body offered to return the building materials to Mr Fredericks and Mr Cyster but opposed the application to rebuild the shanties on the grounds that the two squatters had no permission to live on the land in the first place.

Mr Justice Diemont said: "It seems to me that it ill behoves the respondent (Divisional Council) to accuse the applicants of unlawfulness when its own conduct is not above

Now others want homes rebuilt

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Stellenbosch Divisional Council was threatened today with another court action shortly after the Cape Supreme Court ruled in favour of the Kraaifontein squatters.

The council has been asked to rebuild an additional 94 squatters' homes which were demolished.

Shortly after the Supreme Court Judgment today, the squatters' legal representative handed a letter to attorneys for the council requiring them by 5 pm today "to indicate their willingness to afford the same relief" to the remaining evicted families.

Failing that, another urgent application would be lodged with the court.

● Shanties must be re-erected — Judge, Page 3.

Taxi-men to the rescue

By Margaret McNally

A CAPE TOWN taxi-driver, Mr Clement Brickles, and six of his taxi-driver friends have become heroes to Cape Town's squatters after taxiing more than 200 of them to shelter during last week's heavy thunderstorm.

The story of the city's good Samaritans has only just come to light.

The rescue operation started at 10 on Saturday night when Mr Brickles found two members of the Toc H welfare organisation ladling out soup to homeless squatters from the flooded Klip Road area.

He dug into his pockets and pulled out a R10 donation. 'If you can help my people then I can help them too,' he told the two Toc H men.

Then he radioed his taxi-driver friend, Mr Vincent Nicholson, who in turn radioed other taxis for reinforcements. Mr Brickles meanwhile established an emergency base station.

'I was mostly worried about the children,' he said. 'It's just not my cup of tea seeing people live under plastic sheets.'

Soon the seven men had teamed up and started to taxi women and children to the shelter of a nearby Catholic Church hall. They fanned out their operation and brought in more people from the surrounding areas until the small hall was filled with more than 200 squatters.

Two of the storm victims were a 13-day-old baby and his mother. Both were ill. When the taxi-drivers found them huddled together, they drove off to fetch another friend, a nursing sister, who

came back equipped with painkillers and medicines.

Mr Nicholson meanwhile, was busy driving around neighbouring shops and homes to collect food for the squatters.

Later more neighbours rallied round bringing flasks of coffee and blankets to the church hall with offers to shelter the victims in their garages.

Near the end of the taxi-drivers' seven-hour rescue operation, in an ironic twist, police informed them that they were trespassing and threatening them with prosecution.

LET OFF

They were let off and later the same day, wearing dry clothes again, were back in line at their taxi rank.

During the night the good Samaritan taxi-drivers had collectively travelled hundreds of kilometres on errands of mercy — and it had not cost the embattled squatter families a cent.

CAPE TOWN taxi-drivers, the heroes of last week's storm . . . Mr Francois Joorst (left), Mr Clement Brickles and Mr Vincent Nicholson.

SPRA

Court orders council to rebuild shanties

ROM 26/2/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A SUPREME Court ruling against the illegal demolition of squatter shanties at Kraaifontein, near Stellenbosch, is unlikely to gain more than a temporary reprieve for about 10 000 squatters at Modderdam in the Cape Flats, observers said yesterday.

The Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday ordered the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch to rebuild the shanties of two squatters, Mr Thomas Fredericks and Mr Floris Cyster, following the bulldozing of their shelters last week.

Soon after the judgment the council was given an ultimatum to rebuild the houses of a further 94 Kraaifontein squatters or face another court action.

But Mr Rommel Roberts,

co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, doubted whether the Supreme Court ruling would deter the Public Works Department from its decision to remove the Modderdam squatters. At the most it would guarantee that the department would leave no legal loopholes for action in court by the squatters, he said.

An additional seven-day grace period given to the Modderdam squatters expired yesterday without the serving of notices on the squatters to move. But Mr Roberts anticipated notices on Monday.

The land at Modderdam was owned in part by the Public Works Department and in part by the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk. This situation led to the additional period of

grace. The original notices were served in the name of the department although it was not the sole owner of the land.

"In the course of 24 hours the NGK ceded its land to the department, thus opening the way to the next notice to remove," Mr Roberts said.

An amendment to the Illegal Squatting Act last year raised maximum penalties for unlawful occupation of land from a fine of R50 and/or three months' imprisonment to R200 and/or six months. Failure to move after conviction can result in penalties of R10 and/or seven days for every day the squatter fails to move.

Modderdam is regarded as a test case. Successful removals there are likely to result in removal orders

against people in squatter camps like Werkgenot and Unibel.

Estimates of the numbers of squatters in the Western Cape vary from between 120 000 and 500 000 people, many of whom are Coloured.

Sapa reports that during the hearing before Mr Justice M A Diemont the Divisional Council offered to return the building materials to the two squatters but opposed the application to rebuild the shanties because they had no permission to live on the land.

Mr Justice Diemont said: "It seems to me that it ill behoves the respondent to accuse the applicants of unlawfulness when its own conduct is not above reproach."

205
26/2/77

Gwen's chain terrifies squatters

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — An unidentified man is terrorising squatters living in dense bush near the old Paarl Road in Kraaifontein where homes were recently demolished by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council. The man, known to squatters only as "Gwen",

has been operating daily sorties into the bush-choked area where he pulls down homes with a chain loop attached to his Land-Rover and then sets fire to the occupants' possessions.

The firebug has left a trail of destruction over the past month and dependent squatters have

been left with only the charred remains of their possessions.

Scattered about clearings where their homes once stood are half-burnt suits, blankets, mattresses, carpets and the remains of household furniture. In a few cases the wooden structures had been stripped of

corrugated iron when squatters were given time to remove their possessions. "Gwen" destroys homes whether the occupants are present or not. Most of them fear him and run away when his vehicle approaches.

Those who stand firm are chased through the bush or told to clear out what they can while "Gwen" prepares to demolish the shacks with his chain loop.

The man is called "Gwen" from the sound his Land-Rover makes when he uses it to smash down the shanties.

Picture taken of squatter *Augur 26/2/77* 'terror man'

COMMUNITY workers helping squatters in the Kraaifontein camp have photographed an unidentified White man thought to be responsible for tearing down and burning squatters' huts in the area.

Miss Josette Cole, a nurse who works for the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, said: 'Yesterday we got a description from the squatters of a man who, it is alleged, terrorises them almost daily. He has been doing so for about three months. The squatters call him "Gwem". He is a White man and about 28 years of age.'

Yesterday Miss Cole and Miss Celeste Santos, a community worker for the committee, waited at the squatter camp to try to identify the man called Gwem.

About 1 pm the people started screaming "Gwem" and he arrived in a white

four-wheel drive vehicle. He was wearing a brown safari suit and there was an African with him. We took photographs of him,' Miss Cole said.

The man tried to take Miss Santos's camera and asked her to go to the police station with him. She refused and he drove off saying he was going to fetch the police. He did not return.

A CHAIN

Miss Cole said the vehicle had a Stellenbosch registration.

According to the squatters the man has pushed shanties over and used a chain attached to his vehicle to pull them down, Miss Cole said. On occasions he has set fire to shanties.

305

Mystery man levels, Cape burns, Times shanties

26/2/77
By PIERRE CLAASSEN

AN unidentified White man who drives a four-wheel-drive vehicle with CL registration and is "armed" with a length of chain and a can of inflammable liquid is terrorizing squatters living near the old Paarl road in Kraaifontein where homes were recently demolished by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council.

The man, known to squatters only as "Gwem" pulls down homes with a chain loop attached to his vehicle and then sets fire to the occupants' possessions.

In most cases there was nothing left but ashes and heat-twisted kitchen utensils. Many of the squatters said they had left their homes in the morning to come back to a smouldering mound of ash in the evening.

But "Gwem" destroys homes even if the occupants are present. Most of them run away when his vehicle approaches. Those who stand firm are often chased through the bush or told to rescue what they can.

With the exception of one of the squatters, none of "Gwem's" victims were given any warning or told on whose authority their homes were being destroyed.

Petition was 'flagrant pt of law' — Judge

the rights of squatters near the Old Paarl Road, Kraaifontein, he said.

The judge sketched the events which led to the squatters, Mr Thomas Fredericks and Mr Floris Cyster, coming to court and said there had been no word of regret or apology from the Divisional Council.

It had merely conceded that no notice of demolition was given and offered to dump the damaged sheets of corrugated iron back on the site.

"I do not think that in these circumstances any court would look upon the respondent's case with enthusiasm," the judge said.

Of the argument that the squatters were trespassing, the judge said the court was not concerned with the nature of their occupation.

"What it is concerned with

is that the respondent should not take the law into its own hands and act without regard to the applicants' rights under the Squatters Act. Such conduct cannot be countenanced or condoned."

His granting the order should create no practical problems. If the original sheets of corrugated iron had been lost or were too damaged there was no reason why other similar sheets could not be used.

Mr Justice Diemont said his order to re-erect the houses was to be carried into effect immediately.

He made no order about the property of Mr Fredericks and Mr Cyster which went missing. Neither did he issue the requested order calling on the council to show cause why it should not be interdicted from demolishing the homes again.

Mr L. Dixon, SC, assisted by Mr E. L. King and instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Cyster and Mrs Fredericks. Mr G. D. Griessel, instructed by Cluver and Markotter, appeared for the council.

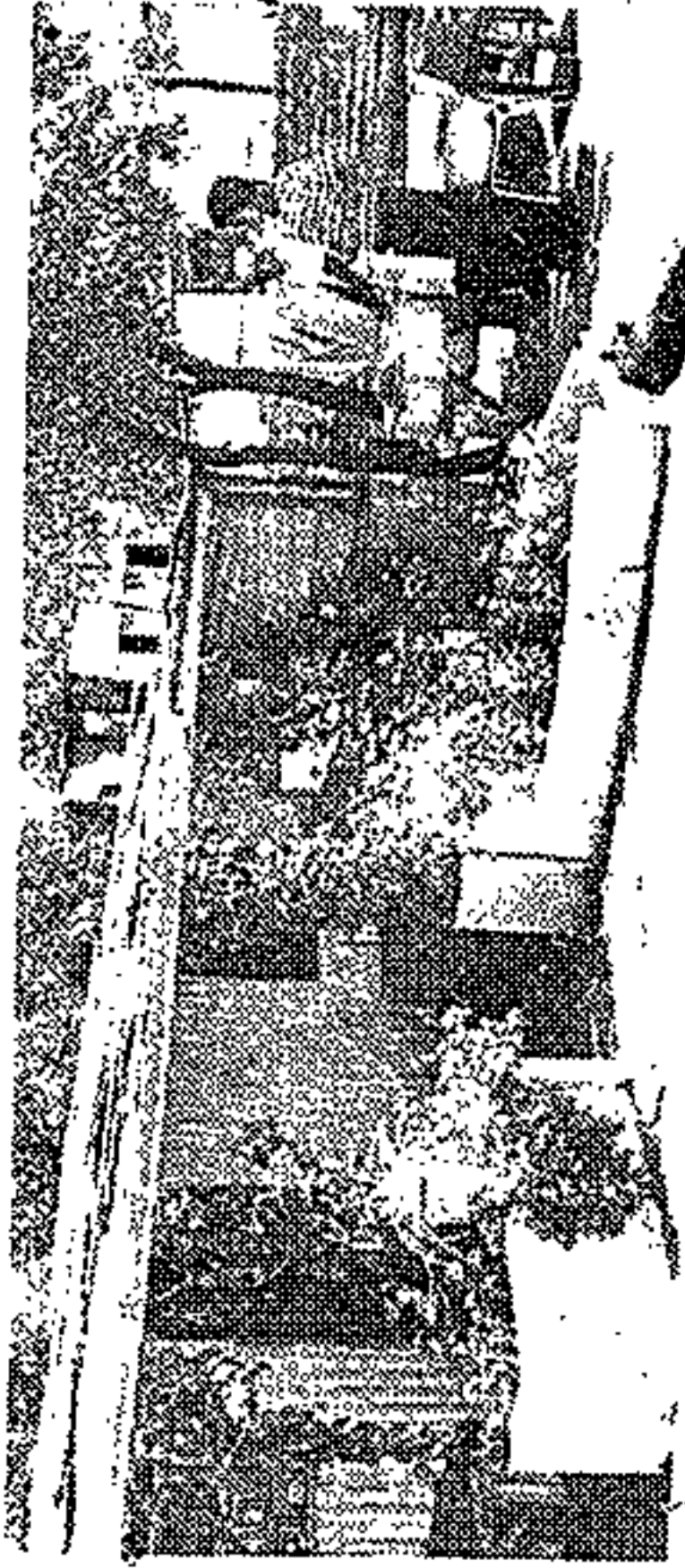
No Council action yet on court order

Staff Reporter

THE STELLENBOSCH Divisional Council will take no action on the court order given by Mr Justice Diemont yesterday ordering them to rebuild squatters homes they demolished, until a meeting of the Council scheduled for Monday afternoon "decides what action to take".

The court order, which found that the Divisional Council had pulled the homes down in "flagrant disregard to the law", instructed that the houses be returned and be rebuilt by the council immediately.

Yesterday afternoon the chairman of the council, Mr D. D. Joubert, said no statements regarding the council's actions would be made and no action taken until the council had found time to discuss the matter. The earliest this would happen was at a meeting to be held on Monday afternoon.



A typical squatter's home at Lourdes Farm. Busy at the week's washing is homeowner, Mrs Annie Gabriels, and her daughter Marion.

Mr Henry Smith, formerly from Kilip Road, Grassy Park, building his new home at Lourdes Farm yesterday. More squatter homes are being built in the background.

Petition to PM being circulated in Peninsula

Staff Reporter

ATTENTION to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, urging the Government to halt all demolition of squatters' homes till alternative shelter is available, is being circulated in the Cape Peninsula.

The petition is sponsored by a number of organizations, including the National Council of Women (Cape Town branch), the Women's Movement and the Black Sash.

It alleges the Government to instruct local authorities and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to establish emergency camps immediately, as authorized in Section 6 of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act as amended.

Mrs Mry Burton, a spokesman for the sponsors, said yesterday that the petition was receiving support from many churches.

Families will stay in area

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The majority of the estimated 483 Coloured squatter families living in the Modderdam Road area will not be required to leave the Peninsula.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, who said these families had not originally come from outside the Peninsula.

Replying to a question by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert (PRP Rondebosch), Mr Steyn said his department was assisting the squatters concerned to find other accommodation.

In reply to another question, Mr Steyn said it was "generally assumed" that there were some Black squatters in the Modderdam Road camp who qualified to be in the Peninsula.

He said provision was being made for other accommodation for them at an emergency camp in Nyanga on a site and service basis.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said an average of 44 people were arrested in the Peninsula daily during 1976 for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

(Report by T. H. Cope land, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

Squatters make fresh appeals

Staff Reporter

THE Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee, representing 7 000 squatters now faced with instant eviction, yesterday made fresh appeals to the Government, the local authority and the Ned Geref Kerk to accede to their request to have the area declared an emergency squatter camp.

The appeal followed the end of the seven-day reprieve period during which the NGK passed on ownership of a large portion of the land the squatters are living on to the Government — effectively severing the Church from any responsibility as landlords and the future fate of the squatters.

The squatters' committee yesterday viewed this action with "great sorrow" but nevertheless asked the NGK "to heed our call and intercede on the squatters' behalf". The committee also instructed its legal representatives to seek interviews with the Minister of Community Development and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration to clarify their position as their shacks can now be demolished without further notice.

The committee issued a statement yesterday noting with concern that the seven-days' grace extended by the Minister of Public Works had expired.

The committee called on the Government to show generosity and compassion.

Firebug destroys shanties

CAPE TOWN — An unidentified white man driving a landrover and "armed" with a length of chain and a can of inflammable liquid is terrorising squatters living in dense bush in Kraaifontein where homes were recently demolished by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council.

The man, known to squatters only as "Gwen", has been operating daily sorties into the bush-choked area where he pulls down homes with a chain loop attached to his landrover and then sets fire to the occupants' possessions.

Yesterday I followed a trail of destruction the firebug had left behind over the past month and despondent squatters showed me the remains of their possessions scattered about clearings where their homes once stood.

"Gwen" destroys homes whether the occupants are present or not. Most of them fear him and run away when his vehicle approaches. Those who stand firm are chased through the bush.

Efforts to catch "Gwen" in action yesterday failed as he did not make his usual appearance before noon. He is called "Gwen" after the sound his landrover makes when he sometimes smashes down shanties with the vehicle.

DDC

Squatters win legal battle

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26/2/74
305

E TOWN —
Squatters won a legal battle here Friday to have their demolished shanties re-built.

Justice Diemont, ordered the Stellenbosch Divisional Council to build two squatters' shanties, saying it had bulldozed them in contempt of the law and one of "ruthless disregard for the rights of people."

The two Kraaifontein squatters, Mr Thomas and Mr Floris

Cyster, applied to the court for an order directing the council to immediately restore the building materials and rebuild their demolished shanties.

The divisional council conceded the dwellings had been demolished illegally, without prior notice to the occupants. The council offered to return the building materials, but opposed the application to rebuild the shanties, claiming the two squatters had no permission to live on the land.

Mr Justice Diemont said: "It seems to me that

it ill-behoves the respondent to accuse the applicants of unlawfulness when its own conduct is not above reproach."

Judge Diemont said there had been no word of regret or apology from the divisional council.

It had merely conceded that no notice of demolition was given and offered to dump the damaged sheets of corrugated iron back on the site.

"I do not think that in these circumstances any court would look upon the respondent's case with enthusiasm," Judge Di-

mont said.

On the argument that the squatters were trespassing, Judge Diemont said the court was not concerned with the nature of their occupation.

"What it is concerned with is that the respondent should not take the law into its own hands and act without regard to the applicants' rights under the Squatters Act. Such conduct cannot be countenanced or condoned."

His order should create no practical problems. If the original sheets of cor-

rugated iron had been lost or were too damaged there was no reason why other similar sheets could not be used.

Judge Diemont said his order to re-erect the houses was to be carried out immediately.

He made no order about the property of Mr Fredericks and Mr Cyster which went missing. Neither did he issue the requested order calling on the council to show cause why it should not be interdicted from demolishing the homes again.

He ordered the council to pay the costs, including the fees of two counsel.

The divisional council said later it would take no action on the order until a meeting on Monday afternoon.

Shortly after Judge Diemont delivered his order, the council was threatened with another court action.

The council has been asked to rebuild an additional 94 squatters' homes which were demolished.

The squatters' legal representative handed a letter to attorneys for the council, requiring them to indicate their willingness to afford the same relief to the remaining evicted families.

Failing that, another urgent application would be lodged with the court.

— DDC-SAPA

SQUATTERS: PETITION

Original 26/2/77

BY WOMEN TO VORSTER

THREE women's organisations in Cape Town have started a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, calling on the Government to stop demolishing squatters' homes until alternative shelter is available.

The organisers plan to approach the Prime Minister's office early next week for an interview with Mr Vorster.

The petition urges the Government to stop demolitions until alternative

homes are available, and to instruct local authorities and Bantu Affairs Administration Boards to establish emergency camps.

It is sponsored by a number of organisations, among them the Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women, the Black Sash and the Women's Movement, and is supported by many churches.

Squatter shanties bulldozed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — About 200 people — including many young children — were left homeless today after the Stellenbosch divisional council bulldozed about 100 squatter shanties at Kraaifontein.

Council officials, armed with revolvers, and accompanied by coloured labourers and policemen, moved in shortly after 9 am.

They ordered squatters to vacate their shanties. Personal belongings were scrambled together and then the bulldozer moved in.

Many women cried as they sat huddled among their bundles of broken furniture, torn mattresses, wooden boxes and battered suitcases. Most of the men were at work.

The remains of each shack was carted off to prevent squatters using it to erect new shanties.

Homeless

Squatters

Tribune Reporter

THOUSANDS squabbling on land belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church in Abroadam Road, outside Cape Town, face being thrown out because the church has donated the land to the State.

The government has now told the 7000 residents that the camp will be demolished this week.

Opposition to the State Minister using the government to halt demolition of the squatters' homes with alternative shelter is available is being organized in Cape Town. It is sponsored by a number of organizations, including the National Council of Women and Black Sash.

The Sunday Tribune recently reported that the squatters, who have no basic facilities and are suffering from outbreaks of cholera, were going to take legal action against the State in an attempt to get water laid on.

Mr. Justice Diemont, in Cape Town, has ordered the National Council of Women to immediately start a campaign to get the houses built at Kraaifontein and said it had acted in contempt of court.

Mr. Justice Diemont, the Divisional Council, has ordered the State to lay out the

Mr. Justice Diemont said the Divisional Council had taken the law into its own hands. "Such conduct cannot be countenanced or condoned," Council officials yesterday refused to comment on the judge's order.

The chairman of the council, Mr. D. D. Joubert, said a council meeting might be held on Monday to decide what steps to take to comply with the court order.

An unidentified white man is making life a misery for squatters in Kraaifontein by pulling down and burning their shanties.

Squatters

On Friday Miss Rosette Coie, a nurse for the Cape flats committee for interim accommodation, and Miss Celeste Santos, a community worker for the committee, waited at the squatter camp to try and identify the man who is called Green by the squatters.

"At about 1.00pm the people started screaming 'Green' and he arrived in a white 'one-wheel-drive' vehicle. He was wearing a brown safari suit and there were two African men with him. One took photographs of him," said Miss Santos.

When Mrs. tried to take the man's camera and showed her to go to the police station with him. She refused and he drove off. When he was shown to the police, he did not return.

According to the squatters the man was pushed shanties over and killed.

he added.

Mr Kriel said it should be noted that regulations were in the process of being drafted which would have a bearing on the extension of essential services in the Lourdes farm squatter camp.

Typhoid threat

In answer to a question, Mr Kriel agreed that the council was taking a more "flexible" line towards the squatters but he would not elaborate on why it had been necessary to destroy the homes of the Grassy Park squatters, leaving them stranded for several nights in the rain.

"They were evicted in terms of council regulations," he said.

Mr Kriel said it would be a "difficult task" for the council to attempt to determine which of the squatters in the Peninsula had come from the Boland and which had not.

Members of Cafda who visited the Klip Road site yesterday expressed shock and dismay at the unhygienic conditions at the camp.

Mrs Phillipa Harrison was visibly distressed by a depression in the middle of the camp filled with water and rotting garbage and described it as "a real typhoid threat".

Elsewhere some of the families still without tents were covering their belongings with plastic bags.

'Real' money

Meanwhile a Bellville business man who said he did not wish to be named has called on the business community at large to "get up and do something about the squatters".

He told the Cape Times the time had arrived for concerted action "by the people with the real money. Houses are not going to be built on the basis of a few donations from the public," he said.

Mrs Joan Kantey, Cape Town City Councillor, said yesterday that she would start a public appeal to assist the squatters at Kraaifontein.

Cricketers to aid squatters

DERRICK Robins is planning an all-star six-a-side cricket tournament in Cape Town to help support the Cape Flats squatters "Shelter" fund.

Eddie Barlow, the Western Province captain, has already said he will play and Mr Robins is hoping to recruit other top SA players.

Although the idea still has to be agreed on by the trustees of the fund, Mr Robins is certain he can

By TED PARTRIDGE

get a sponsor to attract South Africa's top dozen cricketers to Cape Town for the knockout tournament, which will also include some local club teams.

He hopes to stage the tournament on similar lines to the six-a-side charity show he ran in Warwickshire before he emigrated to South Africa.

The local club sides would play in an elimination tournament in the morning to decide which two would go into the final, and they would then join the all-stars tournament proper which would start in the afternoon.

"I'm sure we could get a gate of 5000 for the day, and I'm just as sure all the big names would give us their services without a fee," Mr Robins said.

The "Shelter Fund" was launched this week to help re-site the thousands of Cape Town coloured squatters who were evicted from their camps by the Government recently.

305, 48

Squatters appeal to church

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Modderdam Road squatters' committee yesterday appealed to the Dutch Reformed Church, as owner of part of the land on which about 10 000 squatters live to help them in their plight.

The appeal was made in a memorandum prepared by the committee's attorneys and handed to the

Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F. Botha, at a meeting with him in Nyanga yesterday.

"The squatters appeal to the church to respond to their desperate plight to intercede on their behalf and to confirm that the church's land is available as an emergency camp to house homeless people," the statement said.

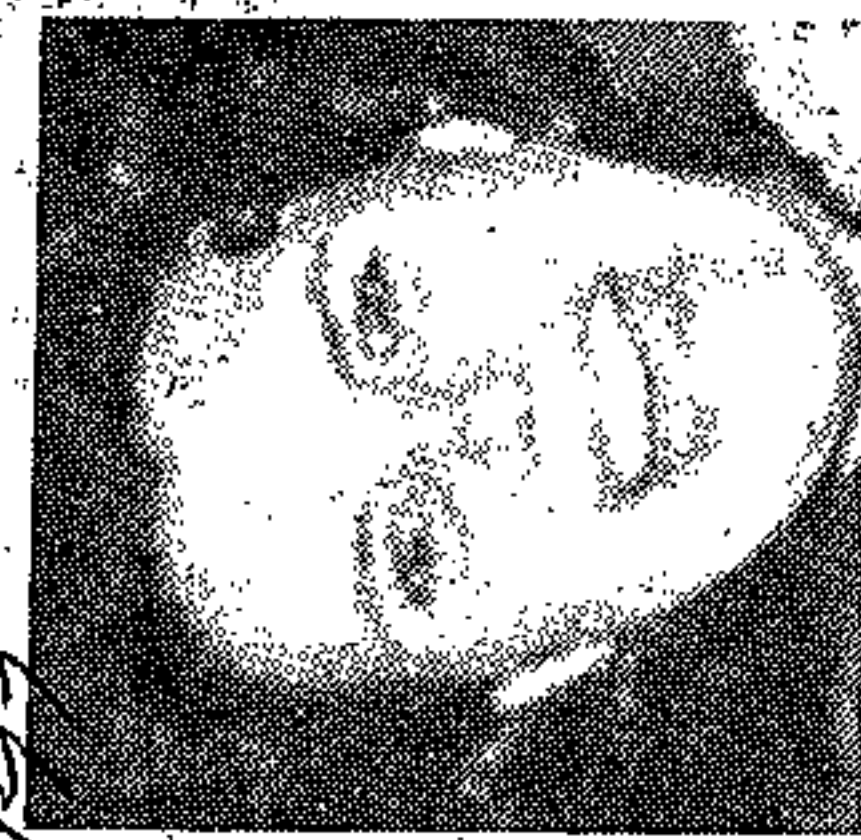
Squatters can camp in Houghton, says councillor

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A Cape Times 28/2/53
City Councillor, Dr Selma Browde, has promised to find accommodation for Kiptown squatters — even if they have to pitch tents in the gardens of Houghton and the other northern suburbs.

The results

The nature of attempts she would make to provide accommodation would depend on the results of the municipal elections, and the result of the court case, Dr Browde said.

If the Progressive Reform Party gained power in the elections on Wednesday the squatters would be given immediate emergency accommodation on any available piece of ground, she said.



Dr Browde

"If the PRP does not get into power I will have to wait for the court case result before putting any other plans into operation. But if the court case falls through then we won't have to find housing.

"If the squatters are evicted

I will then approach the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Division for emergency accommodation and then the Johannesburg Civil Emergency. If this fails then we will find a way of hiring tents and allow them to pitch tents in our gardens."

Other schemes

Dr Browde wants the City Council to step in and has suggested other schemes to alleviate the squatters' plight. The Department of Community Development should make land and services available, and a material resources pool should be

established, financed either by the authorities or by private enterprise.

Several advantages would accrue, Dr Browde said. People could buy from the pool as and when they were able. The pool would also provide for semi-skilled and smalltime builders, many of whom were unemployed. It would also enable people to build the core of a house to provide a roof over their heads and then to improve it later.

Dr Browde also proposed the upgrading of Kiptown itself.

"Instead of bulldozing it, facilities could be provided and the place improved."

Mystery man may be charged

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A mysterious man who is alleged to have been terrorising squatters in their camp at Kraaifontein, Cape Town, may be identified and charged today.

Attorneys who successfully assisted squatters in a Supreme Court action against the Stellenbosch Divisional Council plan to lay charges as soon as the man is identified.

Photographs by community workers of the man known as "Gwen" are being processed and should reach the attorneys today.

The Stellenbosch Divisional Council has not yet complied with the Supreme Court order to re-erect two squatters' shacks demolished by council workers at Kraaifontein.

And there has been no indication whether a special meeting of the council would be held today to discuss action in the light of Mr Justice Diemont's order for the immediate rebuilding of the shacks.

Nor has the council made a definite response to a request from the squatters' legal representatives which could land the council in another Supreme Court action over 94 other squatter families whose homes were demolished at Kraaifontein.

Letters

Cape Times 1/3/77

Squatter TB cases

From Mr FRED L
PENBERTHY, South
African National
Tuberculosis Association
(WO 590) appeal
organizer, Cape
Peninsula:

IN a report on health conditions among the squatters in the Crossroads area, the Medical Officer of Health of the Divisional Council of the Cape states that 15 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of tuberculous meningitis have already come to light and have had to be hospitalized.

No one knows how many others those 16 may already have infected, living in conditions so conducive to the spread of disease. The Divisional Council can be relied upon to trace and treat all those in the vicinity who may have become infected. But what of their relatives in the places from which they came?

It is to help trace up the prime sources of infection in the less developed rural areas and the homelands that the South African National Tuberculosis Association has joined forces with the State Health Department and all statutory local authorities in South Africa in an all-out effort to stamp out the scourge of tuberculosis within the foreseeable future.

To finance its share of the national burden, Santa launched a nation-wide appeal in 1973 with an initial target of R3m. After nearly four years the association is still almost R500 000 short of that target — and rising costs are now necessitating the curtailment or deferment of some essential long-term projects.

Donations in aid of the national appeal sent to me at PO Box 85, Milnerton 7435, will be gratefully acknowledged.

305

305

Cape Times 1/3/77

Council rebuilds shanties

STELLENBOSCH Divisional Council officials and labourers yesterday rebuilt two squatters' shanties in the bush along Paarl Road, Kraaifontein, after asking the press to leave as officials did not want to be photographed during the building operations.

The council's vehicles arrived at the squatter camp soon after lunch yesterday. One truck was loaded with pre-built shanty walls made to measurements staked out on two sites at the weekend.

But the work did not start immediately and labourers waited for almost an hour while officials returned to the office to get instructions regarding the presence of the Cape Times.

On their return the press was told to leave the area as council officials were not to be photographed.

"You can come back after the shanties have been built," an official said, pointing the way to the main road.

The work then proceeded rapidly on two squat flat-roofed shanties which were completed soon after 5pm.

The houses were rebuilt in

terms of a court order handed down by Mr Justice Diemont on Friday in the Supreme Court, Cape Town. The order said the squatters' homes had to be restored to them immediately as they had been illegally demolished.

The two squatters, Mr Floris Cyster and Mr Thomas Frederick, said yesterday that they were approached at the weekend to sign an extension order giving the Divisional Council grace to build the huts by 5pm yesterday.

Both men refused.

One was then taken to a farm in the Stellenbosch area where he was offered housing for the interim period. He refused this as well.

The council returned some corrugated iron on Saturday and on Sunday came to stake out the areas where the new houses were to be built.

Yesterday the walls of the two structures were nailed together at a council depot and transported to the sites.

"They're not very clever builders," said Mr Cyster after the completion of his new

home. The roof would leak as it was flat and he would have to "do a bit of improvement to keep me dry," he said.

Meanwhile the fate of the other families, estimated to number 70, is unknown. Attorneys acting on their behalf have requested the same relief for them but the Divisional Council's own legal representatives were still studying these demands yesterday.

Mr D D Joubert, Chairman of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council said yesterday that he knew nothing of the moves to ask the two squatters for an extension of time to rebuild their homes, nor did he have any knowledge that they were offered alternative accommodation.

"We have rebuilt their homes in terms of the court order," he said. "I do not believe there is any further need for publicity in this matter."

The squatters had been told of other legal and serviced homes available in the area but would not take these, he said. He was not in a position to say what further action would be taken against them.



The Stellenbosch Divisional Council took an hour to rebuild this shanty, but the owner, Mr Floris Cyster, says the flat roof is a rain trap and he'll have to improve the shack.

Squatters' shanties rebuilt

CAPE TOWN — Stellenbosch Divisional Council officials and labourers yesterday rebuilt two squatters' shanties after requesting the press to leave as officials did not want to be photographed during the building operations.

There were smiles all round as the divisional council's convoy of vehicles arrived at the Kraaifontein squatter camp shortly after lunch yesterday. One truck was piled high with pre-built shanty walls made to measurements staked out on two sites at the weekend.

The work then proceeded rapidly on two squat flat-roofed shanties which were completed shortly after 5 p.m.

The houses were rebuilt in terms of a court order handed down by Mr Justice Diemont on Friday in the Cape Town Supreme Court. The order said the squatters' homes had to be restored to them immediately as they had been illegally demolished in total disregard for the law.

The two squatters, Mr Floors Cyster and Mr Thomas Frederick, said yesterday they were approached at the weekend to sign an extension order giving the divisional council grace to build the huts yesterday. Both men refused.

The divisional council also delivered back some

corrugated iron on Saturday and on Sunday came to stake out the areas where the new houses were to be built.

Yesterday the walls of the two structures were nailed together and transported to the sites.

"They're not very clever builders," said Mr Cyster after the completion of his new home. The roof would leak like a sieve as it was flat and he would have to "do a bit of improvement to keep me dry," he said.

Both men complained that the new homes were a little smaller than their original dwellings, but were pleased to have a roof back over their heads.

Divisional council employees refused to comment on the issue.

Meanwhile, riot police were on hand yesterday at the Modderdam squatters camp after a hostile crowd attempted to prevent one of the residents of the camp from taking up a Bantu Affairs Board offer of alternative accommodation at Nyanga.

Mrs Doris Dukushe was threatened when she told the officials she would like to take up their offer.

A spokesman for the board said she was assisted in the move "for her own safety" after the threats. Her house was demolished and carted to Nyanga in a board lorry.

DDC.

Cape squatters 308 taunt riot police

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Riot police were on hand yesterday at the Modderdam squatters' camp after a hostile crowd tried to prevent a squatter from taking up a Bantu Affairs Board offer of alternative accommodation at Nyanga.

Officials of the board have opened a mobile office at the camp to process "legal" and "illegal" squatters before moving them to Nyanga or calling them back to their homes.

Mrs Doris Dukushe was threatened when she told officials she wanted to take up their offer.

A spokesman for the board said she was helped in the move "for her own

safety".

Her house was demolished and carted to Nyanga on a board lorry.

Apart from several riot police on hand, there were board officials supervising the move, armed with revolvers.

On a ridge overlooking the area, squatters shouted and taunted the police, but no attempt was made to disperse them.

They drifted after Mrs Dukushe's house had been loaded on to a lorry.

"We are not moving until every one of us here has somewhere to go to," a squatter said.

A spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Board said yesterday that intimidation

among the squatters was having an effect. "Only a few people have come forward this morning to our mobile office," he said.

It was too early to gauge the response of squatters to the board's offer of a site at Nyanga or a free rail warrant to their hometowns in Transkei, he said.

"We will decide today whether to continue the service."

Asked about the board's attitude towards the wives of Black men who were living legally in the Cape while their wives were there illegally, the spokesman said he would prefer not to comment.

Standard 6 @ cols 544 2/3/77

305

Coloured squatters: Rail warrants

509 Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether any rail warrants have been issued to Coloured squatters in the area of Modderdam Road, Bellville, to enable them to return to their places of origin; if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Shanties: council to appeal

CAPE TOWN — The Stellenbosch Divisional Council yesterday noted an appeal against the whole of the recent judgment handed down by Mr Justice Diemont in respect of two of the Kraaifontein squatters whose shacks had been demolished by the council.

Mr Justice Diemont had ordered the council to rebuild the shacks which the council did. If their appeal succeeds the council will again be able to demolish the shacks.

But at the same time the council has agreed in principle to rebuild another 94 Kraaifontein shanties which were demolished recently.

Early yesterday morning council officials were attempting to establish which of the original squatters whose shacks were demolished were still there. Names were taken of the 94 squatter families who have been living in the surrounding bush since the destruction of their homes last month.

Council workers marked some standing shacks with red paint yesterday, but they declined to comment on their action.

The Department of Public Works yesterday demolished a number of half-completed shacks at the Modderdam squatters' camp as part of a campaign to curb the number of squatters in the area.

The regional director of the department of Public Works, Mr G. Roux, stressed that the shacks were unoccupied and only partly built.

"We are doing this to prevent newcomers from squatting at Modderdam," he said. But he confirmed that a number of eviction orders were served on resident squatters in the camp yesterday as well as the day before. News reports put the number of eviction orders served yesterday at 1 100, but Mr Roux was unable to confirm this figure. — DDC.

Half-built squatter shacks

pulled
down
ADM 2/3/77

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Department of Public Works yesterday demolished a number of half-completed shacks at the Modderdam squatters' camp as part of a campaign to curb the number of squatters in the area.

But at the same time the Stellenbosch Division Council agreed in principle to rebuild the 94 Kraaifontein shanties which were demolished recently.

The Regional Director of the Department of Public Works, Mr G. Roux, yesterday emphasised that the shacks were unoccupied and only partly built. "We are doing this to prevent newcomers from squatting at Modderdam Road camp," he said.

But he confirmed that a number of eviction orders were served on resident squatters in the camp yesterday and on Monday.

Meanwhile, at Kraaifontein early yesterday, Stellenbosch Divisional Council officials were attempting to establish which of the original squatters whose shacks were demolished were still there.

In Cape Town yesterday the Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A. MacLachlan, said he thought he might be "wasting my time" operating the mobile office at the Modderdam Road camp.

The purpose of the office is to process those squatters who wish to take advantage of the board's offer of an emergency site at Nyanga when the eviction notices expire.

The squatters are refusing to go to the Nyanga camp site and Mr MacLachlan confirmed that so far only one person has applied for a site there.

● The Stellenbosch Divisional Council yesterday noted an appeal against the whole of the recent judgment handed down by Mr Justice Diemont in respect of two of the Kraaifontein squatters whose shacks had been demolished by the council.

Justice Diemont had ordered the council to rebuild the shacks — which the council did yesterday. If their appeal succeeds the council will again be able to demolish the shacks.

Squatter case appeal

CAPE TOWN. — The Stellenbosch Divisional Council has appealed against a Supreme Court judgment ordering them to rebuild squatters' shacks torn down by council workers.

A lawyer acting for the council confirmed today that an appeal had been

lodged against the whole of Mr Justice Diemont's judgment.

But by today the council had rebuilt one of the shacks which were the subject of the court action.

Council secretary Mr S A van Zyl refused to say whether the second hut

would be rebuilt today. He also refused to say anything about 94 other squatters' homes which were pulled down at Kraaifontein more than a week ago.

Shortly after last Friday's judgment, an attorney representing the squatters asked the council to

indicate their plans to help the 94 families, or to face another court action.

Yesterday, a representative of the squatters said he had been told by council officials that they had agreed in principle to re-erect the homes.

90
D. YAL

More squatter shacks pulled down

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Department of Public Works yesterday demolished some half-completed shacks at Modderdam as part of a campaign to control the number of squatters.

At the same time, the Stellenbosch Divisional Council agreed in principle to rebuild the 95 Kraaifontein shanties demolished recently.

The regional director of the Department of Public Works, Mr. G.

Roux, yesterday said the shacks were unoccupied and only partly built.

"We are doing this to prevent newcomers squatting at Modderdam Road camp," he said.

But he confirmed that eviction orders were served in the camp yesterday and on Monday.

Reports put the number of eviction orders served yesterday at 1100, but Mr. Roux said he was unable to confirm this figure.

At Kraaifontein early yesterday, Stellenbosch Divisional Council officials took the names of 94 squatter families who had been living in the bush since the destruction of their homes last month.

Council workers were marking some standing shacks with red paint yesterday, but they declined to comment on their action.

In Cape Town, the director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. A. MacLachlan, said he thought he might be "wasting time" operating the mobile

office at the Modderdam Road camp.

The purpose of the office was to list those squatters who wished to take up the board's offer of an emergency site at Nyanga when the PWD eviction notices expired.

The squatters are refusing to go to the Nyanga camp site.

Mr. MacLachlan confirmed that only one person had applied for a site there.

He would decide this morning whether to continue the service. He added that the emergency site could take about 300 people.

Some Coloured squatters this week spoke of intimidatory pressure on the Modderdam squatters not to leave the camp.

Three ways to help squatters

From Miss PATTIE PRICE
(Simonstown):

Letters

ONCE MORE the Cape Times has given a lead.

To the concerned White citizens of the Cape suddenly awakened by a startling photograph of unbelievable human misery on our very doorstep the message has been given loud and clear. We must DO something practical, forceful, all together and at once. Unless we move with the speed of something more than a tortoise the winter rains will be upon us — and upon the squatters in the Cape Flats. And no one knows to what that escalation of misery will lead.

The moves must be made in three directions:

(1.) Every form of pressure and persuasion — individually and through churches and social organizations — on the Minister of Community Development to delay and prevent the destruction of even the poor accommodation the squatters have made for themselves; and the cutting of red tape, to permit new and cheap forms of housing to go up.

Provide services

(2.) Moves on the part of City and Divisional Councils to provide on-the-spot services.

(3.) Voluntary contributions of cash, but on a crisis basis. The need is for not a trickle, but a flood of immediate donations from industrial magnates and commercial firms, business, insurance, churches, schools and individuals.

And it can be done! Look how the young students of the University of Cape Town built up Shawco to what it is today! And how an equally concerned band of citizens followed with Cafda.

They started from scratch. Today we have in Cape Town the expertise of specialist agencies available to us at our doors — the University of Cape Town Urban Problems Research Unit, and the Cape Flats Committee of Interim Accommodation, among other projects. All we need is to translate our deep concern

into individual and collective pressure, and individual and collective cash.

The Cape Times (February 22) has told us how to go about this.

And "Inasmuch" has set the standard.

305

PWD demolishes half-built shanties

Staff Reporter

Cape Times

2/3/77

THE DEPARTMENT of Public Works yesterday demolished a number of half-completed squatters' shacks at the Modderdam squatters' camp in a campaign to curb the number of squatters in the area.

But at the same time the Stellenbosch Divisional Council agreed in principle to rebuild the 94 Kraaifontein shanties which were demolished recently.

The Regional Director of the Department of Public Works, Mr G. Roux, yesterday emphasized that the shacks were unoccupied and only partly built.

"We are doing this to prevent new-comers from squatting at Modderdam Road camp," he said.

But he confirmed that a number of eviction orders were served on camp residents yesterday and the day before. News reports said 1 100 eviction orders were served yesterday, but Mr Roux said he was unable to confirm this figure.

Meanwhile at Kraaifontein early yesterday morning Stellenbosch Divisional Council officials were trying to establish which of the original squatters whose shacks were demolished were still there.

Names were taken of the 94 squatter families who have been living in the surrounding bush since the destruction of their homes last month.

A Cafda spokesman who was present at a meeting between the squatters' representative and council officials said new squatters had arrived in the area since the shacks were destroyed.

Council workers were marking some standing shacks with red paint yesterday, but they would not say why.

In Cape Town yesterday

SPORTING EQUIPMENT

Immediate delivery at 98 R. Marcus & Sons, 98 R. Street, Cape Town.

Logos for and table lamp. Villjoen 25385.

GOLF CLUBS, matched set bag. Phone 77-5638.

GOLF CLUBS: Leather 1 bag, 2 wedges and put UK Import, brand new. R. Phone 48-1006.

PEUGEOT racing cycle, gears. Good condition.

295

4836 sign petition *Urgent 3/3/77* on squatters

A PETITION calling on the Government to stop demolishing squatters' shacks was handed to the private secretary of the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, today.

It bore 4836 signatures and was sponsored by the Black Sash, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, the Civil Rights League, the Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women, the SA Institute of Race Relations, and the Women's Movement.

The petition urged the Government not to demolish squatters' homes until alternative accommodation was available, and called for local authorities and Bantu affairs administration boards to set up emergency camps.

In a covering letter, the organisers said: 'We believe the plight of people living in squatter conditions in all parts of the Republic of South Africa is desperately serious.'

4600 SIGNED

The fact that more than 4600 signatures were obtained in the space of less than a week is evidence of the deep concern felt by members of the public.

In view of the urgency of the situation, and of the fact that there is not at present adequate accommodation for all those who require it, we earnestly request you give this petition your immediate consideration.

The organisers have asked for an interview with Mr Vorster.

305

Red numbers confuse squatters

Cape Times Staff Reporter 3/3/77

SQUATTERS in Kraaifontein's Old Paarl Road camp were confused yesterday when Stellenbosch Divisional Council employees changed numbers issued to shacks but gave no indication what the red painted numbers meant to the homeless peoples' future.

Numbers have been issued to families who lost their homes in a Divisional Council demolition operation which resulted in a court action and an order to rebuild the demolished homes of two squatters.

The homes were erected on Monday but in spite of appeals by the squatters and legal representatives who claim the order was sought on behalf of all the squatters, the Stellenbosch Divisional Council will rebuild no more of the demolished homes.

Two squatter women — Mrs Johanna Erasmus, who is living in a tent, and Mrs Frieda Simons, who sleeps under a table — said yesterday they had been told to rebuild their own homes.

"We don't mind rebuilding our homes," said Mrs Erasmus, "but the council took all our building material away and I can't afford to buy more iron."

The Stellenbosch Divisional Council returned some building materials to the area during the weekend before rebuilding two squatter shacks. They painted red numbers on the shacks and where the shacks were demolished, left a number painted on some scrap sheets of iron in the vicinity of the demolished homes.

The squatters were not told what the numbers represent, nor were they informed what their future status in the area would be. But they believe a number is some form of official recognition and many of them feel it may lead to a home in the near by housing scheme.

The squatters' fate will probably remain uncertain for some time as an appeal against the order granted by Mr Justice Diemont has been filed by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council. A total of 94 squatters are at present homeless in the area.

Squatters at Lourdes Farm get own hall

Argus 3/3/77

A SQUATTER committee at Lourdes Farm, the Cape Divisional Council's emergency squatter camp at Philippi, has nearly completed building a multipurpose community centre which is the first phase of an operation aimed at 'helping the squatters to help themselves.'

The committee, called the Lourdes Farm Committee, has also just published the fourth edition of its newsletter, 'Lourdes Farm Gesels,' which is used to publicise the activities of the 650 squatter families in the camp.

THE PRIDE

Squatter involvement groups have also been formed to give the people basic lessons in first-aid, knitting and literacy.

But the pride of the committee is the community centre — a 150 sq metre prefabricated structure bought for R700 from the Wynberg Military Camp where it had been used as a dental surgery — which is now rising rapidly on the perimeter of the camp.

The community centre's development has thus far been largely possible because of the combined efforts of the committee, other Lourdes Farm squatters, University of Cape Town students, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation and businessmen.

A DONATION

Money to buy the structure was obtained through fund-raising and a gift from a university research unit; the squatters and students worked weekends to take down the structure at Wynberg; and a construction firm offered its trucks to transport the structure to Lourdes Farm.

Two weeks ago voluntary workers from Lourdes Farm, mainly pensioned artisans, began building the centre on a concrete foundation they had laid with material and equipment given by a brickmaking and building firm.

And the squatter committee hopes to hold its first fund-raising effort in

the centre in about three weeks because they need money to start on the second phase of the project.

'We're pushing ahead to finish the main part of the centre. We need the place to hold film shows and other fund-raising efforts so that we can start building the kitchen, ablution block and toilets,' Mrs Gertie Pretorius, the committee's chairman, said.

'We want as much money as possible to come from the Lourdes Farm people so they can feel that the centre is theirs.'

'I don't believe people should get something too easily because they won't look after it as well as they would if it belonged to them.'

A creche for working mothers' children will be the main activity in the centre, according to Mrs Pretorius.

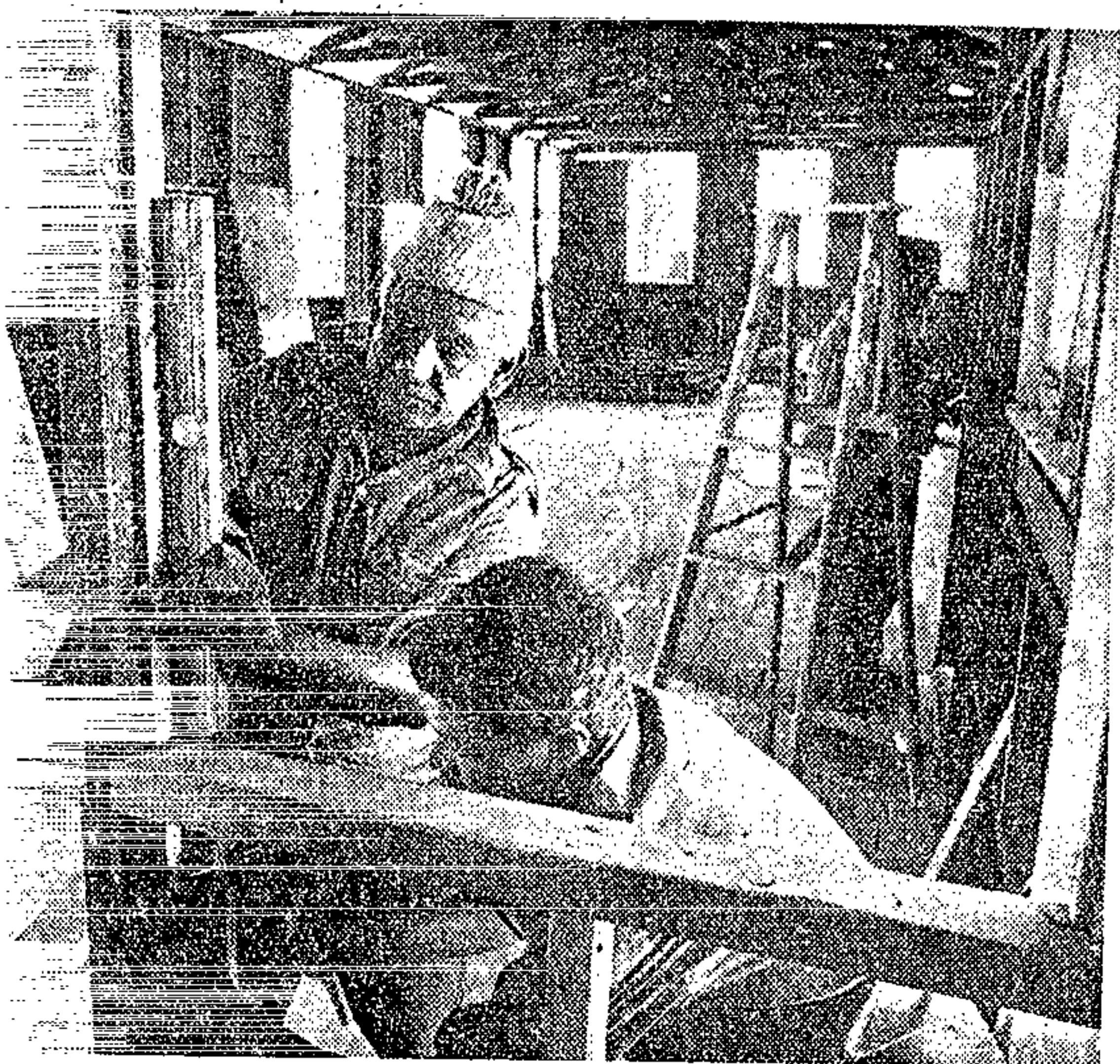
CRECHES

The Grassroots Educational Trust, which runs a number of creches throughout the Peninsula, has already promised to give the salary of a nursery school teacher for a year; to provide food for three months; and equip the creche with all the necessary furniture including a stove.

'That's not all,' Mrs Pretorius said, 'we're also trying to get the Divisional Council to give us electricity for the centre.'

'Many mothers have already volunteered to work in the creche in their spare time and most of the mothers with children have been screened so that we know which deserving cases should be given preference.'

'We'll start with 25 children and then step up the enrolment gradually till there are 80 children.'



NON HERBERT, left, a pensioned artisan, and Mr Ralph Jacobs are working on the community centre being built by squatters at the Lourdes Farm in Philippi. The 150 sq m structure, bought for R700 from the Wynberg Military Camp where it was used as a dental surgery, is being erected on the perimeter of the camp and will be used mainly as a creche for working mothers' children.

Minister won't see squatters' lawyers

Cape Times Staff Reporter 3/3/77

THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W A Cruywagen, has refused to meet lawyers representing the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee to discuss the future of the 7 000 squatters who face eviction from the area.

A spokesman for the committee's legal representatives said they received a letter yesterday from the Deputy Minister stating that he "was not disposed" to meet the squatters' representatives.

His office was asked for reasons for his refusal and the lawyers were told that "no reasons need be given".

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, was also asked to discuss the matter with the legal representatives. He has not replied to the request and the lawyers will be meeting with the Squatters' Committee today to discuss further action.

The plight of the Modderdam Road squatters worsened this week when an estimated 1 100 eviction orders were served on families in the area. This means that they will have to leave within seven days.

The Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee is now seeking an order from the Government to turn the area into an emergency squatter camp and to give legal residence to the families already living there.

The Deputy Minister's refusal to see the squatters' attorneys was confirmed by his secretary last night. He refused to make further comment but confirmed that the letter had been sent refusing an interview.

205

4/3/77

THE ARGUS

Squatters may get housing aid from firms

MEMBERS of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce may be able to secure housing for some employees who are unauthorised squatters.

Squatters backed

A SUGGESTION that University of Cape Town students be present as silent witnesses whenever squatters' shacks were demolished was made at a meeting of 150 students at the university yesterday.

A motion offering full support to squatters in their struggle for a secure

and unharassed existence' was passed at the meeting, held to protest against the eviction of the Modderdam Road squatters.

A member of the Lourdes Farm squatter community, Mrs Gertie Pretorius, said demolition of squatter shacks merely pushed squatters deeper into the bush.

This is the interpretation the chamber is putting on an assurance given it by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Steyn said Coloured people who lived in unauthorised squatter structures, who had fixed employment and who had entered the Cape Peninsula area before November 1974 would be treated 'more than sympathetically' by his department.

Members are told in the current issue of the chamber's newsletter that at a meeting with representatives of the chamber last week Mr Steyn invited employers whose employees were experiencing any difficulties to approach the local office of his department, who will do everything in their power to assist.

STEADY JOBS

A spokesman for the chamber said: 'As I understand it, this means that where a Coloured family is in an unauthorised shack which is threatened with demolition, but the head of the family is in steady employment, the employer could take steps to see that the family is found some sort of alternative accommodation.'

He said he hoped the assurance that the family would be treated 'more than sympathetically' meant they would be rehoused.

The newsletter says that at the meeting with members of the chamber Mr Steyn said it was the intention of his department to operate continuous patrols to identify new unauthorised squatter structures in the defined area and to remove them.

Squatter threatened after Board offer

Staff Reporter

A HOSTILE crowd of Modderdam Road squatters yesterday threatened a woman squatter who accepted a Bantu Affairs Administration Board offer of housing at Nyanga.

"We are not moving until everyone here has somewhere to go," one man said.

Board officials opened a mobile office at the camp to begin processing "legal" and "illegal" squatters, and offering them sites at the Nyanga emergency camp KTC, or a free rail warrant to their home towns in Transkei.

Mrs Doris Dukushe was threatened by other squatters when she told the officials she would like to move to Nyanga.

A board spokesman said she was assisted in the move "for her own safety" after the threats.

Riot police and board officials armed with revolvers supervised while her house was demolished, loaded onto a board lorry and carted to Nyanga.

Squatters shouted and taunted the police from a ridge overlooking the area, but no attempt was made to disperse the crowd, which drifted away after Mrs Dukushe's house had been loaded on to the lorry.

A spokesman for the board said yesterday intimidation among the squatters was having an effect.

"Only a few people came forward this morning to our mobile office," he said.

Officials from the Department of Public Works yesterday issued final seven-day eviction notices to the squatters.

Strand keer plakker

BURGER 5/3/77
Van Ons Spesiale
Verteenwoordiger

305

STRAND.

DAAR steek geen waarheid in die bewering dat die munisipaliteit van die Strand die oprigting van plakkers hutte toelaat en 'n toestand laat ontstaan wat hand-uit ruk nie, het die stadsmerk, mnr. W. A. Pienaar gister gesê.

Hy het gereageer op 'n aan-

tyging van 'n briëfskrywer in Die Burger, en gesê die 250 plakkershutte in Die Bos is tot 74 verminder sedert die gebied by die Strand se munisipaliteit ingelyf is. Die hutte is al jare daar en was eers onder die beheer van die afdelingsraad van Stellenbosch.

Mnr. Pienaar het gesê die raad het 'n heeltidse plakkerbeheerbeampte aangestel wat

voorkom dat nuwe hutte opgerig word. Die hutte word deesdae toevallig van die nasionale pad gesien nadat die brug oor die treinspoor voltooi is, het hy gesê.

Volgens mnr. Pienaar word plakkers in Die Bos, die gebied waarna die briëfskrywer verwys, by Macassar of in die Strand se eie bruin woonbuurt hervestig namate huise beskikbaar word.

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Squatters to fight deadline

Staff Reporter
LAWYERS representing the 10 000 squatters at Modderdam, near Cape Town, were preparing yesterday to fight for a stay of the eviction order issued last week.

The order expires on Monday and the 1 200 squatter families then face compulsory eviction.

The squatters feel they have not been given ade-

quate notice and that the authorities have been unresponsive. The statutory minimum of seven days was given last Monday. The squatters say this is inadequate in view of the many people involved.

They hope to get clarification from the court on several issues, including the position of African families where the man is legally present in the West-

ern Cape.

They particularly want to know what arrangements have been made for other accommodation and employment, especially for those who face repatriation to Transkei and Ciskei.

"If the court action fails, they will refuse to leave Modderdam," said Mr. Rommel Roberts, of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation.

Squatters at church: Stott explains to court

Staff Reporter

THE RULERS of South Africa would realize the plight of squatters by talking to them personally after a heavy fall of rain, Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the Cape Town City Council's Housing Committee, told a Wynberg magistrate yesterday.

She said this was part of the reason she went to the Ned Geref Kerk in Rondebosch with two bus-loads of rain-soaked squatters on Sunday, February 20. She thought either the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, or the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, would be there, but instead she tried to speak to the State President.

Giving evidence at her trial on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act, Mrs Stott said it did not occur to her that her actions could be a contravention of the ban on public gatherings gazetted by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in December last year.

Her main concern throughout her 16 years as a City Councillor had been to provide housing for the homeless, "a chronic problem which distressed me beyond words".

"Sopping wet"

After the heavy rain on February 19, she thought that if Mr Steyn could see the squatters he would be moved by their misery and help with their housing problem.

She arranged for two buses to pick up the squatters, who were "sopping wet", and took them to the church where she expected to see Mr Steyn. The only highly placed official to emerge from the church was the State President, and she could not gain his attention.

Cross-examined, Mrs Stott said she had not considered the possibility of everybody going to see Ministers with busloads of troubles.

The prosecutor, Mr J D Huggett, said in argument that the facts before the court were not in dispute. Mrs Stott should be convicted because she had been instrumental in convening the meeting, and all such meetings had been banned.

Mr H Snitcher, QC, appearing for Mrs Stott, asked for her discharge because the Minister's notice banning public gatherings was ultra vires. The Minister acted under a section of the Act which applied only to gatherings held with a common purpose, and if he had wanted to ban all gatherings whatsoever he should have acted under a different section.

If, as the State contended, all gatherings were banned by the notice, every farmer who held a braai in the open would be guilty.

The busloads of squatters did not constitute a meeting with a common purpose, he said.

The magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said the matter was "somewhat dicey" and postponed judgment to March 14. Mrs Stott was warned to appear.

Mr Snitcher, assisted by Mr R D MacDougal, was instructed by Syfret, Godlonton, and Low.

305

ARGUS 7/3/77

205

Demolition deadline for squatters

WITH a few hours to go to the demolition deadline, the Modderdam Road squatter camp was quiet today. But an air of expectancy pervaded the area as squatters stood on hilltops and outside shacks anxiously waiting new developments.

Police stood by in a van on the perimeter of the camp as officials of the Department of Public Works checked the area for new or empty shacks.

Across the road the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's mobile unit waited for squatters to take advantage of the service.

An official of the board said only one family has been moved to the KTC emergency squatter camp in Nyanga after approaching the unit for help. No squatters had asked for rail tickets back to the homelands.

NOT SPEAKING

The reason? 'I don't know,' said the official. 'The people are not speaking. We only know the things we read in the newspapers.'

A member of the squatter committee said today squatters were not interested in moving to the KTC camp or returning to their homelands.

'Many of the people have already stayed at KTC and were put out. In any event, what's the difference between staying in a shack here at Modderdam Road or at KTC? It's still a shack.'

TWO ISSUES

Other members of the committee were early today urgently consulting

legal representatives about the possibility of court action to stay the evictions till the authorities have given the squatters more clarification.

A squatter representative said there were two important issues on which they wanted clarity — the position of African families where the husband, but not his family, was 'qualified' to stay in the Peninsula, and the alternative arrangements made for the Coloured squatter families.

The squatters had decided at a meeting yesterday that they were not prepared to move until they had been given clarity by the Government.

7/3/73

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Update

The nearby University

But there is uncertainty as to when removals by the Department of Public Works will start. There is no doubt amongst squatters, however, that they will stay until forced to leave.

205
March 7, 1977.

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A town of 7000 people, complete with shops, restaurants, medical services, churches and a planned school of its own, will be removed from the Peninsula map today if the authorities carry out eviction orders on the squatters of Modderdam Road.

There will also be a whole harvest of vegetables, flowers and maize left behind in what the squatters have turned into a relatively sophisticated community over the past four years.

To realise just how sophisticated it is one has to take a stroll through the twisting "streets" of Modderdam Road camp.

The most startling discovery of the day was a restaurant, complete with red and white tablecloths on its tables, where squatters meet socially.

Two of the shops serve the community with basic commodities rang-

Eviction day for 7000

ing from soap to flour and take-away snacks.

Around one corner a greengrocer displays fresh vegetables on tables set under the shade of a large tree.

Another striking feature of the area is the way vegetables, flowers and even mealies grow in the apparently barren sand.

"We just water them every night," one proud owner of a patch of nearly ripe mealies explained. One of his children was munching a home-grown tomato.

Chore

Water is the only commodity which distinguishes squatter life from the world outside. It has to be carried in buckets, bottles and

large plastic drums from the smart township across the railway tracks.

This chore is the work of women and children who take turns providing "running water" over distances ranging up to 1.5km.

The nearby University of the Western Cape provides a clinic service, and material has been collected for Modderdam's first school.

Like most services in Modderdam, the school was to have been a community effort with the parents paying the teacher's salary. The community has collected the wood and iron which is piled high on the proposed site.

This is the strength of Modderdam's strong communal consciousness which led to the formation of the committee which has arranged projects like the school.

It is also this committee which has been trying to save the community from the eviction order to be carried out today.

Acte I,

Kliptown eviction to be discussed

Staff Reporter

30.

97

Acte III,

A SPECIAL meeting of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee will be held today to discuss the Supreme Court decision to evict 233 Kliptown families from their commandeered homes in Eldorado Park.

Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party who holds the CRC portfolio of Local Government, will attend the meeting. Tomorrow night he will meet families and a committee elected by the squatters.

Acte III, sc

On Saturday at a meeting of 250 people in the recreation hall in Eldorado Park's Extension Three, a unanimous vote was taken to appeal against the court decision.

The squatters have said they are adamant they will not leave the houses which they have occupied since their shacks in Kliptown were destroyed by floods in October.

Acte IV, scène

Last week the court found that the houses, which belong to the Department of Community Development, were being

illegally occupied and that the squatters must leave by March 16.

Speakers at Saturday's meeting included PRP city councillors, Dr Selima Browde and Mr Samuel Dishy, and members of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Albie Pop and Mr I. Richards.

It was decided that a survey would be taken of the size of the families, their incomes and their housing needs.

During the meeting, Mr Richards called for the suspension of the Group Areas Act and said all possible representations would be made to let people stay.

After the meeting, Mr Pop said the key question remained unanswered: "Where can people go if they have to move next Wednesday?"

Dr Emile Jammie, director of Coloured and Indian affairs for the Johannesburg City Council, said decision about the families' futures were in the hands of the Department of Community Development.

J'éc

J'ai, Madame, et j'avoue
Que je vous ai promis la foi que je lui voue.
Un autre vous dirait que dans les champs troyens
Nos deux pères sans nous formèrent ces liens,
Et que sans consulter ni mon choix ni le vôtre,
Nous fûmes sans amour engagés l'un à l'autre;
Mais c'est assez pour moi que je me suis soumis.
Par mes ambassadeurs mon cœur vous fut promis;
Loin de les révoquer, je voulus y souscrire.
Je vous vis avec eux arriver en Épire;
Et quoique d'un autre oeil l'éclat victorieux
Eût déjà prévenu le pouvoir de vos yeux,
Je ne m'arrêtai point à cette ardeur nouvelle:
Je voulus m'obstiner à vous être fidèle,
Je vous reçus en reine; et jusques à ce jour
J'ai cru que mes serments me tiendraient lieu d'amour.
Mais cet amour l'emporte, et par un coup funeste
Andromaque m'arrache un cœur qu'elle déteste.
L'un par l'autre entraînés, nous courons à l'autel
Nous jurer, malgré nous, un amour immortel.
Après cela, Madame, éclatez contre un traître,
Qui l'est avec douleur, et qui pourtant veut l'être.

305

ROM 7/3/77

The town that must die today — by order

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A town of 7 000 people, complete with shops, restaurants, medical services, churches and a planned school, will be removed from the Cape Peninsula map today if the authorities carry out the eviction orders on the Modderdam Road squatters.

A harvest of vegetables, flowers and maize will also be left on the land which the squatters have turned into a thriving community over the past four years.

DRAB

In the twisting "streets" of the Modderdam camp is a restaurant where squatters meet over meals and drinks. The interior belies the drab world outside.

Two shops serve the community with basic com-

modities ranging from soap and flour to take-away snacks. A greengrocer displays fresh vegetables on tables set under the shade of a Port Jackson willow.

Another feature of the area are the crops, vegetables, flowers and mealies, in the apparently barren sand.

"We water them every night," one proud owner of a patch of near-ripe mealies explained.

Water has to be carried in containers — buckets, bottles and large plastic drums — from the township across the railway tracks. This chore is the work of the women and children.

The nearby University of the Western Cape provides a clinic service and material is being collected

for Modderdam's first school.

Like most services in Modderdam, the school will be a community effort. Parents will pay the salary of its teacher. The community has collected the wood and iron which is already piled high on its proposed site.

STRONG

The strength of Modderdam is the strong communal consciousness which led to the committee which arranges projects like the school.

This committee also leads the attempt to save the community from the disruption it will face as the final eviction deadline for 7 000 people to break down their homes and leave Modderdam Road is carried out today.

NGK denies land switch

THE NG Kerk has strongly denied that it had ceded ground on which the Modderdam squatters were living after a dispute over an eviction order.

The church said the property had been owned by the State since 1954, but was not transferred till early this month.

After an eviction order from the State, the squatters' legal representatives discovered that the registered landlord of the property was the NGK, making the initial eviction order illegal.

The property was then transferred with exceptional speed following a directive from the Secretary of Public Works.

Squatters win court plea

Staff Reporter

AN INTERIM order restraining the Department of Public Works from demolishing the shacks of two Modderdam Road squatters was granted by Mr Justice Burger in the Cape Town Supreme Court last night.

The order followed an urgent application brought

before the court by a member of the Modderdam Squatters' Committee, Mr James Fisher, and another squatter, Mr Simon Mabula.

The Department of Public Works was given until April 19 to show cause why they should not be restrained from demolishing the homes of the two applicants.

The judge rejected a plea by Mr L. Dison, SC, who appeared for the applicants, that the order be extended to cover other shacks in the area. He said the squatters could bring further applications if arrangements could not be made between the squatters and the Department of Public Works.

The squatters asked for an order restraining the Department of Public Works from demolishing their homes at Modderdam, Bellville, pending the determination of other actions.

Mr Dison told the court that the application was exceptionally urgent as the eviction notices expired

yesterday and demolition may take place from today. The Department of Public Works had indicated that without a court order it would not give an undertaking to desist from demolishing the shacks and could not agree to delay the eviction till Wednesday.

The squatters contested the validity of the eviction orders served on them by the Department of Public Works on February 9 and 28.

Mr Dison said the State did not own the property before February 22, when it was transferred from the Ned Geref Kerk to the State.

In terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act the measures used to evict the squatters could only be invoked by the owner if the structures had been "erected without his consent".

The shacks were erected before the State had become the owner and it could therefore not have given its consent or refused it. It was only the owner at the time of the erection who could refuse consent.

In affidavits before the court Mr Fisher said that his hut had been built in July 1976. An eviction order was served on a Mrs Fredericks who occupied the shack with him as his common law wife.

This eviction order had to be served on the erector or owner of the shack, not its occupant, Mr Dison said.

Mr Dison said that the State would seek to prove that the State had not given "reasonable notice" in terms of the Act. The squatters to find alternative accommodation after living in the area for a long period. They had been in settled circumstances with their work and transport tied up with their accommodation. A month would have been reasonable notice in this case.

Mr Justice Burger, in his decision after nearly 12 hours of argument, said he had to make an order or the squatters would be removed and the applicants may suffer irreparable harm.

"A short delay by way of an interim interdict will not greatly inconvenience the respondent," he said.

He could not however make the order on behalf of other squatters who may be affected by the case and may also be entitled to an interdict.

"It would not be wise to

Cape Times 8/3/77 Squatters' plea

Continued from page 1

grant an order in such wide and general terms," he said.

He was satisfied that the eviction notice served on Mrs Fredericks was not in terms of the Act.

There was no indication before the court that Mr Mabula had not been given permission by the previous owners of the land, the Ned Geref Kerk.

A proper case could only be made by proving that the Ned Geref Kerk had consented. The issue was open and the case not established. It may however be established that he did have consent of the Ned Geref Kerk and the court was satisfied to delay demolition for a few days in order that the matter may be decided.

Squatters win court action

ARGUS 8/3/77

NOTICE

A notice dated February 28, addressed to a 'Mevrou Fredericks' — his common law wife — and left at his shack, gave him seven days' notice to vacate the land. The judge said: 'It would appear that maybe this notice is illegal as not complying with Section 3(b) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act which requires such notice to be served on the person who erects the structure.'

After dealing briefly with other points raised in argument, Mr Justice Burger said: 'At this late hour of night I do not propose to go into these issues at any great length. But I am satisfied, especially since the notice might be illegal, that an order should be granted in respect of Mr Fisher.'

EVICTION NOTICE

Turning to Mr Mabula, the judge said the squatter claimed he had erected his shack at the time when the Dutch Reformed Church owned the land.

It had been argued that only the owner of the land at the time of the erection of the dwelling could serve an eviction notice. While this argument did not 'appeal' to him, he could be persuaded otherwise after fuller argument, and it would not seriously inconvenience the Department of Public Works to delay eviction to allow the court to consider the matter fully, the judge said.

Other matters to be considered were the reasonableness or otherwise of granting only seven days' notice and whether the Secretary for Public Works had the power to sign the eviction notices.

The return date of the temporary order is April 19, but the Department of Public Works was given leave to anticipate the return date on 72 hours' written notice to the two squatters.

Mr. Dison was assisted by Mr E. L. King and instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son.

JUST three hours before their midnight eviction notices expired, two Modderdam squatters succeeded in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, last night, in gaining a temporary order restraining the Department of Public Works from demolishing their shanties.

The Department of Public Works did not oppose the urgent application brought by the squatters, Mr James Fisher and Mr Simon Mabula, for an order interdicting and restraining the department from demolishing the two shanties pending the determination of actions still to be instituted.

Mr Justice Burger refused an application by the two squatters' counsel, Mr L. Dison SC, for the interdict to apply in respect of all other Modderdam squatters.

The judge said, in refusing to make 'such a wide order,' that perhaps some arrangement could be made with the Department of Public Works, or, failing that, leave was granted to supplement the papers of the two squatters to incorporate similar applications by the other squatters.

MEMORANDUM

In a memorandum prepared by the attorneys Fuller, Moore and Son, it was stated the Modderdam Road squatters' camp consisted of about 1200 wood-and-iron shacks occupied by about 10 000 people. The community was strictly controlled by a 'squatter's committee.'

The squatters are law abiding and have been making valiant attempts in spite of an absence of assistance from the authorities, to establish a decent standard of living and a viable community, it was stated.

On February 9, two notices were served on the squatters at Modderdam: one from the Department of Public Works,

tion Board which warned of the 'dire consequences' of ignoring the first notice and indicating that people should contact the board to discuss appropriate arrangements.

TO RETURN

The squatters had instructed their attorneys that they were willing to return to their places of origin, but requested that there be no demolition of structures until train journeys could take place.

They also wanted the authorities simply not to 'send them into the wilderness,' but to liaise with the Ciskei and Transkei Governments to ensure the availability of accommodation and employment at these places.

The squatters implore the authorities to take the following steps:

- Immediately to establish an emergency camp at Modderdam Road;
- Immediately to connect water which is readily available from nearby mains.

THE CHURCH

'It is noted that the Dutch Reformed Church has a special responsibility in this situation.'

- It is the church of the majority of the Government;

- It is the owner of part of the land on which the camp is situated.

The squatters appeal to the church to respond to their desperate plight, to intercede on their behalf and to confirm that the church's land is available as an emergency camp to house homeless people, the memorandum stated.

Granting the temporary interdict, Mr Justice Burger said Mr Fisher, according to his affidavit, erected his hut in July 1976.

305
ARBUS 8/3/77

Squatters in bid to stop demolition

THE Modderdam Road squatters' representatives are expected to make attempts today to get assurances from the Department of Public Works that all demolitions at the Modderdam Road camp will stop pending the outcome of yesterday's Supreme Court application, according to a spokesman for the squatters.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, after granting a temporary order restraining the Department of Public Works from demolishing the shacks of two Modderdam squatters, Mr Justice Burger refused an application for the interdict to apply to all other squatters at the camp.

The judge instead suggested that the squatters and officials of the Department of Public Works get together to agree to some arrangement. But if negotiations broke down, leave was granted for the other squatters to bring applications to the Supreme Court on the same papers.

A spokesman for the squatters said they would probably follow up Mr Justice Burger's suggestion today and start negotiations with the Department of Public Works or their legal representatives.

The squatters' final seven-day notices expired last night.



Mrs Joan Jacobs (left), secretary to the Warden of Cafda, at Retreat, and Mrs Muriel Lockett, donations secretary, were two of the busiest people in Cape Town yesterday. While opening, sorting and listing the latest batch of donations to SHELTER — a record day's intake so far — they had to answer a steady succession of telephone calls.

Talks on plans for SHELTER

Continued from page 1

setting out to achieve its objectives.

SHELTER's advisory committee will meet members of the Cape Flats Distress Association today to go into details of how the fund is to be administered and also to discuss in greater detail the question of providing shelter urgently for the thousands who need it.

No "hand-out"

Meanwhile it has again been emphasized that:

● SHELTER is not a "hand-out" charity. It aims to help people to help themselves.

● The needs of the homeless and the ill-housed will be systematically assessed and the fund will be used for the purchase of materials needed.

● Money disbursed in this way will be repayable by the families once they are in a position to repay SHELTER.

● SHELTER is working closely with local authorities in trying to get the necessary sites and essential services.

Meanwhile 10 or more plans submitted for semi-permanent housing of the nuclear type — a nuclear type which rooms can be added as funds become available

being studied by SHELTER's advisers. Cost here is obviously a major factor.

The latest batch of donations received includes one of R2 500 given anonymously; a gift of R2 500 from Mr and Mrs Harry Stephan and R1 000 from the Cape Town Bookmakers' Association.

And the staff of Miles Laboratories, on the Cape Town Foreshore, have challenged all industries in the Peninsula to better their collection of R151 for SHELTER.

In their own collection, the Miles Laboratories employees

'Inasmuch'

THE idea of starting SHELTER was inspired by a man who sent a cheque for R500 to the Cape Times last month and who signed his accompanying letter "Inasmuch." A number of readers have asked about the source of this pseudonym. It is to be found in the Bible at Matthew Chapter 25, Verse 40: "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

were taking up the challenge last week by the staff of Display Forms, at Epping, who raised R100 for SHELTER.

Special show

Mr Anwar Ismail, manager of the Luxurama Theatre at Wynberg, announced yesterday that a special show featuring the Rockettes pop group and singer Leslie Kleinsmidt would be held at the Luxurama at 8.15pm this Sunday in aid of SHELTER.

Mr Ismail said it was hoped to raise R2 000 at the show. Tickets were R2, R2.50 and R3, and were obtainable from the theatre, from Showbookings in Cape Town or from Crown Jewellers in Klipfontein Road, Athlone.

Note

A steady stream of people called at the Cape Times offices in Burg Street yesterday to make cash donations. One gift of R5 was sent with this note, from the anonymous donor:

"Dear Sirs, I regret that I cannot give more, although I truly want to. Please accept this meagre donation to your marvellous SHELTER fund."

"I also complained about not having shoes to wear, till I saw the man with no feet."

Continued from page 1

Anon.....	20,00
Getz, Mrs R.....	100,00
Stuttaford & Co. Ltd.....	1 000,00
Anon.....	2 500,00
Stephan, Mr & Mrs Harry.....	2 500,00
Cape Town Bookmakers' Association.....	1 000,00
van der Heyden, Ml P.....	10,00
Tobias, Dr Joel.....	10,00
Anon, Kenilworth.....	50,00
Morse, Mrs M L.....	10,00
Schneeberger, Mr & Mrs A C.....	10,00
Taylor, Mr & Mrs O B.....	50,00
Walton, Mr & Mrs James.....	100,00
Greenshields, Mrs D.....	25,00
Ashman, S.....	25,00
Anon.....	50,00
Norton, M.....	10,00
"Look-In".....	50,00
G W D.....	20,00
Bull, A B.....	100,00
De Wet, Ian & Roz.....	10,00
Rees, Glynis J.....	10,00
Enraght-Moony, R N.....	10,00
Hey, J D.....	30,00
Featherstone, M C.....	10,00
Pinn, Mr & Mrs G.....	20,00
Bradford, H.....	10,00
Willems, J.....	25,00
Backeberg (S Back).....	100,00
Holland, D E.....	10,00
Norris, Mr & Mrs C C.....	50,00
Rotary Anns of Woodstock.....	100,00
Winton, B A.....	5,00
W G.....	100,00
Stern, C & Joffe, T.....	14,00
Anon.....	5,00
Blooman, P A.....	25,00
Dower, J M R.....	50,00
One Person to Another.....	10,00
Leslie, A W.....	10,00
Van der Merwe, Dr & Mrs.....	10,00
Zaacks, Mr C A.....	5,00
K M H.....	50,00
Narsh, H Cobbler's Den (Pty) Ltd.....	5,00
Tilbury, M A.....	10,00
Taffy.....	50,00
A I B & P L H.....	100,00
Fisher, I O D.....	50,00
J E M.....	50,00
Anon.....	32,00
Anon.....	20,00
Ramsay, I C.....	50,00
Anon.....	50,00
Pinchin, Mrs K.....	10,00
Anon.....	60,00
Pupils of Good Hope Seminary High School.....	21,00
Employees of Miles Laboratories (met & bettered the challenge in C Times 1.3.77. Now challenge all industries in the Peninsula).....	151,00
Anon.....	10,00
Anon.....	25,00
de Clermont, M D A.....	30,00
Copeland, W E.....	10,00
Naude, Mrs A.....	50,00
Portapools (Pty) Ltd.....	50,00
Abrahams, L G.....	100,00
Carousel Restaurant, The Manager & Staff.....	40,00
Coates, A R.....	10,00
Coulson, D C & P C.....	50,00
Anon.....	10,00
Alexander, Miss B M in memory of Arthur Laker.....	10,00
Brice, The Misses.....	5,00
Anon.....	5,00
Black, David & Marjorie Orpen, Mr & Mrs D.....	100,00
Anon.....	150,00
Neville, M P.....	20,00
Klemp, P.....	10,00
Reinhardt, Mr & Mrs J. Rosebank Methodist Church "Ecclesia" Group.....	20,00
Henderson, J.....	20,00
Wylie, J.....	35,00
Winifred.....	20,00
Greenfield Girls' Primary School - Std. V girls.....	25,00
The Tripe & Onions Club of Table Bay.....	40,00
J K.....	20,00
Comaroff & Co (Pty) Ltd (The Director & Staff).....	25,00
Swift, P J.....	20,00
Peacock, H G (Pty) Ltd.....	100,00
Evans, Mrs E C.....	5,00
Ehnen, Me S J.....	5,00
Epshitz, Mr A.....	25,00
Phillips, Mr S F.....	5,00
Yates, M E.....	20,00
de Luckl, Mrs M.....	5,00
Olympic Cycle & Locksmith Works.....	10,00
Whiteman, Miss K.....	2,00
Fuller, Moore & Son.....	200,00
Alden, Phil & Ella in memory of Adrian & the two Rachels.....	10,00
Total.....	11 647,50
Previous total.....	75 381,82
Grand Total.....	R87 029,32

Cap Times 8/3/77

Talks on land for squatters

THE Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) was negotiating with the authorities to provide land and basic services for the thousands of squatters who faced eviction, Mr Tommy Pearson, chairman of the committee, said yesterday.

At the annual meeting of the committee, Mr Pearson said that the money collected through the Shelter Fund would not be used immediately.

"We are negotiating with the City and Divisional Councils to provide land and basic services for thousands of squatters who face eviction."

The Government would have to realize that it was impossible to provide immediate proper housing for the homeless and inadequately housed people.

"We are therefore hoping that the present regulations on housing will be relaxed to allow us to provide basic accommodation," Mr Pearson said.

Mrs Constance Koza, director of Inter Church Aid, affiliated to the South Africa Council of Churches, said yesterday: "Inter Church Aid, which has helped the CFCIA financially and by providing the 'know-how' has made the squatter problem its top priority for 1977."

The CFCIA had been consistently accused of "pouring cologne on a dung heap" by helping to ease the tension in the Republic, Mr Pearson said.

"Our aim is to help the needy and not to confront the Government as some people would seem to suggest," Mr Pearson said.

305

Church denies *Cape Times 8/3/77* that it 'ceded' squatter site

Staff Reporter

THE Ned Geref Kerk has denied strongly that it "ceded" ground on which the Modderdam squatters were living. The property, the church said, had been owned by the State since 1964 but was not transferred till the week before last.

The suddenness with which the transfer took place at the height of the Modderdam squatters' dispute had no connection with any church action in the matter, the Rev L. Moolman, mission secretary of the NGK, said.

Reports about the transfer had left the impression among certain church members that there had been some liaison between the church and State to "rectify an incorrect statement in the original eviction notice", served on the squatters early in February.

Mr Moolman said the de facto ownership of the land reverted to the State after conclusion of a "swap" for a piece of property identical in size on the Bellville side of the UWC campus.

Rights ceased

The exchange was considered completed with the building of the new theological college in 1965 when the church ceased to have any rights to their old site for which the college had originally been designed.

Since then the church had been negotiating the transfer of the two properties into the rightful owners' names but this was delayed because of interdepartmental arrangements on certain servitudes which had to be finalized. The church nevertheless pressed for the transfer all along and was relieved that the matter was now finalized.

Mr Moolman said the squatters at Modderdam Road had reportedly appealed to the NGK for support but the church had not received any such communication from them.

Members upset

"Naturally we would do all we can," he said. But the church was not in control of the property and would not have been in a position to intercede directly regarding the eviction orders served by the Public Works Department, legal owners of the land.

Mr Moolman said church members were "highly upset" by the impressions they gained from reports of the transaction and he hoped this would now be cleared up.

The squatters' legal representatives discovered that the registered landlord of the property was the Ned Geref Kerk, making the initial eviction order on the PWD's authority illegal. During a reprieve granted by the authorities, the property was transferred following a directive from the Secretary of Public Works.

Strength

ARGUS. 8/3/77
in

'softness'

MAY I thank all those people and organisations of all races and language groups who responded so magnificently in coming to the aid of the 26 families who were made homeless by official action in Klip Road, Grassy Park.

It would be wrong to single out names of people and organisations — they know what they contributed in service and kind, and they know they satisfied a desperate need. A good job was well done. They proved there is a caring, compassionate community in our midst. Thank you one and all.

Thanks too, to the divisional councillors (who were individually given a hard time via the telephone and in person) for showing compassion on Monday February 21 by agreeing to move these folk to Lourdes Farm.

Let us all learn from this episode that there is strength in 'softness' and remember that there is much yet to be done in the wider field of this pressing problem of lack of housing for members of our community.

'Whatever you do to these, the least of my children, you do unto Me.'

ERIC MERRINGTON

(City Councillor)

Plumstead

Houses for the squatters

WE want houses for the squatters. Please treat us as you would like to be treated. The money to be spent on the Cape Town Festival and the Nervi Hall will go a long way towards providing accommodation for them. We are surely on Cape Town's conscience.

OOM MARTIENS

Cross Roads

305

Squatters get late reprieve

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Just three hours before their midnight eviction notices expired, two Modderdam squatters succeeded in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, last night in temporarily restraining the Department of Public Works from demolishing their shanties.

The Department of Public Works did not oppose the urgent application brought by the squatters, Mr James Fisher and Mr Simon Mabula, for an order interdicting and restraining the department from demolishing the two shanties pending the determination of action still to be instituted.

Mr Justice Burger refused an application by the squatters' counsel, Mr E Discon, SC, that the interdict applied to all other Modderdam squatters.

The judge said, in refusing to make "such a wide order," perhaps some arrangement could be made with the Department of Public Works or, failing that, leave was granted to supplement the papers of the two squatters in order to incorporate similar applications by the other squatters.

Capl
Times
9/3/77

9/3/77

THE Department of Public Works yesterday refrained from demolishing the Modderdam Road squatters' camp — apparently pending the return date of a court case involving two of the squatters who have obtained an interdict preventing PWD from breaking down their houses.

A spokesman for PWD, who was overseeing the demolition of half-completed and newly completed shacks without occupants, said: "The squatters appear to be in a state of legal limbo at the moment."

During the morning a PWD team scoured the area in a vain search for the two squatter respondents who had applied for the interdict, Mr James Fischer and Mr Simon Mabula. The PWD wished to mark their houses so that they would not be demolished in error, in the event of the other shacks being torn down. They were

They were unsuccessful in locating the two men, but when the Cape Times found Mr Fischer and interviewed him a short while later he indicated that he "had not been hiding," but wished to consult his legal representative first.

"One never knows — perhaps they wanted to arrest me," he said. "I will have to consult with my legal representative before speaking to the authorities."

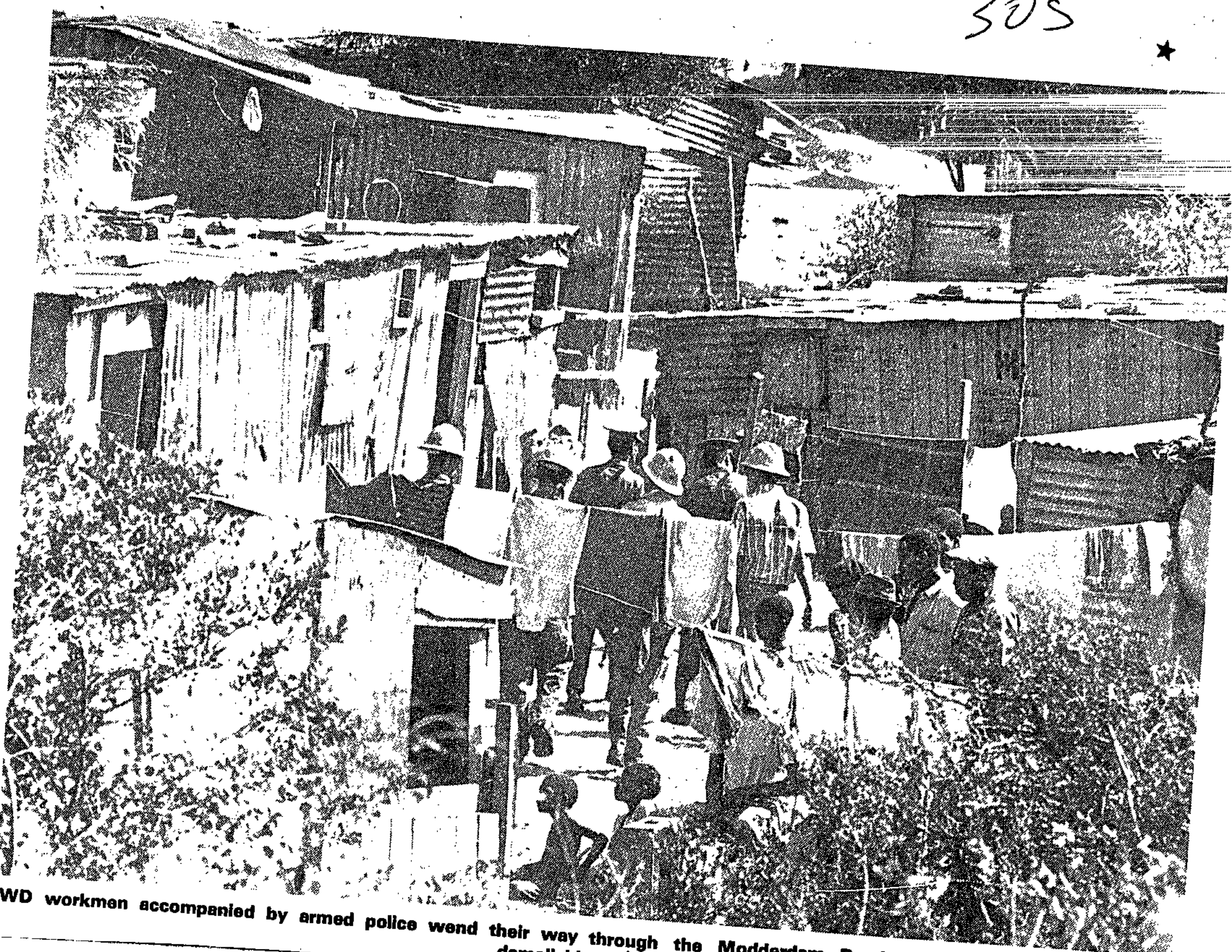
Earlier, officials of PWD had been discussing the implications of the ruling by Mr Justice Burger and the effect it would have on their operations in the camp, by two-way radio with their Department.

A major problem was deciding whether a shack was occupied or not. The PWD spokesman said he would use his "discretion" in deciding whether a house was "lived in."

The Cape Times watched as a shack containing only a bed and some boxes was demolished by PWD workmen with crowbars. The shack was empty, but bystanders said it was

[illegible]

305



PWD workmen accompanied by armed police wend their way through the Modderdam Road squatters' camp shortly after demolishing a house.

HUTTE: SAAK SAL SLOPING *BURGER 9/3/77* BEPAAL *305*

DIT is te betwyfel of die Departement van Openbare Werke sal begin om plakkershutte in Modderdam te sloop voordat die saak finaal in die Hooggeregshof beslis is, het 'n woordvoerder van die plakkers gisteraand gesê.

Die plakkers se verteenwoordigers het gister onderhandel met die Departement van Openbare Werke om die versekering te kry dat geen hutte gesloop sal word voordat die tydelike bevel, wat eergister in die Hooggeregshof deur regter A. P. Burger toegestaan is dat twee plakkers se hutte nie gesloop mag word nie, finaal beslis is nie.

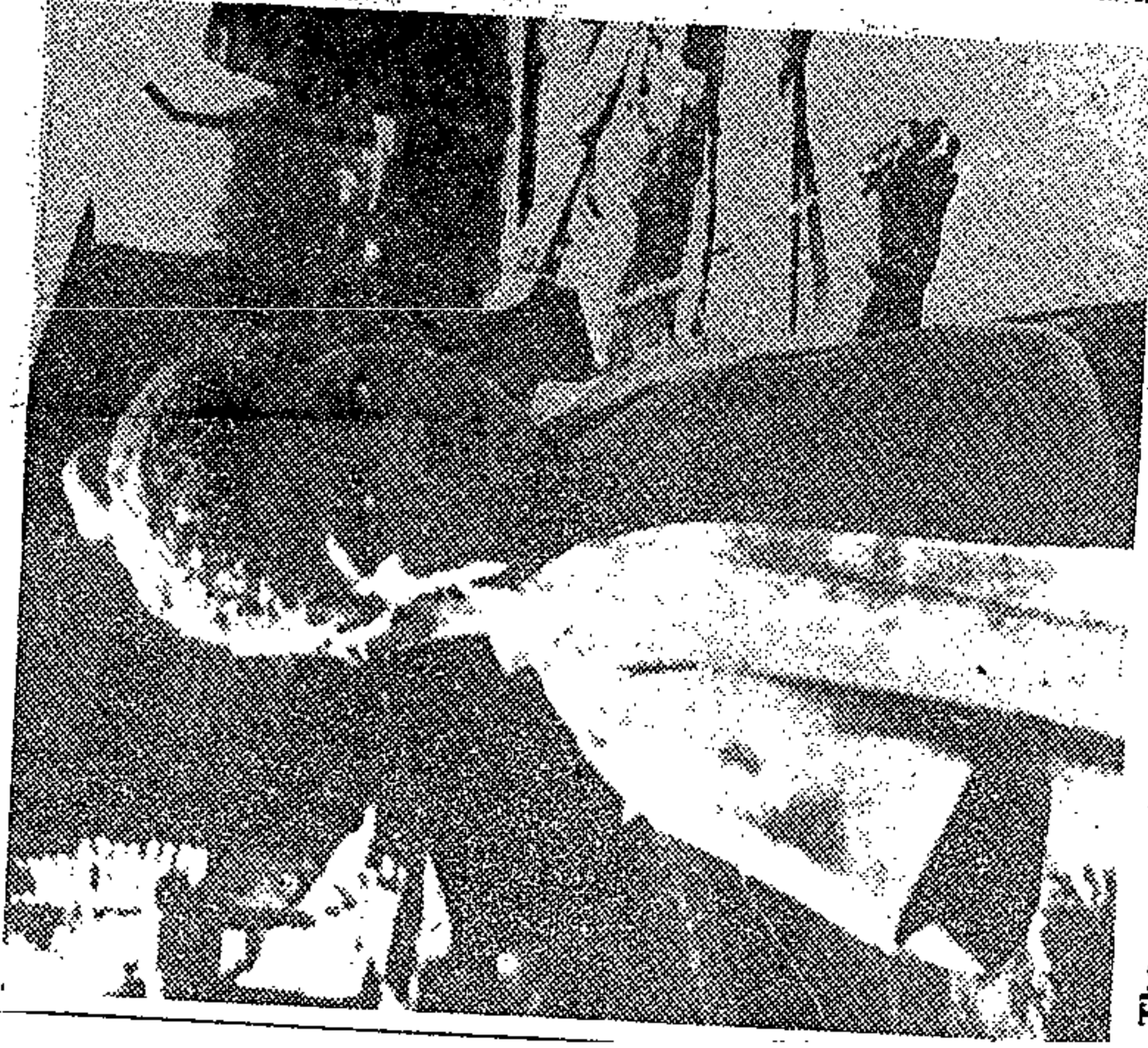
Regter Burger het, nadat die interdik toegestaan is, 'n aansoek geweier dat die interdik geld vir al die ander plakkershutte.

Hy het voorgestel dat die plakkers en die Departement van Openbare werke onder-

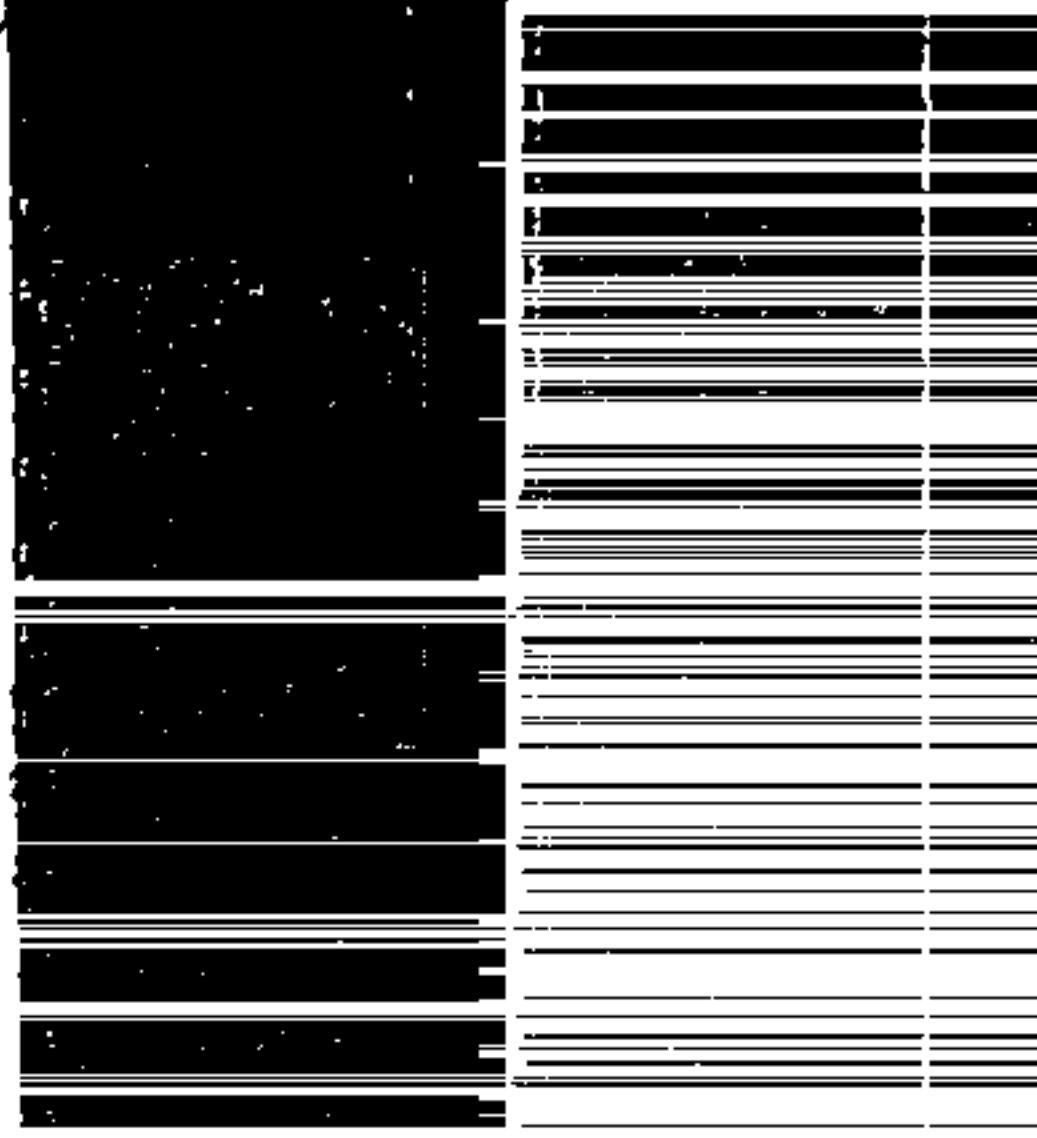
handel en tot 'n vergelyk probeer kom. As die onderhandelinge nie slaag nie, is toestemming aan die ander plakkers verleen om aansoeke by die Hooggeregshof in te dien.

Die plakkers se woordvoerder het gesê regter Burger het die deur oopgelaat vir ander plakkers om ook aansoeke by die hof in te dien. Hy twyfel of die staat die hutte sal sloop voor die saak finaal beslis is, omdat hulle dan moontlik weer hutte sal moet herbou.

Die woordvoerder het bygevoeg dat sekerheid moontlik vandag verkry sal word of die staat wel sal begin om die ander hutte te sloop.



The uncertainty of the future mirrored on the face of a young urchin at the Modderdam squatter camp yesterday.



Demolition of squatter camp stalled by court

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Public Works yesterday held back from demolishing homes at Modderdam Road squatter camp pending the outcome of a court case involving two of the squatters who have obtained an interdict preventing their eviction.

A spokesman for the PWD, who was overseeing the demolition of half-completed shacks and newly occupants, said: "The squatters appear to be in a state of legal limbo at the moment."

During the course of the morning a PWD team scoured the area in vain for Mr James Fischer and Mr Simon Mabula who had applied for the interdict. The PWD wished to mark

their houses so that they would not be demolished in error in the event of the other shacks being torn down.

When Mr Fischer was found and interviewed later he indicated he had not been hiding — but wished to consult his legal representative.

"One never knows — perhaps they wanted to arrest me," he said.

A major problem of the PWD was deciding whether a shack was occupied or not. A PWD spokesman said he would use his discretion in deciding whether a house was lived in.

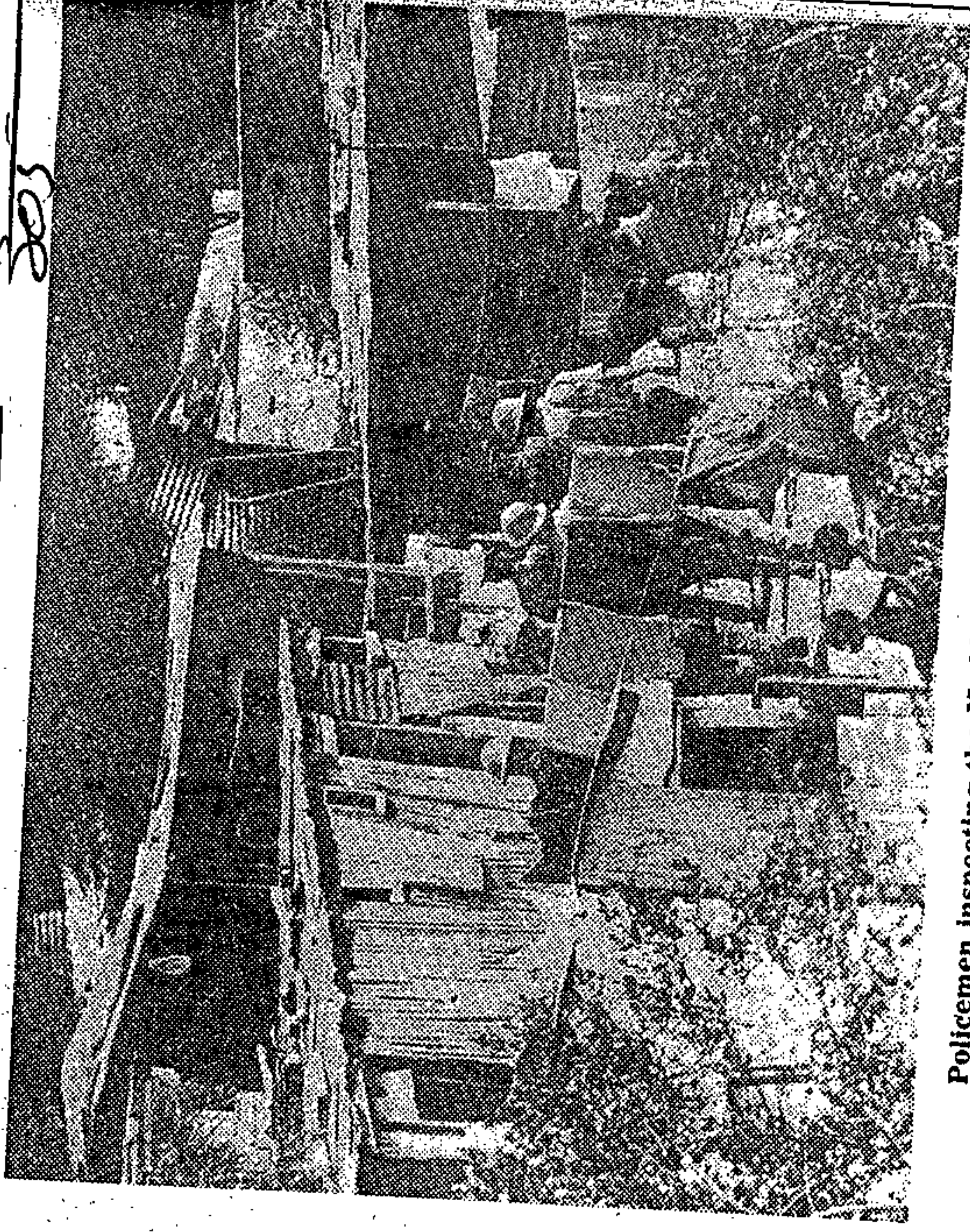
A reporter watched as a shack containing only a bed and some boxes was demolished. The shack was empty but bystanders

said it was occupied by a woman who was at work in the city. The iron sheets were left on the ground together with the other items in the destroyed shack.

The Modderdam committee said yesterday it was pleased with the court ruling.

"It is in the interests of the entire community that the camp stays as it is," said Mr Simon Bosman, a member of the committee. "The people are happy here. If we fail in our efforts to stay then we will have nowhere else to go."

It is unlikely the PWD will demolish the camp before April 19, the return date of the case involving the two squatter respondents. — DDC



Policemen inspecting the Modderdam squatter camp yesterday.

Cafda plea to continue support

Chief Reporter

MR TOMMY PEARSON, chairman of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, yesterday appealed to regular supporters of Cafda, the Cape Flats Distress Association, to continue giving their financial support. Many of these people, he said, appeared to assume that the Cafda fund and the new SHELTER fund were the same thing.

"This is of course not so; the apparent confusion has arisen because Cafda, being a registered welfare organization, is as such receiving and administering the SHELTER fund. But Cafda is also heavily dependent on public support for its own work, to which it has been committed for so many years.

"SHELTER has come into being to meet a specific urgent need — to relieve the plight of squatters — whereas Cafda's work covers a wide field of activities for which it needs its own funds."

Launching

When SHELTER was launched on February 23, Dr O D Wollheim, chairman of the Cafda executive and one of the SHELTER trustees, said he sincerely hoped that donors to this new fund would not send money intended for other welfare organizations.

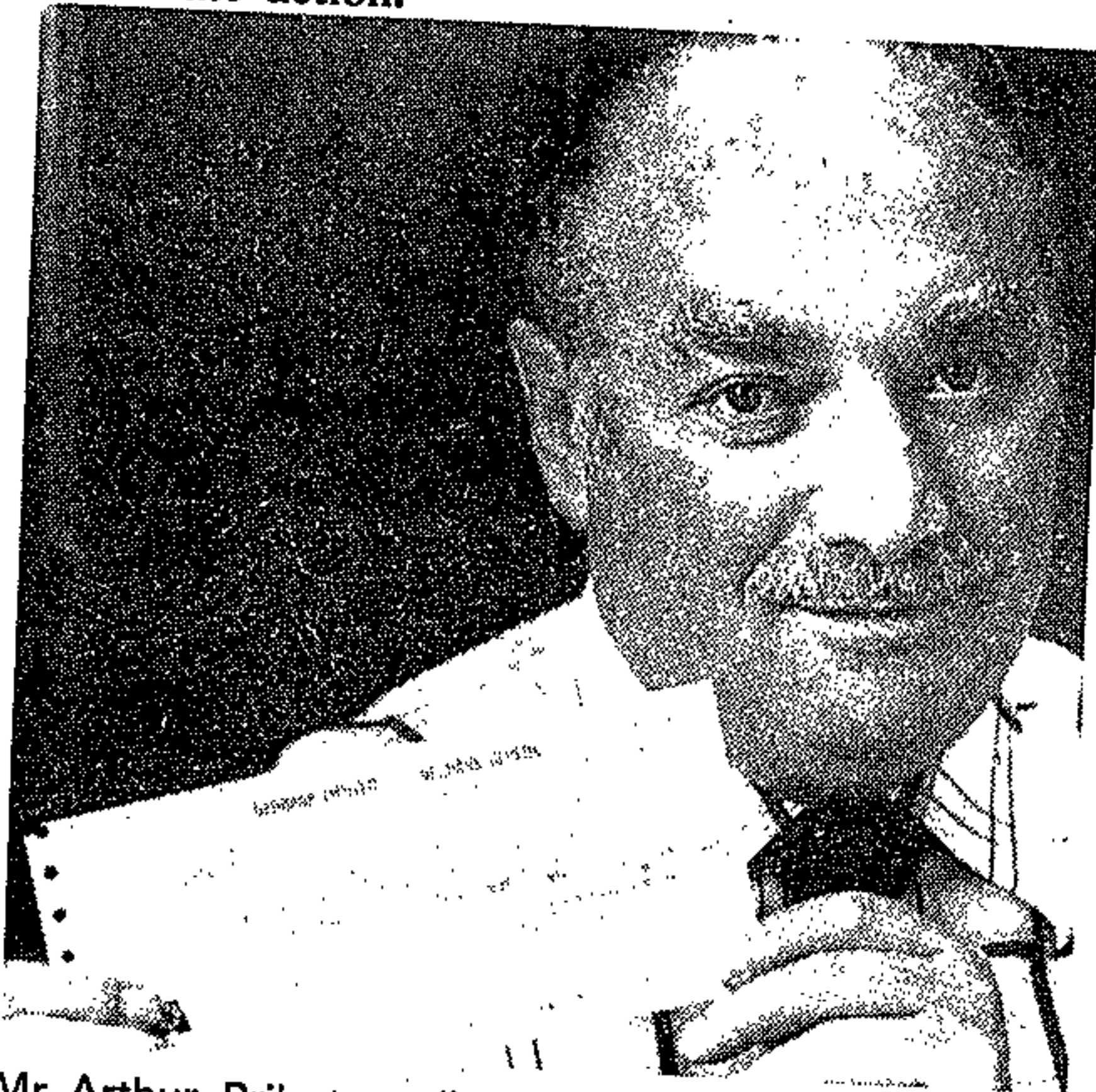
"SHELTER hopes its appeal will draw the interest of donors who are in a position to make an additional sacrifice."

Footnote: Cafda's activities, for which it depends on public support, include a counselling service, a pre-school centre, clothing and merchandise stores, a soup kitchen, a non-profit shop, a service centre, meals on wheels and a housing and rehabilitation scheme.

SHELTER'S 6-point plan

Chief Reporter

THE SHELTER organization, which now has a fund of more than R100 000 at its disposal, has after a series of meetings decided on a six-point plan of immediate action.



Mr Arthur Pribut, a director of Ackermans Limited, with the cheque for R1 500 that he handed over yesterday for the SHELTER fund, on behalf of his company.

Firms' cheques

Continued from page 1

a grand total of R108 204 in time to make the Cape Times deadline.

Late yesterday Mr Arthur Pribut, a director of Ackermans Ltd, handed over a cheque for R1 500 on behalf of his company, and Johnson Sportswear (Pty) Ltd sent a cheque for R1000 to the Cape Times, for forwarding to SHELTER. Earlier in the week Stuttards also gave R1000.

With the cheque from Johnson Sportswear was a letter from the managing director, Mr Carter-Johnson, who said:

"There is nothing worthwhile about communism but it is making grounds and progress simply because of the prostitution of capitalism. We hope and pray that every person in this country will sacrifice until it hurts to

support SHELTER and Mr Justice Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation.

"Having closely studied results and profits in the financial pages in your newspaper for the past 12 months I have no doubt that the funds required by Judge Steyn could be available.

"Poverty of the squatters is an issue for the conscience of society and commerce, not the central Government!"

Mr A Pangarker wrote to SHELTER yesterday to say that from tomorrow to March 18 the two filling stations run by his company, Arcadia Motors in Elsie's River and Grassy Park, would give half a cent a litre to SHELTER on their entire sales of petrol.

Mr Pangarker sent a cheque for R10 to SHELTER in the meantime.

These are SHELTER'S immediate aims which it hopes to achieve in conjunction with the relative authorities:

- To build reception areas where homeless people can shelter while their cases are being investigated, for more permanent resettlement;

- To provide the basis for houses homeless people can build themselves, on serviced sites made available by the authorities — the services needed being fire-walls, toilet and washing facilities;

- To provide loans for homeless families to buy building materials;

- To provide loans for similar schemes legally provided by churches or other non-profit organizations;

- To provide loans or donations for services such as water and toilets for existing legal squatters;

- With permission, to assist people to upgrade their shacks.

SHELTER'S advisory committee has decided that these are the priorities. Through the Cape Times, the public will be kept informed of progress made, and of any further activities that may become necessary later.

Golf course housing plan

CAPE TOWN'S City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, has been asked to draw up a report on the suitability of the King David Country Club as land for municipal housing.

The request was made by the council's Housing Committee at its meeting yesterday.

The committee also asked the engineer to report on the suitability of all or part of the Athlone golf course for housing.

The matter was raised by Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the committee, who asked her committee to recommend to the council that the King David Club should be bought for housing purposes.

Consideration of the item was adjourned until the engineer's reports are available.

The King David Country Club has a municipal valuation of about R325 000 and last year the club turned down an offer of R4m for the property.

SHELTER



Continued from page 1

Anon.....	15,00
Anon.....	10,00
Anon.....	25,00
Goldberg, Mrs B.....	10,00
Brown, A.....	8,00
Wilms, J H.....	10,00
Winberg, Mrs Björn.....	50,00
Abrahams and Steenveld.....	5,00
Wray, Mrs E.....	10,00
Hamilton, Mrs E M.....	1 000,00
Anon.....	10,00
Gillett, Mr & Mrs S.....	20,00
Anon.....	3,00
Arcadia Motors, Management and Staff.....	10,00
Shoetique.....	15,00
McKenzie, Mrs G M E.....	50,00
Anon.....	10,00
Anon.....	100,00
Anon.....	20,00
Berger, Mrs E.....	20,00
Anon.....	50,00
M P G.....	10,00
Rene.....	5,00
Miller, Mrs A E.....	5,00
Anon.....	10,00
Duffett, Mr & Mrs R in memory of Joan Chiappini.....	10,00
Curry, R M.....	50,00
"EM"ME.....	100,00
Temple, J B G.....	10,00
A Pensioner.....	22,00
Gelg, Gelb, Simon & Shapiro.....	50,00
Cyril & Magrieta Kemp. The Douglas Family in memory of Mrs J E Chiappini.....	500,00
Anon.....	25,00
Friedlander, Mr & Mrs R M.....	20,00
Anon.....	50,00
Anon.....	2,00
Anon.....	50,00
Robinson A M L.....	20,00
Cragg, Dr & Mrs G M L.....	50,00
M J D.....	10,00
Anon.....	25,00
Brown G.....	10,00
Anon.....	3,00
Molra and Gordon.....	40,00
Swell, A.....	100,00
H & L St.....	10,00
Fry, Phyllis.....	5,00
Anderson, Deana.....	50,00
Anon.....	25,00
Suter, Mr & Mrs B D M.....	100,00
Anon.....	10,00
Boame, Mr & Mrs H G.....	25,00
Anon.....	10,00
Anon.....	10,00
Anon.....	10,00
Setzer, P K.....	5,00
E & F Pinelands.....	50,00
Shepherd, G A.....	10,00
Julius Cohen (Pty) Ltd collection amongst staff.....	54,00
Union of Jewish Women Suburban branches & General Committee.....	200,00
Anon.....	100,00
Selwyn, R.....	100,00
Dining-In.....	50,00
Peters, Mr & Mrs F E.....	20,00
Watermeyer, O F.....	15,00
Horrocks, David.....	25,00
Anon.....	20,00
Anon.....	100,00
McCullough, Mary K.....	50,00
Anon.....	25,00
Arbuthnot, D G.....	20,00
Clark, A D.....	20,00
Balgrie, M.....	10,00
Patel, Mr & Mrs.....	30,00
Jeans, John & Mary.....	10,00
Ellerines, Manager & staff.....	23,00
Littleford, J.....	30,00
McLennan, Mr & Mrs N W.....	25,00
Mouat, Juny.....	10,00
Pama.....	10,00
McCullough, M W.....	50,00
Anon.....	5,00
Anon.....	10,00
Greeff, D J.....	25,00
Wood, Dr & Mrs F H.....	25,00
O M S.....	20,00
Anon.....	10,00
Betty's Bay Camp.....	56,65
Cape Caravan Club.....	50,00
Brailley, Mrs B.....	100,00
Anon.....	50,00
Rieck, M.....	3,00
Stone, Mrs J.....	500,00
Administrator, Estate late I H Harvey.....	250,00
Staff & Students of UCT Ballet School.....	200,00
Anon.....	30,00
Total.....	5 564,75
Previous total.....	102 639,47
Grand total.....	R108 204,22

Plakkers weier

BURGER 11/3/77

305

om te werk

Van Ons Korrespondent

GRAAFF-REINET.

KENNISGEWINGS waarin bruin plakkers op Graaff-Reinet aangesê word om die terrein suid van die dorp waar hulle plak binne veertien dae te verlaat, word van gister af uitgereik.

Die stadsklerk, mnr. J. A. Theron, het gesê dat meer as dertig gesinne sulke kennisgewings sal ontvang. Die plakkers het hulle vroeg verlede jaar op 'n terrein wes van die spoorlyn langs die pad tussen Graaff-Reinet en Port Elizabeth kom vestig. Die terrein is in 'n gebied wat vir blankes geproklameer is.

Die uitreiking van die kennisgewings volg op 'n besluit van die stadsraad wat onlangs met verteenwoordigers van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou oor die probleem samesprekinge gevoer het.

Verskeie instansies op die dorp het ook al heftig beswaar gemaak teen die plakkers.

Na verneem word, kom die meeste plakkers van plase in die distrik. Verskeie boere wou al van die plakkers op hul plase in diens neem. Behalwe 'n goeie loon en rantsoene wat die plakkers aangebied is, het hulle bankvas geweier om in diens geneem te word.

Die stadsklerk het voorts gesê dat 'n bepaling van die wet waarvolgens bruinmense nie in diens geneem mag word sonder 'n permit van die plaaslike owerheid dat die werknemers behoorlike huisvesting het nie, ook op Graaff-Reinet van toepassing gemaak sal word.

Só 'n bepaling behoort die probleem aan bande te lê.

BEDFORD. — Mev. Mavis Pringle van Eildon aan die Baviaansrivier het been- en inwendige beserings opgedoen in 'n motorbotsing hier. Mev. Pringle se motor het op 'n draai by Cameronshoek teen die bakkie van mnr. Fuzile Qumfa, hoof van die swart Laerskool Clifton, gebots. Mnr. Qumfa is nie ernstig beseer nie, en kon ná behandeling huis toe gaan. Mev. Pringle se motor wat skaars 'n maand gelede gekoop is, is onherstelbaar beskadig.

CERES. — Gisteroggend is 30 mm reën hier gemeet. Die reën het gepaard gegaan met 'n baie sterk noordweste-

wind en 'n vinnige daling in die temperatuur. Groot takke is deur die wind afgebreek, en kragonderbrekings het in dele van die dorp voorgekom. Ekstra komberse moes die eerste keer vanjaar uitgehaal word om die skielike koue die hoof te bied. Na verneem word, het heel-paty boere in die distrik skade gely as gevolg van vrugte wat afgewaai het. Veral die perskebome het kwaai deurge-loop.

COLESBERG. — Die stadsraad is voornemens aansienlike verbetering in die woonwapark op aan te bring, aangesien vakansier veral in die Desember gebruik. F het honderd is op 'n plek gelwerk, die s de K

L was dit he

braak en diefstal), Boneze Jacob Kiese (moord, roof verkragting), Adam J (dagga), Niklaas Heyr diefstal) en Klaas (verkragting).

VANWYKSV

W. D. B. Lou die plaas G distrik, is die hosp 57. M tyd sv

★ Cape Times 11/3/77

Women saved squatters' shacks

MRS JOSIE OLIVIER, wife of the United Party MP for Edenvale, Professor Nic Olivier, and nine other women yesterday prevented a Public Works Department team from demolishing shacks in Modderdam Road squatter camp.

Mrs Olivier, who accompanied the women to various squatter camps in the Peninsula, said they met up with a very "aggressive and surly" White man who wanted to demolish a shack.

"I approached him and inquired on what authority he was carrying out demolition. He asked me what business it was of mine and if it was my land or my house.

"I told him it was not my land or house, but that I was here as a concerned person and to help fellow human beings," she said.

The man, who was with four Coloured policemen, eight labourers and another White man, was not prepared to tell her anything, she said.

"So we just decided to hang around and see what happened. He refused to give us his name and he spoke on his walkie-talkie radio to someone at headquarters.

The man said he had all day and the women agreed they had the same amount of time — so everybody waited.

She said the man eventually packed up his equipment and left. "He was very cross."

305

70 pc of squatters in Cape legally?

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 70 percent of the African households at the huge Modderdam squatters camp may be legally entitled to live in the Cape.

This finding has emerged from a recent survey by Professor Wolfgang Thomas, the Cape academic who was this week deported from South Africa to Germany.

The survey, which was undertaken under the auspices of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, shows that among the 569 houses which comprise the camp, 81,4 percent are African households, 3,5 percent are mixed and 15,1 percent are Coloured.

- 71,3 percent of all African households in the camp have at least one member legally resident in the Cape. The majority of these are men working in Cape Town on a contract basis.

The figures are significant in the light of a reported statement by Mr W. A. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, that the Government had no objection in principle to the wives of African men legally resident in the Cape staying with them. If so, the majority of Blacks in the Modderdam squatter camp will be allowed to stay in Cape Town.

305

Cape Times 11/3/77

Squatters need economic, social uplift — professor

Staff Reporter

THE SQUATTER problem in South Africa could not be cured unless the standards of social and economic security of the poor were lifted to a level where they became receptive to the benefits of family planning, Professor S P Cilliers of the University of Stellenbosch, said this week.

Professor Cilliers, who normally heads the university's Department of Sociology and is presently on study leave, told the Cape Times yesterday that population control through family planning could not solve the present problem of squatters.

"Policies of population control are aimed at the long

term, at people who are not born yet. The squatters are very much alive and with us right now," he said.

The birth rate among lower income groups such as squat-

ters was high and it was probably one of the major contributing factors to the problem.

The other main factors were the increasing backlog of housing which has been building up since the turn of the century, removals in terms of the Group Areas Act which required houses to be built for people who already possessed housing, and the policy of local authorities not to allow offspring to put up names for houses on reaching maturity.

Professor Cilliers said that this last factor was diminishing in importance as more local authorities would now allow children of those housed in municipal schemes to apply for homes.

"But there is only one cure for the problem, whichever way you look at it — build more houses faster," he said.

A policy of population control through family planning could only be implemented on a voluntary basis. For that reason the living standard of the poor had to be uplifted in order that they might experience the benefits of a secure social life and become receptive to family planning.

"And one of the major requirements in achieving that is to provide adequate housing for them," Professor Cilliers said. While they remained poor and unrealistically paid, there was no way in which they could sense the benefits of family planning.

Professor D. A. Davey, National president of the Family Planning Association said that the Government should formulate a population policy but his own association was concerned with personal distress of individuals rather than the social problem of over-population.



Professor Cilliers

Cape Times 11/3/77

Grateful squatters say 'We stand by the Whites'

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS in Vrygrond, near Muizenberg, have been stimulated by the support for SHELTER to draw up a spontaneous letter saying they will stand by Whites "in the fight against communism in this country".

They said they no longer "hated all Whites" and they thanked "Cape Town" for

supporting the fund.

About 150 squatters packed into a shed in Vrygrond on Tuesday night to ask a Cape Town chartered accountant, Mr Mathew James, to help them to write the letter.

Mr James, a worker for Alcoholics Anonymous, was visiting a man in Vrygrond when the meeting was held.

He told me the squatters had asked him how they should go about thanking the people of Cape Town for supporting SHELTER.

It was decided to write a letter to the Cape Times — who supported the launching of SHELTER two weeks ago — and Mr James helped to draft it.

Mr James is convinced that the feelings of the squatters at Tuesday's meeting reflect those of the thousands of other squatters in the camp.

The full letter reads: "We are simply overwhelmed by the response to the SHELTER fund. Just a few months ago we hated all Whites on the grounds of the inhumanity that apartheid has brought to this camp against the Black man.

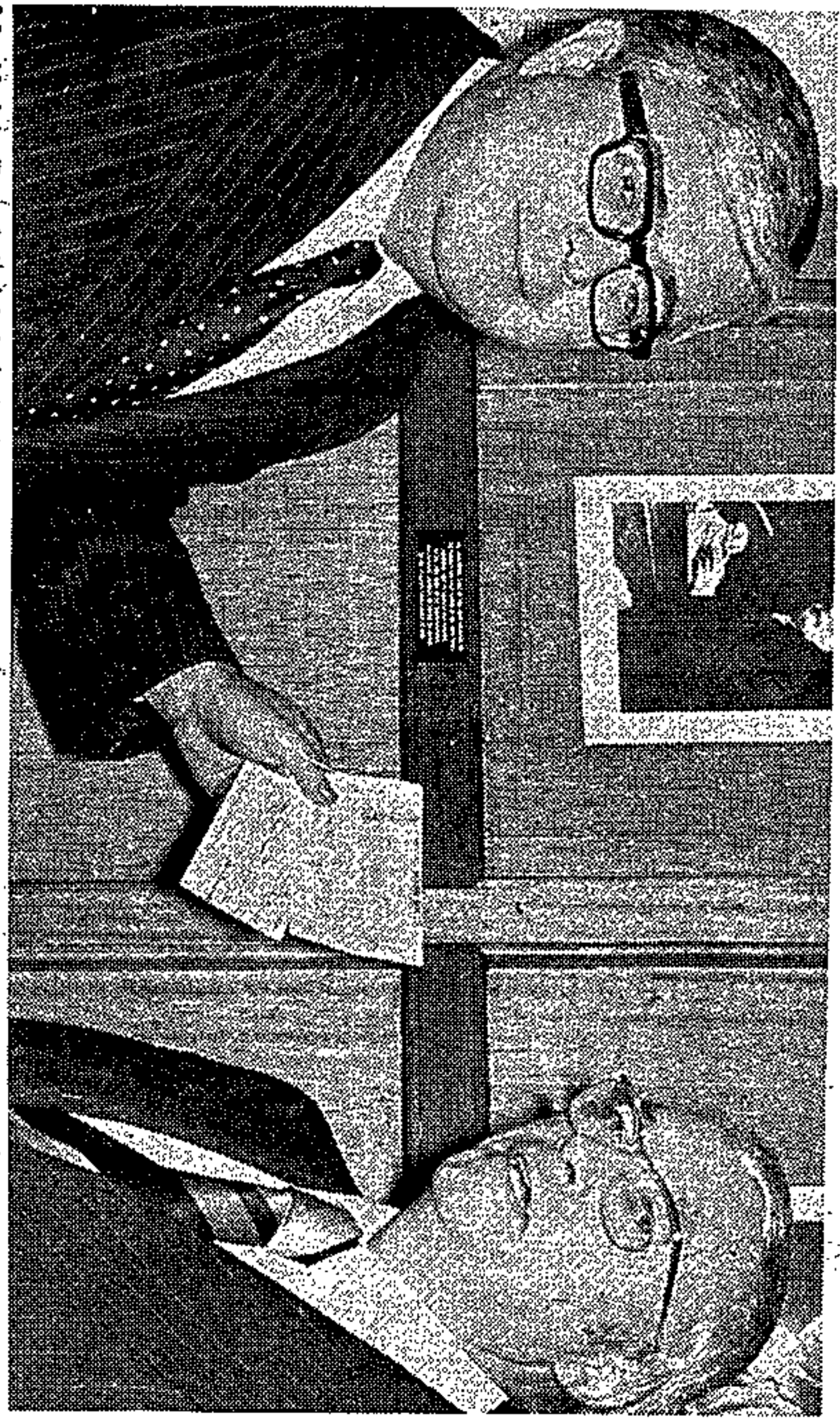
"But, by God, we withdraw our thoughts and statements we had in this regard and we think that many Blacks like ourselves do so.

"We feel that it is in times such as these, we, the Black people, feel we would like to stand with the Whites in the fight against communism in this country.

"Who else but the White man can engineer such a fantastic scheme such as SHELTER to help our Black brothers.

"Furthermore, we wish unlimited success to this worthwhile cause.

"We, the Black community of Vrygrond, say thank you very much to Cape Town and the Cape Times in easing the plight of the unfortunate



Mr Keith Bewick (right), Public Relations Manager of Caltex Oil (SA) (Pty) Limited, hands over two cheques for the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund to the Chief Assistant Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Gerald Shaw. One of the cheques, from Mr Bewick's company, is for R 1 000; the other is a personal donation of R 100 from the managing director of Caltex, Mr Bill Marshall Smith.

325 2805

Some shacks rebuilt by squatters

MANY of the 94 Kraaifontein squatter families have themselves rebuilt their shacks which were pulled down last month by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council.

But the squatters are now concerned about Divisional Council documents they have signed which, they say, officials told them were to acknowledge that they were satisfied with their homes.

The squatters, some of them illiterate, said today they signed the documents, without knowing the contents, on Monday — the day the squatters' legal representative had asked the Divisional Council to reply to their demand to re-erect the 94 shacks or face court action.

The legal representative's letter followed the successful Supreme Court application by two of the squatters to have their

homes re-erected by the Divisional Council.

A spokesman for the Kraaifontein squatters said she was 'very disturbed' that the Divisional Council had gone directly to the squatters instead of consulting their legal representative.

But the Divisional Council's secretary, Mr S. A. S. van Zyl, said today he was not prepared to disclose the contents of the documents but was willing to give the squatters the assurance that they had not signed away any of their rights in terms of the law, nor had they committed themselves in any way.

Asked whether the Divisional Council would rebuild the shacks of the squatters still living in the open, he said: 'Ask the squatters' legal representative.'

The squatters' representative refused to comment.

Refused

At least three families who have not rebuilt their shacks and are staying in makeshift shelters refused to sign the Divisional Council documents brought to them on Monday by council officials.

Mrs Mina Rice said she refused to sign because the council had not returned her corrugated iron sheets confiscated when her home was demolished.

Mrs Freda Simons, who stays in a tent, said she also refused to sign.

'I watched them follow my neighbour, Mrs Elizabeth Fredericks, around the place until she gave in and signed.'

'But when they came to me I refused because I didn't know what it was all about,' Mrs Simons said.

X sign

Mrs Elizabeth Fredericks, whose husband won a Supreme Court action to get the council to rebuild his shack, said she signed by making an X after the officials insisted that it was only to indicate that her shack was standing.

'I would never have signed if I was here,' said Mr Thomas Fredericks, her husband.

'They rebuilt our shacks but the water pours in when it rains because the flat and the water is off.'

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Crossroads squatters told to quit

ARGUS 11/3/77

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SEVERAL Crossroads squatters have been served with eviction notices by the Cape Divisional Council to remove their 'unauthorised' shacks from the large squatter camp in Nyanga within seven days or face demolition.

Today four of the squatters handed in letters at the Divisional Council's offices pleading for the eviction notices to be withdrawn because their shacks are 'legal'.

The squatters said their shacks were numbered and they had official receipts to prove they had been paying the R10 site-and-service levies. Three of the squatters claim they have been living in Crossroads for more than a year.

The Divisional Council's secretary, Mr W. Vivier, could not be reached for comment today and the assistant secretary, Mr A. Miller, said only Mr Vivier could make Press statements.

REFUSED

Mr Michael Tshegane said the Divisional Council had refused to accept his February and March site-and-service payments, and the November and January payments had been returned to him.

He had been told his shack would be demolished and a big DS had been painted on the shanty to show it had to be pulled down, he said.

Mr Tshegane said he was born in Cape Town, lived with his mother in Guguletu but moved to Brown's Farm in 1963 where he stayed till 1975 when the Divisional Council moved him to Crossroads.

Mrs Mabel Jayobo said she and her husband was qualified to be in Cape Town and were waiting for accommodation in Guguletu.

If they accepted her rent, she asked, why did they now want to demolish her shack?

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MP's wife halts demolishers

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Josie Olivier, wife of the United Party MP for Edenvale, Prof Nic Olivier, and nine other women prevented a Public Works Department team from demolishing shacks in Modderdam Road squatter camp yesterday.

Mrs Olivier said the "aggressive and surly" leader of the demolition team refused to say on what authority he was carrying out demolition. He asked her what business it was of hers and if it was her land or house.

"I told him it was not my

land or house, but that I was here to help fellow human beings," she said.

"We just decided to hang around and see what happened. The man said he had all day and the women agreed they had the same amount of time — so everybody waited," she said.

She said the man eventually packed up his equipment and left. "He was very cross."

"Every white person in Cape Town should see the stark sheer horror and conditions in the camps," she said. — DDC.

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PWD men at camp?

Cape Times 12/3/77
Staff Reporter

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THE secretary for Public Works, Mr M M du Preez, said yesterday that the men Mrs Josie Olivier and nine other women prevented from demolishing shacks in Modderdam Road squatter camp could have been from his department.

This week Mrs Olivier, wife of the United Party MP for Edenvale, Professor Nic Olivier, accompanied nine other women to various squatter camps in the Peninsula, and came across a man in Modderdam Road camp who was very "aggressive and surly" towards them.

They spent the whole day there and eventually the man left with his team. She said they were from the PWD.

Mr Du Preez said: "If Mrs Olivier saw a work team there it could have been men from my department, because they go there every day."

"If a shack is in the course of construction and not occupied, my men pull it down. This is to prevent people from erecting new shacks."

skills are acquired at school and

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Skills are your measure which

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What you want to change

PERMANENT, what you can change about yourself and what you cannot change. Now let's look at a practical example which shows different standards of basic skills. The skills we shall examine are

vocabulary, fluency, social skill and reasoning skill. Katinka left school after Standard Seven and James left with Matigsi. They are both intelligent girls and they have not tinkered. Your compare as telephonist and receptionist that a factory and others from wherever city you are. Let us show they would direct you are sitting in front of

Talks on squatters

A delegation of five Johannesburg coloured leaders left for Cape Town today to meet three Cabinet Ministers on the future of 231 coloured squatters in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg.

Mr David Curry, an executive member of the Coloured Representative Council, will join the delegation in Cape Town and will also lead the delegation.

The ministers they are to meet tomorrow are Mr Steyn (Community Development), Mr Smith (Coloured Relations) and Dr van der Merwe (Department of Health).

The leaders will submit a memorandum to the ministers which they prepared at the weekend.

One recommendation is that the squatters be allowed to remain in the homes they now occupy.

A Supreme Court ruled three weeks ago that the squatters have until next Wednesday to vacate.

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Total product will diminish because the extra units of the

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The law of diminishing marginal returns demonstrates that, as

more and more of a variable input is put to work with a fixed

amount of another input :

Allocation of resources among alternate uses.

Prices.

Quantity of money.

Total resources.

Which one of the following must be held constant in drawing up

a production-possibility frontier ?

Would still be beneficial even if everyone were exactly alike.

Lead to economics of mass production.

Are limited by the extent of the market.

Lead to more economic interdependence.

Cannot exist in say the Soviet Union where the price system

does not operate.

Specialisation and division of labour

Choose the statement that is incorrect.

A p.p. frontier going from NW to SE.

A p.p. frontier being a "bowed-out" curve.

The law of Diminishing Marginal Returns.

A p.p. frontier of constant slope.

A p.p. frontier of varying slope.

Choose the statement that is incorrect.

Specialisation and division of labour

Choose the statement that is incorrect.

A p.p. frontier going from NW to SE.

A p.p. frontier being a "bowed-out" curve.

The law of Diminishing Marginal Returns.

A p.p. frontier of constant slope.

A p.p. frontier of varying slope.

Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee

*2) Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether he or any Deputy Minister in his Department received a request for a meeting with the legal representatives of the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee; if so, what (a) was his reply and (b) were the reasons for it.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) The request was refused.

(b) The matters raised in the letter of request had already been explained to them by officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

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4. None of the above.
5. Two of the above.

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4. To increase the p
5. None of the above

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5. Increasing costs

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1. Total resources.
2. Quantity of money.
3. Money income.
4. Prices.
5. Allocation of resources among alternate uses.

8. Which one of the following must be held constant in drawing up

1. Lead to economics of mass production.
2. Are limited by the extent of the market.
3. Lead to more economic interdependence.
4. Cannot exist in say the Soviet Union where the price system
5. Would still be beneficial even if everyone were exactly alike.

7. Choose the statement that is incorrect.

1. A p.p. frontier going from NW to SE.
2. A p.p. frontier being a "bowed-out" curve.
3. The law of Diminishing Marginal Returns.
4. A p.p. frontier of constant slope.
5. A p.p. frontier of varying slope.

6. The law of increasing (relative) cost is incompatible with

Handard 8 @ col 638 15/3/77

Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee

305

*1. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether he received a request for a meeting with the legal representatives of the Modderdam Road Squatters' Committee; if so, what (a) was his reply and (b) were the reasons for it.

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Community Development):

No.

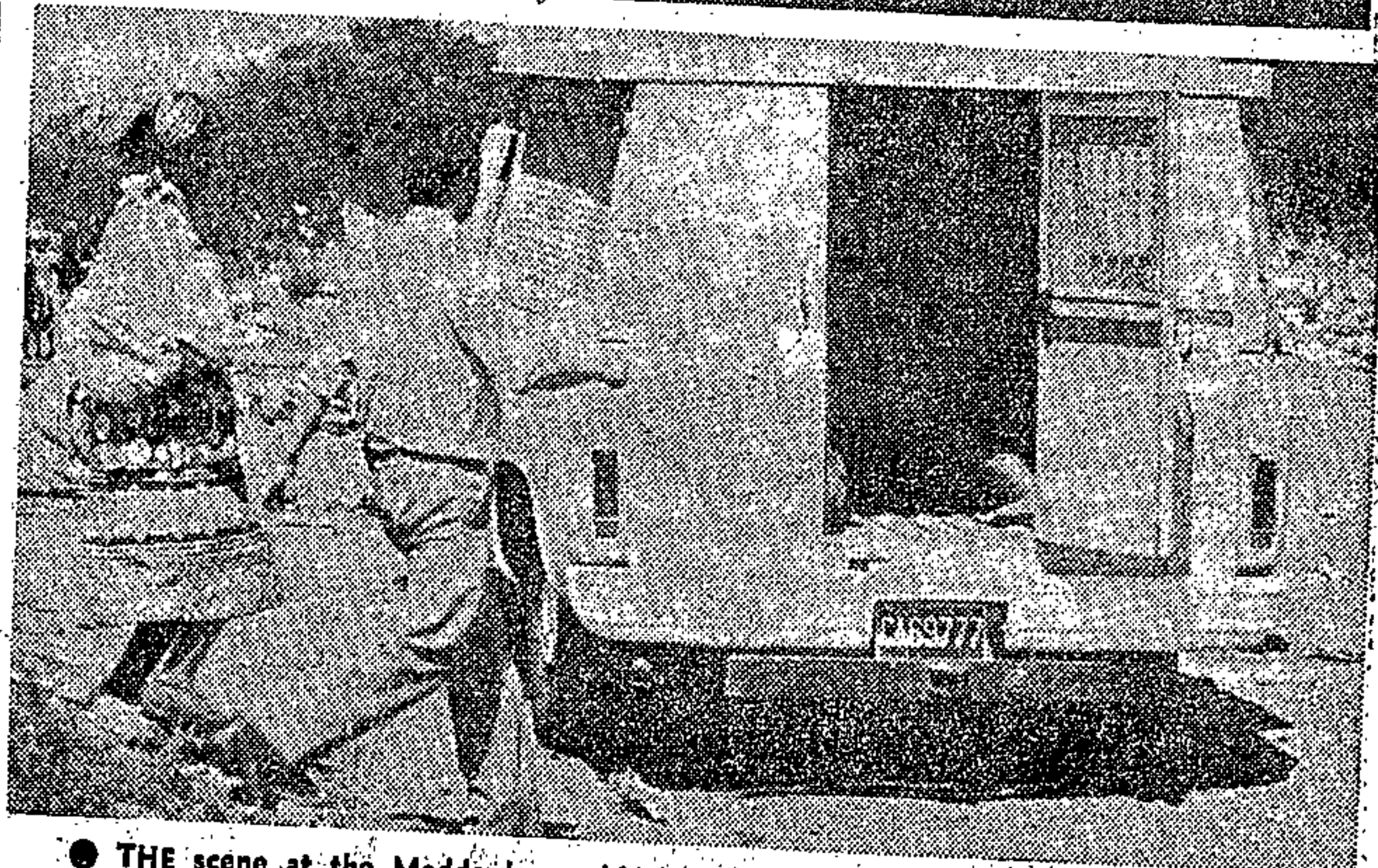
(a) and (b) fall away.

* * * * *

(10 marks)

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

More than 20 arrested



● THE scene at the Modderdam rubbish tip last Thursday where armed BAAB officials arrested women and bundled them into vans.

Swoop on women at rubbish dump

Herald 15/3/77 (305)

By Shen Colman

LAST Thursday afternoon a 10-van convoy of Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) vans moved nose-to-tail through the back streets of Bellville, swooped on the huge municipal rubbish dump near Modderdam Road, and arrested over 20 women who were sifting through the waste.

On reaching the dumping grounds the vans sped off in different directions, stopped, and Board officials, armed with pistols, jumped out and began chasing after women who were scattered about the area collecting rubbish. Terrified women ran screaming with officials in hot pursuit.

Amid the mayhem one woman who was about to be forcibly separated from her young child, was allowed to go free because she refused to leave him behind.

She was 38-year-old Mrs Ednie Pietersen from Guguletu, who had come to collect discarded plastic bags. With her was her nine-year-old son David, who was crying with fear when a man with a pistol tried to arrest him and his mother. A second official shouted out that they didn't want children, so they threatened to take his mother away and leave him on his own.

PLEADED

While I was taking pictures of the incident, a terrified Mrs Pietersen pleaded with the officials not to separate her from her child. Then suddenly they changed their minds and let the mother and her child go.

Meanwhile the other women were packed into the vans and carried



● THIS woman until a few minutes earlier was quietly sifting through the rubbish. Suddenly she found herself being chased by armed officials and then she was bundled into the van and taken away.

away. Officials on the spot refused to explain what the raid was all about, and I was asked what I was doing in the area.

The next day, the Board's Chief Director, Mr A. MacLachlan, told me he 'didn't want to give an explanation' why 10 BAAB vans conducted a raid on a rubbish dump and suggested I phone Bellville Municipality.

Town Engineer Mr J. Marshall said the people were trespassing on private property. He said Bellville Municipality have an arrangement with the police and the Board to clear people from the dump.

The reason the Board was involved was because he presumed the people were 'mostly Bantus,' said Mr Marshall.

Angry squatters plead for demolition to stop

EAST LONDON — Coloured squatters, angered by the destruction of homes in Duncan Village which they believe should be given to them, have held a meeting with the Coloured Management Committee on the Parkside field.

The chairman of the CMC, Mr P. Mopp, said the squatters could not understand why the Bantu Affairs Administration Board was pulling down houses in the Mpuku Street district when there were at least 57 families living in the bush.

"No matter how bad it is, they would rather have a roof and basic health

facilities than have to live in the bush.

Mr Mopp said a suggestion from the Department of Community Development that a law be promulgated to make it illegal for people to squat in certain areas had been turned down by the CMC.

"We asked that East London be exempt from any such law because of the long waiting list for houses and the need to accommodate those people living in the bush — many of whom are decent people with steady jobs."

Mr Mopp said he feared the very young living in the bush would die in the coming winter months.

The chairman of the council's Action Committee, Mr D. J. Card, said it had already been decided to ask BAAB to stop demolishing homes that could be used to house Coloureds.

The homes are all so-called emergency houses which are demolished as blacks are moved to Mdantsane. The area is zoned for eventual Coloured occupation.

"We will ask BAAB to cooperate with us and not to demolish those homes which can be used. But some of the houses are in a bad way and the community toilets are filthy and blocked," Mr Card said. — DDR.

Squatters at church; councillor not guilty

CAPE TOWN — A Wynberg magistrate, Mr G. A. Dell, said yesterday it would appear that "something good" had come out of a gathering of Grassy Park squatters earlier this year at a Dutch Reformed Church in Rondebosch.

Mr Dell, who found Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the Cape City Council's housing committee, not guilty of the main charge of convening or addressing a prohibited gathering, said he understood the squatters now had alternative housing.

Mrs Stott, who accompanied two bus-loads of rain-soaked squatters to

the church, was found guilty on a second charge of attending a prohibited gathering. She was cautioned and discharged.

Earlier the magistrate said that a definition of the term "common purpose" was important for the case. "Mrs Stott's sole object was to try to alleviate the suffering of the squatters by finding shelter for them," he said.

The common purpose of the gathering was to let the Minister of Community Development see the squatters "in the hopes that he would take pity on them and provide shelter." — DDC.

305

Offers of jobs and houses flow in for squatters

Staff Reporter

OFFERS of employment and accommodation are beginning to flow in for the hundreds of Modderdam squatters living on borrowed time in their shanties.

A Somerset West estate has offered to house and give work to 40 families and several other Boland farmers say squatter families can move into their vacant labourers' houses and begin work immediately.

People have approached the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation — one of the bodies helping to co-ordinate relief efforts for the squatters — with similar offers. A Maitland man has informed the committee of a vacancy for a single pensioner, and two houses — near schools — have been made available for squatters at a holiday camp near Mamre.

Exodus unlikely

But in spite of the encouraging response from farmers and others, there is unlikely to be an exodus to the country areas, say welfare workers. They point out that most squatter families have lived in the Peninsula area all their lives and would be hesitant about going to live in an unfamiliar district.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee, said he had received a number of calls from various parts of the Boland. One farmer offered accommodation and employment at a rate of R2,50 a day out of season and R5 to R6 in season.

Survey

Mr Roberts could not say how many squatters would be prepared to move from the Peninsula but he added that he knew of two families who had already left.

A recent survey of the Modderdam squatter camp by Professor Wolfgang Thomas, under the auspices of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, showed that only 1,2 percent of the Coloured households in the camp came from outside the Peninsula. Among African squatters 12,3 percent came from outside the Peninsula and another 25,7 percent from Transkei.

(Professor Thomas was deported last week.)

The chairman of the Central Board of Farmers' Associations, Mr P de W Viljoen, said from Worcester yesterday that the farming community was prepared to rehouse the squatter community. He was not sure how

many workers' houses were available but knew of many farmers who were seeking a labour force.

He advised squatters or welfare bodies to telephone farmers' associations in the various districts to find out about available work and accommodation.

"The wages may be lower than in the cities," he said, "but the fringe benefits will in the long run far outweigh that factor."

Mr Viljoen emphasized that if the squatter families did go to farms, they should be prepared to stay and work and not change their minds after a few days. Most farmers would prefer families, he said, as this provided a certain stability.

A spokesman for the Boland Agricultural Union in Paarl told the Cape Times it was up to individual farmers and farmers' associations to make up their work force.

"As far as I know there is no central recruiting body," he said, "but I do know that there is a lot of work available at this time of year and farmers are seeking men."

New phenomenon

● The Modderdam squatters are a relatively new phenomenon, according to the Cape Flats Interim Accommodation Committee. Mr Roberts said the community was probably not older than three years. He said his organization was formed because no one appeared to be taking an active interest in the plight of squatters in the Cape Flats.

"Now we are in a position to help by gathering advice and aid and distributing it where it will be most effective."

Asked how the committee helped the squatters in legal wrangles, Mr Roberts explained: "We advise them of their rights and let them decide what they want to do."

Money

"If they choose to seek legal advice then we put them in touch with a suitable attorney. We also help them financially — but they also help themselves."

Mr Roberts said the squatters had managed to collect several hundred rand towards legal costs. The Belhar Ratepayers' Association (Belhar is an elite Coloured suburb near the squatter camp), has also collected at least R450. A spokesman for the association, Mr Dennis Hendricks, told the Cape Times a special bank account had been opened for the squatters.

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'Something good' out of gathering

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Staff Reporter

Cape Times
15/3/77

A WYNBERG magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said yesterday it would appear that "something good" had come out of a prohibited gathering of Grassy Park squatters earlier this year at a Ned Geref church in Rondebosch.

Mr Dell, who was summing up his judgment in which he found Mrs Eulalie Stott,

chairman of Cape Town City Council's housing committee, not guilty of the main charge of convening or addressing a prohibited gathering, said he understood the squatters now had alternative housing.

finding shelter for them," he said.

"The accused thought it would be a good idea to see Mr Marais Steyn (Minister of Community Development)."

The squatters were loaded into two buses and "eventually, after meandering through various streets" they reached the church in Rondebosch, where Mrs Stott expected to see Mr Steyn.

Mr Steyn was not at the church but the State President was there.

Mr Dell said the common purpose of the gathering was to let the Minister of Community Development see the squatters "in the hopes that he would take pity on them and provide shelter".

In transit

The common purpose had not evolved at the church, however, but elsewhere. The court was satisfied that Mrs Stott organized the gathering, but that this took place in transit to the church and not at the church itself. Mr Dell found that the notice prohibiting all gatherings which the defence had contended was ultra vires was in fact intra vires.

Miss J. M. le Roux appeared for the State and Mr H. Snitcher QC, assisted by Mr R. D. McDougall and instructed by Syfrat, Godfontein and Louw, appeared for Mrs Stott.

To find shelter

After her arrival at the Grassy Park squatters' camp the accused found the homeless squatters soaked through by the previous night's storm.

Mrs Stott's "sole object was to try and alleviate the suffering of the squatters by

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THE SQUATTER ROWS DRAG ON...

SUNDAY TIMES
(EXTRA)
13/3/77

... and the children

watch and wonder

Sunday Times Reporter

MORE THAN 560 squatter families at the huge Modderdam Road squatters camp near Cape Town are still living under the threat of imminent eviction while a legal battles rages about their heads.

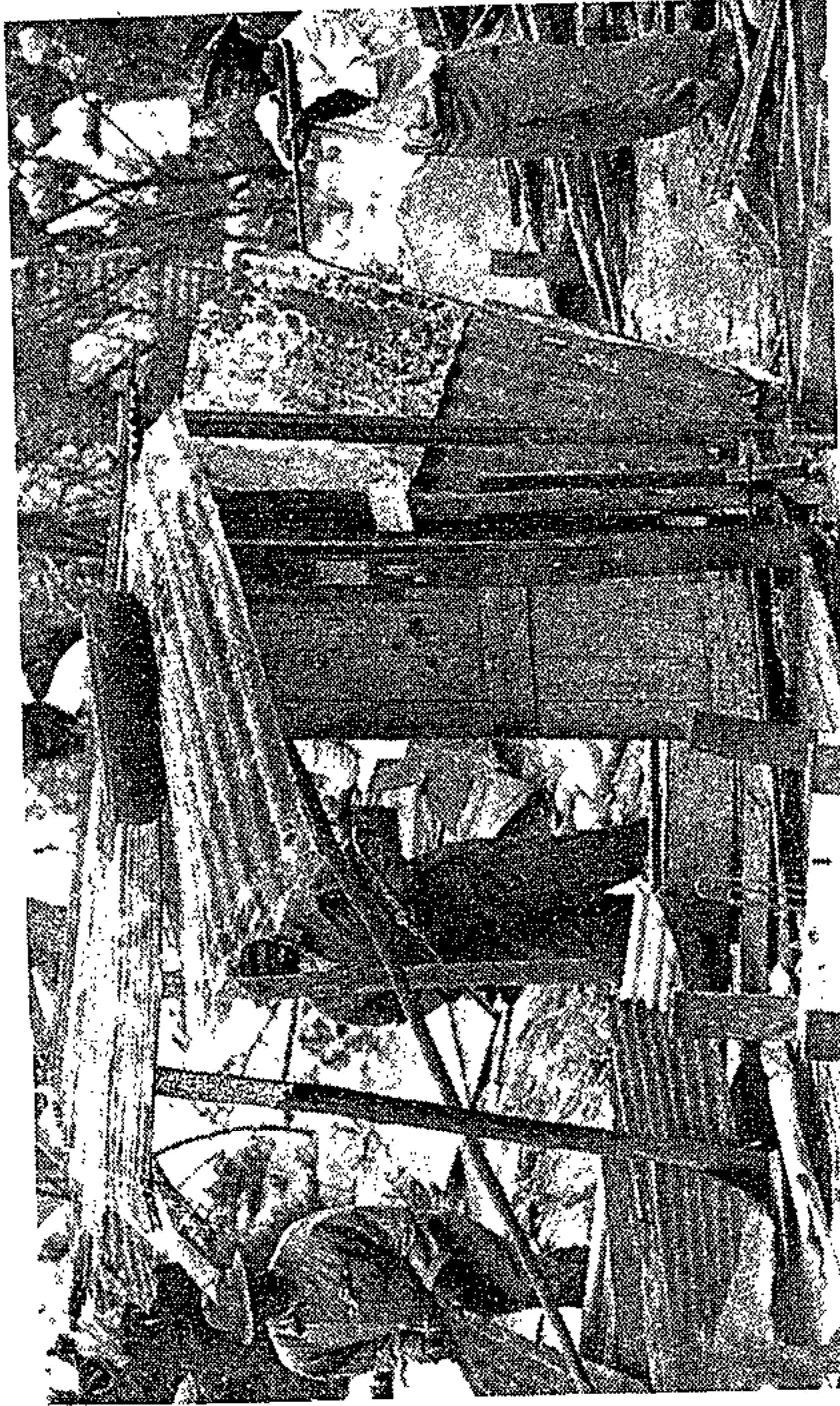
The issues are simple — to stay in the relative security of the camp where they have learnt to live together as a close community, or to leave for an uncertain future elsewhere.

The land they are living on is owned by the Department of Public Works which has issued eviction notices to the families.

When the deadline of the notices was reached last week, two of the squatters applied for an urgent interdict preventing the PWD from demolishing their homes.

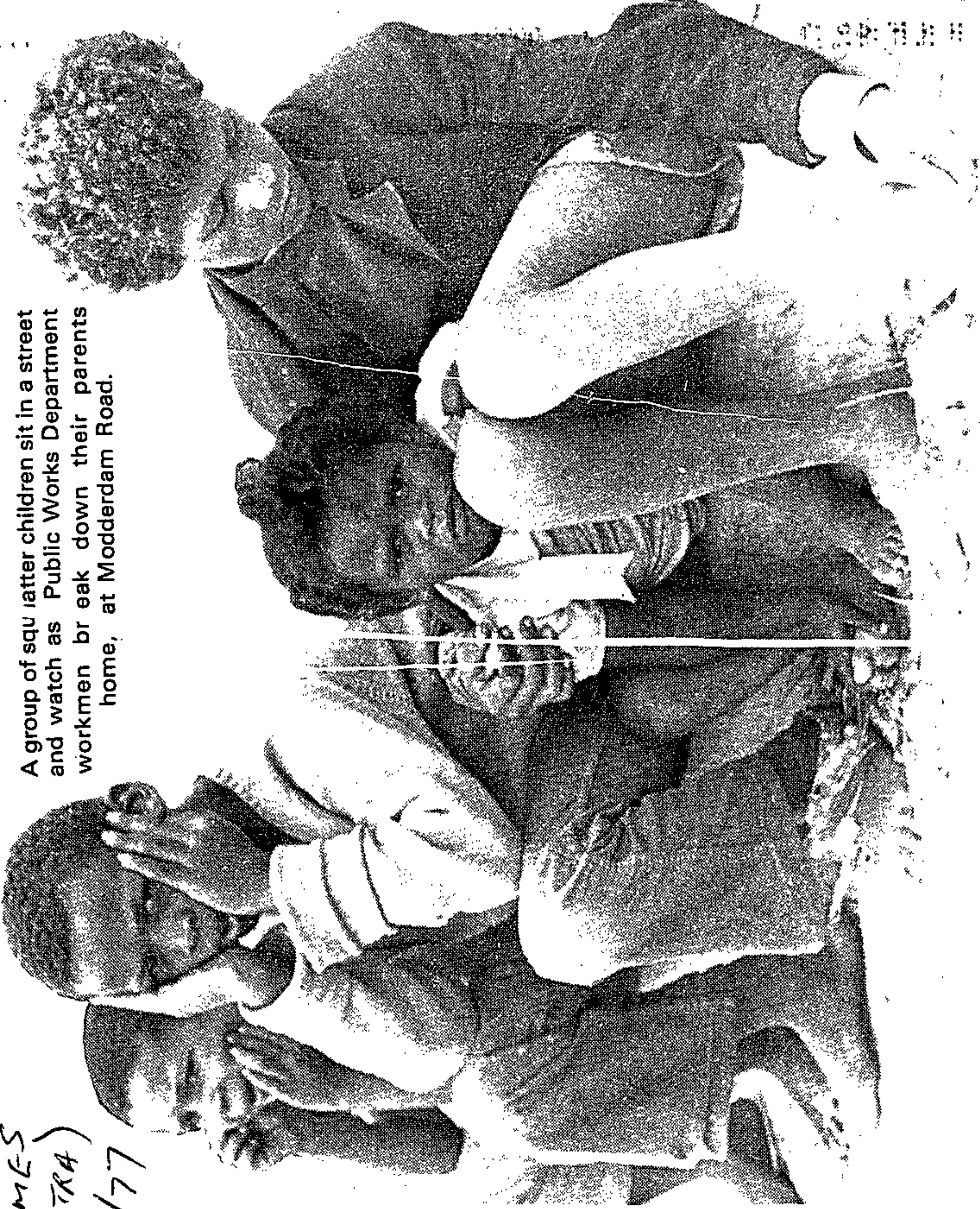
It was granted and a return date for the case was set for April 19.

Until then the PWD is un-



Workers from the Public Works Department demolish a family's home.

A group of squatter children sit in a street and watch as Public Works Department workmen break down their parents' home, at Modderdam Road.



likely to act on the eviction notices in case they may be ordered to re-build the homes they have demolished.

Meanwhile, the authorities have drawn up plans for a massive relocation of the homes belonging to Africans — who comprise more than 80 percent of the camp.

The Bantu Affairs Ad-

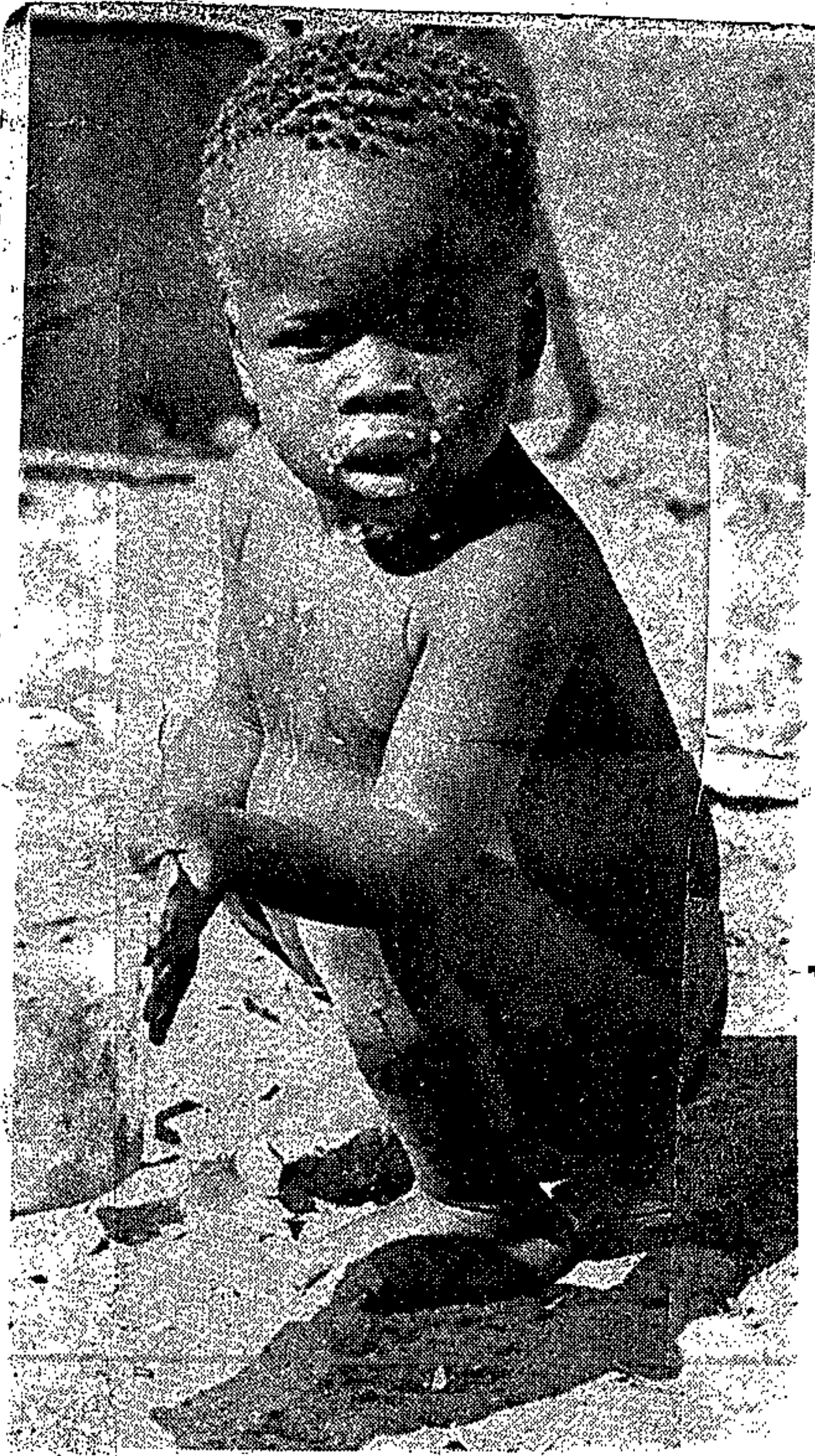
ministration Board has set aside a piece of ground at Nyanga called the KTC emergency camp.

The director of the board, Mr A MacLachlan, said this week that the site could be "extended" to cope with up to 400 households for those Africans and their families "who qualify".

The idea is to encourage African families to move to Nyanga before they are forcibly evicted, but there have

clearing the Modderdam squatters camp the African squatters will be moved to Nyanga. For the last two weeks the Bantu Affairs Administration Board has been operating a mobile office at the camp.

13/3/77



Now he is playing in the sand. A few hours later, he and his parents had no home because it had been demolished.

been few takers.

At the end of last week only two people had applied to move to Nyanga. Residents at Modderdam say that they will be intimidated if they leave voluntarily.

However, the Modderdam Committee member who has been organizing residents at the camp, Mr Simon Bosman, denied that pressure was being put on people not to leave if they wanted to.

"If we are given alternative housing then we will go," he said.

Almost a quarter of the squatters are Coloured people.

For them the future is even more uncertain. They have nowhere to go if they are forced to leave Modderdam.

While the Africans are at least being provided with Nyanga as a refuge, the Department of Community Development has not yet said where it intends re-siting the Coloured squatters.

The vast majority of Modderdam squatters would rather remain where they are.

"We get along with one another," one of the residents said last week. "We are happy here. If we could be allowed to stay I think many people will be surprised by what we could accomplish at Modderdam."

RDM 16/3/77

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Squatters plea rejected

16/3/77
RDM

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Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — A request by the legal representatives of the Modderdam Road Squatters Committee for a meeting with the Minister or Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has been refused.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, in reply to a question by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, the Progress MP for Rondebosch.

The request had been turned down, Mr Botha said, because the matters raised by the legal representatives had "already been explained to them by the officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development."

305

ARGUS 16/3/77

4

Farm squatting is 'impractical'

The Argus Boland Bureau
STELLENBOSCH. —
Professor S. P. Cilliers,
head of the Depart-

ment of Sociology at
Stellenbosch Univer-
sity, yesterday des-
cribed as 'impractical'

suggestions to rehouse
squatters in the many
cottages standing
empty on labour-

starved farms in the
Western Cape.

Professor Cilliers said few squatters came from purely rural areas and it would be almost impos- sible to attract them back to the platteland unless continuous employment could be found for all the economically active mem- bers of individual house- holds.

Commenting on reports that farmers hit by labour shortages were offering accommodation to squat- ter families, explained that one of the major reasons for the exodus from the platteland to ur- ban areas was that agri- culture traditionally of- fered continuous em- ployment only to adult men.

ALL MEMBERS

But the trend for some time has been that all members of the family of economically active age, irrespective of sex, wanted employment to sup- plement the family in- come.

Professor Cilliers dis- closed that he was work- ing on a second survey similar to one he released in 1972 which generated widespread debate on the squatter problem.

In his original report Professor Cilliers de- scribed the squatter prob- lem in the greater Cape Town region as a crisis. He said it appeared that very little had happened to alter the picture since.

40 PERCENT

Roughly four out of 10 members of the Coloured labour force of the region were still not properly housed.

There were an esti- mated 173 000 squatters in 1972. Professor Cilliers es- timated the present squat- ter population at between 200 000 and 250 000.

less friend
(sometimes
them!)

How others
see yourself

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Behaviour,
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What you want

PERSONALITY, you as a unique
person

MATURITY, how you cope with
life

CULTURE, Black, White, English,
Afrikaans, Catholic, N.G.K.,
Muslim, Jewish, etc.

PERMANENCY, what you can change
about yourself and what you
cannot change

You will gather from Box 7 that most of the
about yourself you will have learnt from others
your school performance with that of others and
you are. Others will tell you if you are friend

Warning on squatter camp 'underground'

305
Cape Times 17/3/77

Staff Reporter

A RETIRED Director of Bantu Affairs for the Cape Town City Council, Mr S A Rogers, says the squatter camps in the Cape Peninsula could become the focal point of underground Black political activity.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Rogers, who retired in 1965, said the only way to solve the problem was to reverse the flow of Blacks to South African cities by creating job opportunities in the homelands.

"This is a problem all over Africa," he said. "The squatter population around Lusaka is twice that which lives in the city. The rural areas get denuded as people

are attracted to the glamour and bright lights of big city life."

Mr Rogers said the authorities would not solve the problem by issuing seven-day eviction notices — "This immediately raises the sympathies of people and hence you get something like the SHELTER fund."

There were two ways of stopping or at least alleviating

the problem, he said. The first was to allow the existing squatter camps to develop along site and service lines. The second was to try and stop the Africans from arriving in the Peninsula.

"Neither is very satisfactory though. Housing will never catch up with the birthrate of those who stay in the Peninsula, and it will be virtually impossible to stop those who wish to come here."

Mr Rogers said even the measures taken during the war years to prevent an influx of Africans from the homelands had been unsuccessful. These had included a ban on travel by lorry or car from the homelands to the Peninsula, in which vehicles could be confiscated.

Another measure was to prevent Africans from purchasing train tickets beyond a certain point such as Mossel Bay . . . "but they would merely disembark, walk to the next station and buy an ongoing ticket to Cape Town from there".

A complicating factor in the squatter equation was the fact that most Blacks in the Cape were eligible for Transkei citizenship and travel documents which made it that much more difficult for the authorities to cope with people who travelled legally to Cape Town from Transkei.

"I don't think the problem will ever be solved — it's very difficult," he said.

Capetonians set example in the squatter crisis

Cape Times 17/3/77

305

From Mrs CONSTANCE KOZA, Director, Inter Church Aid, South African Council of Churches (Johannesburg):

AS ONE who is intimately involved in self-help throughout South Africa, I would like to say a word of hearty congratulations to the people of Cape Town for the way in which they have responded to the squatter crisis.

What I saw in Cape Town on a recent visit there was an example to people all over South Africa of how to get involved in problems and their solutions instead of simply waiting for the Government to do something, or pointing fingers at the Government.

I would like to comment on two letters (Cape Times, March 8). Firstly, with regard to Mrs Marjorie Bakker's suggestions about site-and-service schemes, and so on, while these are good I think she tends to distract attention from the core of a problem which afflicts not only Cape Town but most South African cities, and that is the effect of the Group Areas Act.

While this Act continues to apply, while it reserves large unused spaces for whites, while it clears people out of District Six and then leaves the ground unused for years, the best site-and-service scheme would be a mere palliative — a stinking plaster over a festering wound. Blacks could not accept any such thing in the long run while they are jammed in the least desirable living areas and the space allotted to them for natural growth is pegged. And let me say that what makes Blacks very bitter is that while



they are expected to control their growth rate, white immigrants are still being brought into the country at a fast rate.

This is one of the reasons why I reject the letter of Mr D H Overton. While the white population continues to boost its numbers artificially in this way, he can whistle for the moon if he expects the black population to apply the brakes on its own growth.

In addition, as one who has written an MA thesis on family planning, I can assure Mr Overton that nowhere in the world has anyone been able to force family planning on anyone. It only works when people apply it themselves out of their own free will, comes into play only under certain conditions — when they feel

they have something to live for, a definite goal in life, and when they feel that society accords them a place of respect and their proper human dignity.

Any society which does not accord these basics punishes itself in the end by having forced upon itself a great mass of underfed, discontented people who form a powder of unrest. And Mr Overton should know that the "Lifeboat Ethic" he speaks about is not only inhuman, but totally foolish. The best lifeboat in the world doesn't have a hope when it is in a sea full of drowning people. Anyone who thinks he can escape the consequences of a world in which the mass of population is starving needs his head read.

Again let me say to the people of Cape Town: Keep up your good work on the squatter problem. You are providing an example to the rest of South Africa.

The first squatter

From Miss C ROBINSON (Sea Point):

FURTHER to my letter (Cape Times, March 3) regarding the first squatter, I find Dr Chris Barnard's remarks the most enlightening. He states that "the present Government brought about the necessary changes in the law on the prevention of unlawful squatting in 1976 to deal more effectively with the problem. This law applies to all racial groups and to my knowledge white squatter areas have not been allowed to develop.

There is no evidence, therefore, to believe that double standards have been applied".

If immediate attention had been given to the first squatter and work and decent accommodation provided, surely it would have been easier to assist a few at a time than in this mad rush when years of misery (particularly in the rainy season) have already been suffered by these poor souls.

Instead of bothering about fortunate people already in beautiful homes such as I have seen, with building inspectors quibbling about an owner being a fraction out in an extension, it would seem to me to be more appropriate to attend to people with no roof at all.

Modderdam:

Cape Times 17/3/77 Request

by Transkei

By DAVID WILLERS

THE TRANSKEI Government has demanded full details of the Modderdam Road squatters camp from the South African Government.

Squatter rooms demolished — report

OFFICIALS from the Department of Public Works moved into the Modderdam squatter camp on Friday under police escort and demolished rooms attached to three shacks, say community workers.

Sources told the Cape Times that the officials pulled down one room of a shack on site number K32, occupied by Mr Tembin Xhosa Konile, leaving only one room for a whole family.

The sources said the process was repeated at number M93, occupied by Mr Eric Morris, and at number O35, occupied by Mr Booi Chakein. In the latter case only one room was left to accommodate six people, said the sources, who gave the registration numbers of police vehicles they said were present at the time.

The Regional Director of Public Works, Mr G du Toit Roux, declined to comment on the claims, and the Secretary for Public Works, Mr M M du Preez, said he had no information on the matter.

Aid appeal

A renewed appeal was made yesterday for clothing, blankets, tents and food for scores of Kraaifontein squatters who have been living in the open since their shacks were demolished.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim

The Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, said yesterday that a diplomatic note had been despatched to the Department of Foreign Affairs requesting details of circumstances surrounding the possible eviction of Transkei squatters from the camp. He had been unsuccessful in obtaining the details himself.

"We are interested to know the number of Transkei citizens living there," Professor Njisane said. "I have personally visited the camp three times already and it is obvious to me that many of the people living there come from the Transkei."

Professor Njisane said the note was sent a week before the eviction orders were issued to Modderdam residents.

No records

He had found that the authorities had no records of the people living there.

Initially it had been the intention of the Transkei Government to ask for a stay of eviction pending further discussions between his government and the South African Government on the issue. There was now more time to decide what action to take since the authorities had not acted on the eviction orders.

Professor Njisane described conditions at the camp as "frightening" and said it reminded him of squatters camps he had seen in Durban in 1950.

He could not understand, he said, how such a huge squatters complex could have been allowed to grow "under the noses of the authorities".

Spokesmen for the

305



Some of the key people involved in putting SHELTER'S proposals into operation, studying a model completed yesterday to illustrate emergency low-cost housing of the core, or "starter" type that has been proposed by SHELTER'S consultants. On the left Miss Ann Olivier, an assistant architect working on the project, indicates a feature to Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA); Mr Derry Fitnum, Warden of Cafda (standing); Dr Oscar Wollheim, a SHELTER trustee, and Mr Revel Fox whose firm, Revel Fox and Partners, are the consultant architect-planners in the project.

SHELTER: What can be done

Chief Reporter

WITH the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund continuing to swell, the consultant architects and planners in the scheme have

prepared a detailed report and a scale model to show what can be done in the way of emergency low-cost housing.

It is hoped that a start will be made soon on this type of

"core" housing, once the sites have been made available and the local authorities have approved the SHELTER proposals. A number of sites have already been identified.

The core, or "starter" houses proposed by the consultants consist mainly of fireproof cooking facilities with toilet and washroom, to which the occupier will be encouraged to add a room or rooms either with his own materials or with materials lent, sold or leased to him by SHELTER.

Alternatively, the "starter" might consist of the basic facilities with one room already built, to which the occupier could add other rooms as time and finance permit.

SHELTER'S consultants, Revel Fox and Partners, say in their report that three courses of action are considered worthy of investigation:

- The provision of contractor-built core or starter units on sites serviced by local authorities;

- The immediate improvement and rudimentary servicing of existing squatter settlements as emergency housing of a temporary nature; and

- The improvement and upgrading of existing illegal housing to form permanent settlements.

On the first proposal, the consultants say that wherever possible this "starter" housing should fulfil all planning criteria considered necessary for permanent settlement, with particular emphasis on:

- Reasonable proximity to work, schools, shopping, health services and recreation;

- Space to provide all neighbourhood amenities, and

- Where land is not subdivided, service costs could be reduced by designing sites with narrow frontages, so as to increase the number of houses in relation to the length of serviced roads.

The report says that as it is unlikely that all sites made available for this starter-house scheme will be fully serviced, these three options can be considered:

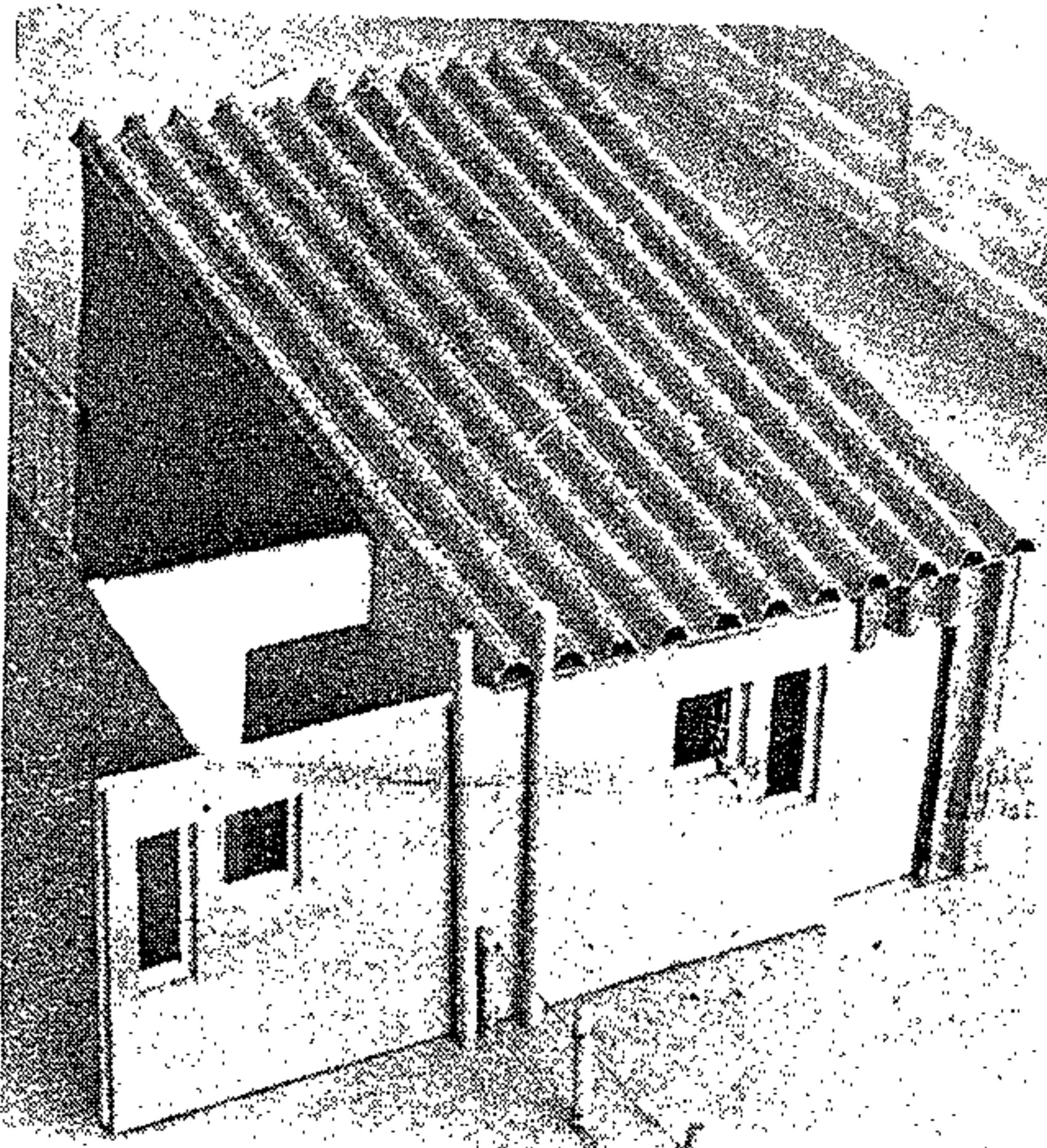
- A site, with water-point and bucket sanitation;

- A site, with core, that is a toilet, shower, sink and a length of fireproof party wall; and

- A site with core plus one living room.

Various design options are illustrated in the report, indicating a wide range of choice to suit the needs of the occupants at different stages of family growth and development.

In the meantime the executive of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) has decided to ask the SHELTER trustees, who will meet as a board for the first time on Monday, to erect a series of reception centres to which people may go while awaiting resettlement in more permanent shelter.



A close-up of part of the model, showing a basic "starter" house of the type proposed.

THE FORGOTTEN ONES

EAST LONDON — They are the no-hopers, the forgotten people. They are the squatters of East London.

They live like outcasts around the Coloured townships of Parkside, Charles Lloyd Township and around the rubbish dump at Second Creek.

Many are decent people with steady jobs. But there are no homes for them and they have been forced into the bush to live in hovels under old pieces of tin and wood.

With 1 440 families waiting for economic and sub-economic houses, the people of the bush have waited for years for decent homes. One family has been on the waiting list for 12 years.

The squatters said they had been disregarded when houses were allocated in sub-economic areas.

Many have been waiting for between six and 12 years for homes.

Last year the Department of Community Development ran out of housing money and municipalities were forced to provide their own finance for economic and sub-economic housing projects.

This money will be refunded to the municipalities after the budget at the end of this month, but community development has frozen all new housing projects and East London has been caught in the middle with no on-going housing schemes.

Speaking up on behalf of inhabitants of Mpuku Street squatters colony, near Charles Lloyd Township, Mr S. Jasson, said the area was unhygienic and unhealthy.

"We have no water, lights and proper toilet facilities," he said. "We have to beg water from our neighbours in Charles Lloyd Township and Parkside and sometimes we are turned away because people there have to pay for their water."

"We have to use the bush as out toilet. There appears no hope of living decently like human beings. We are the forgotten children of East London City Council and the Government."

"If they cared about us

they would have tried to give us decent homes. Instead, we live like outcasts.

"How can we bring up our children like this?"

Mr Jasson, who came from Mount Frere in 1972 to work in East London, is a painter who had to stop work because of asthma.

He was forced to put up a shack in the Charles Lloyd bush. He is married and has two children.

Mrs H. Schonkwyk, a mother of four children, who live in the bush bordering Ranonkel Street, Parkridge, said her husband, Mr Abraham Schonkwyk, had applied for a house at the Parkside housing office in 1965.

She is one of 12 families who live in the Ranonkel Street bush.

"I was married when my step-father died," she said. "My mother fell R20 in arrears with her rent and the council ejected us although my husband offered to pay R5 a week."

"My 15-month-old baby died because of the unhealthy conditions here," she said.

Mrs E. Gysman, of the same area, said her second eldest daughter, Beshelle, died when she was 20 months old. Her five-year-old daughter is being treated for tuberculosis. She has four other children.

Miss L. Nightingale, formerly of Elliotdale, and now living with her eldest daughter in Charles Lloyd bush, suggested the council should clear the bush and level off and terrace the area to ease things for the squatters.

If this were done and toilet and water facilities brought to the area, as well as pre-fabricated dwellings, they would be happy to stay.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr P. Mopp, said the problem was a matter for the city council and the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

"BAAB tried to solve the problem a few months ago by pouring petrol on the shacks off Lavender Road, Parkside, and setting them alight," he said.

"This created a further problem as the entire fencing of the Parkside sports stadium was stripped to provide new dwellings."

"The council came up with a plan for block housing, but the matter died a natural death because of a lack of funds."

"In recent weeks BAAB had demolished homes in Durean Village after the occupants were moved to Mdantsane. Surely some of the squatters should have been re-housed instead of these homes being demolished."

"Will East London wake up only when an epidemic breaks out in the squatters camps?"

Mr Mopp said most squatters were law-

abiding citizens in regular employment.

"Winter is around the corner and more children are doomed to die in the bush," he said. "Their deaths will be on the conscience of those who sleep in warm beds and who are in authority, but who are not prepared to do anything to alleviate their plight."

A suggestion from the Department of Community Development that a law be promulgated to make it illegal for people to squat in certain areas had been turned down by the CMC, Mr Mopp said.

"We asked that East London be exempted because of long waiting list for houses and the need to accommodate people living in the bush," he said.

The Eastern Cape member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr J. H. Nash, blamed the lack of forward planning of Coloured housing for the plight in which squatters find themselves.

"However, they deemed it fit to plan things like roads over and above shelter for people," he said.

"The Government now wants to punish people by the introduction of the Squatters Act."

The Councillor with the portfolio of housing, Mrs Belonsky, said the Government instead of

spending millions on defence should invest in peace and spend money on housing for deprived people.

"We visited the Department of Community Development in Pretoria recently to be told there was no money for housing projects," she said.

"This shows how wrong Government priorities are. The squatters have made every effort to help themselves under difficult conditions and are to be admired for their efforts to keep their 'homes' sur-

prisingly neat and

"While I cannot promise on behalf of council I consider it my duty to try to improve situation possibly by providing water and toilet facilities should the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board not co-operate with city council by allowing Coloureds to move into the Emergency Housing which BAAB is demolishing in Dunca Village," Mrs Belonsky said.

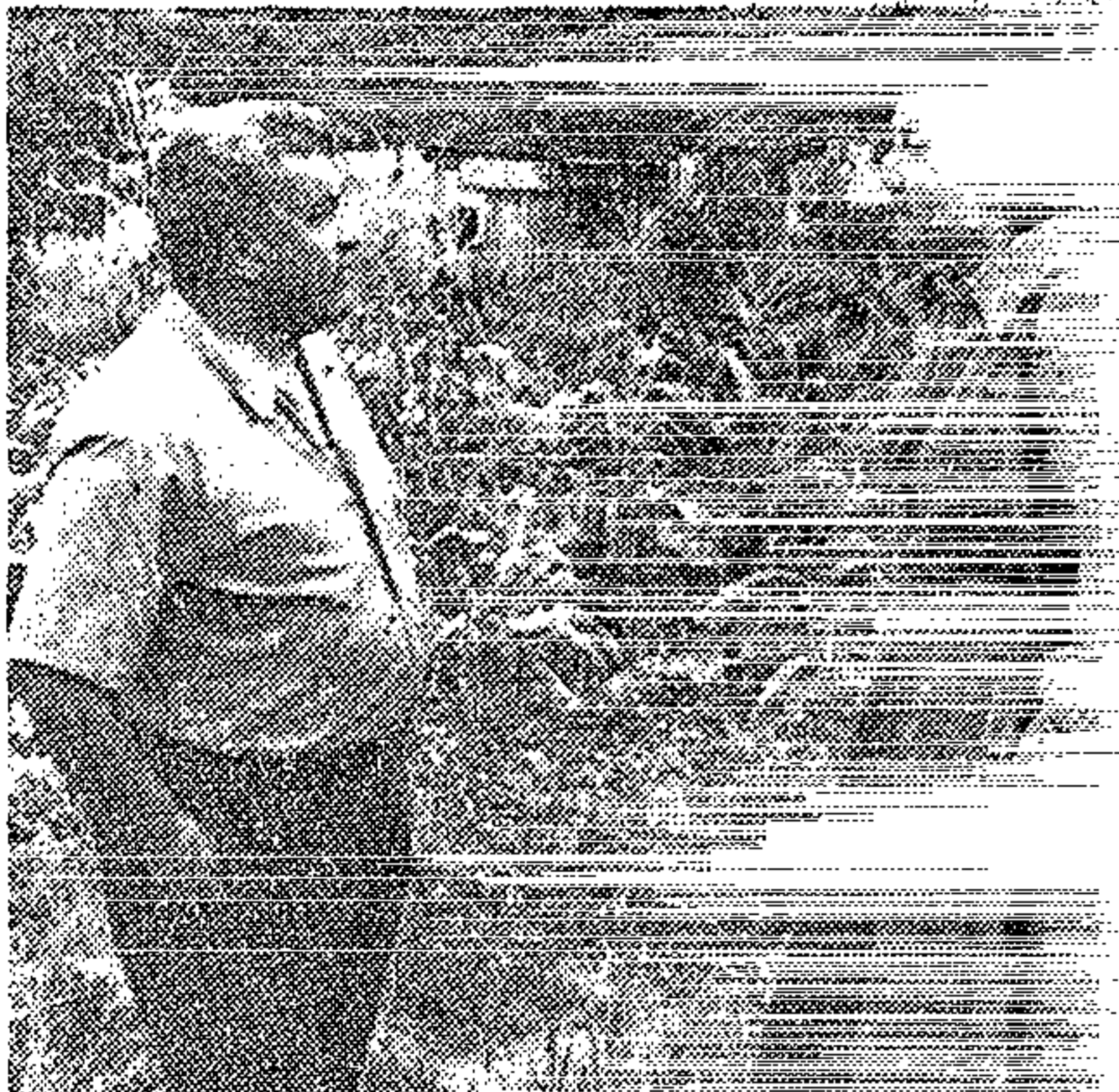
— Benito Phillips



From left: Mrs N. Schonkwyk cradling the 16-month-old child of Mrs E. Gysman (extreme right) with her four-month-old child and (centre) Lena Schonkwyk



Mr Jasson ... "We live like outcasts."



Mr Nash and Councillor Belonsky discuss the squatters plight at Mpuku Street.

Minister rejects city's proposals on squatters

305

The Argus Municipal Reporter

CITY council proposals for emergency camps or temporary housing schemes to rehouse squatter families have been firmly rejected by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

He has told the council the solution to the squatter problem lies in permanent core housing, however cheap or small, rather than perpetuating squatter camps.

But he has welcomed a suggestion by the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, that welfare organisations be urged to help alleviate the city's housing crisis.

Now, with initial Government backing and the promise of State funds

when available, Mr Brand is planning a 300-home low-cost housing experiment adjacent to Lavistown for sale to squatter families at low deposits and interest rates.

600 PLOTS

More than 600 other plots on a site known as Lot NMH are suggested for sale as vacant stands for a controlled 'self-build' project for squatters.

In a long report of today's meeting of the council's Executive Committee, Mr Brand has outlined the squatter problem, past policies, present priorities, and the results of recent top-level talks with Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Brand says he believes the problem of squatters in Cape Town can be solved only by having the money to build enough houses in the next three years.

SHORT-TERM LOAN

And if Government money is not available, he says, the City Council should look into obtaining a short-term loan.

In his report Mr Brand has recommended to the Executive Committee that urgent steps be taken to acquire more land for Coloured housing near Vrygrond and east and west of Mitchell's Plain, that R54 000 be spent to improve the squatter camp established by the council at Vrygrond, and that employers and the SHELTER fund be asked to help.

MOBILISED

Mr Brand says: 'If the squatter problem — and indeed the whole problem of poverty, malnutrition, unemployment, under-employment and inadequate housing — is to be seriously tackled, the resources of the community must be fully mobilised. Monetary donations and concern are not enough.'

Mr Brand says the long-term solution cannot lie in ever-increasing expenditure on housing in the Peninsula, where work opportunities will eventually become near-static. And when Mitchell's Plain is completed there will be virtually no more land in Cape Town for housing.

FUTURE CENTRES

The time has arrived when these long-term problems should receive serious attention, with a view to influencing Government policies towards further decentralisation and directing controlled migration towards future centres of employment.

Mr Brand said the need had never been greater for simple 'self-build' schemes which would last for at least 40 years to qualify for sub-economic loans.

Govt plan for African squatters

Cape Times
21/3/77

Staff Reporter

THE Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, said yesterday that the Government had approved a scheme involving commerce and industry which was aimed at solving the African squatter crisis in the Peninsula.

In a wide-ranging interview Mr Botha, the man most intimately involved with the squatter problem in the whole of the Western Cape, told the Cape Times there were ambitious plans to counter the problem.

"There can be no question," he said, "that people who enter the Peninsula illegally and who also squat illegally on land belonging to others, will have to return to their places of origin. Their actions cannot be condoned."

Plan

Mr Botha said that:

- With the help of commerce and industry about 1 600 family units would be made available to squatter families in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. This would involve converting single quarters in the three townships into family houses. The single men would be housed in ultra-modern flats built on Government land by private firms who regularly employed contract labour.

- While waiting for brick homes to be made available to them, African squatter families would live at the KTC squatter emergency camp at Nyanga which would be developed along site-and-service lines.

Selling

- To encourage squatter families at the KTC camp to improve their temporary corrugated iron dwellings, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner would have no objection "in principle" to these families selling their homes to newcomers to the camp. This means that families moving into permanent dwellings in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa when these become available would not lose financially by the move.

- Rentals at the KTC camp would be R6,40 a



Mr F H Botha

month. All essential services would be laid on.

- African families living in the Peninsula illegally with their menfolk would probably be allowed to stay — provided the men were already legally resident in the Peninsula and the families came from other parts of the Cape. Illegal Transkei and Ciskei squatters were unlikely to be allowed to stay.

Transkei

- The Government would welcome inquiries from relief funds like the SHELTER fund if they wished to contribute to plans to rehouse the Modderdam African squatters in camps like the Nyanga KTC emergency camp.

Mr Botha said the Transkei Government "could go a very long way through its Ambassador in Cape Town towards relieving the plight of these people in which they have landed themselves through their own free will."

"I say this bearing in mind that we have shown very sincerely to what extent we are prepared to render assistance. If the Transkei Government were to recall its subjects who were illegally in

the Peninsula it would go a long way towards solving the problem. This also applies to the Ciskei."

Mr Botha said the Government did not wish to move people to the KTC camp at Nyanga only to find they did not qualify to be on a housing list. For this reason any preliminary screening would take place at the Modderdam camp itself and no houses would be demolished until this had been done.

Intimidate

The Government was aware of attempts to intimidate Africans at the camp into refusing to take up the offers to move to KTC. Mr Botha said some Africans had asked the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to demolish their houses and so make the move an official one — rather than let it appear that they had wanted to move voluntarily.

Solidarity

He was also aware of the new-found solidarity at Modderdam between Coloured people and the Africans. "But the Government is very sincere in its endeavours to provide these people with proper homes and hygienic living conditions. It must also be borne in mind however that the total disregard of law and order cannot be tolerated by any government in the interests of the community."

Mr Botha said full details of the new scheme to involve commerce and industry in the rehousing of the African squatter families would be announced at a press conference later by Brigadier J van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Cape Times 23/3/77

305

Squatters need more than houses — Brand

TOO MUCH stress was being placed on bricks and mortar for squatters and little or no attention was being paid to their needs as human beings, Mr J G Brand, Cape Town's City Engineer said in his special report "Facing the Squatter Crisis".

The report was placed before the Cape Town City Council's Executive Committee yesterday.

In his evaluation of the problem, Mr Brand said the two most serious problems facing the Coloured community generally, and the squatters in particular,

were population growth and poverty.

The problems were inter-related, and he said population growth would be reduced if poverty decreased.

"One of the primary objectives governing planning in Cape Town should be to increase levels of economic welfare and to increase productivity in order to reduce poverty and its concomitant social ills, and in particular to bring about a reduction in population growth," Mr Brand said.

Wages and salaries should be increased to make it possible for all to afford a home and commerce and industry should be made to recognize their responsibility to their lowest paid employees.

At present there were 6 656 numbered pondoks in the Cape Town municipal area which accommodated 37 257 people.

The pondoks are situated at Vrygrond (1 499), Japhta's Farm (398), Athlone (1 356), Kensington (973), Retreat (1 632), Parkwood (434),

Lansdowne (1 356) and 10 in the Malay Quarter.

Among the squatters were families who had been evicted from permanent housing for not paying rent or anti-social behaviour. There were also families too poor to live in a permanent dwelling although they wished to and families which could not find a permanent home.

There were also families among the squatters who "simply do not wish to live in the restrictive atmosphere of a council housing estate."

Engineer submits far-reaching plans

FAR-REACHING proposals for dealing with Cape Town's huge squatter problem were put before the City Council's Executive Committee yesterday in a special report by Mr J G Brand, the City Engineer.

In the report titled "Facing the Squatter Crisis" Mr Brand said he regarded the key to the problem as the finance to enable a sufficient number of houses to be built in the next three years.

If adequate funds did not come from the Government,

the Council should look into the possibility of raising a special short-term loan and capitalizing the interest.

He also suggested a R54 000 scheme to improve the Vrygrond squatter camp but said the other camps were not on municipally-owned land and he was not able to recommend improvements.

He also recommended a scheme for "300 very low-cost homes" and a plan to sell serviced sites for self-build homes on Lot NMH, between Bishop Lavis and Bonteheuwel.

In the report Mr Brand said the present policy of the

Council was to build 1 067 low-cost houses on Lot NMH and at Lavender Hill with money (at sub-economic rates) from the National Housing Fund. These houses were to be used for rehousing families from the "legal" pondoks.

The second aspect of the present policy was to build homes for sale at Mitchell's Plain as fast as funds permitted. As people from the housing estates bought these houses many of them would be replaced in their old homes by squatter families.

Mr Brand said the Minister of Community Development

had ruled out any possibility of any scheme using temporary housing even if the Council paid for it.

He recommended, after his discussions with the Minister, that about 300 very low-cost houses should be built experimentally on Lot NMH for sale to poor squatter families at a special low-interest rate and deposit.

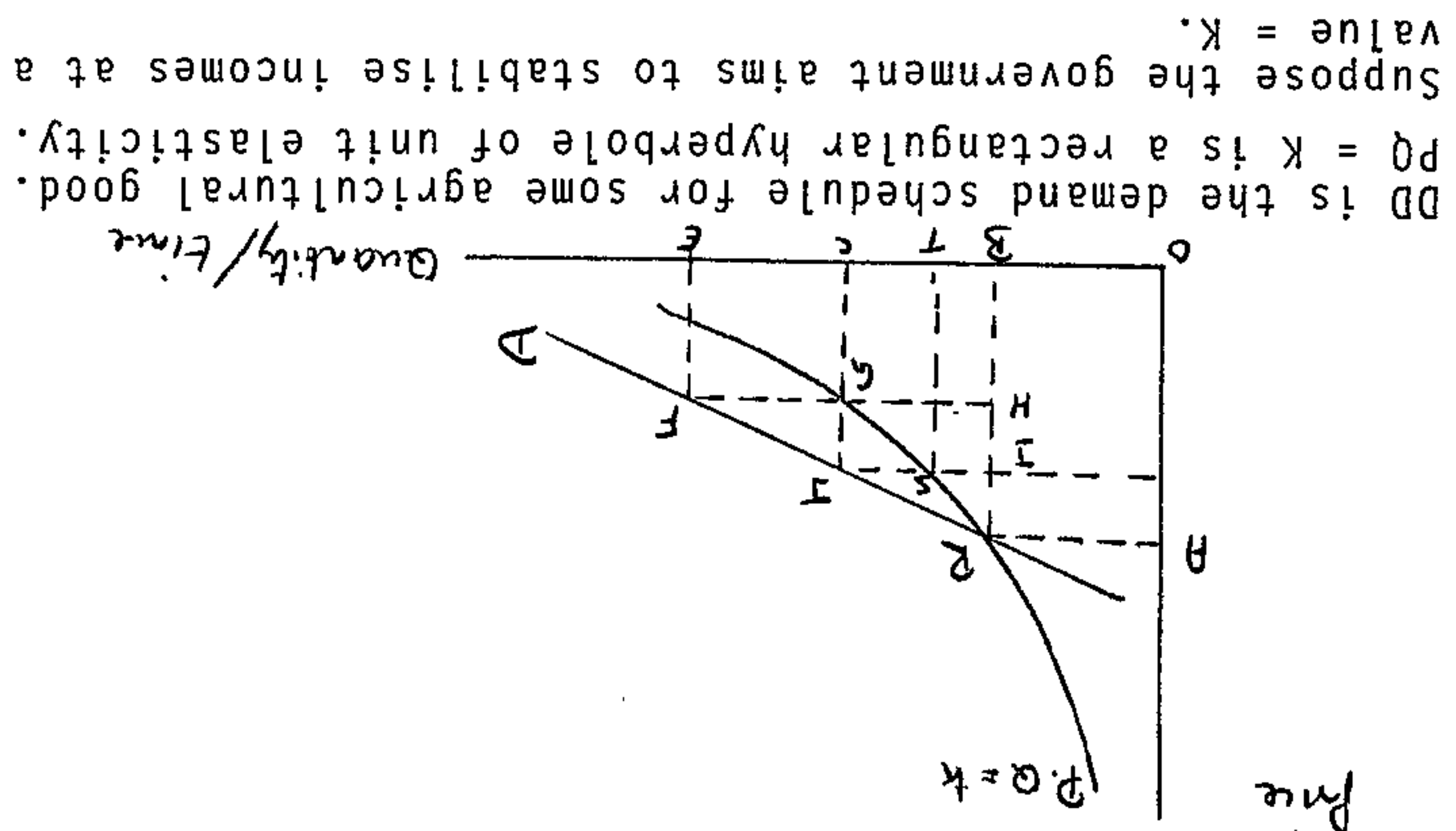
The remaining 674 plots on Lot NMH should be sold as vacant plots at low-interest rates for "self-build" purposes "under special conditions to be established with the Department of Community Development".

Mr Brand urged greater participation by employers and said he believed employer organisations were ready to accept a greater degree of responsibility in ensuring that their employees were suitably housed. He said the total value of shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday was 1 143 073 (against 1 090 268 with a total value of R2 167 616 (R2 514 170). The number of securities active was 270 (283) with deals totalling 1 274 (1 489). The five most active stocks were: Calson (101), Sars (101), Sars (101), Sars (101), Sars (101).

Volume

morning fixing, while the remainder of the market was dull. — Sapa

38. Consider the following diagram :



to -
 If in a certain year there was particularly good weather and output was OC rather than the expected level OB then, in order to stabilise farmers' incomes of K the government would have

1. Buy up HG = BC wheat.
2. Buy up JS = TC wheat.
3. Sell GF = CE wheat.
4. Sell JS = TC wheat.
5. Sell BC wheat.

39. Given the diagram above one can see that over a ten year period if it started with no stocks

1. The government scheme would certainly not be self-financing.
2. The government's scheme might or might not be self-financing depending on whether over the period crop surpluses were equal to crop shortfalls.
3. The government would inevitably accumulate vast surpluses. It is theoretically impossible to stabilise incomes.
5. None of the above.

40. In the diagram below (where $PQ = K$ is a rectangular hyperbola and DD is the demand schedule for wheat) income stabilisation in a bad year, where output OB, would require the government to

1. Sell JI wheat.
2. Sell LM = EC wheat.
3. Buy LM = EC wheat.
4. Buy GF = CB wheat.
5. Sell GF = CB wheat.

41. Given the diagram shown above in a ten year period, if it started with no stocks

1. The government scheme would be self-financing.
2. The government would have to finance the scheme.
3. The government's scheme might or might not be self-financing depending on crop fluctuations during the year.
4. The scheme whilst stabilising incomes would make prices paid by consumers more unstable.
5. None of the above.

Earth-moving equipment in Modderdam Road squatter camp

*15 Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether earth-moving equipment was used in the recent demolition of the unfinished and uninhabited shacks in the Modderdam Road squatter camp; if so,
- (2) what was the type of equipment used.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

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

pected

income stabilisation

hyperbola

and DD is the demand

schedule for wheat)

where $PQ = K$ is a

rectangular hyperbola

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Suppose the

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New squatter home?

SHELTER looks at modular system

A MODULAR reinforced plastic housing system—of which one module can be erected within 15 minutes — is one of several alternatives being considered by SHELTER for the accommodation of squatters.

The system was first developed for the South African Defence Force about three years ago and today the army is using about 600 units as hospitals, office quarters and barracks.

A module is 2.4 m. by 2.4 m and comprises moulded side panels (with door and hinged, louvred or sliding window, or plain) and a roof panel with a ventilator.

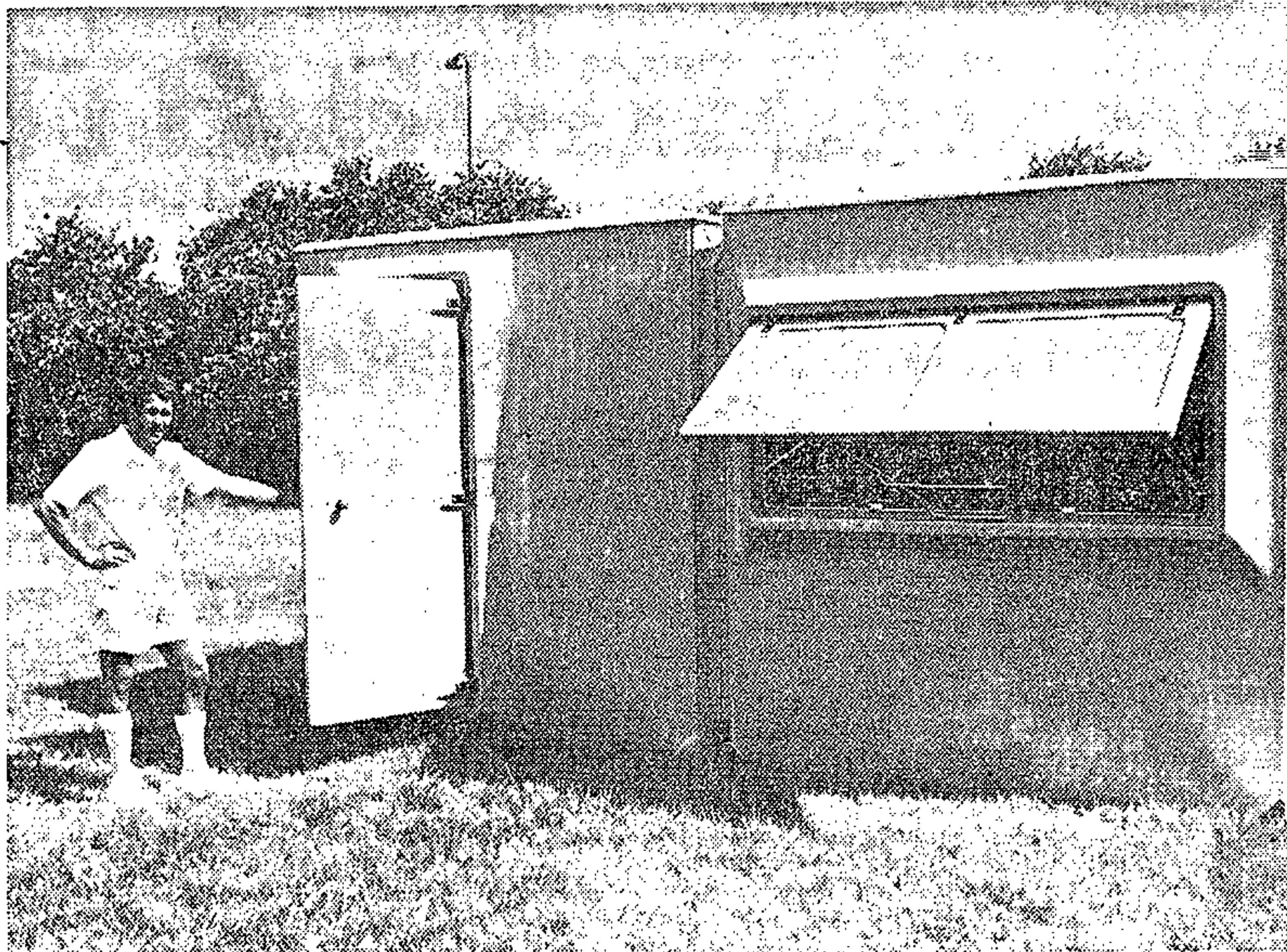
EXTENSION

These are clipped together over a concrete or wooden floor and can be erected within 15 minutes.

The unit can be extended in any direction using a connector ring.

The cost for each module is about R1 000 but the unit cost decreases as more units are used.

To meet the possible demands of the squatter



DESIGN director Peter Williams opens the door to the two-module unit. This style was designed for a diamond mining company.

situation, design director Peter Williams has developed modules with wash basin, toilet and a shower unit.

Roof panels are insulated but if necessary side panels can be as well.

ADVANTAGE

The advantages of this system are seen as speed of erection, lack of maintenance, weather resistance and ease of transportation.

Other applications for the modules are kiosks, beach huts, site offices and accommodation, storage space, change-rooms, workshops and exhibitions.

305

Call for *Cape Times 30/3/77* details on squatters

THE Cape Town Public Relations Committee, formed last month to promote good relations between coloured and white people has asked Peninsula municipalities to spell out their squatter problems.

First to respond was the Simonstown town council which said there were only six squatter shacks in the town.

A report presented to a meeting of the Fish Hoek town council on Monday night said the squatter problem there was negligible.

The report, by Mr George Minnaar, assistant town clerk, said there were just a few squatters in the sand dunes above the Clovelly Golf Course.

The town clerk of Simonstown, Mr Charles Chevalier, said yesterday that two of the eight squatters' shacks in the town had been moved, and eviction notices had been served on the occupants of the other six.

Both towns say there is little they can do to provide accommodation for squatters, because their group areas zoning does not permit black residents in the towns.

Mr Frank Lighton, secretary of the Public Relations Committee, said yesterday the committee had decided to focus its attention on the plight of squatters.

"We will assemble the facts, then meet again on May 2 to assess the squatter problem for the greater Cape Town area."

"Our recommendations will be submitted to the Minister of Coloured Affairs," he said.

305

Council decision on eviction of squatters

ARGUS 31/3/77

EVICTIO*N* notices may be served on squatters in the Divisional Council area who refuse to move although they could afford to move to alternative accommodation.

This decision, taken at the monthly meeting of the Cape Divisional Council this week, was taken after a report was made to the council about squatters at Lourdes Farm.

The council is required to rehouse 150 squatters from Lourdes Farm at Mitchell's Plain, the council secretary, Mr W. R. Vivier, reported to the council.

More than 290 applications for housing had been made to the council

by the Lourdes Farm squatters. Of these, 25 percent earned less than R100 a month and were classified as sub-sub-economic; 50 percent earned between R100 and R200 a month and were classified as sub-economic; and five percent earned between R200 and R400 a month and were classified as economic.

Mr Vivier said an important factor was that those classified as economic and therefore eligible for Mitchell's Plain, had indicated they would not move because of the very much higher rental to be paid compared with the proposed service levy of R8 a month at Lourdes Farm.

Nicro warns on migrant 'family' life

A MAJOR social problem has been caused by migratory labourers who father illegitimate children in the Black townships, says Mr Roland Graser, national director of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

to the S.A.

Mr Graser, who was talking on the relationship between crime and social change, at the University of the Western Cape last night, said the urban African in South Africa was perhaps more adversely affected by the disruptive forces of detribalisation and urbanisation than any other group anywhere.

'There is little doubt in my mind that these forces are closely related to the high crime rate among urban Africans in this country,' said Mr Graser.

Africans coming to the cities seldom came as families, and often landed in all-male hostels, which were unnatural and had a desocialising effect on their inmates.

Alternatively, they became squatters and lived under unhygienic conditions. There are no 'points of contact' — where incoming people are met by city dwellers, who help to orientate them in the city.

FACTORS

These factors, with the partial break with tribal traditions and the partial acceptance of Western traditions, had caused the 'most far-reaching effects on family life,' Mr Graser said.

Housing, sports and recreational activities were also inadequate, and caused boredom and frustration.

Nicro social workers had reported that in most townships there was no community sentiment. Crimes were perpetrated without anyone intervening. A person may be stabbed to death in a crowded street or on a rugby field, and the murderer saunters away heroically, unless there are police around, said a Black Nicro social worker.

Mr Graser pointed out that crime was not necessarily related to poverty. He said that in the Modderdam Road squatters' camp, for example, the crime rate had been low because there was a community spirit.

LAWS

Laws, said Mr Graser, did not always keep up with the social changes in society, and so ended up making criminals of people who fell foul of laws no longer appropriate or acceptable.

Examples of such laws, he said, were those aimed at public drunkenness and pass offences.

'Laws that are not supported by the majority, and do not enjoy the emo-

tional support of the citizens cannot be effective or create long-term order,

Page

974	4
Labour the S.A,	6
f origin, es affiliated 6-1975	9
ts in gold	11
1 African	12
black workers of the	37

① 38
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Cape Times 2/4/77

305

Squatter problem: Steyn looks ahead

CAPE TOWN's squatter problem will be under control within three years, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the City yesterday.

The Minister was speaking at a brief ceremony in the Mayor's Parlour at which a R30-million contract for about 4 000 houses at Mitchell's Plain was signed.

The contract was awarded to Besterecta who are

supplying bridging finance for a period of three years.

Mr Steyn said this contract, together with one for 4 700 houses, awarded last year to Ilco Homes, and a further contract for 5 000 homes which was not yet signed,

meant that Cape Town was building about 15 000 houses "over and above what we would normally build".

Agreement

He said agreement had been reached that 60 percent of the houses would be used for solving the squatter problem.

"This means we'll get on top of the squatter problem in the Cape Town municipal area in three years," Mr Steyn said.

He said that a further 5 000 houses would be needed before the squatter problem in the greater Cape Town metropolitan region was solved.

He complimented the City and its officials for resisting the temptation to establish a temporary camp. "If we had used a temporary solution our argument with the Treasury for more funds might not have been so successful," he said.

The contract for the houses was signed by Mr Theunis Bester, chairman and managing director of Bester Investments, and his brother, Mr Willem Bester, who heads the subsidiary construction company, Besterecta.

Mr Willem Bester said this was the biggest single contract his firm had landed, although last year they had completed an average of 60 houses a month in schemes all over the country.

He said work would begin almost immediately and the contract would take about two years to complete. He would employ as much local coloured labour as possible, but supervisors would be brought in from other areas.

Mr J G Brand, the City Engineer, said the houses were all for home ownership. They ranged from one-bedroomed homes — which would be extended later — to three-bedroomed homes.

Conventional building methods would be used and there would be single and double-storey homes, both detached and semi-detached. The roofing would be tile or asbestos.

Rylands invitation to Minister

THE Rylands Estate Management Committee decided at a meeting this week to invite Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, to tour Rylands Estate and see the overcrowded conditions in which Indian people there live.

The committee was upset by a letter from the Secretary for Community Development to local authorities stating that the department had sufficient funds only to finance projects which they had already started and local authorities should therefore not enter into any new contracts or accept tenders for building new housing schemes.

HOUSING BONUS FOR SQUATTERS

W/E ARGUS 2/4/77

SQUATTERS will be eligible for 3 000 of the 5 000 new homes to be built for the City Council at Mitchell's Plain.

At the signing of the R30-million contract in the Mayor's Parlour yesterday, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said that following discussions between his department and the council it had been decided to boost the proportion allocated to squatters to 60 percent. People on waiting lists would receive 20 percent, and the department the remainder.

Normally, squatters would have received about 35 percent of the available homes.

Mr Willem Bester, chairman and managing director of Besterecator, the company which tendered successfully for the contract, said work on the

project would start on Monday. The company will begin recruiting about 300 artisans and 1 000 labourers on site on Monday.

The contract should be complete in about two years.

The Minister said that, because the rate of build-

ing houses for the Coloured community had been stepped up, the squatter problem should be solved within three years.

He praised the City Council of Cape Town for not giving its support to 'the construction of temporary slums.'

Besterecator, a subsidiary of Bester Investments, the huge Transvaal-based organisation headed by Mr Theunis Bester, is the largest house-building company in South Africa.

The Mitchell's Plain contract is the biggest the company has tackled.

Squatters provide solution?

STELLENBOSCH

Planners in developing countries should regard shacks built by squatters partly as a solution to the problem of housing shortage, Prof V. Newcombe of the Institute of Science and Technology at the University of Wales, said here yesterday.

Prof Newcombe, a guest speaker at the International Conference on Planning and Development, said that where there was a shortage of funds, people willing to provide their own shelters, even if only in the form of modest shacks, should be given every encouragement.

Aesthetics, he said, should be the last priority.

As soon as the economic situation improved, provided that they were given security of tenure, they would improve their houses.

He said people in these settlements should be encouraged to develop in the informal sector of industry.

He cited the case of India where in 1965 there were two million factories and workshops of which only one quarter of a million used electric power. — SAPA.

805

Squatters received.

'verbal threats'

Cape Times

14/4/77

Staff Reporter

A REPORT from the Athlone Advice Office issued yesterday stated that most of the 788 people who consulted it during the past two months were squatters who wanted protection against verbal threats of eviction or demolition.

Some were squatters from Unibell, in the vicinity of the University of the Western Cape, who had not received eviction notices but came to the office for protection against threats of eviction from inspectors of the Public Works Department, the report said.

Commenting on this, the secretary for the department said yesterday that the matter had never been reported to the department, which could therefore neither deny nor confirm it.

The problem the office had to contend with at Crossroads was the demolition of shanties

which had been deemed illegal by the Divisional Council of the Cape.

One of the residents at Crossroads who had been known to the office since 1964, received an instruction from the council to demolish her "unauthorized structure" on March 7.

This occurred after the council had refused to accept payment of three months' rent in advance at the beginning of January, on the grounds that her shack did not appear on the official list.

No senior official of the council was available for comment yesterday afternoon.

305

No 'legalized' squatter camps

Cape Times
15/4/77

— Steyn

Staff Reporter

LEGALIZED squatter camps would never be accepted by the Government as a solution to the coloured housing shortage, Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said in a television interview last night.

Mr Steyn was answering questions on coloured housing put to him by two members of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Babs Essop and Mr Jac Rabie, and the chairman of the Ennerdale management committee, Mr Fred Norman.

Asked whether the housing shortage could be alleviated by providing organized squatter camps with essential services, Mr Steyn said it was clear that the Prime Minister had not asked him to create or legalize slums. Squatter camps were being removed as quickly as possible and decent housing erected.

"We are experimenting with nuclear houses in cases of extreme need but would prefer to house people decently from the start, because housing is more than a roof over the head — it is part of the character building and family development of a community."

He said earlier that he approved of newspapers and other bodies collecting funds for amenities, but this did not solve the real problem. "The problem is houses, roofs over people's heads".

He was willing to consult representatives of the Indian and coloured communities about eliminating the difference between the income limit at which whites qualified for housing subsidies and the limit at which the other races qualified.

Local authorities were being encouraged to allow coloureds to buy and own their homes, and the private sector could do more to house coloured employees.

305

Shanty misery caused by rain

ARGUS 19/4/77

HEAVY RAIN over the Peninsula last night and today put a damper on the Cape Town Festival and brought misery to squatters on the Cape Flats.

The Western Province Rugby Union has moved this afternoon's senior trial matches from Newlands to Goodwood as a precautionary measure to keep Newlands in good trim for the season's heavy programme of provincial matches.

The Festival organisers said today that last night's activities in Adderley Street were a flop — but the real problems were in the Muizenberg, Vrygrond, Retreat, Lotus River and other squatter areas where thousands sheltered under flimsy structures.

Shanty-dwellers were expected to begin approaching Cafda for aid this week, said Mrs Jackie Fouche, a Cafda social worker.

'If it carries on raining like this, we'll have a major problem in a few days' time.

Many of the men in these areas who still have jobs are employed in the building trade. They can't work in the wet, so they don't get paid.

Their homes are leaky, rusty and very cold.

Miss Celeste Santos, of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CACIA), said: 'All the squatter areas suffer in the wet. In Kraaifontein and

Modderdam many are living under plastic bags and cardboard boxes.

'Others lucky enough to have houses often find their homes flooded. Ceilings and walls leak badly.'

Mr J. L. Macduff, Festival project co-ordinator, said: 'Last night was a bit of a flop in Adderley Street. People stayed away because of the rain. But I think the Beer Festival boys will score. They'll have a full house.'

Cape Town's assistant traffic manager, Mr P. Melly, appealed to people to drive carefully. Motorists appeared to be doing so early today and his department reported only three minor accidents.

HEAVY RAIN

The heaviest rain appears to have fallen in Newlands, where 34 mm has been recorded in the past 24 hours. At Kirstenbosch 22 mm of rain fell.

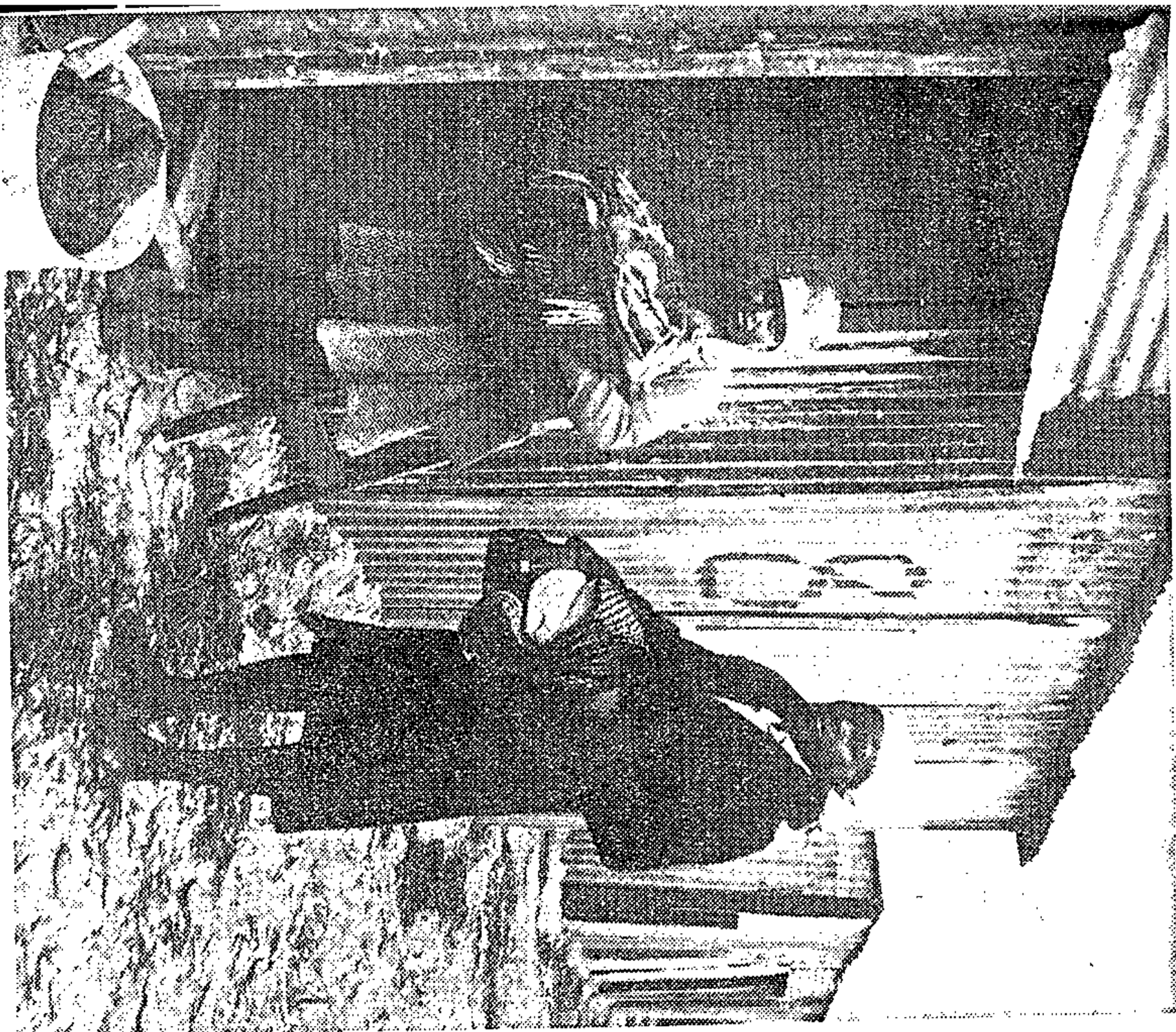
Cape Town's major dams are much fuller than they were this time last year. Steenbras, which has risen 12 mm in the last 24 hours, is 38,6 percent fuller than it was this time last year. The dam is at present 79,5 percent full.

Wemmershoek, where 3,5 mm of rain has fallen in 24 hours, is 73,2 percent full, while last year at this time the dam was 50,3 percent full. Voelvlei is 78,6 percent

full. Last year at the same time it was 58,7 percent full.

With a cold front moving in from the west and a northerly wind of about 20 knots, the D. F. Malan weather office predicted that the cold and wet would last the whole of today and probably all of tomorrow.

The temperature at the airport this morning was 15,8 C and the barometer at 9 am had dropped to 1007,0 millibars from 1011,4 millibars at the same time yesterday.



TWO Kraaifontein squatters, Miss Rachel van Wyk, left, and her sister Lena, moving into their shack which was erected at the weekend by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council. The shack was among the 94 pulled down by the council in February.

Squatters move into new shacks

THREE Kraaifontein squatter families who have lived under plastic coverings since their shacks were pulled down by the Stellenbosch Divisional Council in February, have moved into new shanties which were rebuilt at the weekend by the Divisional Council.

The Divisional Council started to rebuild the shacks of 11 squatter families on Saturday and has completed about eight shacks.

The 11 shacks were among the 94 demolished by the Divisional Council in February. But the council has since rebuilt two of the shacks following a Supreme Court order and most of the other shacks have been put up by the squatters themselves.

The Divisional Council's secretary, Mr S. A. S. van Zyl, said today they were trying their best to rebuild the 11 shacks as soon as possible, but he could not say when they would be completed.

When The Argus visited the squatter area yesterday, at least three families were moving in to the rebuilt shacks but about three shacks were still standing vacant.

Laws on squattling to be tightened

The Argus Political
Correspondent

LEGISLATION dealing with squattling is to be tightened up, in terms of a Bill to be introduced by the Minister of Community Development, Mr S. J. Marais Steyn.

Mr Steyn has given notice of the Bill, but it has not yet been published.

According to the long title of the Bill, it will extend the present power of a landowner to demolish any building or structure erected on the land without his consent to a building or structure occupied on the land without his consent.

The Bill will also do away with the requirement that notice shall be given of an intention to demolish such building or structure.

LITIGANT

A litigant in terms of existing legislation will, in terms of the new Bill, have first to prove his title or right to the land. The meaning of a building or structure will also be more closely defined.

ARGUS

19/4/77

305

Court order on demolition is discharged

A TEMPORARY interdict restraining the Minister of Public Works from demolishing the shanties of two Modderdam squatters was discharged in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

Just three hours before their eviction notices expired at midnight on March 7, the squatters, Mr James Fisher and Mr Simon Mabula succeeded in temporarily restraining the Department of Public Works from demolishing their shanties.

Today, the return day of the temporary order, Mr L. Dison SC, appearing for the squatters, told the court: "This matter has been settled."

He asked the court to discharge the temporary interdict by consent between the squatters and the Minister of Public Works.

By consent, the Minister was ordered to pay the squatters' legal costs, including the costs of two counsel.

LETTER

A letter before the court from the Deputy State Attorney (for the Minister) to the squatters' attorneys, Fuller, Moore and Son, read:

"With reference to this matter, I have been instructed to advise you that the respondent (the Minister) has decided not to take further steps towards the implementation of the particular notices issued in respect of these two applicants (Mr Fisher and Mr Mabula)."

"I submit that in view of this submission there is no need for a final interdict and I suggest that you apply for the discharge of the rule on the return date."

Mr Justice Theron discharged the order. Mr Dison was assisted by Mr E. L. King. Mr G. D. Griesel, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Public Works.

305

Cape Times 20/4/77
**Squatters
won't be
evicted**

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Public Works had decided not to enforce eviction orders served on two residents of the Modderdam Road squatter camp, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, was told yesterday.

The two squatters, Mr James Fisher and Mr Simon Mabula, were granted an interim order on March 7 restraining the Minister of Public Works from demolishing their shacks the next day.

Mr L. Dison, SC, appearing for the squatters, said yesterday, the return date for the interim order, that the matter had been settled.

The Deputy State Attorney said in a letter before court that the Minister had decided not to take further steps to implement the eviction notices served on Mr Fisher and Mr Mabula. He submitted there was no need for a final interdict.

Mr Justice Theron discharged the order and ordered the Minister to pay costs.

Mr Dison, assisted by Mr E. L. King, was instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son and Mr G. D. Griesel, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Public Works.



Cape Times 21/4/77

Squatter problem will end —Vorster

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said last night that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the squatter problem in the Cape Peninsula would be mastered within three years.

Speaking in the final stages of the debate on his portfolio vote, Mr Vorster said that more than 5 000 squatters had already been rehoused.

A further 20 000 houses for the homeless would be provided in Mitchell's Plain and a contract for an additional 10 000 had been signed last year in spite of the present economic circumstances. Sapa.

See pages 4 and 11.

305

Fire destroyed home and belongings

Staff Reporter

MR AND MRS JOHANNES SNYMAN of Tiervlei, whose home and belongings were recently destroyed in a fire are overjoyed at the news that SHELTER is prepared to help them rehabilitate themselves.

After the fire, Mr Tommy Pearson, chairman of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, which is the operating arm of SHELTER, investigated the plight of the Snyman family at the request of Cafda. He told them that SHELTER would help

them.

Apparently the company from which the family bought the goods valued at more than R2 000, had no protection plan in operation to absolve the family from making further payments on the goods lost in the fire.

The Snymans' son, Isaac, had to postpone his wedding plans for the end of April, as the trousseau which he and his fiancée, Miss Dinah de Beer, had gathered, also went up in flames.

The owner of the property where they had been living for years refused

them permission to re-erect their home on his land. Meanwhile a sympathetic friend offered the family a small shack — with room for a bed only — in his backyard.

Mr Snyman has, in the meantime, been offered a site by another Tiervlei family on which he can erect a new dwelling, providing the Parow Municipality agrees to it. His problem, however, was where he would get the money to buy the building materials.

Mr Pearson said that when he informed Mr and Mrs Snyman that SHELTER was prepared to assist

them through the generosity of the people of Cape Town, who are supporting the fund, they were overjoyed. They immediately offered to repay any help given them and were told that wherever possible, SHELTER steered clear of handouts and preferred to give people in need a hand-up. The fund, they were told, was a rotating one and was aimed at helping people to help themselves.

"Mrs Snyman promised that she would arrange a stop order with her employer, who is a great supporter of SHELTER," Mr Pearson said.

Go-ahead to beat winter storms

By ROGER WILLIAMS

Chief Reporter

WITH winter storms approaching, welfare organizations involved with squatter shacks in greater Cape Town are given the go-ahead to repair and or damaged shacks — at the fund's expense.

SHELTER trustees seized the supply of shacks where organizations such as Shawco, Cafda and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation feel is a good case for diate aid.

ur families whose shacks ardevlei on the Cape were burnt out on

Wednesday night have been told, at the Cafda centre at Retreat, that SHELTER will supply them with approved materials with which to rebuild their homes. The money used to buy the materials will be repayable to SHELTER after the shacks have been re-erected.

Other SHELTER news is that:

- Negotiations are in progress with a firm that makes a simple wood-and-iron "prefab" that can be bolted together in a few hours. Shawco and Cafda will experiment with some of these structures, and the first of them might be erected today, at Vrygrond.

- Two retired business men, Mr W Schwab of Newlands and Mr Francis Green of Constantia, have

volunteered to work full-time in the SHELTER administration. They, with the help of women volunteers, will take over work such as the processing of donations, and the co-ordination of the efforts of all the organizations associated with SHELTER.

- The fund's new office, made available by the management of the Kenilworth Centre, will probably be opened next week in a vacant shop in the centre. Mr Schwab and Mr Green, with their helpers, will operate from this office.

- The City Council's go-ahead is awaited for the start of a pilot emergency housing scheme on 5 543 square metres of ground made available to SHELTER at Retreat. There are still certain procedural problems that have to be overcome.

Reader writes to thank

'Inasmuch'

THE SHELTER fund's achievement in topping R200 000 in seven weeks has inspired a Cape Times reader, Mr O B Taylor of Wynberg, to write an open letter of appreciation to the mystery man who started it all — "Inasmuch".

It was a letter from "Inasmuch", published on the front page of the Cape Times on February 11, that led to the creation of SHELTER at a meeting in the office of the Editor of the Cape Times soon afterwards.

Mr Taylor's open letter to "Inasmuch" says:

"When I read of your generous offer originally I couldn't help thinking 'what a splendid idea — but how can I get off the ground—'

Consciences

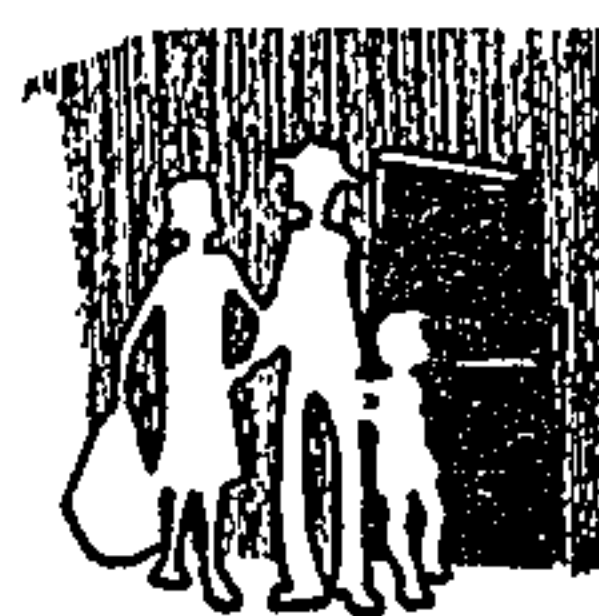
"Well, you had the humanity and the Cape Times made a practical issue of it and it's worked!

"I would like to thank you for quickening our consciences. We as people stand to perish if we have no vision, and your action has helped to clear our sight.

"You have not only been responsible for a grand result which must gratify you; you have also done us good individually.

"Thank you!"

SHELTER



Cheques payable to
Cafda-Shelter, Prince
George Drive, Retreat
7945.

THESE are the latest donations to the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund:

	R
Customers at Standard Bar, Pickwick Tavern.	45,00
Anon.	1,00
Hartley, D in memory of Mrs Barbara Bruce	10,00
Walder, E W	15,00
Anon.	10,00
Charlton, Mrs N C	5,00
Read, Mrs D E	5,00
Grateful, Fish Hoek	10,00
Wade, Miss Jean, Fish & Chips for Shelter, at Cavendish Square	223,52
MBM	100,00
Kocherthaler, H.	20,00
Herzlia School, Constantia; money raised from a cake sale by Std IV A pupils	20,30
Somerset West Country Club, from the Captain's Committee and Members of the Golf Section, in memory of Mr G D A Ross	10,00
Osler, Maureen & Bob, in memory of Mr Gill Ross	10,00
Imrie, A M, in memory of Mr G D A Ross	10,00
Total	494,82
Previous total	207 993,82
Grand total	R208 488,64

Call to clear squatter ARGUS 28/4/77 'gangsters'

305

THE Rylands Management Committee is to ask the authorities to clear a squatter camp in the Indian township which it believes is providing 'refuge' for criminals responsible for a spate of burglaries and assaults.

The decision was taken at the committee's monthly meeting after 50 residents of a housing area called Hatton Estate, near the squatter camp, petitioned the committee's chairman, the Rev E. J. Manikkam, to act against the crime menace.

Mr Manikkam said the local authorities would be asked to rehouse the squatters and the police to take tougher action.

According to the residents, he said, there was an average of five cases of theft a day.

The people complained mainly about house burglaries, washing being stolen from clothes lines, windows being smashed by stone-throwers, car radios being stolen and residents being molested on their way home.

When the police arrived, the criminals took refuge in the squatter camp.

An Indian's car was recently 'hijacked' by five men from the camp.

The car got stuck in the sand and the five men offered to give a hand. They pushed the car out of the sand, then dragged out the driver and made off with the car. The car was later found abandoned in Philippi. The radio had been stolen, said Mr Manikkam.

Mr C. Palsania, a Cape Town second representative on the Indian Council, had nearly been a victim, said Mr G. Munsook, Cape Town member of the Indian Council Executive.

They neatly removed his car's windscreen to steal the radio, but Mr Palsania was alerted and the thieves ran away, leaving the windscreen on the pavement, Mr Munsook said.

Criminals were operating like 'organised, professional gangsters'.

JOINT AID PLAN FOR SQUATTERS

ARGUS 28/4/77

305

The Argus Municipal Reporter

A MAJOR squatter relief effort has been initiated in metropolitan Cape Town by the Divisional Council and 11 welfare and professional organisations.

Two multiservice committees have been established in the city to co-ordinate a comprehensive programme of social and material assistance to the thousands of squatter families in the Peninsula.

The bodies were set up after a meeting in the city yesterday between representatives of the Divisional Council of the Cape and organisations which have offered help and expertise.

One of the joint committees, headed by the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, will try to improve existing squatting camps in the Peninsula by providing community facilities, social services and building materials.

The other will operate under the Peninsula Community Association utility company to obtain land for experimental housing.

At the same time it hopes to find cheap methods of home-building for low-income families.

Rethink

Representatives at the meeting called on the Government to rethink its stand against temporary housing projects.

Divisional Council chairman Mr H. J. Kriel, who was chairman of yesterday's joint meeting, said today his council was fully in favour of temporary housing projects.

But the Department of Community Development, which oversees State housing funds, has made it clear to both the Divisional Council and the City Council that it is against the idea.

The department says there is no reasonable alternative to permanent homes.

Mr Kriel said the Divisional Council would consider any plans or offers the two working committees might produce.

Temporary

He said the meeting was called by the council, as 'the idea was to form them into a co-ordinated body, because we cannot work with 10 or 12 different bodies.'

He would not comment on whether the council was planning another approach to the Government on the question of temporary housing.

The organisations at yesterday's meeting were the Urban Foundation, the

Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, Shawco, the Black Sash, the Plumstead Society of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Urban Problems Research Unit of UCT, Cafda, SHELTER, the Western Province Area of Round Table, the Peninsula Community Association, and a special, unnamed committee of the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects.

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The low levels of worker benefits which farmers in Natal do not give, e.g. overtime pay, the option of working on public holidays, pensions and the inadequate value of food given are indicative of workers being considered as "labour units" and not as human beings. A change towards consideration of the well-being of workers will start to be reflected in urban attraction by making working conditions more attractive.

One of the biggest complaints of farmers is that workers do not have the skills to be adequately productive. Eighty-four per cent of farmers are forced to train their workers if they want skilled workers as there are no adequate centralized training facilities for farm workers. Seventy per cent of farmers feel that there is a need for training schools in the form of technical colleges to be started by the Government to train farm workers. Of the skills farmers would like their workers to have, over one third would need their workers to be licensed in tractor and heavy-duty truck driving. Thirty per cent feel that familiarity with machinery, and the maintenance of that machinery is of importance. Other areas where skills are lacking and needed are in building and building maintenance, knowledge of crop spraying and irrigation techniques and in general farm husbandry and soil conservation.

Other areas which over two thirds of farmers consider to be problems are lack of worker motivation and productivity, drinking and the effects of drugs on work performance and worker motivation. These are areas which are not likely to be remedied in the foreseeable future.

Cape Times 28/4/77

Squatters enjoy lower rents on City land

(305)

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council charges squatters on its property a lower rental than that asked by the Divisional Council — and is providing better basic services in many instances.

About 1 300 squatters who occupy the Vrygrond City Council site, pay R6,50 a month, and enjoy access to gravel roads, electric street lights, water points, a refuse removal service and a night soil service.

Large numbers of squatters occupying Lourdes Farm, which is owned by the Divisional Council, pay R8 a month for water points, 44 fixed toilets (without the night soil service) and hardened tracks.

There is no refuse removal or general lighting system.

At Crossroads which also belongs to the Divisional Council, the rental is R10 a site and the situation is much the same, with the exception that there is a night soil removal system.

All three camps provide basic clinic services.

Mr A Miller, deputy secretary of the Divisional Council said yesterday that it was hoped to reduce the rental at the Crossroads camp soon.

He said that the council intends upgrading the services at both its camps to include rubbish and night soil removal. The water supply system would also be improved.

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CAPE TIMES Joint 29/4/77 plan to help squatters

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The research findings rep
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Other areas which over two thirds of farmers consider to be problems are
lack of worker motivation and productivity, drinking and the effects of drugs
on work performance and worker motivation. These are areas which are not likely
to be remedied in the foreseeable future.

TWO committees have been
formed in Cape Town to help
squatters in the Peninsula.
This move follows a meeting
between the Cape Divisional
Council and 11 other
organizations - including the
Urban Foundation and the
SHELTER trustees.
The chairman of the
Divisional Council, Mr H J
Kriel, said yesterday that one
committee, with the Cape
Flats Committee for Interim
Accommodation (CFCIA) as
convenor, would try to
improve the existing squatter
camps, by providing
community services, social
services, and building
materials.
The second committee
would try to obtain land for
experimental houses and
would find methods of
providing houses for the low
income group.
The organizations
represented at the meeting
were the Cape Divisional
Council, the Urban
Foundation, the Cape Flats
Committee for Interim
Accommodation, Shawco, the
Black Sash, the Plumstead
Society of the Methodist
Church of South Africa, the
Urban Problems Research
Unit, Cafda, the SHELTER
trustees, the Round Table
(Western Province area), the
Peninsula Community
Association and a committee
under the aegis of the Cape
Provincial Institute of
Architects.

One of the biggest complaints of farmers is that workers do not have the
skills to be adequately
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CAPE TIMES 30/4/77

Start planned on four experimental 'core' houses

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE SHELTER organization hopes to start next week with the erection of experimental "core" houses on four sites at Grassy Park that the Cape Divisional Council is prepared to allocate for this purpose.

SHELTER is also negotiating with Cape Town City Council, which has indicated that under certain conditions it is prepared to approve experimental housing on 18 sites in Retreat.

The "core" houses to be erected by SHELTER will be of the type designed by the organization's planning consultants, Revel Fox and Partners, for emergency low-cost schemes to provide shelter for the homeless.

At a meeting of the SHELTER board of trustees yesterday it was also decided that the two main organizations involved in squatter relief, Cafda and Shawco, each be given a R1 500 "float" of materials. These will be for emergency shelter in cases of fire, storm damage and accidents, where the shacks involved are legally situated.

The trustees further decided to call on their advisory body, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) to suggest large-scale plans that could be put into effect quickly in case hundreds more families suddenly find themselves homeless, as winter approaches.

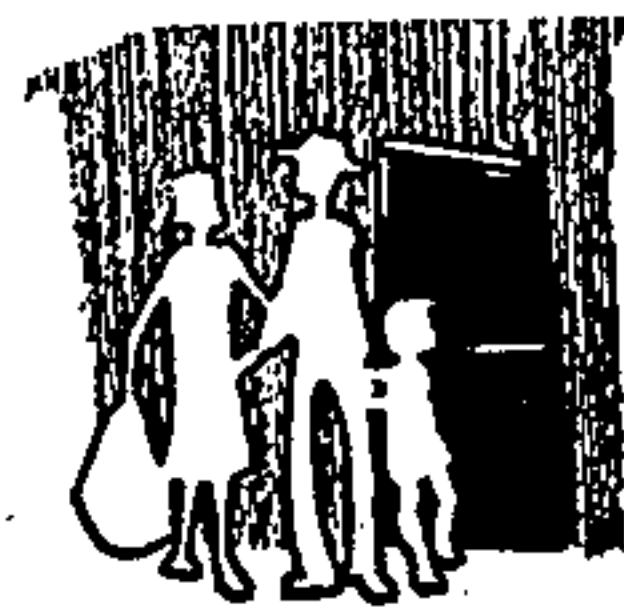
At their meeting yesterday they inspected a large-scale model, prepared by Revel Fox and Partners, of a single-room shelter, 3 m by 3,6 m, the materials for which would cost little more than R200. Such a structure would have a raised, hardened floor.

Dr O D Wollheim, spokesman for the trustees, said after the meeting: "The trustees have asked me to say it is their unanimous opinion that great difficulties will be experienced in the immediate future if local authorities are not prepared to modify and waive some of their very strict building regulations, particularly with regard to the use of permanent materials and insistence on water-borne sewerage for every site."

An anonymous donation of R1 000 has taken the overall total in the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund to R212 695.

It was announced yesterday that part of the takings of the Mel Miller Super Five Road-Show, which starts tomorrow evening at the Luxurama Theatre, Wynberg, and which continues in a series of one-night stands in the Cape Peninsula till May 9, will go to SHELTER.

SHELTER



Cheques payable to
Cafda-Shelter, Prince
George Drive, Retreat
7945.

THESE are the latest donations received for the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund:

Wright, George W, Johannesburg, in memory of Mrs B Anderson.....	5,00
Ihlenfeldt, Mrs B, in memory of H L Rosenbrock.....	5,00
Anon.....	25,00
Anon.....	100,00
Bennett, K J.....	5,00
Anon.....	5,00
Anon.....	1 000,00
F W, Rondebosch.....	50,00
Tracy Morrison (7), Melissa Whitton (7) and Siobhan Robertson (9), all of Hout Bay, proceeds from odd jobs, i.e. washing cars etc.....	12,00
Total.....	1 207,00
Previous total.....	211 488,96
Grand total.....	R212 695,96

needs of various individuals and groups. For example:- Exploration of

Individual Human Potential, Awareness of Personal Responsibility, Alternative

Builders hear plea for 'very poor'

CAPE TIMES
3/5/77

Industrial Reporter

THE PLIGHT of the squatters in the Cape and what the construction industry could do about it was studied by leading builders in Cape Town yesterday.

Presenting an architect's view to the Cape Building Conference at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood, Mr Revel Fox said the problem of the "unhouseables" or the very poor was becoming worse. "Increasing unemployment, less disposable income and a growing gap between the haves and the have-nots are characteristics of our times," he said.

The shortage of land in the Western Cape was not generally seen in a sufficiently serious light. Urgent attention should be given to land use studies in order to investigate how developed and undeveloped land could be used to the best advantage.

Mr Fox said the provision of normal contractor-built houses on fully serviced sites would be impossible for the very poor. This group could represent one-quarter of the coloured population of the future.

The construction industry should develop methods of dealing with the problem of traditional attitudes to land and building laws. Considerably cheaper construction techniques were a necessity. It might be possible to reintroduce wind-driven generators of electricity to the Cape Flats, and the solar water heater could be made more economical.

13/2/4
2/3/05

305

TABLE 1



Source:

Pupils of the Helpmekaar School at the Unibell squatters' camp with their teacher, Mrs Freda Haarhoff. The school is one of five improvised schools, run by mothers at the camp and initiated by the squatters themselves.

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No demolition notice given, say squatters

Staff Reporter

CAPE TIMES
4/5/77

RECENT DEMOLITION of homes at the sprawling squatters' camp which has come to be known as Unibell has angered the residents there, who claim that the demolitions were carried out by officials without prior notice.

Yesterday, the squatters' legal representatives, Mallinick, Ress Richman and Co, were considering taking legal action against the demolishers.

They were also preparing to ask the Bellville Municipality to declare the camp — which has a large pool of stagnant and stinking water, apparently from a leading sewage pipe, in its midst — an emergency camp.

Organized

The Cape Times visited the camp, which is one of the most organized in the Peninsula. The several thousand squatters there have a central committee which had divided the camp into six sections, each with a sub-committee, and which lays down rules for the building of toilets and other aspects of the community life there.

The camp also has a Ladies Committee, five small schools for children of residents which are run by mothers there,

numerous shops and a small clinic.

But residents spoke angrily yesterday of what they claimed were arbitrary demolitions of their property.

Mr Peter Mbungendlu, who said he had been living there six months, said the entire back section of his home was demolished on Monday by people who had not served him with prior notice, who gave no reasons for their action and who, when he asked them why they were removing only certain pieces of iron, said they only wanted "mooi plate" (good pieces).

R300 stolen

He said R300 was stolen from under his bed in the course of the demolition process.

Mr Mitchell Sisusa said he had been living at Unibell about seven months. He said that on Monday he was trying to repair a section of his home which had been damaged by rain when officials came and

demolished the section he was trying to fix.

Mrs N Futshane said she had been living there three years. She moved to another section of the camp early this year after her former house burned down.

But on April 14, she said, only three months after moving, officials demolished her new home without prior notice or any explanation.

Policy

Mr. M M du Preez, secretary of the Department of Public Works, said yesterday he did not know where "Unibell" was, but said his department owned the land next to the University of the Western Cape (where the camp lies) and it was its policy there to break down any new structures which arose.

Note: Under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act the owner of land on which squatters are living must serve seven days' notice before demolishing structures.

Stand-by to help squatters in rain

Chief Reporter

CAPE TIMES 4/5/77

ALTHOUGH no emergencies had been reported till late yesterday in the squatter areas of greater Cape Town, field-workers attached to the SHELTER organization were standing by to give immediate help wherever needed.

It is estimated that there are more than 200 000 people living in the squatter camps and many calls for aid are expected this winter.

Mr Rommel Roberts, co-ordinator of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), said yesterday the worst-hit squatter camp so far was at Kraaifontein, where most of the shacks had been put together with scrap material after the recent large-scale demolitions.

The Stellenbosch Divisional Council has re-erected six shacks so far and we are hoping that this adverse weather will prompt the council into losing no time in putting up the other 77 shacks they have agreed to restore.

"Meanwhile I am pleased to be able to report that all 12 SHELTER tents that we put up at Kraaifontein in the last rainy spell are still standing firmly."

Mr Roberts said the many SHELTER-assisted shacks at Lourdes Farm, Philippi, were also holding up well. These were among the shacks re-erected by families who were allowed by the Cape Divisional Council to resettle at Lourdes Farm after they had been evicted from sites they had occupied at Grassy Park.

In anticipation of a steady stream of emergency calls as winter set in, the SHELTER organization was building up stocks of materials for repairing and re-erecting damaged shacks.

These stocks had been swelled yesterday by a gift to SHELTER of a large quantity of wood and corrugated iron by the contractors on the

SHELTER



Cheques payable to
Cafda-SHELTER, Prince
George Drive, Retreat
7945.

THESE are the latest donations to the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund:

Shell Gallery, proceeds of collection at Cape Times photographic exhibition "Cape Town Down the Years"	R 189,00
Wells, Miss P M, and Stoffberg, Miss J S, in memory of Chris Wilms	10,00
Greeff, Miss B	10,00
Anon	5,00
Grover, Mr and Mrs C M	25,00
Anon	10,00
Evans, Miss J	10,00
E B	25,00
Anon	10,00
Solly Kramer Ltd (first of 10 payments totalling R500)	50,00
Total	344,00
Previous total	213 505,20
Grand total	R213 849,20

Foreshore Freeway, Murray and Stewart.

Mr Roberts said this gesture by Murray and Stewart was greatly appreciated, as was the help this firm was giving SHELTER in other ways, such as providing a foreman to supervise work in self-help projects throughout the squatter areas.

Workmen from the firm had also helped reduce flooding at the Vrygrond squatter camp near Muizenberg, by levelling uneven ground.

While emergency building materials are being stockpiled, the SHELTER organization is also preparing for erection of its first "core" houses in pilot schemes at Grassy Park and Retreat.

80. Platje, op. cit, chap IV. One farmer at Bloemhof said he would employ an African and his family for £2 10s with an additional 10s for each son and 5s for each daughter provided the African went off occasionally with his wagon to earn money whenever and wherever he was told to go, p. 59.

81. Platje op. cit. R.W. Msimang, Natives Land Act 1913, Specific Cases of Evictions and Hardships, 1913, "by the authority of the Records Committee of the SANNC".

82. Molteno Papers, B848, pamphlet by Rev. James Molebale "The Barolong and Native Affairs Administration Bill", Langa Township, November 1936, p. 2.

83. J 219 3/870/15 L.J. Rootman and others to the Minister of Justice, September 1915.

84. Trapido, op cit, p 60; P. Rich, "The Agrarian Counter-Revolution" op cit, p 21.

85. D. Ticktin, The War Issue and the Collapse of the South African Labour Party; The South African Historical Journal, Vol 1, 1969, pp 59-73.

And Constantia artist Norah Cochran sent R32, with a note in which she said she had had an art exhibition in her Old Cellar Studio and

After the daily list had closed at midday, another R100 was received, from the

"Well-housed".

The SHELTER fund is expected to be given a substantial boost before the weekend, as it moves towards the R250'000 mark. Donations received yesterday included one of R100 from someone identified simply as

Valley Pearl Shareholders, who through their legal advisers informed SHELTER that this amount represented "a net balance arising from a transaction".

Field workers of the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA), which is the operating arm of SHELTER, were again keeping in close touch with the squatter camps and giving help wherever it was needed, in wintry conditions.

WHILE negotiations between the SHELTER organization and local authorities reached an advanced and positive stage yesterday, donations to the Cape Times-supported fund for the homeless continued flowing in, to take the overall total to R214 318.

SHELTER



Cheques payable to
Cafda-Shelter, Prince
George Drive, Retreat
7945.

that she had placed a money-box on the door, for SHELTER.

"Many generous people popped coins and notes into the box," she added, "which in the end added up to R32. Just a drop in the ocean - but the drops add up, too!"

These were the donations received by midday yesterday:

Pupils of Mitchell's Plain No. 1 Senior Secondary School.....	10,00	91.
De Bruijn, W de.....	10,00	90.
P O 91005.....	10,00	
Pinelands Presbyterian Church, a further contribution from the members.....	41,80	89.
Tyndall, Len, in memory of Des Sheriff.....	5,00	
Anon.....	50,00	
Well-housed.....	100,00	88.
Anon.....	12,10	
Galloway, A B.....	10,00	
Anon, Estate late E W Sedgwick.....	100,00	
Management Computer Services, Staff and Company.....	120,00	87.
Total.....	468,90	
Previous total.....	213 849,20	
Grand total.....	R214 318,10	86.

Squatters are helped in wintry conditions

also the farmer does not appear to appreciate how little work he can get done", (emphasis added).

Annual Report, Magistrate Parys, Orange Free State, 20th January 1920.

Where the blame for the squatters REALLY rests

(305)
SUN Times 8/5/77
8/5/77
S Times

THE squatter problem in the Cape is largely the result of the Government's own actions.

By destroying housing and evicting people from places like District Six and Tramway Road, the Government has helped create the housing shortage there.

Now 200 000 people live in shacks.

These are among the conclusions reached by researchers at the University of Cape Town in a study titled "The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape — Some Causes and Remedies."

The research team argues that the Group Areas Act, influx laws, and Government control of all black housing development have long worked against the provision of adequate accommodation.

First, while the colour-



by
**ANDREW
SILK**

ed population has grown dramatically in the last 15 years, the main focus of housing schemes has been the relocation of communities, without providing for population growth.

Whereas homes should have been built for new families and migrants from rural areas, they were built instead to rehouse old families from District Six and other areas proclaimed white.

While enough houses have, in fact, been built over the last year to account for most of the population growth, the destruction and reclassification of old homes have resulted in little net gain.

Secondly, the desire to

continue the migrant labour system for Africans and to reduce the number, living permanently in Cape Town has led to a long freeze of African housing.

But population growth has been unchecked, and the pressure for men from the homelands to find work in the city remained unchanged.

Thirdly, Government control of all black housing has meant that people have been unable to invest gradually in their own homes and private companies unable to cater for the demand for low-cost homes.

As a result, the Government has had to bear most

of the cost of housing, and in return has charged rents many cannot afford.

This, in turn, has created a situation in which council homes go vacant while families retreat to the bush.

Current Government plans to end squatting call for a crash programme to house those who are legally in the Western Cape and to clamp down on others — particularly African women — who are there illegally.

According to the Government's own projections, the report points out, no more than 13 000 homes can be built each year — which means that it will take more than 10 years to meet both the backlog and new demand.

Therefore, coloured squatters will continue to live in the Western Cape for at least a decade — because they will have no other place to go.

While Africans illegally there can be continually harassed and sent home they will persist in coming, for poverty and malnutrition in the rural areas will drive women to the city.

Similarly, while better hostel accommodation can certainly be created for men, this will not stop the

longing of many to live with their wives.

For these basic reasons, the researchers conclude, Government plans cannot work and, if carried out, will lead to more severe crowding in the townships, a "guerrilla" existence for many around Cape Town, and silent suffering for others in rural areas.

The problem will not be solved, only hidden.

The only alternative to this lies in recognising squatting as potentially an efficient, short-term answer to the long-term housing crisis.

With the provision of proper land and services, and some security of tenure, suitable if not beautiful homes can be provided while permanent housing continues to be built.

This, however, can only be effective if those policies which have caused the crisis — group areas legislation, influx control, and Government monopoly on black housing — are reconsidered. For the first will only worsen the shortage; the second prohibits Africans from contributing to the city's economy and overcrowds the homelands, which in turn impedes rural development; and the third prevents private enterprise from helping to solve the shortage.

305

while the Bill was clearly designed to appease agricultural interests based on mining capital than the one conceived by Hertzog. Thus, measure that was introduced by a government that was more narrowly The 1913 Natives Land Bill, therefore, can be seen as a key factor behind the 1914 Rebellion (78).

CAPE TIMES 10/5/77

Site established for black squatters

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 12 black families from the Modderdam Road squatter camp have officially moved to a site in Nyanga where the Bantu Affairs Administration Board is allowing them to squat till permanent housing can be provided.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of BAAB, said yesterday that about a dozen families from Modderdam Road had moved to the KTC site in Nyanga recently in what he described as an official move. There were black families, legally in the Peninsula, who had reported to officials of the board and had their names on waiting lists for accommodation. Earlier this year, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, announced in an interview with the Cape Times that about 1 600 family units would be made available to squatter families in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. To do this, single quarters in the three townships would be converted into family houses and single men would be accommodated in flats built on Government land by private firms who regularly employed contract labour.

While waiting for brick houses to be made available to them, families could live at the KTC squatter emergency camp at Nyanga which would be developed along site and service lines, with all essential services laid on.

At the time, Mr Botha said the Government was aware of attempts to intimidate squatters at the camp into refusing to move to KTC.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said yesterday that he believed there was still a "movement" against people at Modderdam Road who reported to the board for accommodation. Some of those who reported had gone to Langa to report rather than approach the officials who came to the camp itself.

was to be interpreted in the Orange Free State into a movement against people at Modderdam Road who reported to the board for accommodation. Some of those who reported had gone to Langa to report rather than approach the officials who came to the camp itself. (73). D.D.T. Jabavu, to the Beaumont Commission, though without effect tenure was one which was to be advocated by some Africans, like area of black and white farming which allowed for freehold land Africans than the 1913 Bill was to do and the idea of a "mixed" for a greater degree of latitude in the disposal of land to divisions (72). These two latter provisions undoubtedly provided areas, the African area was divided into "mixed" and "reserved" 17.

54. Report of the Department of Lands, UG 53-18

55. The Farmers Weekly, 17th September 1913.

56. The Farmers Weekly, 31 January 1912.

57. NA 313 876/13/814. An accurate summary of the legislative position in the Union before the passing of the 1913 Natives Land Act is to be found in an untitled memorandum prepared by the Native Affairs Department in the House of Assembly dated 28th February 1913. The Orange Free State was the only Province to specifically forbid the purchase of land by Africans, though in the Cape the Private Locations Act of 1909 restricted the purchase of land for tribal or collective occupation while in Natal "by administrative arrangement". In the Transvaal, Africans were debarred from purchasing any Crown land. In Tsewu's case of 1905.

58. Union of South Africa, Blue Book on Native Affairs, 1910 pp 47-48.

59. Union Government Gazette Extraordinary

The clauses of the Bill to portions settlements the Land for trespass. NA 282 736. NA 282 739. The Farmer.

60. The Farmers. 61. The Farmers. 62. The Farmers. 63. The Farmers. 64. The Farmers. 65. Sol Plaatje. 66. The Farmers. 67. The Farmers. 68. See Martin Le

Company relocated squatters — Waddell

CAP TINES 11/5/77
Political Correspondent

MR GORDON WADDELL, an executive director of Anglo-American and Progressive Reform Party MP for Johannesburg North, has replied to criticisms levelled by the MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, over the Marina da Gama's treatment of squatters on land owned by that company during 1974.

In a statement, Mr Waddell said the squatter situation was always seen by the board of directors as a matter of grave concern and was treated as such during continuous negotiations both with the City Council and the Department of Community Development over the period of 1972 to 1974.

The facts, he said, were that about 140 families, with the agreement of City Council, were relocated from land owned by the Marina da Gama to that owned by the council.

One month's notice

All these families were given about one month's notice of the intention to move them. In addition, a specific date and time was given to each family to enable them to have their belongings packed and ready for their move.

Transport was provided to pick up both their houses and household goods, and tents and blankets were supplied to each family for a short period after the move.

A soup kitchen had been set up to provide for each family until they were re-established. The cost of transportation, tents and blankets and the soup kitchen were borne by the company.

Mr Waddell said it had also been established before the squatter families were relocated that water was available, and that the council would provide site and service facilities during 1975.

of the African Society, Vol XII, No XLVIII, 1913, pp 343-353. of Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa", Journal of Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa, argued for a policy of segregation. See also M. Evans, "Present Position the book Black and White in South Africa, author of suggestions as to a solution". Maurice Evans, author of also mentioned that he was "pleased to see Maurice Evans Witwatersrand, Hertzog to Bell, 16th August 1912. Hertzog segregation", op cit; Bell Papers, University of the origins of British hegemony and the origins of

584/6 Report
Draft Bill).

In addition, natural interests, cm Fauresmith, the whole former estion of p to the 584/6 Report

November, 1911.

Native Affairs

December, 1911. e 13 (I) of the on land in certain unauthorised se 39 (I) of ated to the penalties

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69/

Illegal resident in 60pc of Black homes—claim



MR. Neal Chapman:
Size of the problems is
appalling.

MORE than 60 percent of Black families living in and around Cape Town had one or more members here illegally, Mr Neal Chapman, managing director of the Board of Executors, said last night.

Much effort was being exerted and a wealth of expertise was being used in attempts to improve the quality of life of underprivileged people, but the growing size of the problems they faced was appalling, he said.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Family Planning Association of South Africa (Western Cape Region) at Groote Schuur Hospital, Mr Chapman called on individuals and business houses to spend part of their profits in bringing stability to the community.

A total of 96 squatter communities faced eviction, he said.

Thousands of these squatters were legally in the Cape Town area, and held respectable jobs.

Mr Chapman asked: 'How does one plan a family or a family life in these circumstances?'

The work of organisations such as the Family Planning Movement had never been as critically important as now.

CAPE TOWN 12/5/77 Wiley attacks PRP on squatter camps

MR JOHN WILEY, MP for Simonstown, yesterday issued a statement attacking the Progressive Reform Party for criticizing others who advocate clearing up squatter camps while PRP members connected with Anglo American had themselves negotiated such steps with local authorities to protect themselves and their clients.

Mr Wiley reacted to statements made by Mr Gordon Waddell, an executive director of Anglo American and PRP member of Parliament for Johannesburg North, concerning the removal of squatters from his company's property near Muizenberg where the prestigious Marina da Gama scheme was developed.

Mr Waddell told Parliament that Marina da Gama's board of directors viewed the squatter situation with concern and negotiated with the City Council and Department of Community Development for two years before the 140 families were relocated to council property.

Each family was given a month's notice with free transport, tents and blankets, and soup kitchens were provided by Marina da Gama.

Mr Wiley said yesterday that he had not complained about the steps taken to make removal painless.

"What I object to is Progressives, like the Anglo American ones, criticizing others advocating steps to clear up thoroughly undesirable conditions like squatter camps when they themselves write to local authorities to do exactly the same thing.

"In Parliament they plead for squatters in the most emotional terms yet in practice an Anglo American company of which the Progressive MP, Mr Waddell, was chairman, writes to the City Council not only to have the squatters near the company's marina removed, but urges that they be denied site and service facilities for fear that they may become permanent residents."

Paul Rich,
University of Cape
August, 1976.

The conclusion that is reached, therefore, from this analysis is that the 1913 Natives Land Act was not nearly such a crucial turning point in black-white relations on the land as many historians have tended to suppose. While Platte's work was important in drawing attention to the harsher aspects of the legislation and the immense hardships suffered by many African peasant farmers, the closeness of Native Life in South Africa to the actual event itself prevented a more balanced historical interpretation. Further research will possibly reveal that the

These conditions seem to persist in the Orange Free State for even as late as 1939 a survey carried out by the Institute of Race Relations by Leo Marquard found that there was widespread evasion of the laws on squatting (92).

SHANTY PEOPLE'S POVERTY BLAMED

THE Peninsula shack dweller's poverty seemed as much to blame for his predicament as the lack of housing, the Engineer of the Divisional Council of the Cape, Mr M. K. Botha, said today.

Few families would qualify for any housing other than sub-economic, and a large number would be classed as 'unhousable' in terms of ability to pay,' he said in a report to a meeting of the council's housing committee.

The report, requested by the chairman of the council, Mr H. J. Kriel, was made after a 10 percent sample survey covering all numbered shacks in the Cape Division, excluding shack dwellers in Elsie's River and parts of Grassy Park.

PENSIONERS

Mr Botha said four out of five squatters were from Greater Cape Town. This indicated that the problem is predominantly generated from within the region and not due to massive immigration.

He said: 'They are poor, and the lack of ability to pay for conventional housing appears to be as much of a reason for their predicament as the lack of housing itself.'

There were many pensioners among them. The

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in outstanding set. See

305

Squatters want compensation before they go

Cap Times 17/5/77
Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS at the Everite camp, Kraaifontein, are refusing to leave the camp until they are compensated for personal possessions they claim were burnt when their shacks were demolished in February.

Mrs R N Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said yesterday the office had been approached by at least 70 squatters who complained that a mystery white man and his black assistant made bonfires of their possessions.

"What really sticks in their gullets is that their reference books were also burnt. These books cost R2,50 to replace," she said.

Beds, mattresses, tables, chairs, stoves and at least one portable radio and a hi-fi set were among the possessions burnt.

One man claimed he lost R65 in cash, and another R25, Mrs Robb said.

"Each one of the 34 squatters we have interviewed so far say they would be prepared to go back to their homes to try for legal work contracts if they were compensated for their lost possessions.

"But they are afraid to go to the police because most are living at Everite illegally," she said.

Everite, an African section of the Kraaifontein squatter camp, is on land owned by Stellenbosch Divisional Council. The council demolished many shacks in February.

At the time squatters told of a white man, "Gwem", who drove through the camp in a vehicle with a CL registration, pulling down shacks with a chain loop attached to the vehicle, then setting fire to the possessions in the shacks.

Everite squatters have told the Athlone Advice Office they would recognize the man.

Mr S A S van Zyl, secretary of Stellenbosch Divisional Council, said yesterday: "The council had nothing to do with any cases of arson or burnings. I have no further comment."



Standard 16 Q ul 1/20 17/5/77

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of prese Shacks in Kraaifontein squatters' camp

(b) a re *1. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

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that rank as liquid assets.

The 1972 legislation amending Section 18 of the Banks Act 1965 requires banks to maintain 10% of their long term liabilities to the public in prescribed investments, of this amount at least 5% has to be invested in Government Securities.

Prescribed investments include:

(a) Stocks of Governments that do not qualify as Government

(b) Debentures or Stock guaranteed by the Government.

(c) Stock of, loans to and deposits with any local authority in the Republic.

(d) Debentures or Stock of the Rand Water Board and the Electricity Supply Commission.

(e) Debentures of the Land Bank that

(1) Whether any shacks in the Bantu section of the Kraaifontein squatters' camp were demolished on 17 February 1977; if so, (a) how many and (b) on whose authority or instructions;

(2) whether the personal possessions of the occupants were disposed of by the persons demolishing the shacks; if so, (a) in what way, (b) for what reason and (c) on what authority.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) As the hon. member does not refer to specific bodies, it is not possible for me to reply to his question.

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R250 000 profit from Crossroads, claims letter

Cape Times
24/5/77

Staff Reporter

IF THE Cape Divisional Council charged Crossroads squatters half the rent they pay at present and spent more than R151 000 a year on services at the camp, they would still reap an annual profit of R35 000, according to the squatters' legal representative.

This claim is contained in a letter which has been sent to individual councillors and which suggests that at the present Crossroads rental of R10 a month the council makes a profit of almost R250 000 a year.

A decision on whether to reduce the rental at Crossroads is expected to be taken by the council later this month.

In the letter the squatters' representative referred to grave concern among squatters that the council was budgeting to make a substantial profit out of the Crossroads emergency camp, or was seeking to charge a large

portion of its general squatter control costs to those who were temporarily living at Crossroads.

This was largely the result of the council's failure to disclose their actual running costs.

On the basis of published figures for the council's administration of the Lourdes Farm squatter camp and from financial estimates which the council passed in November 1975, the letter estimates:

- that night soil removal at Crossroads could not exceed the Lourdes Farm cost of R1,75 a unit a month;
- that water costs could not exceed R1,00 a unit a month;
- that expenditure on roads could not amount to the R35 000 which the council is said to have incurred according to its November estimates.

Referring to the estimates that capital costs of R35 000 on roads and R10 000 on water reticulation had been incurred at Crossroads, the letter stated:

"There is a strong body of squatter opinion, backed by professional opinion, to the effect that nothing like a capital expense of R45 000 could have been incurred on these items." The letter called for an auditor's certificate covering the actual cost of installing roads and water at Crossroads.

The letter estimated further:

- that a charge of 30 cents a unit a month would more than cover the council's estimated costs for health services;
- that a charge of 35 cents a unit would cover costs for plant and equipment;
- that a charge of 55 cents a unit would cover the council's administration costs.

It seemed clear, the letter states, that the reduction in their monthly rent to R5,00, requested by squatters in November last year, was more than justified.

A charge of R5,00 would bring in R187 620 a year against an actual cost of R151 972,20 a year, leaving an annual residue of R35 647,80.

Mr W R Vivier, secretary of the Divisional Council, refused to comment on the letter when approached by the Cape Times earlier this month.

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Typhoid fear in squatter camp

24/5/77
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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Divisional Council of the Cape's medical officer of health, Dr F K Mitchell, is concerned at the possibility of a major outbreak of typhoid fever in the Werkgenot squatter camp.

The way to prevent outbreaks of the fever in squatter camps would be to introduce adequate sanitary services, the council heard at its monthly meeting today.

Dr Mitchell said: "We had two cases during March at Crossroads and six cases in the Werkgenot section of the triple squatting areas in Bellville South."

About 4 500 people have been given the first dose of anti-typhoid vaccine — about a quarter of the total population in the camp — and second doses will be given later.

"While communities are endeavouring to establish some form of organised disposal of refuse and night soil by means of

pits, it will not be long before there is no fresh vacant land on which to dig pits," Dr Mitchell said.

He said immunisation could achieve a partial reduction of the risk of a serious typhoid outbreak and the only effective measure would be the introduction of adequate sanitary services.

He stressed the urgent need for a basic health service directed at family planning and child health.

At present, squatters

are carrying buckets a considerable way to fetch water from the University of the Western Cape building, the Coloured Representative Council building and the Bellville refuse disposal works. Dr Mitchell fears, however, that with the onset of the rains, people will take water for domestic purposes from rainwater pools which, due to lack of sanitary control, will lead to the spread of disease, particularly typhoid fever.

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Dr Mitchell expressed serious concern following recent outbreaks of the fever.

About 4 500 people have been given the first dose of anti-typhoid vaccine — about a quarter of the total population in the camps.

Second doses are to be administered within a fortnight.

While communities were endeavouring to establish some form of organised disposal of refuse and night soil by means of pits, it would not be long before there was no fresh vacant land upon which to dig pits, Dr. M. H. Chell said.

While these efforts were 'most laudable' they could not be expected to solve the disposal problem, he said.

At present the squatters are carrying buckets a considerable distance to fetch water from the University of the Western Cape building, the Coloured Representative Council building and the Bellville Refuse Disposal Works.

Dr. Mitchell fears however that with the on set of rain people will start to take water for domestic purposes.

mands were not met by the deadline — 2 p.m. tomorrow, election day. There will be many deaths, said the letter. A letter from one of the two groups, read over Dutch Radio, warned the Government that if it sent people to mediate with them, they would be shot dead. A justice ministry spokesman said no reply had yet been given.

305

Cape Times 25/5/77

Typhoid fear in camps during rains

THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL of the Cape decided at its meeting yesterday to send a letter to the Department of Health expressing concern about the danger of typhoid in the squatter camps.

In a report, the council's Medical Officer of Health, Dr F K Mitchell, said that there had been 10 cases of typhoid reported in the combined health control scheme area in the first four months in 1977.

There were two cases during March at Crossroads, one case each at Belhar and Lourdes Farm, Philippi, and six cases in the Werkgenot section of the triple squatting areas in Bellville South.

He said that because of the lack of piped water and the "complete lack of any sanitary services at Werkgenot, it was surprising that there had not been very many more cases of filth diseases."

The only effective preventive measures would be a thorough cleaning up of the area and the provision of a controlled water supply and hygienic nightsoil removals.

"I have had conversations with the regional directors of health and public works however, and it is quite clear that there is no prospect of these essential services being provided in the circumstances, and realizing that at best my department could only make a gesture, I have arranged to offer typhoid immunization to the inhabitants of all three African squatter camps in Bellville South."

Dr Mitchell emphasized that this immunization would only reach a small proportion of the population as many Africans, particularly the young children, were not prepared to come forward. In any case the vaccine gave only limited protection.

He also stressed the urgent need for a basic health service directed at family planning and child health in the three squatter areas.

A recommendation of the health committee that such a service be introduced by means of mobile clinics, pending a more permanent solution to the problem, was accepted by the council.

185 000 people live in shanties — report

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

LATEST estimates are that 185 000 people are living in shanties in the greater Cape Town area, says an updated edition of a 1976 booklet on the housing crisis, which has just been published.

The booklet, "Home?", has been compiled by Dr Margaret Nash, secretary of the Board of Social Responsibility of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town.

It says an additional 100 000 people in the area are believed to be living in overcrowded conditions.

"This means a total now of 285 000 coloured people who are not properly housed. Then a known 6 000 to 7 000 Africans are on official waiting lists; a probable 20 000 legal residents are 'doubling up' and need to move out; and at least 90 000 illegal African residents live 'who-knows-where'."

"This begins to look like over 400 000 black people in need of proper housing," says Dr Nash. "Yet the vast majority of these people have almost the same proportion of economically active adult males as the population generally."

She adds "squatters are ordinary people who happen to live in shanties," and discusses the background to the squatter problem.

The majority of the squatters are Afrikaans-speaking and have a rural background, but less than a quarter are recent immigrants (since 1960). Some families are mixed African-coloured unions, and either cannot or do not wish to be racially classified in one or other group.

Anti-social

"Some are shack-dwellers because they have been evicted from local authority housing (for non-payment of rent, or antisocial behaviour); others have moved out of the townships because they 'couldn't take that kind of life' (violence, lack of social cohesion, cold, damp dwellings that don't seem to 'justify' the rental costs)."

"Some have been forced out of their previous homes (good or not-so-good) because of 'the Group', or road-development demolitions, or the owner required the dwelling, or there was overcrowding which led to dis-

sensions, family quarrels, violence."

The solution to the squatter problem, says Dr Nash, does not lie in "wishing these people out of existence or pretending that they do not exist, or hounding them from place to place with bulldozers and police-raids."

The booklet discusses the role of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund in the efforts being made to relieve the plight of the squatters.

It was said yesterday that the net proceeds of the updated edition will be divided between SHELTER and its operating arm, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation, which is promoting squatter self-help projects.

Copies of the new edition are available at R1 each from: The SA Institute of Race Relations, 5 Long Street, Mowbray 7700, and the CF-CIA, St Saviour's Church Hall, Brooke Street, Claremont 7700.

SHELTER



Cheques payable to
Cafda-Shelter, Prince
George Drive, Retreat
7945.

THESE are the latest donations to the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund:

Melnick, E.	R 20,00
Pollara, Mabel, in memory of Ronald Frith	3,00
Parish of Saint Paul the Apostle, the Free Will Offering taken during Lent	100,00
Field Family	60,00
Anon	5,00
Coleman, H P.	50,00
Irwin, Miss G W.	20,00
Training Centre for Artisans, Bellville South, collection from the students	132,00
Anon	50,00
Glencair Sports Club, Proceeds of garden fête	30,00
Total	470,00
Previous total	232 524,26
Grand total	R232 994,26

Council reduces squatter rents

Staff Reporters

THE Cape Divisional Council has decided to cut the monthly rent at the Crossroads squatter camp from R10 to R7.

In a statement issued after the council went into committee at the end of its monthly meeting yesterday, it announced that the lower rent would probably become effective in August.

The statement was made in reaction to a Cape Times report yesterday that outlined the claim of Crossroads squatters that the R10 rent was at least double what it should be.

A representative of the squatters estimated in a letter to individual councillors that the council made a R250 000 annual profit from the camp.

Profit claim

His claim was based on the R10 rent paid monthly by the occupants of more than 3 000 dwellings at Crossroads.

If the rent was dropped by half, the council would still show an annual profit of R35 000 after spending more than R151 000 on services, he said.

The council replied in its statement that it did not know what the lifetime of the camp would be when it set its rents, or service charges, last year.

It decided in February to review the rents in May, when actual incomes and expenditures could be measured against estimated figures.

Take action

The council also decided that squatters at the Crossroads camp who had failed to pay the service charge of R10 a month for three months, would be warned that action would be taken against them unless the arrears were paid within a given period of time.

Notices served on defaulters will be in three languages. It was also decided that the council should investigate the legal implications of the contemplated action.

A report from the housing committee said there were 2 692 defaulters who were in arrears from one month to six months.

The deficit was about R64 000. This loss was equal to about one third of what the total income should have been, the report said.

- 33. Shula Marks, Reluctant Rebellion, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1970; "The Zulu Disturbance in Natal" in Robert I. Rotberg and Ali Mazrui (eds), Protest and Power in Black Africa, New York, Oxford University Press, 1970.
- 32. SNA 43/749/1904 Notes at an interview between the Secretary of Native Affairs and Levi Khomo in Johannesburg on the 8th Day of April 1904.
- 31. 1btd, Wheelright 22nd April 1904; Windham to Secretary of Native Affairs, 2nd May 1904.
- 30. SNA 44/847/04 Telegram Native Commissioner, Zoutpansberg to Secretary of Native Affairs, 2nd May 1904; Windham to Wheelright 22nd April 1904.

Standard 17 Q vol 1207. 27/5/77

Squatter camp at Kraaifontein

305

***10** Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether shacks in the Everite area of the squatter camp at Kraaifontein were demolished during February 1977 on instructions of the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board; if so,
- (2) whether any steps were taken in respect of the personal possessions of the occupants of the shacks destroyed; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of how many occupants were the steps taken and (c) for what reasons.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) As there are court cases pending in this regard, I am not prepared to furnish a reply.
- (2) Falls away.

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2 No. 5573

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 3 JUNE 1977

Act No. 72, 1977

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING AMENDMENT
ACT, 1977.

ACT

To amend the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, so as to extend the power, under section 3B, of an owner of land to demolish any building or structure erected on the land without his consent, to a building or structure occupied on the land without his consent; to do away with the requirement that notice shall be given of an intention to demolish such building or structure; to provide that a litigant under section 3B shall first prove his title or right to the land as a prerequisite to litigation; to define more closely the meaning of a building or structure in section 3B; and to provide for incidental matters.

*(Afrikaans wet signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 25 May 1977.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of
section 3B of
Act 52 of 1951,
as inserted by
section 2 of
Act 92 of 1976.

1. Section 3B of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, is hereby amended:—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

“(a) but subject to any law under which he is compelled to demolish or remove any building or structure, the owner of land may without an order of court demolish any building or structure erected or occupied on the land without his consent, and remove the material from the land;”;

(b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2) A building or structure referred to in subsection (1) may be demolished, and the material and contents thereof may be removed from the land in question, without any prior notice of whatever nature to any person”; and

(c) by the addition of the following subsections:

“(4) (a) It shall not be competent for any person to ask for any order, judgment or other relief in any civil proceedings of whatever nature in any court that are founded on the demolition or intended demolition or the prevention of the demolition under this section of any building or structure, or on the removal or intended removal or the prevention of the removal of any material or contents thereof from the land on which the building or structure was or is situated, and it shall not be competent for any court to grant or give such order, judgment or other relief, unless such person first

31/6/77

305

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 3 JUNE 1977

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

satisfies the court on a balance of probabilities that he has a title or right to the land on which the building or structure was or is situated, by virtue of which right he may lawfully occupy the land.

(b) The requirement in paragraph (a) with respect to proof that the person concerned has a title or right to the land in question by virtue of which he may lawfully occupy the land, shall apply also with reference to proceedings of the nature referred to in that paragraph that were instituted in any court before the commencement of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1977, and in which the said proof was not produced to the court, and no order, judgment or other relief shall be granted or given by the court in such proceedings unless such proof is produced to the court.

(c) Any order, judgment or other relief granted or given by a court in proceedings referred to in paragraph (b), shall cease to be of any force and effect after the commencement of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1977, if it was granted or given in proceedings in which the person who asked for the order, judgment or other relief did not produce proof, which was accepted by the court, that he has a title or right to the land in question by virtue of which he may lawfully occupy the land.

(d) The fact that a person rents a building or structure situated on the land in question from a person other than the owner of the land, or occupies such building or structure with the consent of a person other than the owner of the land, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to constitute a title or right to the land in question unless such person also produces proof to the court that the person from whom he rents the building or structure, or with whose consent he occupies the building or structure, has a title or right to the land by virtue of which he may lawfully permit another person to occupy the land.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (1) (a) a building or structure shall, without restricting the meaning thereof in this section or in any other provision of this Act, be construed to include any shack, hut, tent or similar structure."

2. Section 3C of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The Minister of Community Development may, after consultation with the local authorities in the area referred to hereunder, by notice published in the *Gazette* and at least once in both official languages in a newspaper circulating in the district or districts concerned, declare that any person who, in an area defined in the notice, intends engaging in service a person of a population group referred to in the notice so that such other person will be brought into that area, shall first obtain a certificate from a local authority within that area in which it is stated that proper housing is available to such other person whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or of any other local authority, or will be provided by the employer."

3. This Act shall be called the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1977.

Act No. 1977 PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SQUATTING AMENDMENT
ACT, 1977.

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satisfies the court on a balance of probabilities that he has a title or right to the land on which the building or structure was or is situated, by virtue of which right he may lawfully occupy the land.

(b) The requirement in paragraph (a) with respect to proof that the person concerned has a title or right to the land in question by virtue of which he may lawfully occupy the land, shall apply also with reference to proceedings of the nature referred to in that paragraph that were instituted in any court before the commencement of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1977, and in which the said proof was not produced to the court, and no order, judgment or other relief shall be granted or given by the court in such proceedings unless such proof is produced to the court.

(c) Any order, judgment or other relief granted or given by a court in proceedings referred to in paragraph (a), shall cease to be of any force and effect after the commencement of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1977, if it was granted or given in proceedings in which the person who asked for the order, judgment or other relief did not produce proof, which was accepted by the court, that he has a title or right to the land in question by virtue of which he may lawfully occupy the land.

(d) The fact that a person rents a building or structure situated on the land in question from a person other than the owner of the land, or occupies such building or structure with the consent of a person other than the owner of the land, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to constitute a title or right to the land in question unless such person also produces proof to the court that the person from whom he rents the building or structure, or with whose consent he occupies the building or structure, has a title or right to the land by virtue of which he may lawfully permit another person to occupy the land.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (1) (a) a building or structure shall, without restricting the meaning thereof in this section or in any other provision of this Act, be construed to include any shack, hut, tent or similar structure."

Amendment of
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as inserted by
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Sl on title.

3. This Act shall be called the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1977.

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Hansard 18 col 1237 3/6/77

At half time I recommended the right-side players for not pulling their weight and for leading their team mates. Things changed drastically thereafter and the team played extremely well after half time, with the right-side Faculty through scoring work. Close to the end of the game strydrom scored from a melee following a short corner. Shortly thereafter he proposed that the Faculty was not constituted in the tournament as at present existing in the Michaelis school short corner of Fine Arts. He transferred to the Faculty of final short corner performance in Fine Arts. The Faculty thus would

(ii)
Team:

member will not take it amiss if I do not reply to his question at this stage.

Conditions in squatter camps within Cape Divisional Council's area of jurisdiction

*6. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Health:

Whether his Department has received representations from the Cape Divisional Council during 1977 in regard to conditions in squatter camps within the Council's area of jurisdiction; if so, (a) what were the representations, (b) when were they made, (c) what was his Department's reply and (d) what were the reasons for the reply.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Yes.

(a) Representations were in effect that steps be taken by the responsible State Departments to alleviate the undesirable conditions occurring in the area.

(b) 10 January 1977.

(c) The Medical Officer of Health of the Divisional Council was informed that the matter had been brought to the attention of the State Departments concerned.

(d) Other State Departments were involved because the relevant properties and illegal squatters fall under their jurisdiction.

Conditions in squatter camps within Cape Divisional Council's area of jurisdiction

*7. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department has received representations from the Cape Divisional Council during 1977 in regard to conditions

in squatter camps within the Council's area of jurisdiction; if so, (a) what were the representations, (b) when were they made, (c) what was his Department's reply and (d) what were the reasons for the reply.

†The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Public Works):

No.

(a), (b), (c), (d). Fall away.

Cases of typhoid in squatter camps in area of Bellville South

*8. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Health:

Whether any cases of typhoid in the squatter camps in the area of Bellville South were notified during 1977; if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

Yes, six cases.

ly the Faculty of its birth).

at where Johnson, Terhoven and McIntyre should remain independent of his man at will and put across some cumbersome and overcrowded defence for a most disastrous game for Garrett or hit a ball. His goal was some locate that some units are their present independence, red to consider joining a unit actively seeking in general although some faculties in absorbing certain units. t their defence into a more cohesive unit. and Lloyd who now seemed to be es we recommend that each e left to choose its preferred in combination with interested; wishes Jones - 3 (all short corners); m short corner), and Cloete - 5 (all in the long term, the it make good academic sense:

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Copies of the updated edition of Dr. Margaret Nash's booklet "Home?" are available at the centre, at R1 each. Proceeds of this edition are being divided between SHELTER and its operating arm, the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

Access to the SHELTER office is through the paddock entrance of Kenilworth Centre. The office will be manned by voluntary workers between 10am and 1pm daily to begin with, and it is hoped it will be possible to open it all day soon. The telephone number is 61-1722.

Other SHELTER news yesterday was that:

The board of trustees was informed that its application for a special permit to enable multiracial audiences to attend a proposed double premiere in the Peninsula on July 6 of the film "Angola File" had been refused by the Government.

The film had been offered to SHELTER for first-night fund raising, by Ster-Kinekor in Johannesburg.

The trustees said yesterday that in the circumstances they had had to turn down Ster-Kinekor's offer, which had been greatly appreciated.

Mr Carter Ebrahim, a member of the CRC and ex-officio member of the Vrygrond Residents' Organization, said mothers and wives at Vrygrond looked forward to the savings made during "stay sober week" at Vrygrond, starting on June 12, and that these would be used to buy extras such as warm clothing for their children.

Mr Ebrahim added: "They see in this week of abstinence, the beginnings of a new and better family and community life, and the eventual elimination of that terrible social evil — the abuse of liquor."

VRYGROND
 NULUS NEWS NO. 1 VRYDAG 6 MEI 77
 FRIDAY 6 MAY



he 15 000 shanty-dwellers at Vrygrond, near
 Ruizenberg, now have their own monthly
 newsletter. This is the front cover of the first is-
 sue. If sponsors can be found it is hoped to
 produce the newsletter more frequently.

Graphic display open to public

By ROGER WILLIAMS
 Chief Reporter

A GRAPHIC display which impressed more than
 200 invited guests at the opening on Friday of the
 SHELTER organization's new office and
 information bureau at the Kenilworth Centre is now
 open to the public.

The display, which comprises photographic "blow-ups",
 building plans and diagrams and a model of the low-cost
 "starter" houses that SHELTER hopes to erect soon,
 highlights the housing crisis in greater Cape Town.

Not only were the invited guests impressed by a series of
 photographs showing that residents of the so-called "squatter"
 areas are ordinary people who happen to live in shacks; they
 were also able to meet and speak to some of them at
 Kenilworth Centre.

A group of shanty-dwellers from the Vrygrond and
 Modderdam Road areas mingled with prominent financiers
 and businessmen, church leaders, trade unionists and
 educationists at the opening ceremony.

The graphic display at SHELTER's new information
 centre was designed by a team from the firm of architects and
 town-planners who have put their services at SHELTER's
 disposal. The team was Anne Olivier, Bill Ritchie, Bruce
 Milne, Cathy Lochner, Arthur Messaris, John Wilmot and
 Cathy Blyth.

Ronnie Levitan of the University of Cape Town's Urban
 Problems Research Unit also contributed to the display, and a
 number of photographs taken inside the shanty towns by Cape
 Times and other photographers are on view.

Visitors to the centre can also see plans of the SHELTER
 emergency housing scheme approved last week by Cape Town
 City Council, for what is known as the NMH site at
 Kalksteenvontein near Bonteheuwel.

SHELTER



Cheques payable to
 Cafda-Shelter, Prince
 George Drive, Retreat
 7945.

THESE are the latest dona-
 tions to the Cape Times-
 supported SHELTER fund:

Bergvliet Methodist Church	10,00
Wynberg Methodist Church	163,88
Hearing Aid and Repair Services	200,00
Barker, R.	40,00
Geffen, Mrs Doreen	50,00
Ronassen, E	25,00
Slob	10,00
Anon	20,00
Sheppard, Mr & Mrs K A, in memory of Ron	15,00
Frith	25,00
Retirement	
Scilly Kramer's Ltd, monthly donation until R500 has been donated	50,00
Total	608,88
Previous total	234 474,11
Grand total	R235 000

Squatters to be moved from camp

MR A MACLACHLAN, Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs
 Administration Board, said yesterday that board officials had
 been conducting a survey at the Modderdam squatter camp to
 find out how many African squatters qualified to be in the
 Peninsula.

"Those who are legally entitled to remain in Cape Town will
 be allowed to move to KTC in Nyanga.

"They will be allowed to erect their shacks in an area
 provided with proper sanitation and water," Mr MacLachlan
 said.

He said that their names would be put on the waiting list for
 houses in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

Mr Stephen Bosman, president of the Squatter Camps
 Association, said yesterday that he had been informed by
 officials that coloured squatters would be moved to Grassy
 Park, while the African squatters would be moved to Nyanga
 if they qualified to remain in Cape Town permanently.

"We will not move from this place till firm guarantees of
 alternative accommodation have been provided.

"I simply don't see the sense in moving an iron shack from
 Modderdam to Nyanga in the case of African squatters or to
 Grassy Park for the coloured people."

"No matter where you put it, it would still be a shanty," Mr
 Bosman said.

He said that members of the Squatter Camps Association
 had been to see an attorney to discuss what action they would
 take. The decision would be taken at a meeting to be held at
 Modderdam squatter camp on Tuesday, Mr Bosman said.

2 305
 1 121

305

Vrygrond people celebrate Youth Day today

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE strong community spirit that has developed in the shanty towns of greater Cape Town is nowhere more evident than among the 15 000 shack-dwellers at Vrygrond, near Muizenberg, who celebrate Youth Day today.

The Vrygrond Residents' Organization (VRO) has circulated a programme for the day, and a full programme of events for Vrygrond's Stay Sober Week, which starts tomorrow.

The VRO sees in this week of self-imposed abstinence "the beginnings of a new and better family and community life," and says the mothers and wives of Vrygrond look forward to being able to use their menfolk's savings on liquor to buy winter needs for their children.

These are the detailed

programmes for Youth Day and Stay Sober Week:

YOUTH-DAY

- Drum majorettes, bands and sports teams (from Polleg's shop to the big tent)
- 10.00 Official opening of the youth day
- Parade of sports team
- Stalls ready for business
- Netball teams: 12.00-1.00 Aces v. Parkways (runners-up); 1.00-2.00 Newfields v. Young Crystals (Cup)
- Soccer teams: 2.00-3.30 Chesterfield v. Aces (runners-up); 3.30-5.00 Douglas United v. Royal Spurs (Cup)
- Mr Ebrahim presents cups
- Disco in the side tent
- Fashion parade and beauty contest
- Games and competitions for the children.

STAY SOBER WEEK

- June 12: 1.30-5.00, religious song festival and band-burden bearers; 7.00, Pastor Smith and Pentecostal Five;
- June 13: 7.00, The Cross and



SHELTER

Cheques payable to
Catda-Shelter, Prince
George Drive, Retreat
7945.

The Cape Times, Saturday, June 11, 1977 3

June 14: 7.00 Pastor
Fiaandorp and band - Gospel
Ambassadors;

June 15: 10.00, Cooking
demonstration (Nesle); 7.00, Ben
Hur;

June 16: Youth service -
youth leaders;

June 17: Religious play;

June 18: 2.00, soccer
movies/karate/acrobats; 7.00,
Burning Hell;

June 19: Song festival, and a
big surprise.

The SHELTER office and
information bureau in the
Kenilworth Centre will be
open today from 10am to
noon. A graphic display in the
office provides some insight
into the housing problem.

THESE are the latest dona-
tions to the Cape Times-
supported SHELTER fund:

Jager, Mrs D H.....	5.00
Anon.....	5.00
Steele, W G.....	10.00
Metelkamp, J C.....	20.00
C G.....	10.00
Blaine, Marjorie (this will be a monthly con- tribution).....	5.00
Stubbs, The Rev L J.....	10.00
Lost bet.....	5.00
Total.....	70.00
Previous total.....	236 117.49
Grand total.....	R236 181.49

FOOTNOTE: A letter accompanying
Mrs Blaine's donation states: "I in-
tend to make this a monthly con-
tribution in gratitude for our home.
Thank you for practical Christian ac-
tion. Grateful."

CAPL TIMES

15/6/77 (305)

Squatters with legal rights

Parliamentary Staff

THE GOVERNMENT has revealed the existence of seven emergency squatter camps with 6 491 black inhabitants, more than half of whom have legal rights to be in the urban areas.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and development, Mr M C Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that there were two emergency camps in the Western Cape — at Mossel Bay and Nyanga, two in the Eastern Cape — at Aliwal North and Kenton-on-Sea, two in Natal — at Weenen and Dannhauser, and one in the Free State at Dendron.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, the minister said 3 937 of the people in these camps had rights in the urban areas in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The camps had been established in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

Through all the thankless years,
Cold-edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!

324

Rudyard Kipling.

Squatters get more houses

(305)

16/1/77 R.D.M.

42. If the income of exactly 0,6 and maize per annum rising by an average

1. Reduce the
2. Create a s
3. Increase S
4. Increase S
5. Increase S

THE ASSEMBLY. — Since the new Act on squatters came into operation last year, an additional 5548 decent houses had been provided in the greater Cape Peninsula, Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, said yesterday.

"This is a remarkable achievement, and we see light at the end of the tunnel," he said when he spoke on his vote in committee on the budget.

The temporary transit housing being provided by the Government should not be seen as permanent accommodation. The houses had, however, been built in such a way that the occupants, should they desire, could rebuild their houses into permanent residences.

All this showed that the Government was trying its utmost to speed up a solution to the squatters' problem. Everything today, however, was subject to the availability of funds.

Mr Steyn said the housing shortage for whites, coloureds and Indians in South Africa at present was 6100, 58600 and 21235 respectively.

Mr Steyn said he wished to appeal to employers of coloured labour in the Cape Peninsula to pay their workers better wages so that they could afford proper housing.

A survey indicated that half of the coloureds employed in the Peninsula earned less than R150 a month.

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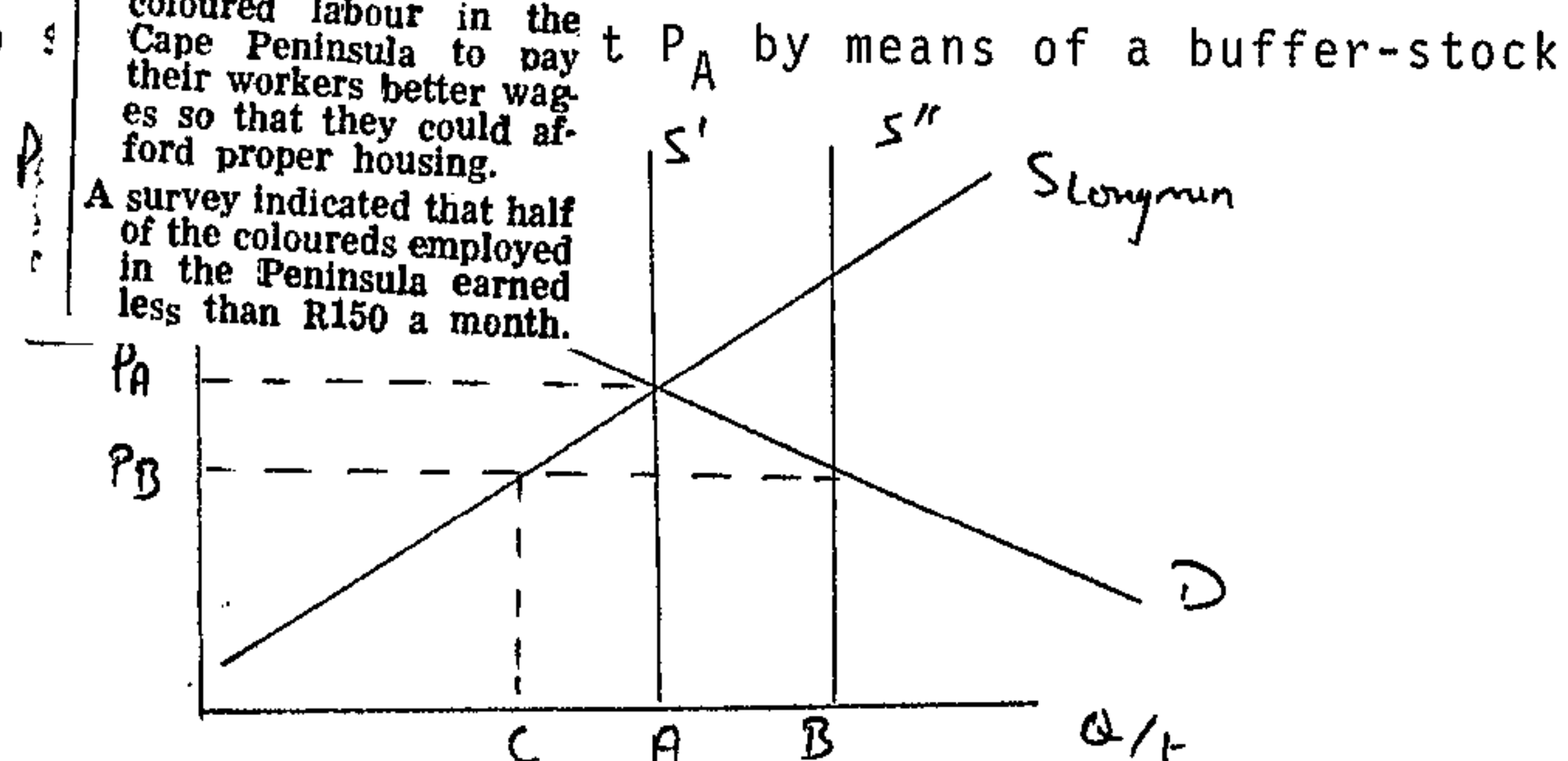
43. If Brazil produced if the price effect on Brazil

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4. All three
5. The first

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2. Lower inc
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4. Have no e
5. Raise wor

45. In order to scheme



If a bumper crop OB was harvested the government would have to :

1. Buy AB wheat at price P_A
2. Buy AC wheat at price P_B
3. Buy AB wheat at price P_B
4. Sell AB wheat at price P_B
5. Sell AB wheat at price P_A



Mr Steyn

Steyn sees an end to squatter problem

CAPE
TIMES

16/6/77

305

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday that he "saw a light at the end of the tunnel" as far as the squatters were concerned.

Speaking during his department's Budget Vote, Mr Steyn said he thought the squatter problem in the Cape Town area could be resolved within 2½ years. He revealed that since the new act on squatters came into operation, an additional 5 548 houses had been provided for squatters in the greater Cape Peninsula area.

He said 60 percent of the planned homes in Mitchell's Plain could eventually become available for squatters.

In the past year 1 000 squatter families had been rehoused. Since November 15 1974, approximately a quarter of the squatter families had been rehoused. There were still 21 000 squatter houses in the Cape Peninsula, but he was optimistic that better housing would be provided.

The Government had already made a start on constructing temporary transit on houses. But the houses, he said, could be improved by the occupants in such a way that they could become permanent residences in certain instances.

Mr Steyn said that the question of urban decay was receiving his department's attention and the policy was to restore decaying buildings. He mentioned work that had been done in Schotsche Kloof and District Six in this respect.

'Squatting

evil'

W/E ARGUS 18/6/77

to end in

3 years

— Minister

THE 'squatting evil' will be eradicated in about three years, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, has told Cape Town City Council.

In a letter to the Town Clerk, Mr H. G. Heugh, the Minister thanks the council for 'constructive co-operation' towards eliminating the squatting and housing shortage problems among the Coloured in the municipal area.

The letter says: 'It is the Minister's opinion that the squatter problem can be solved only by exercising strict control over new squatting whilst adequate housing is provided to existing squatters.'

CONTROL

'The council's reconfirmed attitude towards stringent squatter control is welcomed by the Minister and, coupled with housing schemes now under way in Mitchell's Plain, there is no doubt the squatting evil will be eradicated in approximately three years' time.'

Mr Steyn is 'pleased' that the council accepted that no temporary squatter camps or site-and-service schemes be established.

He feels 'strongly' that these measures would not help to solve the problem and would lead to the 'perpetuation of human misery in squatting conditions.'

SHELTER to repair shacks under water after deluge

CAPE TIMES 22/6/77

(30%)

(81)

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

AN IMMEDIATE allocation of part of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund was made yesterday for the purchase of materials needed to re-erect the homes of 76 families at Vrygrond near Muizenberg, where shacks were under water after Monday night's deluge.

Mr Derry Fitnum, Warden of the Cape Flats Distress Association, which is administering the fund, said SHELTER was working closely with the City Council in helping the families to move their shacks to higher ground.

"Our field workers are in close touch with the situation at Vrygrond and at other shanty towns in the Peninsula and we are doing everything we can for the people in the flooded areas," he said.

Before the start of the new wave of winter storms, about R10 000 from the SHELTER fund had been spent on the re-erection and repair of shacks in the townships and on waterproofing materials.

Shanty-dwellers

Latest estimates are that about 185 000 people are living in the shanty towns of Greater Cape Town.

Another 100 000 are estimated to be living in grossly overcrowded conditions.

Field workers from Cafda and Shawco and from the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA) have been keeping the situation under constant surveillance.

Donations to the

SHELTER fund are still coming in steadily and at the end of last week the overall total passed the R238 000 mark.

The founder-trustee of the fund, Dr O D Wollheim, said yesterday that SHELTER was prepared to start within 24 hours on its first batch of 33 "starter" houses on land made available for a plot scheme near Bishop Lavis township, by the Cape Town City Council.

"The plans have been passed by all arms of the City Council," he said, "and we intend making an immediate start once final approval is given by the national housing section of the Department of Community Development."

Dr Wollheim said SHELTER would provide initial services on the site allocated for its emergency housing scheme, until the City Council was able to lay sewers in the area.

He emphasized that whatever else SHELTER did, it could not afford to expend public money in a manner that contravened the law.

FOOTNOTE: SHELTER's information office at Kenilworth Centre is open from 10am to 1pm daily. The telephone number is 61-1722.

Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost.
Relationship between these curves.

(30%)

p.t.o.

2/...



Some of the 15 000 residents of the Vrygrond shanty town near Muizenberg waded through the floodwaters around their homes yesterday. Altogether 76 shacks were reported under water, and while Cafde supplied warm clothing and blankets the flood victims, the Cape Times-supported SHELTER organization made an immediate allocation from the fund, for materials needed to re-erect shacks on higher ground - and to waterproof them.

Cape Times newscour: JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

SC
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TU

CAPE TIMES 23/6/77 (308-)

50 tents for squatters

975
. Rees

Staff Reporter

FIFTY tents have been erected at the squatter camp at Vrygrond to house about 500 people who were flooded out of their shacks by heavy rain on Tuesday night.

The tents were loaned to Cape Town's civil defence organization by Western Province Command.

Workers of the City Council's housing and production branch, battling the rain, wind and darkness, put up 14 tents on Tuesday night. The others were erected yesterday.

Cape Town's Civil Defence Officer, Mr Rod Douglas,

yesterday praised the "outstanding co-operation" between the council workers and the squatters.

He said morale at the camp was good in spite of difficult conditions.

The council has started to clear high ground at the camp to enable squatters to rebuild their shanties there.

Some material was provided by the council and some by the Cafda-administered SHELTER fund.

Cafda supplied blankets and warm clothing to the flood victims at Vrygrond and also to other shivering residents of Retreat and Parkwood.

Showers continued to drench the Peninsula yesterday. The weather will clear gradually today, according to the weather office at D F Malan, but it will continue to be cold, with minimum temperatures of about 10 deg C.

The AA has warned motorists using Sir Lowry's Pass to beware of slippery, muddy bypasses. It also advises caution at the Lincoln Street bridge crossing the N1 at Bellville.

Strong winds which have whipped through many parts of the Western Cape since the weekend have dropped and skies have begun to clear.

12 UNITS of food 6 units of clothing

- would the consumer prefer
- B to A
 - C to B
 - D to B
 - D to C
 - E to A

Explain using Indifference curve analysis.

2. At present output levels, a firm in perfect competition finds itself with the following :

Output 5000 unit	Variable costs R2500
Market Price R1,00	Marginal Cost R1,25

- (a) Illustrate the situation graphically.
- (b) Is it maximising profits ?
- (c) Should it produce more, less or the same ?

3. A firm in perfect competition has the following :

Output 80 units
Price : 10 units

Average costs are at a minimum and are equal to R7,50.

- (a) What is the marginal cost at this output ?
- (b) Is the firm making profits ?
- (c) Is it making maximum profits ?
- (d) Should it change its output ?

Cont. /

(305)
PRG 45 23/6/77
Cold and damp hits Vrygrond children

4. Plausible Venture
In August 1974
accepted, and p
in November the
for R40 000. T
penalty of R15

Staff The Bell
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an extra forema

The Company's e
will be adequat

Transport The
2 years ago. I
mile.

It is estimated
travel an extra

Materials The
Parow job:

1 000 unit
500 unit

Type A would n
for 50c each.

Type B has no
be used for th
3000 units of

COLD and damp condi-
tions, inadequate housing,
meagre food supplies and
a general lack of warm
clothing and blankets are
taking their toll on the
health of the children of
the Vrygrond squatter
community.

One mother, Mrs. E.
Williams, whose shack has
been knee-deep in water
since Monday, said her
children had been cough-
ing incessantly since last
week. They waded through
the mud and the water
with no shoes and with
very little warm clothing.
All our clothes and ban-
kets have been wet since
Monday, she said.

Mrs Williams is now
sharing another shanty
house with three other
families.

Another mother, Mrs. B.
Peterson, said the water,
seeping through the floor-
boards, had left nothing
dry. 'I don't even have
a piece of bread to give
my child,' she said. 'Every-
thing is wet.'

The assistant warden of
CAFDA, Mr. R. Lovell,
said CAFDA was issuing
blankets to squatters
whose homes had been
flooded out. In most cases
they were selling the
blankets for 50c each.

uction firm based in Cape Town.
R20 000 for a job in Parow is
rt the following January. But
do a job in Bellville instead
given up on payment of an agreed

ger, will require the services
inistration at R3 000 p.a., and

10 workers, each earning R2 000,

of 4 lorries bought for R5 000 each
ned to be R400 p.a. plus 10c per

job will require the lorries to

bought all the materials for the

r unit
ach

llville job, but could be sold

zero scrap value, but 200 units can
addition it will be necessary to buy
r the Bellville contract.

Both jobs ... e year.

The Manag ... to consider which of the two
alternatives i

Draw up a table showing the opportunity costs involved in each.

What advice would you give?

(50%)

HAHS 21

24/6/77

Col 1417

(2) 305

Health clinics in townships for non-Whites
in Cape Peninsula

X
1965, Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister
of Health.

In how many townships for non-Whites
in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b)
are there no health clinics.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(a) 35.

(b) No existing township is without a
health clinic. No health clinics, how-
ever, are available in five squatter
camps, but they are served by mobile
clinic units.

Squatter 305 committee say church demolished

To be completed and handed in by TONY ROBINSON on 5th May.

THE Modderdam Squatters' Committee has complained that the Public Works Department demolished their church and school in the squatters camp last week.

1. Constant long run average But Mr Du Toit Roux, the regional representative of the department, said he could not accept that the building was a church.

- a) mean that there is to small rather than large scale plan
- b) mean that an unproduced;
- c) mean that any so as cheap as any other;
- d) mean that no add taking place;
- e) none of the above

Which of the above a? Explain briefly.

(5%)

2. Assume a farmer could have 30 bushels of corn on the available land.

Also assume Rent
Wheat
Corn p

What choices are open to the farmer in the short and long term? What is his best course of action?

(15%)

3. On the basis of the following information, calculate the total cost of producing 1000 tonnes of wheat and 2000 tonnes of corn.

Assuming wages of R5 per hour, calculate Total cost, Marginal Cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

ARGUS 305

27/6/77

Health watch on squatters

4. Plausible Venture
In August 1974 the
accepted, and placed
in November the firm
for R40 000. The
penalty of R15 000

Staff The Bellville
of an extra secret
an extra foreman

The Company's existence
will be adequate for

Transport The Company
2 years ago. Deprived
mile.

It is estimated that
travel an extra 100

Materials The Company
Parow job:

1 000 units of
500 units of

Type A would not be
for 50c each.

Type B has no alternative
be used for the Bellville
3000 units of Type C

Both jobs will

The Managing Director
alternatives is most

Draw up a table

What advice would

tion firm based in Cape Town.
20 000 for a job in Parow is
the following January. But
a job in Bellville instead
even up on payment of an agreed

, will require the services
stration at R3 000 p.a., and

workers, each earning R2 000,

lorries bought for R5 000 each
to be R400 p.a. plus 10c per

will require the lorries to

t all the materials for the

le job, but could be sold

crap value, but 200 units can
on it will be necessary to buy
Bellville contract.

consider which of the two

ty costs involved in each.

(50%)

CAPE TOWN'S medical
authorities are still closely
watching the health situa-
tion in squatter camps
after a number of cases of
typhoid fever.

During March there
were two cases of typhoid
at Crossroads, a case each
at Belhar and Lourdes
Farm and six at the
Werkgenot squatting areas
in Bellville South.

Now there has been one
more case at Werkgenot.

There was concern that
with the onset of the
rains people would start
using rainwater pools for
drinking water.

But Dr P. Boekstein,
the Divisional Council's
acting medical officer of
health, reports that the
situation seems to have
calmed.

INOCULATIONS

He said: 'We are still
keeping our fingers
crossed. One can never
tell and we are worried
about the possibility of an
outbreak.'

As many people as pos-
sible had been inocu-
lated.

Cape Town's medical of-
ficer of health, Dr R. J.
Coogan, said that while
Vrygrond was a 'danger
point' with flooding this
week, the situation was
caught in time and fami-
lies moved to higher
ground. Toilet facilities
were being arranged. Out-
breaks of typhoid were
unlikely.

'But one never knows,'
Dr Coogan added.

No major outbreaks of
pneumonia have been re-
ported.

Squatters

FIN MAIL 28/1/77

305

threaten apartheid dream

Cynics never did believe that Dr Verwoerd's grand plan to separate the races into different geographic regions would actually work. Now even the plan's supporters must be losing heart.

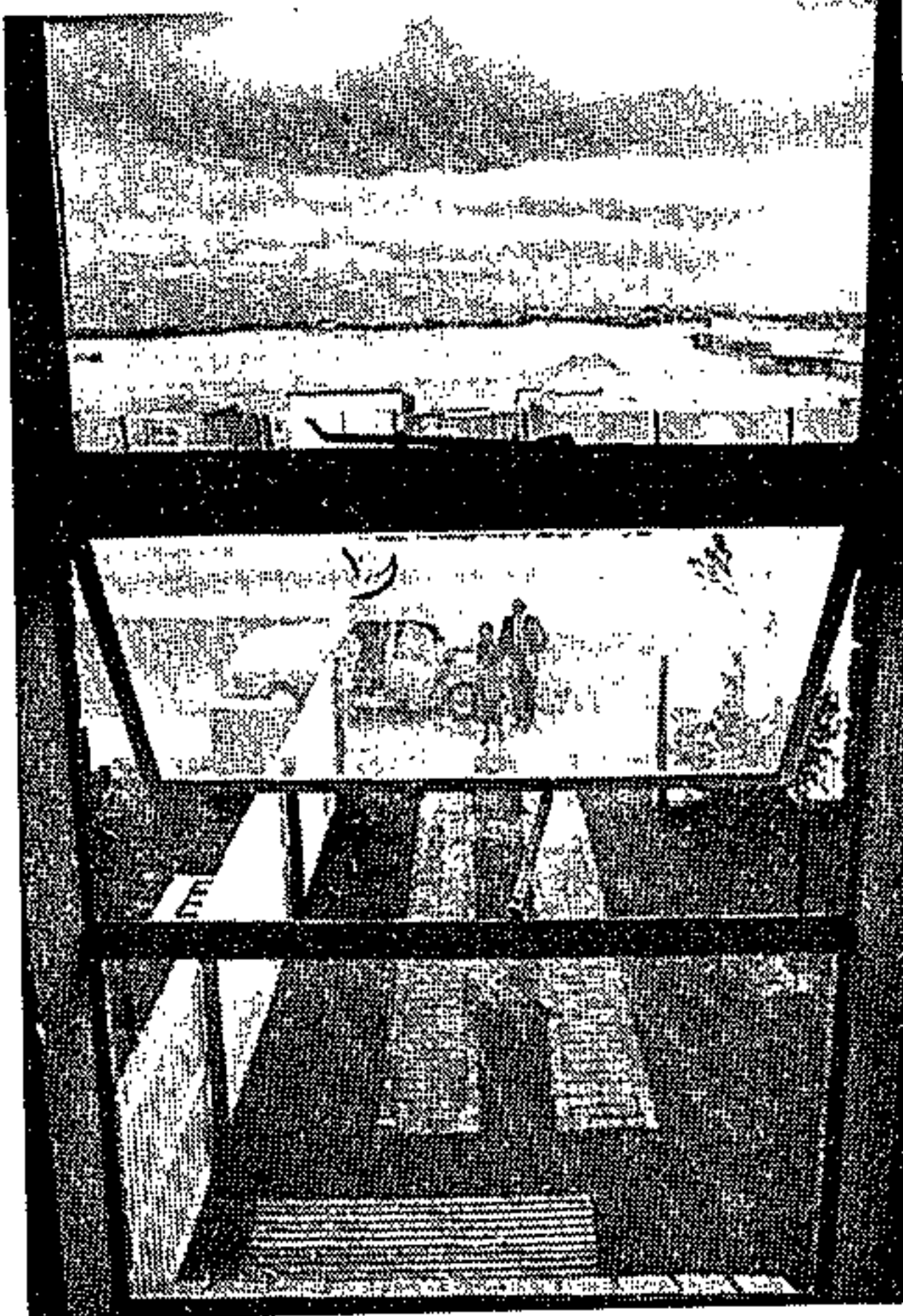
More and more it is becoming clear that economic forces are drawing the races closer together, not pushing them apart.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the Western Cape, once heralded as a non-African preserve. There are now 200 000 African squatters in the Peninsula. They live in 30-40 camps, only one of which, Crossroads, with about 16 000 people, has any legal standing and is therefore provided with basic services.



One Nationalist-controlled local authority, Bellville, views developments with such alarm that its mayor, Danie Uys, told *Die Burger*: "If the authorities don't want an independent African state to take shape within the municipal boundaries of Bellville, they had better take firm steps against illegal squatters at Bellville South." The number of Africans in the area has nearly tripled in the past two years, he says.

Because the area is conveniently situated in relation to transport and the main industrial areas of the Peninsula (not to mention the apparent reluctance of the land-owners to evict them from their pondoks), Bellville South is fast becoming the refuge of people who cannot find a home in any of the other nearby squatter



The old and the new (Crossroads) . . . the gap is staggering and the problem is thorny

camps.

(The number of pondoks at Crossroads has been pegged at 3 125).

It is no exaggeration to say that the situation is getting out of hand, say municipal spokesmen and members of the Cape Divisional Council.

Factors contributing to the situation are obvious: rising pressure on land in Transkei and Ciskei, increasing unemployment on farms and in towns in the common area and growing resistance to the migrant labour and pass law systems which separate workers from their families.

In addition, in line with a long-standing ideological commitment to de-Africanise the Western Cape, the local Bantu Administration Board has not erected a single additional family dwelling unit at Langa, Nyanga or Guguletu for the past three years, thus forcing thousands of "legal" Africans to seek a home in the bush.

But social workers, clerics, local authority officials and advice centres confirm that a disturbing new element has aggravated the squatter problem since Transkei independence: confusion, uncertainty and possibly real dread among urban Africans with Transkei and Ciskei connections who fear they will be uprooted by the citizenship provisions of

government's homelands legislation.

They report that even Africans with cast-iron Section 10 rights are "going underground" in order to avoid contact with the authorities because of what they sense is a concerted drive by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to force urban Blacks to take out Transkei/Ciskei citizenship documents. These, upon issue, have turned out to be temporary residence certificates.

The Ministry of BAD refuses to discuss the matter, but a reliable source did indicate that a comprehensive report on the situation was being studied and that Minister M C Botha will probably make a statement on the matter next week.

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5. (Continued / ...

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Squatters' problems — council will listen

6. If a consumer unit detracts

- (1)
- (2)

(3) THE Divisional Council of the Cape was not inhuman and never refused a reasonable request from squatters, the Council's secretary, Mr W. R. Vivier, said today.

7. A movement of a budget line from mn

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- (3) an increase in the
- (4) a decrease in the p
- (5) none of the above

8. An indifference curve indicates, ot

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- (4) the Price ratio be
- (5) combinations of goo
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- (8) prices

9. Assuming a two-commodity world, and its total utility, it will allocate

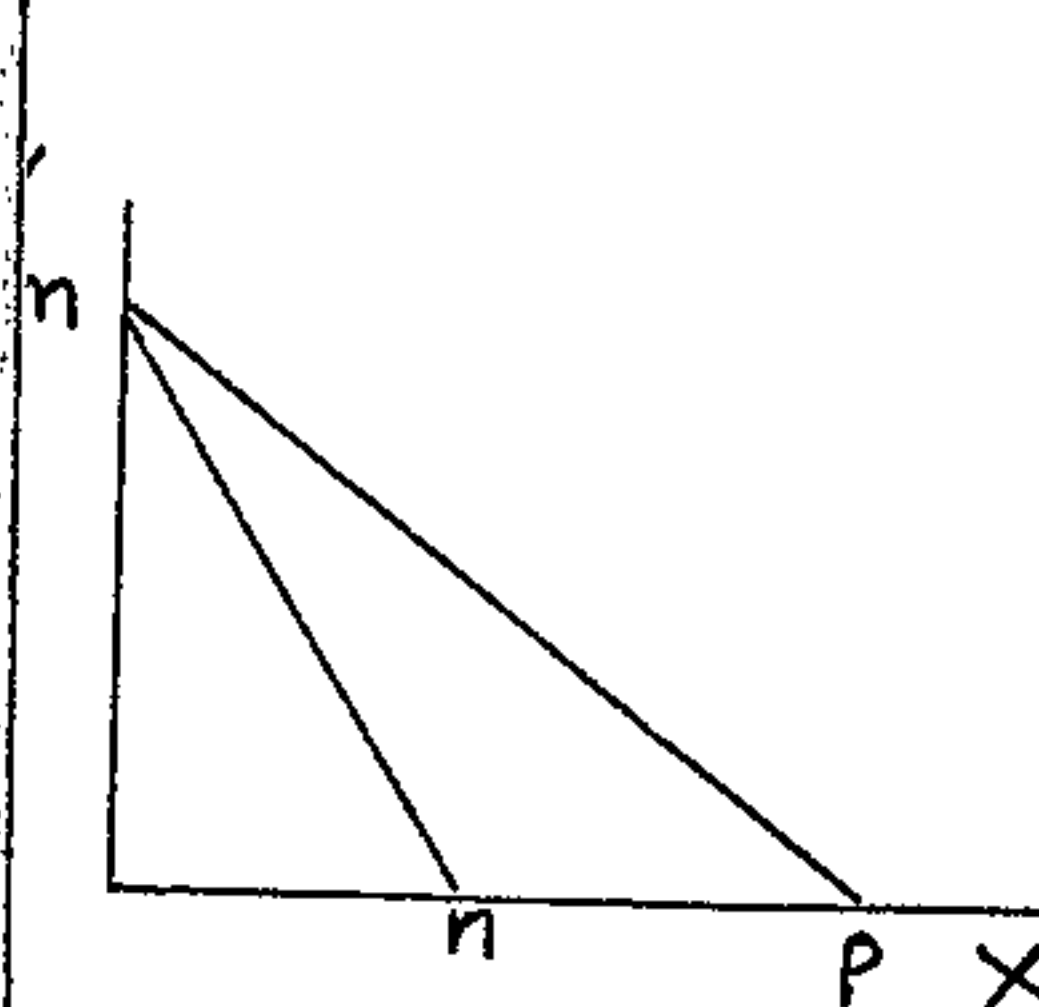
- (1) marginal utility of
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However, the squatters did not always go to the council for assistance or to state their grievances, but instead went to other organisations, such as the Athlone Advice Office or Argus Action.

For example, three squatters at Crossroads went to the Athlone Advice Office this week to complain that their shacks were under water following the recent heavy rains, and that they could not get permission to move them to drier ground.

Mr Vivier said the first time he learnt of the three squatters' complaint was when he was told by The Argus.

Instead of these people going to others, they should come to us first, he said.

Channels open

Several channels were open to the squatters. There was an office at Sunset Camp, Ottery, dealing with squatters, and council inspectors regularly patrolled the camps to see to the needs of the squatters.

If the inspectors found a problem they could not solve, they referred it to the principal housing manager. If the problem was too big for him it was then referred to Mr Vivier for attention.

He, in turn, placed the problems before the council.

'Not inhuman'

'My council has gone out of its way to help...

BURGLER

30/6/77

305

Graaff-Reinet se plan

PLAKKERS NOU BEHEER

Van Ons Korrespondent

GRAAFF-REINET.

GRAAFF-REINET se stadsraad het besluit om vir bruin plakkers gesinne op die dorp 'n heenkome te bied waar hulle ook noodsaaklike dienste sal hê. Dié besluit volg omdat die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou nie binne afsienbare tyd geld vir huisvesting vir bruinmense sal kan bewillig nie.

'n Aansoek van die stadsraad om 500 sub-ekonomiese huise op te rig om ook vir plakkers huisvesting te verskaf, kan nie deur die departement goedgekeur word nie.

Die stadsraad het besluit at plakkers gesinne hulle in 'n nuwe uitbreiding, geleë

weerskante van die nuwe dag-hospitaal vir bruinmense, mag vestig. Hulle moet behoorlike sinkhutte oprig wat deur die stadsraad genommer sal word. Voorsiening word vir 32 gesinne gemaak.

Die plakkers moet slegs 'n huurgeld betaal wat die koste vir water en sanitasie sal dek. Voorts mag niemand, behalwe 'n geregistreerde gesin, so 'n hut bewoon nie. Die stadsraad het aan die superintendent van die bruin woonbuurt Kroonvale opdrag gegee dat sy konstabels die plakkergebied twee maal per week moet inspekteer om toe te sien dat nuwe plakkers nie ook daar intrek nie.

Die stadsraad sal voortaan streng maatreëls toepas sodat plakkers hulle nie op enige terrein van die munisipale meent vestig nie.

Om beheer oor die plakkers uit te oefen, moet die gesondheidsafdeling maandeliks oor die saak aan die stadsraad verslag doen.

Die stadsraad het verlede jaar baie probleme gehad met bruin plakkers wat hulle onwettig langs die hoofpad by die suidelike ingang van die dorp gevestig het.

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30/6/77

Vrygrond chairman

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THE chairman of the Vrygrond Residents' Organisation, Mr Karel Horn, has expressed his appreciation to the City Engineers' Department, the Civil Defence organisation, the Health Department and Cafda for the 'tremendous job' they did during the recent heavy rains.

'We appreciate so much what they did for us. I would like to thank them through The Argus,' Mr Horn said.

He said officials of these organisations had worked ceaselessly throughout the storms pitching tents supplied by the Civil Defence, moving Vrygrond squatters to higher ground and supplying them with wood and corrugated iron to patch up damaged and leaking shacks.

